SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE MAIN PHASES OF THE GREAT WAR

Letters to Prisoners in France Tell of Germany's Sad Condition

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is Temps Quotes Extracts from Correspondence Which Show the Tragic Impression Made on the German

Populace by the Appalling Wastage of Men.

conscription system and to the steadily According to a recent ordinance, the deaggravating conditions to which those at tails of which were published shortly after nome are subjected. The Paris Temps its promulgation, the defectives who had service have been re-examined. The num-

Gorgast, Oct. 26.—There are now few of us left in this village. Nearly everybody about three million and of these over sixty per cent were passed by the surgeons. Measures of this kind show to killed or grievously wounded. Some have escaped with less damage. It is terrible, determined to go and the common people those still left here will soon have to go naturally feel dismayed at the desperate state of things. Some envy the fortunate prisoners of war to do the work for our families in our absence. I have had a letter from Gustav. He is in Berlin being to her flance in a French prison campitatine daily drilling goes pretty hard on him. You know he is in his forty-sixth year." You know he is in his forty-sixth year." in a much more sad situation. I cannot Another prisoner received the following:— explain now, but will tell you all about it

hey are sending off to war these days, old off than you."

nen upward of sixty and half grown boys From Crefeld a wife addresses this of eighteen. Some are one eyed, others lament to her imprisoned husband:— limping. It looks as if they tried to rake "At home we are losing courage altotogether all they can get hold of, only to gether. Mother is in despair and most throw them into the roaring furnace. This miserable, and father has lost twenty-cannot possibly last more than a few three pounds. One feels like tearing one's onths at the most. These latest con-hair, but what good would that do? When pripts will be killed, too, in their turn and I get the blues and am complaining the e have no more to put in their places." to others chide me and tell me that in Schleswig and Holstein several train-least, have nothing to worry about, ng camps have been organized where both you are safe and can hope to return hom



WARNING TO GERMANY IN HISTORY OF NAPOLEON'S SYRIAN CAMPAIGN

French, After Untold Hardships, Reached Acre, Where, After Futile Siege and Great Loss in Unsuccessful Assaults, They Were Compelled to Begin Retirement Across

Desert Wastes to Cairo—Suez Line as British Defence.

[Special Dispatch.] LONDON. .

necessary for the French to take St. Jean d'Arc, and in this latter undertaking they were unsuccessful.

To the military observer the remarkable marching powers of the French roops, brought in from Mount Tabor, All kelber's fresh troops, brought in from Mount Tabor, the seventh and eighth assaults was made. This, the seventh and eighth assaults were unsuccessful, and on May 20. Williams in Rhine Country were unsuccessful.

Tabor, the seventh and eighth assaults were unsuccessful, and on May 22. Napoleon was compelled to shout him, is disclosed in the fact that had a portion of his compand from Cairo to El Arich, a distance of 137 miles in five days. This entire of the state of the french to take St. Jean dent place. Viewing the French campaign as it effects the present day situation the imparing to duplicate the St. Jean d'Acre repaired that the German malcontents of the fact that the German malcontents are not confining their efforts to protests in the Reichstag is forthcoming in the Ruine of the state of the state of the fact that all supplies and munitions for the Suzz Canal. This defence, it is an appearance before that place. Viewing the French campaign as it effects the present day situation the imparing to duplicate the St. Jean d'Acre repaired that the German malcontents are not confining their efforts to protests in the Reichstag is forthcoming in the Ruine of the state of the many and the remarkable many and the remarkable many and the state of the public and the state of the present day situation the imparing to duplicate the St. Jean d'Acre repaired that the German malcontents are not confining their efforts to protests in the Reichstag is forthcoming in the Ruine of the state of the remarkable many and the remarkable many and the french campaign as it effects the present day situation the imparing to duplicate the St. Jean d'Acre repaired that the German malcontents are not confining their efforts to protests in the Ruine of the state of the remarkable many and the remarkable many and the remarkabl of the staff age and stream steeps to Earpht.

On the return march and collection and collection and collection and collection and collection and collection and form control cell fairful, a distance of 15 miles, in fixe days. For the control of this control of the control of

not exceed thirteen thousand men, still have united Nabulus and Jerusalem by Napoleon was obliged to divide this force rail. The distance between the two places The difficulties attending a German-up and move along by isolated divisions is twenty-nine miles. The report is not Torkish advance from Syria on Egypt is over the desert which separated his army confirmed, but if true it will mean that from Syria. It took the French forty-eight the German-Turkish forces can proceed campaign in the same region in 1799. A study of Napoleon's experiences shows that the same physical obstacles of terrain may be experted to-day as in former years. The desert between El Arich and Gaza remains the same, and although Napoleon's force crossed this end stretch in forty-eight hours the Ffench troops suffered untold

the dea was to conserve the wells, which hours the French troops suffered untold hardships.

The French objective was St. Jean d'Arc on the Syrian coast. Napoleon captured every fortified post intervening between that place and El Arich, but the united strength of the British and Turks poleon after a sixty days' siege of St. Jean d'Arc was compelled to retrace his steps by assault.

d'Arc was compelled to retrace his steps by assault.

On March 18 St. Jean d'Acre was insame crossing point to El Arich the disturkish forces now propose to utilize in with. The guiding spirit in the early de-The present rendezvous of the German-fence of the place was a French engineer campaign the immediate occasion was on The present rendezvous of the Germanfence of the place was a French engineer campaigr the immediate occasion was on
Turkish army in Syria is north of Damascus. The headquarters of the German
March 28 the first assault took place. It
commander in chief. Field Marshal von
der Goltz, is at Aleppo, 160 miles north by
railway from Damascus. Aleppo was regarded by Napoleon as the key to India,
but before Aleppo could be occupied it was
on St. Jean d'Acre. Five assaults
on St. Jean d'Acre immediately followed
mecessary for the French to take St. Jean
d'Are and in this latter undertaking they
May St he sixth assault was made. This



GERMAN TRENCH JOURNAL PICTURES FATHERLAND IN A GLOOMY LIGHT

Newspaper Found by British Engineer Relates Troubles of Campaign in Russia, Discusses Failure of Submarine Campaign and, Dealing Bitterly with Question of Food and Prices at Home, Declares Belgians Live More Cheaply Than Civilians in Rhine Country.

Another article deals in an equally discouraging style with the German sub- MARTIAL SPIRIT OF marine warfare, declaring that there is considerable disquietude in Germany because so many submarines fail to return

"Their opponents know why," observes Germany possesses fewer submarines to day that she did at the beginning of the war, in spite of the fact that in the meantime she has builf a large number of them. * * * The English Addided of his wounds. Now I am left alone with two small children, but, thank Goding of them. * * * The English Addided of his wounds. Now I am left alone with two small children, but, thank Goding of them. * * * The English Addided of his wounds. Now I am left alone with two small children, but, thank Goding of them attacks of German submarines, but it prudently keeps the knowledge to itself. * * * The so called blockade of England has become more furtile than ever. Germany may go on confidently with her submarines sink ing marrued merchant ships and passenger stempers, but she does thereby more damage to herself than to her engines. * * She suffers a moral and matterial loss combined."

Germany is shown by this remarkable let to a relative:—

"Since my last letter to you Franz bas died of his wounds. Now I am left alone with the hose of a supremacy of November, 1914, the Scottish Women's Hose object, in the control of the entire personned to site of the such states of women. The off them the surface of the institution consists of women. The off the institution consists o

many" a third article gives specific in- sion of their land, live much more cheaply battle fleet, the Allies obtained the pracstances of the way in which, it alleges, than our dear wives and children at home, tical control of the sea communication Evidence that the German malcontents the German authorities not only suppress and many a father of a family thinks everywhere outside the Baltic. This is

also against the pitiless Field Commander From the Kölner Tageblatt is quoted with the prediction:—"An extreme short-fleet. It also had obtained an essen-Winter. * * The warfare that was an instructive letter from a German age in the nourishment of the German tial element for the carrying out of exwaged last winter in the flooded districts soldier in Belgium, who complains bit-people is only a question of time; it is as peditions or the exercise of navai power of the Yser gives only a faint picture of terly: -"It is sad, very sad, when we see certain and unescapable as the financial overseaus. In two cases it is seen how the battles which soon will develop in the how the Belgians, in spite of our posses- distress."

AMSTERDAM,

HOSPITAL IN FRANCE GERMAN WOMEN

PARIS.

BRITAIN'S USE OF SEA POWER IS A

The explanations which Mr. Churchil the inception of the enterprises which could have been undertaken only with the use of the sea power exerted by the Allies has given rise to considerable criticism among professional men. No more interesting study, indeed, for sea officers. and especially those of the United States Navy, could be afforded than that which oncerns the employment of the naval superiority which Great Britain mainly has, been able to assert. It is natural that students of naval warfare should campare the incidents and examples of the present conflict at sea with those which occurred when Barham and St. Vincent exercised command, and also with the precept's expounded later by Colomb and

From the first day of the war, owing to the relative superiority of the British

this power can be exercised to advantage. One is the action of Lord Fisher in using Vice Admiral Sturdee's battle cruisers for the destruction of Admiral von Spee's IS RUN BY WOMEN covering squadron to the commerce raiders. The second occasion was when Admiral Fisher's pupil and colleague, Ad-The spirit that actuates the women of "In the Abbey of Royaumont-sur-Oise," battle cruisers to turn the scale in the miral Jellicoe, used Vice Admiral Beatty's the writer, "and they also know that Germany possesses fewer submarines to-day that she did at the beginning of the day that the da

