THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1914

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> E. W. MCCREADY, President and Manager

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

remittances must be sent by post order or registered letter, and ad-ed to The Telegraph Publishing Correspondence must be addressed be Editor of The Telegraph, St. Joh All letters sent to The Semi-Week elegraph and intended for publication hould contain Stamps if return of M desired in case it is not publishe therwise, rejected letters are desirage

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following agents are authorized o canvas and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: H. CECIL KEIRSTEAD.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate: British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion. NO GRAFTI NO DEALS! Thistie, Shannock, Rose entwine The Maple Leaf forwar, '' Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B. OCTOBER 28, 1914

SAN SHTReaders to-

The savage fighting along the hun-dred mile front between Arras and Dunkirk should decide the question whether German offensive can again push forward. If the enemy fails in

this Northern struggle, then from the Channel to Switzerland his advance is halted, and he is thrown upon the de-Law is the condition of security, happi-

"The Armed Peace, the peace of guns and Dreadnoughts and sabre-rathers, has come to its predestined end. Its armaments were made for war. Its been a German defeat, but, of course, rone cannot tell yet how serious. as come to its predestined end. Its maments were made for war. Its maments were made for war. Its maments were made for war. Its mesh work for the last ten years. They have their way at last. Their last and most fatal weapon was the ultimation. If Servia had not given them their tensor, they have their would have found their tensor, is to break the ultimation or a continent prepares for war it will get it sconer or later. To prepare for war is to break a not of men who find profit in blood." The for the destination of the business, and another host who find profit in blood." It mussia should accurate the brindilla, now held to awalt the action the form long-range guns have worked have in the form long-range guns have worked have in the German columns. The If Russia should score heavily at this time she would open the way for a for-For a week now this comb

other but that the springs of war from a few impelled by greed and glory. Diplomacy in Europe, he points out, has for years largely been the cover for robbery in Asia or Africa. He coninnes

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muddy roads and the canals have no newspapers.

doubt hindered the invaders in getting The time is coming when all muni their heavy guns into position. For a week now this combat has raged with unabated fury. That the slaughter in these fierce efforts and counter-efforts to break the opposing the pro-tion onces by advertising for men pro-perly qualified. The results of such wis-dom are no longer a secret in any well conducted business. Advertising brings the man wanted by a city or a municipality, just as it brings business to a mercial house. Those who take

THE PRIZE SHIP. It was quite proper for Great Britain to demand evidence of a genuine change of ownership in the case of the steamer Brindilla, now held to await the action of a prize court in Halifax. The ship belonged, when she flew the German flag, to the Riedermann Line of Ham-burg, a subsidiary of the Standard Oli Company. She was owned by United States capital then. She is owned by United States capital now. Her registry is all that is changed. The seizure of the Brindilla is a test of the attitude Great Britain is going to take as to all ships of former German or take as to all ships of former German or Brindilla is a test of take as to all ships of former German or Description Descr



(Montreal Star, Oct. 22.)

Rumors still pessist that there are forces-for which the government cannot be held responsible that press for a dissolution of parliament at this time. Such forces cannot have measured the full effect of their proposal. What they urge is the violation of a flag of truce. Both political parties had their plans made for a platform campaign this autumu; and both immediately abandoned them when the nation found itself under foreign fire.

when the nation found fisch under foreign life. Canada's preparations to take part in the war have been conducted under a tasit agreement between the parties to "cease firing" on each other and to unite in concentrating the heaviest possible "fire" upon the German enemy. As in Bri-tain, the Opposition have stacked their arms, and publicly pledged themselves to extend full confidence, without either cavil or ceiticism, to the government of the day. They have done this, practically, on the invitation of the government of the day. They have done this, practically, on the invitation of the government. For the government to take advantage now of this patriotic disarmament, and suddenly attack them with a view to securing a party victory, would be even worse than firing on a flag of truce—it would be equivalent to one Ally treach.

worse than liking on a flag of truce-it would be equivalent to one Ally treach-erously firing on another. Sir Wilfrid has pointed out that the signature of His Royal Highness, the Governor General, was obtained last session to an order, postponing the prepar-ation of certain voters' lists, which postponement was tantamount to a pledge that there would be no general election before another session of parliament, Un-doubtedly His Royal Highness knew perfectly what he was signing, and how it would be interpreted by the country. What His Royal Highness would pre-fer to do, under such circumstances, cannot be for a moment in doubt; but we have responsible government in Canada, and full responsibility for anything he does do in the matter will rest upon the shoulders of his ministers. In this case, they cannot escape an ounce of it; for the course of His Royal Highness will be beyond conjecture. But if they force him to dishonor his signature, they will have assumed a responsibility which only a very reckless government would date to carry to the country.

This is a most critical time for Canada-for the whole British empire-for all the forces of freedom and democracy. The war is still being bitterly fought out on indecisive fields; and certainly the Allies are not yet in a posifought out on indecisive fields; and certainly the Allies are not yet in a posi-tion to warrant them in any division or weakening of their forces. German act-ivity amongst the civilian populations of the Allies is notorious. We had the Russian Foreign Minister the other day publicly pillorying its pernicious labors in his country, and disclaiming the sinister utterances of the German "Colony" in Russia. We saw German instigation start an abortive rebellion in South Africa. It is notorious that German agents are active in India and Egypt. It is suspected that they are more active than we know in the British Islands. Their method as ever is to "divide and conquer."

If an election were to be forced upon Canada today, it would divide our people into two embattled camps, lighting each other with an unparalleled bit-terness and resentment because of the traitorous conditions under which this poterness and resentment because of the traitorous conditions under which this po-litical "civil war" was precipitated. Such an act would be, in effect, pro-German. It would be halled with delight by the ever-alert German General Staff which views with great misgiving the swift gathering of contingents in the Overseas Dominions to fill out the ranks of the British army in the field—that "contempt-Dominions to fill out the ranks of the British army in the field—that "contempt-ible" army which is fighting up to the traditions of Waterloo, the Crimea and Crecy. A division of the Canadian people at this time would be hailed as great, good news in Berlin—and be heard with hopeless dismay in London. Whether German agents are active in Canadian politics, we have no idea; but, if they were, their crowning coup could be nothing better than plunging us in this hour of trial into a party conflict.

Coulter, A. Watson, D. C. Sheppard, W. Forbes, J. H. Creighton, Lieuts., G. W. Harris, E. M. Bentley, F. G. McDonald, J. E. Christie, F. D. Elliot, E. W. Mingo, C. J. Droggett, H. A. Duncan, J. M. Gillis, R. E. Russell, G. A. Ross, M. Brock, G. E. C. Eagar.

Brock, G. E. C. Eagar. New Brunswick men are in charge of both general hospitals, Dr. Murray Mac-Laren of No. 1 and Dr. J. W. Bridges, formerly of Fredericton, of No. 2. With No. 1 hospital is Dr. G. S. Corbet of St. John: Captain E. J. Ryan is with Depot Company A. M. C. Captain H. H. Donnelly is with Auto-mobile. Machine. Gim Brigade No. 1.

CANADIAN FORCE well. If the Tarmers, acting on the advice of government exports, are preparing an unprecedented area for cropping next. season, they are heating of the season of the s

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London, Oc graph Company German destroy Paris, Oct. 23-reported yesterday between the sea a "Generally spe If the allies have The enemy also on the River Son

on the River Som progressed, particu "In Santerre, i son, we have had nothing to report."

BRITISH MORE London, Oct.

witness' account of explains at the out been able to play and in the gradual to the Franco-Bel

extension northwa The narrative

western theatres of continues as follow "In both these decisive, have been

scheme which the "In the south the Aisne, our rig moving forward, considerable distan "On the Aisn October 10, there I usual for the reaso ered observation a guns. On the night was not pushed th A despatch from ds, to the Lo der date of Thurs German cruiser K thirteen British me antic. The news of the according to the D correspondent, was by the German ste

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The cable

ingest to learn this lesson will suffer NOTE AND COMMENT. General Botha seems to have wasted o time in suppressing South Africa's acipient rebellion, instigated by German

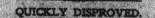
Another valuable German submaring has been sent to the bottom by a British

The

Time being always an invaders, since the resources of the Althe sea still belongs to the British, such a check would be serious for them and night prove ultimately disastrous.

ing reports continue to con from the different headquarters, but we Paris declares that the attacks of the f Germans have everywhere been repulsed. The Berlin statement is not so favorable to the Allies, but even it does not indicate that any weak places have been found in the allied line.

Each day it becomes more evident that if the Germans in this struggle are not strong enough, despite losses and exer-tions, to deal a decisive blow, they must resently be put upon the defensive by e superior numbers of their opponents and defensive is a word the Germans mbers of their opponents



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ent is parchment, mellor in 1911, eel is for made sci "The rape of Belgium made paper of the parchment of Inter Law. The sowing of mines in

Law. The sowing of mines in the fair-ways of commerce made scrap-paper of the rights of neutral nations. The tor-ture of the Belgian people made scarp-paper of the rights of noncombatants. "War may never be rightcous, but it is sometimes honorable. In honorable war armies fight armies; armies do not fight private citizens. If armies give no needless provocation they will receive none. The sacking of Malines, Aerschot, Dinant is no act of honorable war. The wreek of Louvain, historic Louvain, five hundred years the venerated centre of Catholic crudition, at the hands of blood-drunk soldiers, was an act of dis-honorable war. It marks a stain on the record of Germany which the years will not efface. 'A needed example, say the spologists for crime. The Duke but it may be taken for granted that no for many years relegated to coast de-serious complications will arise over the fence duty, countries such as Holland, Brindilla. If, after full inquiry, it is shown that her seisure should not have been made, Great Britain will make a large number of monitors in sommisamends. Until a decision is reached the State Department at Washington will not become excited. There is no cause in the open ocean, and for that reason

for anxiety over the outcome of the case, it has not been a favorite with British LOGIC THROWN TO THE WINDS. officers, but no ironclad has ever ex-ceeded it in river and harbor work.

of the attitude Great Britain is going to take as to all ships of former German or Austrian registry that have run up, or may run up, the American flag. If upon full investigation it be found that the ship is still German, then her seizure is justified; if American, she is not fair prize. In any case the rights of the Standard Oil Company will be respected. The government at Washington has asked Great Britain for an explanation, but it may be taken for granted that no serious complications will arise over the ison, they are having delightfu eather for it. * * * King Albert refers to Belgium as "m merely the edge of a nation." T "fighting edge," so to say.—Boston Tra eript.

The "fighting edge" indeed. The recruiting average in London of do

,000 a day shows no sign of diminishing, according to cable advices. On the according to can't day are now Mitchell. mtrary, more than 1,000 a day are now Mitchell. G.S.O. 3rd grade, Lt.-Colonel H. J. contrary, more than 1,000 a day are ac-recruited, and the number of men ac-cepted tends to increase, in spite of the high physical standard demanded. A.A. and Q.M.G., to be selected by the Army Council.

In view of the fact that Canada has been supplying Germany with much of the nickel used to increase the power of the German navy the government is asked to prohibit the export of the ore to

Military secretary, Colonel J. C. Mac-Dougall. A.D.C., Capt. G. K. Killam. A.D.C., Lieut. W. B. Sifton. A.D.C., Lieut. T. Williams-Taylor. G.S.O., 1st grade, to be selected by

OFFICIAL LIST

OF OFFICERS IN

Lieutenant J. Oliphant of the Army Service Corps, is in the 3rd Infantry Brigade in the divisional train section as second lieutenant of the "transport details." Colonel R. E. W. Simson com-

mands this transport. Captain E. K. O'Connell, of Woodstock (N. B.), is captain of the 3rd Field Com-G.S.O., 1st grade, to be selected by pany Engineers directly under Major G. B. Wright, who is in command. G.S.O. 2nd grade, Lt.-Col. A. H. Mac-

donell, D.S.O. G.S.O. 2nd grade, Lt. Colonel G. C. Engineers include Major W. W. Melville, Woodstock, in command; Captain T. C. W. Gordon-Hall. G.S.O., 3rd grade, Lt.-Colonel C. H. Mitchell. Kitchell.

Signal Company include Lieutenant A. Leavitt and Lieutenant T. Powers of this the Army Council. D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Captain J. H.

city. With the Artillery are: Heavy artillery battery and ammuni-tion column-Major F. C. Magee, Cap-tain G. E. Hall, Lieut. W. A. Irving,

MacBrien. D.A.A.G., Captain G. T. Hamilton. D.A.Q.M.G., Captain J. S. Brown. A.D.M.S., Colonel G. C. Jones. D.A.D.M.S., Lieut.-Colonel G. la F Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Lieut. W. A. Irving, Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Lieut, G. H. D'O. Reid, Lieut. W. H. Robb. Attached—Veterinary officer, Capt. A. Landry; paymaster, Hon. Capt. R. B.

arrived there with ish steamers Strat Highland Hope, In Farn, Niceto, Mari vantes, Cornish City ynrowan, all of the Karsruhe

The Crefeld was a by the German stea Negro and Asunch were mostly engage