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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 1, 1915.

GREECE FRIENDLY.

The Allies have brought Greece to terms. There is now no danger of Allied troops being interned if they should be forced to retreat to Greek territory. On the other hand, if they should cross the border, they would be given full use of the railways, the telegraph system and other facilities. This means that the Anglo-French armies landed at Saloniki may push forward to meet the Bulgarians and the Austro-Germans without the fear that their rear may be attacked by a treacherous Greece. The Allied armies may now concentrate their efforts on the Balkan battle front without the necessity of keeping a huge force constantly on guard from Saloniki to the north against a possible sudden onslaught of Constantine's troops.

While Greece has not maintained its treaty obligations to Serbia, as it would have done if King Constantine had not overruled the wishes of the people by driving Venizelos from office, its belated guarantees of friendly support to the Allies has relieved the tremendous pressure under which Great Britain and France were working in that theatre of the war. It is quite possible that so soon as the Allied strength in the Balkans becomes equal to that of the enemy Greece may decide to take an active part in the fighting on the side of the Entente Powers. Much of course will depend upon the attitude of Roumania. It is difficult to see how that country can longer defer its decision. Russia is said to be massing a powerful force at Roumania's back door, ready to strike at a minute's notice if Roumania should refuse to allow it to pass through its territory to the relief of the British and French advancing from Saloniki.

There are indications that a friendly understanding between Russia and Roumania has already been reached. But in any event the announcement of cordial relations between Greece and the Entente Powers is likely to spur on the Roumanian government to prompt action one way or the other.

Meantime the landing of British troops at Saloniki is still going on. Whether or not Italians have been sent to that port remains to be seen, but there is good reason to believe that Italy is rushing aid to Serbia by some channel. The solution of the Grecian problem affords a basis for new confidence in regard to the Balkan conflict. It is another blow to German intrigue. From now on events in that theatre of the war should move rapidly.

WAR ELECTIONS.

Lord Lansdowne recently made it known that the British government proposes to pass a short act of Parliament in the near future by which the term of Parliament will be extended until after the war. The natural life of the present Parliament will come to an end on January 1 next. The life of the Canadian Parliament would not expire until the autumn of 1916. Thus it appears that in Great Britain the actual extension of the term will not be undertaken until less than a month before the natural end of the parliamentary term.

Lord Lansdowne said, "the government were profoundly convinced that a general election ought not to take place while the war was going on and they would, so far as they were concerned, spare no pains to prevent any such thing taking place."

If the government at Ottawa is animated by the same motives for which Lord Lansdowne has spoken, it should not be difficult to avoid a war election in Canada. Ottawa dispatches make it known that the government is proposing an extension of the parliamentary term for a year and a half after the end of the war and that the seven House of Commons seats now vacant shall be filled without contests.

As the present Parliament has practically a year yet to run the question of extension is not one of vital national interest but rather of political expediency. Naturally the Liberals do not like the idea that seats like those of Mr. Foster in Kings and Mr. Garland in Carleton should be filled without opposition, particularly if these two gentlemen propose to return to Ottawa. In Manitoba Sir James Aikins and Mr. William Sharpe resigned their seats in the House of Commons in an attempt to save the Roblin government, or the Conservative party in Manitoba. It is by no means certain that the people of the

West desire that Sir James and Mr. Sharpe should now be returned by acclamation.

It may be hoped that both leaders at Ottawa will make every effort to come to some reasonable agreement which will postpone the Federal elections until after the war. We trust it is not true that the government is threatening to bring on the elections unless the opposition consents to the administrative proposals without change. Presumably preliminary discussion of the matter will be followed by public consideration of the whole question in the House of Commons at an early date. It is desirable that the public should know precisely what the government's proposals are in order that it may understand fully from the first the attitude and arguments of both parties. The country at large undoubtedly desires that there shall be no election until after the war, provided such a postponement can be brought about by consent and without sacrificing any vital public interests.

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS.

Mr. John Buchan, one of the London Times' war correspondents who has been at the front and who witnessed part of the battle of Loos, delivered a public address in London last week in which he discussed the heavy fighting of September on the French and British front and the general condition of the war. Mr. Frederick Palmer recently told us that while the people of the United Kingdom were disposed to be gloomy, the British soldiers in the trenches were both cheerful and confident. Now comes Mr. Buchan to confirm that view. He says that the army is confident, and that there is no ground for the pessimism displayed in some quarters in England. The war, he says, will be won by the forces in the field, in the West. He predicts that the decisive battle of the war will be fought on that front and that after German adventures in far away countries the armed might of Germany will crumble on the western line.

Every day, Mr. Buchan says, "the spectre of diminishing man-power draws closer and closer to Germany's side." The German machine can do marvels and has done them, "but it cannot call the dead men from the grave." Mr. Buchan believes that the Germans have not enough men to create new positions behind their third line, or sufficient reserves to make good the losses on their western front. He had heard some people in London say that the attack by the Allies in September had been a failure. That is what the Germans want us to believe, but it is not true, says Mr. Buchan. Nor has the advance movement stopped. The purpose was to strike a series of hammer blows, which would finally force the enemy to retreat. By the stroke in September the British and French, he contended, had completely recovered the initiative and had broken down some of the enemy's strongest defences, and this, says Mr. Buchan, is the first step in a movement that is not going to stop.

"The advance might be slow at the moment while we were accumulating men and munitions, but the movement was going on none the less. Sooner or later the next blow would come, and then the next, till suddenly the steel rod of the enemy's defence, long filed at and often bent, would break. In a war of this magnitude the views of the General Staff in the field must be long and it was the duty of the civilian people at home to take long views also. Perhaps not the least extraordinary result of the fighting was the high spirits of the troops."

"The fighting of our battalions at Loos was not to be surpassed by the greatest exploits in our military history. The consciousness of success of the soldiers after the battle was a wonderful thing. It has been the melancholy ebb backwards after other battles, and even with the courage which was conspicuous there was weariness and satiety. There was nothing of that sort after Loos, when even desperately wounded soldiers came out of the battle singing and waving bloodstained bayonets. Would anyone dare to say after Loos that there was any degeneration in our race?"

Mr. Buchan paid a great tribute to the French. He thinks there is no German commander of the calibre of General Foch, and he says the cheerful resolution of the French is far more formidable than the loud-mouthed heroics of Germany. "It is like tempered steel against cast iron," Mr. Buchan characterizes as without foundation a recent statement that one of his despatches had been censored because it contained a tribute to the courage of the German battalions which attempted to retake Loos. "There may be," said Mr. Buchan, "a difference of view about certain aspects of the military censorship, but there is one quality which no British soldier has ever lacked, and that is a generous admiration for the soldierly virtues of his enemy."

MESSAGES FOR YOUNG MEN.
The Bishop of London and many other men of high station were asked recently by the London Times for recruiting messages. These men gladly responded, and the Times published, as a result, many very powerful appeals to the young men of the nation. These appeals should be equally effective, as they are equally applicable, in Canada. Indeed, here they are even more necessary than in the United Kingdom, for while recruiting is much better in Canada than it formerly was, this great Dominion is still considerably below the recruiting level of the British Isles. The Bishop of London gave this message:

"We are in the midst of the greatest fight ever made in this world for honor and freedom, and it will go further and say—for the vital principles of the Christian religion. I agree with the Scotch preacher who said that it was a choice today between the Nailed Hand and the Mailed Fist. I look upon every man who fights in this war for this cause as a hero, and if he dies in it, as a martyr. It will be a lifelong regret

to every Briton if he has not done—I won't say his bit, but his utmost in this Day of God."

This one came from Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster:

"And Moses said unto the children of Gad and to the children of Reuben, Shall your brethren go to the war, and shall ye sit here?—Numbers xxxii, 6."

Here are the words of the Bishop of Birmingham:

"The man who comes forward at this time in order to sacrifice, if needs be, life in the service of his country, will not only be responding as a citizen to the appeal of the King, but will be arming himself to drive a blow in favor of the principles which alone can be considered consistent with the demands of justice and with the teaching of Christ. The victory of Germany means the substitution of vulgar force for human brotherhood; it means the death of freedom and the supremacy of frightfulness."

And here is the message of the Archbishop of Armagh:

"A patched-up or inconclusive peace at the present juncture would be the most cruel blow to the cause of God and humanity. Not only would the blood of our bravest and best have been shed in vain, but those who come after us would be forced in ten years' time to fight again, not for victory, but for leave to live. And our children's children would curse the day we left them to fight for the world's freedom which we had failed to save. Thank God for the gallant men by sea and land who have followed afar off in the blessed steps of the Lord Himself, who 'Gave His life a ransom for many.'"

"As He died to make men holy, let us die to make them free."

"While God is marching on."

There were other messages through the Times, from churchmen, statesmen, writers, poets, business men and artists. One of the most striking of the contributions was that from Lena Ashwell, the actress. She said:

"We women have to stand aside and let the fighting be done for us, but oh! you men who let others fight and die for you, do you think the women whom you love and who perhaps are urging you not to leave your homes and not to join your comrades who are fighting for your country and for you—do you believe that in their hearts they respect or believe in you? There is a consciousness deeper than the personal one, and every heart that sees you linger in your personal comfort is, in that larger, deeper consciousness, condemning you. Be generous. Quit you like men. I have been in France and seen your comrades, and know what they are doing for you. You cannot be deaf to the cry that they need your help."

Mr. H. B. Irving, in his letter to the Times, said that out of 8,000 members of the Actors' Association, 1,500 had already gone to the front. Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, who has been doing a great work for the blind, sent a recruiting message from the blinded soldiers at St. Dunstan's Hospital to men of recruiting age:

"Go and do your bit as we did ours. We helped to save your homes from the fate of the homes of Northern France—your women from the fate of the women of Belgium. Were our eyes given back to us we would do it again."

HAY PRICES.
An open letter addressed to the farmers of Carleton and Victoria counties by Mr. F. B. Carvell, M.P., has been published by the Carleton Sentinel and is reproduced in this issue of The Telegraph. If Sir Charles Davidson is to continue his investigation of purchases of war material in Canada he should find interesting material in Mr. Carvell's letter.

It appears that Mr. B. Frank Smith, M.P., who became famous as the purchaser of the patriotic potatoes, has for many months past been purchasing hay from the farmers of Carleton and Victoria counties for the government, for war purposes, and Mr. Carvell charges that while the farmers have received \$12.00 a ton for their hay, Mr. Smith and his associates, or their company, have received \$23.00 a ton, which, de-

READY FOR A COLD WINTER



Elaborate preparations for the coming winter campaign have been made by all the belligerents. Last winter was rather milder than usual, but the forecasts indicate that the present winter season will be extremely rigorous. Photo shows British troops on their way to the front to spend the winter in the trenches. They are carrying their fur coats on their backs.

ducting freight charges and the cost of pressing, would give the middlemen \$5.00 a ton profit, which would be \$75,000 on 15,000 tons, or \$150,000 on 30,000 tons.

Mr. Smith has long been one of the Conservative party's favored sons in the matter of profits, but the point is that the farmers, and not the politicians, ought to be getting whatever reasonable profit is going.

There never was a proper investigation of the patriotic potato purchases. That is to be regretted. Now that a member of Parliament makes public charges over his own signature in connection with the hay purchases, a thorough investigation would seem to be unavoidable.

AN AWKWARD QUESTION.
Several of the more responsible American newspapers are asking President Wilson what he proposes to do about the efforts of German agents, some of them attached to the German and Austrian embassies, to destroy American railroads and munition plants. In discussing the activities of these agents the Boston Transcript observes that "the rights of the United States were the merest dirt under their feet."

Suppose, says the Transcript, that American representatives in Germany had done what German representatives have done in the United States. It presents this awkward question to the President in these words:

"Let us see what it is that these German representatives have from the beginning done and assumed. We can do this best by supposing that an American ambassador to Germany should enter into direct schemes for provoking strikes in Krupp's works at Essen; that American consuls and attaches should engage in similar work; that American agents should report to American consuls in Germany that they had withdrawn so many men from one establishment that they had got so many to go on strike in another, and that an explosion or a fire would be possible in a third; that concurrently with these activities numerous explosions and fires should occur in German factories and warehouses and on German vessels that Americans in Germany boasted or threatened by a certain date every establishment of a certain kind in that empire would be closed; that the German government was compelled as a matter of prudence to place guards at railroad bridges and tunnels to prevent their destruction by American incendiaries, and that, in brief, something resembling a reign of terror was created by American conspirators in Germany."

What would the German government have done under such circumstances? The Transcript replies that all Americans found in Germany would have been thrown into concentration camps, and that those active in attacking railroads and munition plants would have been executed by firing squads with scant ceremony. "And," says the Transcript, "the world at large would say that it served us right."

The Transcript is by no means alone among American newspapers in asking President Wilson just what he is going to do about it. These activities of German agents have been carried on throughout many months. The first outrages have been followed promptly by others, largely because the authors of such outrages became convinced that Washington would not do anything effective by way of prevention or punishment. The government at last has undertaken to prosecute some of these agents for things done fifteen months ago. It is a matter of public knowledge that the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Austria in the United States have been concerned, directly or indirectly, in the work of these incendiaries, yet the United States continues to assert that its relations with Germany and Austria are most friendly. In a country of 100,000,000 people munition plants and railroads are to-day guarded as if they were located in the war zone. These precautions are necessary because the course of the United States government has en-

couraged rather than restrained plotting and violence by Germans living under American protection. It is not strange, therefore, that newspapers like the Transcript are directing very pointed inquiries to Washington.

JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS.

Before the country has had a chance to read the text of Sir Robert Borden's proposals for the extension of the term of Parliament, or Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to them, the Standard sets out to prove that the Liberal party is already responsible for a war-time election.

That is a waste of time. The first thing to do is to publish word for word what it is that Sir Robert Borden proposes, together with the reply made by the Liberals. The country will then be in a position to judge whether or not the government or the opposition is acting reasonably and in the public interest.

Both leaders should be governed largely by the knowledge that the country does not want an election during the war, and that there is no public necessity for such a contest until after the world conflict is over and victory has been won by the Allies.

The thing to be avoided is the very thing the Standard has set out to do. It has attempted to stir up the party fires by making a partisan question of this matter before the country has any real knowledge as to what has been said or done by the administration on the one hand and the opposition on the other.

The reasonable course would seem to be to submit to the House of Commons evidence that the leaders on both sides have attempted to come to some conclusion in line with the public interest and acceptable to the country at large. Beating the party drum in an effort to persuade anybody that the opposition is either attempting to force an election, or that the opposition fears an election is not at all to the point just now.

The simple fact is that the government has it in its power to bring on the elections or to postpone the contest as it may desire. The height of nonsense is reached when the Standard says that the opposition must accept any proposal which the administration may make, or accept responsibility for plunging the country into a partisan contest. Statements of that character are so absolutely lacking in both sense and logic as to require little discussion.

THE WAR.

After sixteen months of war it is to be noted that the prophets are silent, or cautious, as to the time that must still elapse before peace shall come. As to the result, the Allies are more than ever confident. With growing power in the field, the guiding heads in London, in Paris, in Petrograd, set themselves resolutely against any movement looking toward peace under present conditions, believing that peace at present would be a universal calamity, that the only peace worth having, the only peace at all corresponding with the sacrifices already made and to be made, is out of the question until victory for the Allies is complete. This may mean months, even years, of war, but there is no other solution.

It is of the utmost military value that this attitude of the Allies has come to be recognized by the world at large. It is known today even in Germany. Within ten days the situation of the Allies in the Balkans has improved so materially as to give reasonable assurance that Germany will be balked in that direction just as she was on the road to Paris, to Calais, and to Petrograd. If, as it now seems reasonable to believe, Bulgaria is the only Balkan state that the Allies will have to fight, the German adventure in the Near East is already doomed, though it may yet necessitate much stiff fighting. From Athens comes a report that the attitude of Greece is still causing the Allies some anxiety, but official confirmation of this is lacking.

And what do they think of it all in Germany? They were led to expect a short and glorious war. One campaign after another failed to produce anything but slaughter. The Allies have refused to be beaten decisively in any quarter. They are only now beginning to bring their superior weight to bear. Germany is beginning to understand what this means. For some reason not yet clear the German newspapers today are being allowed to publish news and views which would have been suppressed a few months ago. It still is the fashion in Germany to say the Central Powers are going to win, somehow, but much that the German people are now permitted to read in their own newspapers is anything but confident or victorious in tone. An extract from a London cablegram of November 26 is worth examination just now:

"Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, of Berlin, in the latest issue of his newspaper, received here, tells his countrymen that they must expect a war of exhaustion. He ridicules the German talk about Swedish intervention and the idea that Russia will conclude a separate peace."

"He says he considers it no sign of strength that the German government steadily refuses to disclose 'its war aims,' and blames the government for making 'too much noise' about food regulations."

"Herr Harden says the soil of Germany is free and his armies are everywhere in enemy territory, but that none of them seems to have been disarmed, that none of them seems near collapse, and that the mightiest of them, Great Britain, cannot honestly be said to be under seriously wounded."

"All of them, he says, believe piously and sincerely that they will be victorious, and they are absolutely determined to secure victory by all possible means."

"Herr Harden points out that Russia is farther than ever from that decline which we in our madness, so eagerly believed," and says it is folly to sup-

pose that any of the Entente Allies are ready to conclude a peace."

Germany will fight on, but not with the spirit prevailing when there was hope of taking Paris or destroying the Russian armies. The world has yet to see how Germany will fight a losing war. There is much reason to believe she will fight desperately, not in the hope of winning but with the idea that the Allies will be discouraged by the price they will be forced to pay for victory. But the Allies, when at last their superior resources begin to tell, when at last they see that the foe is staggering against the attack home. As to the length of the war, further developments are needed before any good estimate is possible. When a man loses a certain amount of blood he stops fighting. The spirit may be willing, but the body cannot make further effort. That condition is coming in Germany, but it may yet be far off. The harder the Allies strike the sooner it will come. Here, as in all the other parts of the Empire, we must put ourselves hearts and souls into the war.

THE DAYS' DUTY.

Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., of Red Deer, who has two sons in khaki, was interviewed in Toronto the other day. The reporter evidently asked "Red Michael" about political prospects in the West, but Dr. Clark would speak only upon an infinitely more important subject.

"There is but one thing to talk about and to work about these days," said Dr. Clark. "None is for the party and all are for the State. The business of all is the big business of the time: getting behind the war with every bit of our energy and every bit of our endeavor. Those of us who are not at the front must be doing our bit for recruiting and for the patriotic funds to back up those who are doing the fighting at the front."

There we have it in short metre. We must fight, or give, or serve. There is a pressing duty, a ready task, confronting everyone. We recognize it more sharply as the casualty lists grow and as the names of young men from our own towns and villages appear in them. We must all do what we can. A whole nation so acting will be a mighty force—a force worthy of the brave men now serving us in the battle smoke.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Early reports that Gorizia had fallen were premature. But the day of its fall is apparently near. And with Gorizia will fall some of the enemy's fondest hopes.

Three sons of the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith who were in civil life at the beginning of the war are now in active service, all serving with infantry regiments. Two of them have already been wounded.

We must look for heavier casualties as more and more of our men take their places in the thick of the fighting. That means that more men must be raised to fill the gaps. No time should be lost in bringing the new battalions up to strength.

General Joffre refers to the new French loan as "the loan of victory." His message to the troops breathes the spirit of the new France. Nowhere in France is there thought of anything but victory, and to that end the people are making every possible sacrifice.

The British troops are very close to Bagdad. The fighting in Mesopotamia has been severe and the troops have suffered terribly from lack of food and water. But there has been no complaining and General Townshend has won a fine victory over the Turks.

The hope of the German military authorities that they would secure a large amount of copper from the mines in Serbia has been dashed to the ground. When the Serbs retreated they saw to it that the copper mines were put out of business. It would take a long time to install new machinery and put the mines in working order again. The Russians in their retreat left little that was of use to the invaders; the enemy has found no more in Serbia.

History records nothing more splendid than the gallant conduct of the first Canadian division under fire. The story of their bravery and sacrifice thrills all loyal citizens with pride, and it cannot fail to inspire the young men who are still at home with a keen desire to accept their share of the burden. The Canadian soldiers in Flanders have won undying fame and have brought honor to their country. As the new battalions take their place in the firing line new reports come back to us of heroic deeds. The quality of the men could not be better; it is the number that is inferior. Canada must send more men and send them quickly.

No one can prevent Mr. Henry Ford from taking several friends who are anxious to end the war across the ocean in a specially chartered steamship, but it is pleasing to find that no such vague excursion is to be given the sanction of the United States government. Mr. Ford has the money to pay for the ship and he will have no difficulty in finding any number of persons who are willing to enjoy his hospitality and take the outing. But President Wilson refuses to notice the enterprise officially. Henry Ford and his peace-loving friends in no sense represent the opinion of true Americans.

The citizens of St. John warmly welcome the 26th Battalion to-day. We are glad to have Lieutenant-Colonel Danes and his men here and we trust they may find their stay in this city pleasant and profitable. We must remember that before long these men will be fighting our battles in the trenches and we must do everything possible to add to their comfort and enjoyment while they are among us. The French-Canadians have made a splendid name for themselves on the battlefield. The

bravery of those who already have fought and bled for their country adds warmth to the welcome which we tender the 26th in its halt in the journey to the front.

The military aviators are doing work now that seemed impossible a year ago. Nearly every official statement these days speaks of daring air attacks on the enemy's positions or of valuable information gleaned by aeroplane flights over opponents' lines. So far, the Allied airmen have proved that they are superior to the Germans and Austrians.

Germany contends that her campaign against the Serbians is ended. Probably so—for the time being. But it is one thing for Germany to open communication with Turkey and another to keep it open. The Serbian army may yet strike hard at the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians. Meantime it must wait until the Balkan forces of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia are in a position to strike with it.

The heroic death of Lieutenant Lawson of the 26th Battalion, has ended a career of great promise. He was one of the most capable teachers in Canada. When the war began Lieutenant Lawson was among the first to offer his services, and in training and at the front he was looked upon as a competent and fearless officer. His example should inspire the thousands of young men still at home with a desire to do their duty and take their share of the fighting which is costing the Empire so dearly.

Thinking people in the United States are strong in their criticism of those ill-advised persons who seem to think they can put a stop to the war in Europe by passing resolutions and sending delegations across the Atlantic. The New York Tribune tells these people that they have a wrong idea of things.

"Nothing," says the Tribune, "is more foolish or more futile today than talk or thought of peace, particularly among neutrals. There can be no peace for men fighting for their lives until life is assured. There can be no assurance of life for France, Russia or Great Britain until the German dream of world power has been destroyed. It took Europe ten years to dispose of the Napoleonic menace—it will take a shorter time to dispose of the German, because it is Napoleonism with Napoleon left out, but the time for peace is still far in the future."

President Hadley of Yale, in urging the United States to prepare to defend herself in the event of war, says:

"The thing that has made Germany dangerous in the present war is the belief that she has a new political gospel to preach to the world—a gospel so important that it allows her to override treaties and even to disregard the dictates of common humanity as being of small importance in comparison with the new gospel which she has to preach."

In other words, the German rulers regard themselves as superior to the rest of mankind. It would be better for the world, they believe, if it were governed by Prussian militarists. That is the spirit we are fighting against. Until it is crushed completely there can be no permanent peace.

Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge, pastor of Erskine Presbyterian church, Ottawa, and a former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, says that he "cannot help thinking that a few visits from Zeppelins would wake up the people in Canada and make them realize that it is Canada's war as well as Britain's war." No doubt he is right. Canada, so far, has only heard of, not seen, the fighting. Her cities and ports have not been shelled; and no airships have attacked her towns in the night. That is all the more reason why we should send men and more men to Europe. Our shores and our homes are being defended in Flanders and it is Canada's duty to support to the utmost the men who are fighting for us. We must waste no time in bringing the new battalions up to strength.

NEW BRUNSWICK GAVE \$142,352.38 TO THE BRITISH RED CROSS

Frederickton, N. B., Nov. 26.—His Honor, the Lieutenant-governor, in an interview before he left for St. John today, reported \$142,352.38 received as the result of the appeal of the British Red Cross Society. Three thousand pounds sterling have been remitted, leaving a balance of \$157,611 on hand.

If there are any other amounts collected which have not yet reached him, His Honor would be pleased to have them sent forward at once, as he proposes in a short time to close the account, when the full particulars of the donations received will be published.

America, Draw Thy Sword!

(W. C. Langdon in the N. Y. Tribune.)
God! How many more must there die, Drowned at the Kaiser's behest, Ere America rises and declares this War Lord, whose cynical jest Puts ever her words to the test?

Yea, who are the next ones must pay This tribute to Prussian contempt? What are their names who today Will be sent down mid horrors undreamt, And not even children exempt?

Women—women and children his will Selects for "regrettable losses"; While to submarine captains he kills A thousand or more—why, he tosses In God's name, a handful of crosses.

Will thou arbitrate over thy dead, Great Nation of Freedom and Right? Though assassins the earth overspread, Will thou weakly call murder a slight?

America, draw thy sword! Smite! Once the Champion of All the Oppressed, Star-crowned in thy deeds and in song, Rise, stamp out dishonor confessed! Thou who ever smote boldly the wrong, Protect thine own children! Be strong!

Short!—If the collector calls with that bill, tell him I'm out.
Mrs. Short—But that would be a lie.
Short—No, it wouldn't; I'm out of cash, ain't I?—Boston Transcript.

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