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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 21, 1915.

SIR WILFRID'S STIRRING APPEAL

"I affirm it with all my power, that it is the duty of Canada to give to Great Britain in this war all the assistance that is in the power of Canada. My confidence in the present government at Ottawa does not ooze from the soles of my boots, but at the outbreak of the war I considered it my duty to support it in its war policy. I have never wavered in that policy ever since, and I will support it again. The reason is that this war is a contest between German institutions and British institutions. British institutions mean freedom. German institutions mean despotism. That is why we as Canadians have such a vital interest in this war."

The foregoing is one of the striking statements made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the course of a great speech at Sherbrooke (Que.) The Liberal leader addressed two mass meetings there a few days ago, speaking in English and French. His audiences were wildly enthusiastic and cheered the patriotic utterances of Canada's leading statesman to the echo. He regretted that he was unable to shoulder a gun and go forth to battle, but he urged every young Canadian who is of military age and fit to delay no longer in offering his services to his country. Turning his attention more directly to the French-Canadians present, Sir Wilfrid said he wanted them to fully understand what he thought their attitude should be in the present conflict. The following is from a report of his remarks which was sent to the Toronto Globe:

"I speak here tonight as a Canadian of French origin, and I want to say to my fellow-countrymen of French blood that if we are as free as we are at the present time it is because we live under the shadow of the British flag. (Cheers.) It is under British institutions that men have found the greatest measure of liberty. British subjects all over the world, whether they be of English, Scotch, Irish or French, or any other nationality, are all one in this contest, and we will all stand together until the cause of the Allies triumphs."

"I am an old man," he went on to add the greatest enthusiasm, "but rather than see Belgium sacrificed, France mutilated and Britain humiliated, and the world subjected to the domination of Germany, I pray to God that in His mercy He will not let me see that day; but it is not my death that I am looking for, and I am thankful to my Maker that He has still given me strength enough to fight this battle."

"If I were a young man, and I had the health that I have now, and which I did not have when I was young, I would not hesitate to take the musket and to fight for freedom as so many of my fellow-countrymen are doing. I cannot shoulder a rifle now, but there is one thing I will do, and that is, give my voice, such as it is, for the great cause in which we all have such a supreme interest."

Sir Wilfrid went on to say that when this war began France was only half-prepared, while Britain was well-prepared at all. There were men who blamed the British people for this state of affairs, but he was not one of them, for Britain was the home of peace—the home of a people who never fight until they have to. But he was proud to say that "when the British do fight they fight indeed." He gloried in the name of shopkeepers which had been applied to the people of the United Kingdom, and he pointed out how by not having the incubus of a huge military camp Britain had accumulated wealth, which was the nerve of war. Sir Wilfrid was loudly cheered as he added:

"It is not to be pretended that the British people and British institutions are perfect, but I have no hesitation in saying that there is no portion of God's earth in which there is more freedom to be found than in British countries."

In conclusion Sir Wilfrid paid a warm tribute to General Botha, and said he wanted to tell the French-Canadians what Botha was doing in South Africa:

"General Botha feels that when a man has freedom he has everything a man can contend for. His fellow-countrymen are free, and therefore he asks them to fight with him for the benefit of the institutions under the British flag. These are the motives that are impelling me to take the part that I am taking in this war. This is the message that I bring you. The peril is at present great. We must not remain under a false impression of security. If we want to win we must be worthy of freedom, and to be worthy of freedom we have got to fight for it." (Loud cheers.)

Following Sir Wilfrid's fine address at St. John ten days ago a big increase in the number of recruits was reported, and a still greater increase has no doubt been

noted as a result of the Sherbrooke addresses. Nowhere has he made the slightest criticism of the government's methods with respect to Canada's part in the war. On the other hand, he has repeatedly warned the people of the Dominion that this is not a time for partisan politics. The Liberal leader is giving his whole talent and influence to the cause of Empire, and he is to continue the good work. Meantime several members of the Borden cabinet are still to be heard from.

THE RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

Following the two Zeppelin raids on the east coast of England last week a German submarine yesterday bombarded three small ports on the Irish Sea. While the damage was slight and there were no casualties the attack clearly signifies a systematic plan on the part of the Germans to terrorize the civilian population. But this plan will fail just as the submarine "blockade" has failed. It will not scare the English to death nor demoralize the nation—but it will help recruiting. It may result in the death of a few innocent non-combatants from time to time, but it will play into the hands of Lord Kitchener by sending him volunteers who might otherwise hesitate to join the colors. So it is difficult to understand what the Germans hope to gain by this sort of savagery.

The German General Staff must know that the Zeppelin attacks have never failed to cause indignation rather than terror, the result of which has been a tremendous stimulus to recruiting. These barbarous methods win for the Germans no military advantage; they serve only to strengthen the verdict of the civilized world that Germany is a nation without honor, savage and blood-thirsty. And they kindle a spirit of revenge in the people attacked in such a cowardly way. Therefore, in the long run, they do England more good than harm.

But it is possible that these attacks are made for the effect they may have on the deluded German people, who are told of the wonderful feats of the Zeppelins and the submarines in blowing up fortified towns and cities in Great Britain and shattering the morale of the nation. Some day, however, the German people will learn the truth—and the effect of the blow will not be comforting to the General Staff. Germany's savage warfare is hastening her day of defeat.

ITALY'S ASSISTANCE.

An interesting comparison of the Italian and Austrian navies is made by a well known naval expert who looks upon the fleet of Italy as a great acquisition to the Allied side and in every way worthy to take its place alongside the navies of Britain, France and Russia. The Italian fleet, he points out, has a large and efficient group of warships with crews that are young and excellently trained. Bearing these facts in mind it is easy to see that the assistance that Italy can give in the operations at the Dardanelles should have far-reaching results.

Whether Great Britain and France have asked for this assistance or not, there is no doubt that Italy is sending a large force to the Straits to take part in the campaign there on land and sea. The relations between Italy and Turkey have reached an acute stage and Italian consuls are already leaving Turkish territory. During the last ten days additional British troops have been landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula in great numbers and there is every indication that a concentrated effort is soon to be made to force the Straits and capture Constantinople before Germany is able to send men and ammunition to the support of her ally. In this task an army of 250,000 men from Italy should be of inestimable value, and it is probable that at the same time, Italy will send some powerful warships to aid the allied fleet.

Since Italy declared war on Austria the Italian armies have made gains consistently. They have distinguished themselves in the mountains and if they are to take part in the fighting at the Dardanelles they will doubtless win new laurels on the Gallipoli front. It is there that their artillery, the best in the war, should be of tremendous service.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

There is considerable talk in German military circles about what the Germans are going to do when they turn west after they have punished the Russians on the east. It is declared in Berlin that Germany's military position at the beginning of the second year of the war is essentially the same as the Kaiser expected it to be at the end of the first month of fighting. The Germans admit that it is somewhat different in detail, but they assert that Germany's problem was to beat one enemy and then turn on the other, and that this has practically been done. Their contention is that Russia will soon be eliminated from the contest so far as any real striking power is concerned, and that the German armies will then be free to finish off the British and the French on the western front. Of course there is nothing to warrant this assumption, and it is doubtful if German leaders themselves have any such hopes.

It will be remembered that Germany's original plan was to shatter the French armies by the first week of September, 1914, and take Paris. Then would come the cleaning up operations against Russia, which were to be carried out with more leisure but with the same clockwork precision. During August, 1914, there were reasons to fear that the first part of the programme was to be realized, but everybody knows what happened on the Marne and what has happened in Flanders and in Russia since then. Paris was not taken. The French armies were not shattered. The British line did not give way. In other words Germany's plans for a smashing drive on the western front proved a complete failure. She has succeeded in forcing

Russia back over a great sweep of territory previously invaded by the Czar's men, but she has not beaten them decisively. The Grand Duke has withdrawn from fortified position to fortified position while waiting for the heavy guns and ammunition which are necessary for successful operations. But his retreat has been orderly and well carried out and he has succeeded in drawing the Austro-German forces far from their base. He may yet be able to inflict punishment on their far greater than anything his own forces have suffered. Therefore the essential nature of the great plan is not the same, as Germany contends, and the German implication that it does not really matter whether France went down first or Russia, has no foundation. This is the view taken by the military writer of the New York Evening Post:

"It does make a vital difference whether Russia or France was the first to succumb—assuming for the moment that Russia in a military sense is out of it, so far as the German forces are concerned. The situation is different in one respect, that whereas Germany counted upon beating France in five weeks she has taken a year to beat Russia, and has done it, up to the present, less completely than she expected to put the job in France in five weeks. The difference in time elapsed is a second factor. It means that the Germany which will turn to deal with France after a year of war cannot conceivably be the Germany which would have turned about to deal with Russia after five weeks of war. The strain of a year's efforts, the enormous losses, the gathering economic burdens, have been felt. The German rush against the Allied defenses in the West if it does come, cannot come with the fresh ardor, the initial energy of the first onset of last August. The psychology of the situation is utterly different. If Germany's victorious legions had marched against Russia last autumn, it would have been in the easy consciousness that the main part of the work was done, that the rest of the campaign would be something of a procession. Today the German armies, if they come west, must do so with the feeling that the hard part of the programme is over and that the real work is about to begin."

The writer in the Post does not believe that Russia has been able to put into the field any such number of men as early reports indicated. He points out that while Russia has the men she has not yet been able to equip them and move them to the front over her limited system of railways. He argues that the possible military strength of Russia, so far, has not exceeded 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. Later on when the Grand Duke secures an adequate supply of guns and ammunition his army will be more powerful than ever, while the enemy's forces against him must grow weaker as time passes. Turning to the western front the Post writer declares that Great Britain has under the colors at least 3,500,000 men, of whom 2,000,000 have had a minimum of six months training. The French army, with its reserves, would come close to making up a total of 5,000,000. And that is not counting Italy.

This observer goes on to say: "The superiority of the French or British soldier, man for man, to the Czar's peasant soldier is unquestioned. The superiority in organization, in resources, in staying powers need not even be discussed. In the matter of leadership it is probable that France, in the person of Joffre, has produced the one genius of the war. On the attacking side, if Germany should choose to attack, there are not available the Austrian forces which are needed to keep Russia in check even in her present condition. In a word, the British and French armies, taken together, are nearly equal in number and superior in all fighting resources to Russia at the height of her power. So that when Germany faces west now she faces an opposition as powerful as she confronted at the beginning of the war. In other words, at the beginning of the second year of the conflict Germany has the war to fight all over again. Among her opponents are two nations that have just begun to fight—Great Britain and Italy. Plainly, it is not a mere series of clean-up operations that Germany faces."

When the Germans turn west again they will find a solid wall of well-equipped and well-fed soldiers. It is by no means certain that they will be able to withdraw any of their eastern forces for service in Flanders, for Russia's army is still intact and capable of striking hard so soon as it has been properly equipped. The "cleaning up" operations have not been entirely successful.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON.
Great Britain and her Allies have declared their intention of placing cotton on the contraband list. The British government formerly regarded cotton as non-contraband and adopted every means known to civilized warfare to avoid inflicting hardship upon the southern planter. But the change in her attitude does not come as a surprise, for it is generally recognized that the present conditions of warfare make it imperative to prevent cotton shipments from reaching Germany.

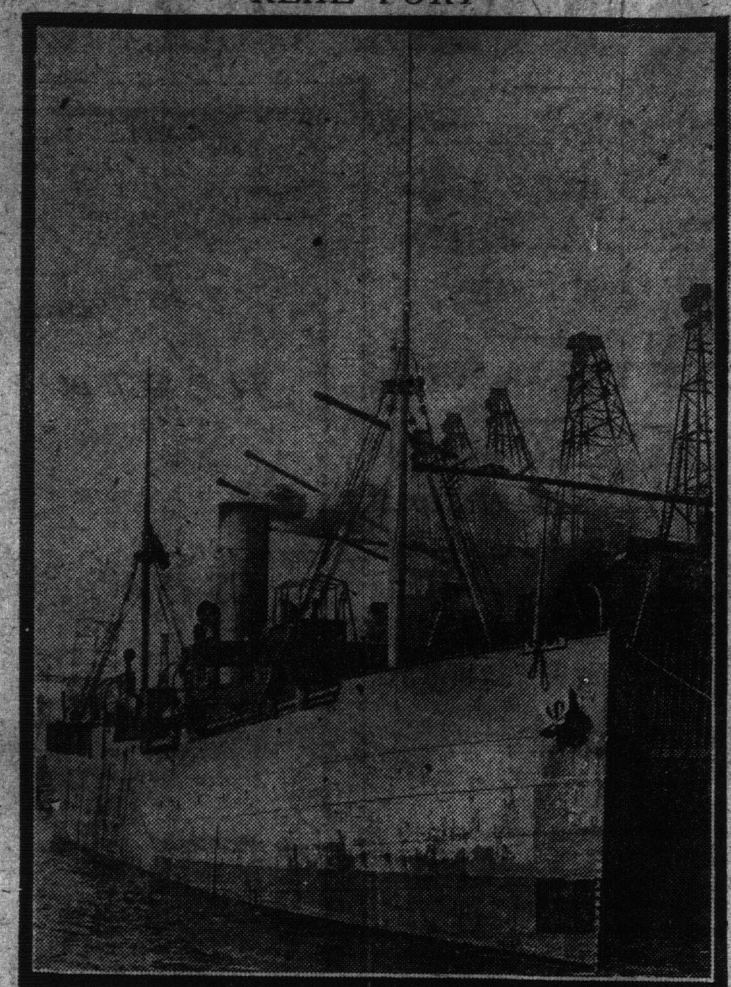
While it is not yet known what answer President Wilson will make to this declaration, there is a strong feeling in the United States that the Allies are well within their rights. Some of the leading newspapers—papers which have not hesitated to criticize Great Britain when it was felt that criticism was deserved—are pointing out that southern sentiment is by no means hostile to Great Britain's attitude regarding cotton. Certain politicians from the south have been making speeches and giving out interviews to the effect that if cotton shipments to the American government should not be hindered by the claims of the shippers with its army and navy, but these men, it is declared, are not in any sense representative of southern opinion. They represent southern sympathizers. It is significant also that leading journals in the south are pointing out that there must be no quarrel with Great Britain over cotton, as it is plain that the Allies are fighting for freedom and justice, a fight that must be waged to a victorious conclusion if the United States is to continue to enjoy peace and

prosperity. Here is a quotation from the Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, a paper devoted to the development of the south:

"The South is in danger of worshipping cotton instead of worshipping the Almighty; we are in danger of sacrificing honor, integrity of character and all that makes for human advancement for the sake of a bale of cotton. Around the neck of the South hangs like a curse a bale of cotton." Preaching in Augusta, Ga., the other day, Rev. Dr. M. Ashby Jones, the son of a noted confederate chaplain under Stonewall Jackson, said:

"What shall it profit the South if it shall gain the whole world for its cotton and lose its own soul? To translate this teaching into terms of our pressing problem we must ask, How much, then, is a man of more value than a bale of cotton? The cry is going up that the South is being made to suffer for a fight which is none of hers. But had we not better clearly understand that this fight is ours and upon its issue our destiny is deeply involved with the rest of the world?"

RICH PRIZE OF WAR NOW IN MONTREAL PORT



The Hamburg-American liner Prisma, now known as the Huntress, taking on coal at Windmill Point. She was on her maiden voyage when overtaken by a British warship. She is about as large as the C.P.R. liner Missanable and is richly appointed.

sense did her honor. "While Germany presupposed war," it says, "England presupposed peace, threatening nobody." It declares that what Great Britain has done is the best guarantee for the triumph of the Allies, and adds:

"She is mistress of the sea, which is not a mere phrase. It is a fact which all the German submarines and German sophisms are unable to controvert, and the best proof of the assured success of the English blockade is the rage of the Germans. England's mastery of the sea has bottled Germany's fleet up completely and stopped her sea trade. It prevents her protecting her colonies or exporting her merchandise. To realize the vastness and complexity of this function performed by England, it is sufficient to consider what would have happened if England had remained neutral. Undoubtedly the war would have ended in six months, and all Europe would have been under the heel of the Kaiser. If the English in the past did not realize the gravity of the situation and were too optimistic, they have qualities of resistance, tenacity, untiringness, and inflexibility which will be the deciding factors in the end. Let us do justice to the English who have done this. Liberating the seas from the Germans is the most noteworthy success so far obtained by the Allies, depriving the enemy as it does of territories which will be of the greatest weight when peace is discussed. England has done all that is possible with the forces at her disposal. She has given millions to the needs of her Allies, and has lifted up the spiritual ideal of this war, being the first to raise the cry for peace as against militarism and for the principle of nationality as against imperialism."

If anyone wants to know what the British fleet has been up to for the last twelve months he has only to summarize to himself the naval position as it actually exists. British supremacy at sea has been so complete that it would not have achieved much more had the entire German High Seas Fleet actually been blown to atoms. And what has been the effect of our supremacy at sea? Here is the answer as given by Mr. Balfour the other day at a great meeting in the London Opera House:

"Picture to yourselves, if you will, what the condition of western Europe and the Mediterranean would have been if a German fleet had ridden triumphantly in the North Sea, in the Atlantic, and in the Mediterranean when war broke out and afterwards. I do not believe the struggle would have been possible for our Allies. I wish to set no limits to the power which great and valiant nations can display, the resources which in times of difficulty and stress they might suddenly develop, but I ask you only to consider how we should have been situated if France had been cut off from England on the north, from her own colonies on the south, if no overseas trade could have reached her shores, if she could not have brought in the raw materials of her manufacture of munitions. I ask you how Italy would have been situated if with that immense seaboard which she possesses her territory had lain in the midst of hostile fleets of overwhelming strength, if she also had been cut off from her colonies, if she also had been cut off from all outside trade. How could the war have gone on? Look at it as you will, the possibility of carrying on that war depended, as its very foundation, on the superiority at sea of our fleet. And the Allied fleets would not have been superior at sea had we not untiringly ment of blindness and folly kept out of a contest, which we might have contended with some degree of plausibility was no immediate and present concern of ours. It would have been fatal in the long run to us, but it would have been fatal immediately and within but few months to those whom we are now proud to call our Allies."

It is well to consider how intolerable would be the fate of the world if the supremacy at sea was held by a nation which not only had military supremacy on land but intended to use its power to spread its own dominance over the globe. Germany has avowed that she intended to use her power to this end—that was her political philosophy. The world has been saved from this tyranny by the supremacy of the British fleet.

"LETTING IT GO AT THAT."
Although a month has gone by since the United States government made its third attempt to secure from Germany a promise that no further crimes would be committed by German submarines

upon the high seas and that reparation would be made for the Lusitania massacre, no reply has been received from Berlin. The German government in fact has not even acknowledged receipt of the third American note and leading newspapers in the United States are urging the government to inform Germany that if her answer is not received within a specified time diplomatic relations will be discontinued.

Several intimations have emanated from German sources during the last three weeks that it is the purpose of the German government to ignore all of the American demands first made on May 13 with respect to the Lusitania and to "let it go at that." The Boston Transcript which has pursued a strictly neutral course since the war began, declares that the time has come for a complete showdown and points out that the United States should no longer ignore the insulting attitude of the German government. The Transcript says:

"There are those who see in the cessation of Germany's murderous manner of submarine warfare sufficient answer to the notes of June and July. They would have the President swallow his words of May 13, which were solemnly reiterated in the notes of June and July. They would have the world forget that as long ago as February 10, our government warned Germany that it would be held to 'strict accountability' for the loss of an American life on the high seas. Americans may forget, but the world will remember to America's shame if we abandon our dead to their fate, and continue not only to maintain friendly relations with the government which we have arraigned as their unregenerate murderer, but to represent that government in all the capitals of the world whose nations are now at war with Germany. The American ambassador in London, Berlin and Tokio today is also duly credited by each of those governments as the German ambassador. In his dual capacity, therefore, he is the envoy of a government whose citizens have been done to the death on the high seas, as well as of the government responsible for their death and contemptuous of all demands for disavowal and reparation."

The Transcript goes on to explain that war with Germany is not desired by many Americans, but it takes the ground that because they should not go to war as a result of what Germany has already done is surely no reason why they should continue on terms of amity and friendship with a government which ignores the solemn demands of the President supported by the unanimous voice of loyal Americans. It does not want the people of the United States to forget the Lusitania massacre. And it says further:

"Germany's failure to disavow and make reparation for the lives of the Americans lost on the Lusitania should be followed by the severance of all diplomatic relations between the two countries. We can but wonder what course of action or inaction it is the President's purpose to follow, in view of the silent contempt with which Germany treats his last Lusitania note."

Germany has had ample time to consider the last American note, but even at the time it was sent there was no reason to expect that she would meet its demands. The German government had declared again and again that it would not comply with the requests of President Wilson, as the German policy regarding the high seas was settled. Yesterday's despatches from Washington and Detroit indicate that serious efforts are being made by German agents throughout the United States to involve the American government in further difficulties. It becomes more and more apparent that the United States is not going to get satisfaction from Berlin.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Former Premier Venizelos is scoring heavily in the political affairs of his country. He is convinced that Greek interests lie on the side of Great Britain and her Allies. Venizelos is a man of great force, and he has the solid support of the people.

The Minister of Militia has sent back word that 15,000 Canadians are to be sent to the Dardanelles. There they will fight side by side with the Australians and New Zealanders who have covered themselves with glory in the campaign against the Turks. And they may be depended upon to do as well.

The Germans have not found the Russian surgeons particularly skilful, and German prisoners have suffered greatly as a result of treatment received. As the Austro-German forces are drawn further and further into the swamps behind Warsaw they may expect to receive harsh treatment from more than the Grand Duke's surgeons.

It is a sordid story of graft and dishonesty on the part of certain friends of the government in Gloucester that witnesses are telling in Commissioner Chandler's court of inquiry. More than enough evidence has already been submitted to sustain every charge so far taken up. In exposing this wrongdoing Mr. Veniot has done the public a great service.

The transport Royal Edward was a valuable ship to Great Britain at this critical time. Specially fitted up for the Atlantic passenger trade this liner was capable of carrying a large number of troops. But the Admiralty has in its service many more ships of her capacity, and some that are larger and faster. The loss of one transport, or a dozen, will not seriously interrupt the movement of Britain's army.

Sir Adam Beck, when asked if he thought the government of Canada would go into partnership with the State of New York regarding the power development of the St. Lawrence River, said that he could not see any objection to such a scheme. It is possible that this leading Conservative politician is willing to co-operate in business with those terrible "Yankees" who during the weeks preceding the last Dominion elections were but waiting for a chance to gobble

up Canada, to steal its body and soul from the British Empire? Is it not time to drag out the old flag once more?

The Ottawa Citizen, independent Conservative, referring to a statement in the Toronto News that "the recent loan to Canada is another proof of the confidence which the people of the United States have in the British Empire generally and in the Dominion in particular," says: "This is really laughable when our Canadian expressions of confidence in the intentions and good will of the United States in 1911 are recalled."

The military writer of the New York Post believes that Great Britain now has more than 3,645,000 men in the field and in training. As between the men ready to enter the battle line and those still in training, he presents the following data:

"Last November it was announced that a million recruits had been obtained. These men have now had nine months' training or more. Add the three-quarters of a million in the establishment at the outbreak of the war and the Colonials and Indians, and subtract the wastage of about 150,000 men, and we get about 1,550,000 men now available who have had from nine months to a year's training or more. If we reduce the training period to six months we would have to add another half-million."

It took the Standard eleven days to summon courage enough to refer editorially to the great Liberal victory in Manitoba. Yesterday it told its readers that Manitoba is the poorer because of the decision of Brandon to support Sir James Aikins' opponent. The people of Manitoba do not think so. The Standard no doubt will be interested in the opinion of the Canadian Courier regarding Sir James. Here it is:

"As a leader of a forlorn hope in Manitoba, Sir James Aikins has not added to his reputation. His political friends may admire his courage in taking hold of a discredited party in Manitoba and trying to save it from extermination. But the people of Manitoba plainly reject his methods. Sir James is a fine man, but he has never been accused of being a leader of men. As a corporation lawyer he won success. As a speculator in days when wealth was easily gained in the West, he was a success. As a speaker, a pleasant figure at a Methodist Conference he was charming. As a man who would fight for the public and go down to defeat for a principle, if necessary, he had no record whatever. As a leader he was an unfortunate choice, because he had few of the qualities which make for leadership. Sir James broke into politics late in life—too late to make any impression at Ottawa, where he has served for some years. His only notable achievement since he secured a seat among the two hundred and twenty-one members who make up the present House was the securing of Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Why he was so honored has never been explained to the satisfaction of the public. Certainly his grasp of public questions and his debating ability is not to be compared with that of men like Hon. Arthur Meighen or Dr. Michael Clark."

"The disappearance of Sir James Aikins from public life, now that he has been rejected by the people of Manitoba, would not create any aching void. This is not said to be unkind. Sir James has had already gone from the public life of the Dominion."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHO WILL HELP.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir—My correspondence from headquarters shows that Sir Robert Borden has taken up with very great interest the question of planting maple seeds over the graves of Canadian soldiers in Flanders, and owing to the great difficulty of acclimatizing maple seeds and saplings the greatest experts in England have been consulted and it has been found that with regard to planting an avenue of maple trees over the field from Langemark to St. Julien, it will be necessary to plant an immense number of maple seeds and to leave them under the care of experts for three years. As it is somewhat late in the year, I believe, for the collection of maple seeds I issue this appeal to your readers to send to my address carefully packed small boxes of seeds as early as they possibly can.

In view of the nature of the work I am hoping to meet from your readers the greatest sympathy.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR PRIVATE,
Chief Commissioner to Canada.
Per H. SCRIMSHAW, Secretary.

Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal.

Earthquake in British Columbia.

Vancouver, Aug. 18.—An earthquake whose shock was very noticeably felt in Okanagan district, was also reported from all over northern British Columbia this morning. Kelowna, 200 miles east of Vancouver, reports a shock at 6:06 a. m. Yale and Harrison also reported it at the same time, the tremor lasting 25 seconds. In Vancouver a slight jar was noticed.

New Commander Fifth Brigade



COL. D. WATSON, who has won well-merited promotion to brigade commander's post. As successor to Col. J. P. Landry, he will have charge of the destinies of the 26th and three other battalions.

ST. JOHN FALL DETACHMENT FRONT; N. Sixty-two Men Rousing Lead Officers of 55th L. New Recruiting rived Last Week

Wednesday,

Once more a detachment of men has left St. John on the long trail that leads to the front in the defence of the Sixty-two non-commissioned men, who had been in training on ridge island for some time. Under the leadership of Lieut. H. W. Dobbie and Lieut. A. G. Compton, destined for battery which will mobilize at the last night. They came over island soon after half past ten. A large crowd, here, too, was gathered and the chaplain of the ment of which the men had just been—Ven. Archdeacon Rayn uniform as honorary captains corps—and many others. As men had lined up in the ranks, steps his worship addressed a to them in which he told the splendid standard that had a set for them in Europe by St. John's people for the fact that they too would do their bit in France. He the Dardanelles if they were He reminded them also would always be a warm hearts of St. John people for that prayers would be sent from wherever it might be. Captain Dobbie then called cheers for the mayor and had been given some one in thoughtfully called for these the heavy battery and these then, headed by the St. John and the Bugle and Drum Band Garrison Artillery, the dr to the station via Prince William, King, Dock and to the cheering of many and of Tipperary. At the station fine send-off. A few of the been served with uniforms that two or three files look they were as fit a lot of of the year. It is not know they may be training with battery at Halifax but it is that they are to be looked. Inforcements of the heavy a has already gone from Can not necessarily that of an battery.

The Honor Roll.

The names of the officers are as follows:
Capt. W. H. Dobbie, Lieut. Compton, Q. M. S. F. W. Sergt. C. Ketchum, Sergt. E. H. Preston, Corp. Corp. E. LeB. Stears, Corp. Donald, Bomb. J. M. F. Storm, Gunner E. K. Barto yea, S. L. Brittain, W. C. Campbell, F. Clayton, J. C. Dunbrack, G. Finley, E. T. Wm. Girdwood, J. Gout Houseman, F. James, Lieut. J. H. King, F. H. LeCombe, J. Logan, L. D. I. Lyon, A. T. Macdonald, H. F. McAvity, D. McHarg, F. McLeod, J. Merritt, Ray, Farria, L. R. Patterson, C. Richards, R. H. Riddale arts, J. C. Simmons, F. C. S. Smith, W. Smith, A. T. S. Tapley, S. Thompson, G. Travis, H. N. Trean, W. Vail, G. Waters, H. M. W. Young.

Gunner Logan, who re Manchester (N. H.), to en posed the following verses parture of the draft:

We are going to leave t boys, the City of St. Jo And many friends we'll we cannot tell how And if ever we meet agal faces we will see, But we are going friende age, to maintain our lib

Chorus.

So three cheers for the B Shout with all your mi We are going off for We're leaving you tonig And as we go, we're th thinking of you all, And wonder why not don't heed old England

For St. John has lots of pass the army test— But some lack moral o with sadness are blest, While some they have And're coaxing them to And disgrace their n when they do not g

Chorus.

If this is your belief, boys Safety First, We hope they start the look out for the worst. You surely will be brande arely of St. John! Wake up and join the then can sing this song

Chorus.

So we are going to say to each and every one, And hope the mothers will sacrifice their son, To fight for king and count with all their might, To build a bigger army, Is just and right.

Another gratifying contr fund for field kitchens for tation was received by May terday in the form of a ch from Miss I. Louisa Mu avenue. With the check w that as was possible, so that the money be sent out as quickly as possible, so that t get the fullest comfort fr