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ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 17, 1914.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN.

The fall of Antwerp has had a striking effect upon the British public. While the war authorities look upon all talk that the Germans will use the captured city as a naval base as purely fantastic, this latest punishment of the Belgians for daring to stand out for honor and justice has brought the war closer home, and as a result recruiting throughout the United Kingdom is booming. The British people realize that this is a time for sacrifice and during the fall of Antwerp will only serve to stimulate them in their determination to break for ever the Prussian military tyranny.

Winston Churchill has once more declared that nothing less than a million British soldiers in the line will finish this war as it has got to be finished. He knows that victory is certain if prompt and resolute action is taken, with recruiting kept up in all parts of the great Empire. Canadians realize that this is a fight for our own freedom as much as it is for the freedom of England, of France, and of civilization the world over. And Canadians must be ready when the call comes for another contingent. Never has Great Britain been engaged in a war so necessary, and never before has the whole nation been united in determining to bring it to a successful end. Australia has prepared a third contingent, India and South Africa have surprised the world by their promptness in sending money and men, Canada has an army of more than 80,000 already on British soil, and from the loyal colonies in all parts of the world offers of help and more help are being received by Lord Kitchener.

This is going to be a long business, unless we are favored by fortune or unless some new strategical development results in a crushing blow to the enemy. That may come in time, but it is not expected soon. But British people everywhere are patient and enduring for Kitchener's warning that the first has been that the war will be a long one, and that we have no right to expect miracles. If a long drawn out conflict is hard for Great Britain and her Allies, it is harder for the Germans. Meantime Canadians stand ready to give further proof of their ability to help. The cause is worthy of the effort, and the effort is well within our strength.

THE HOPE OF THE POLES.

A Petrograd despatch declares that the work of the Poles on the battlefield is beyond praise. The Poles have even been a brave race, and now that their country is again a battleground they are a most important factor in the determining events of this war.

A better condition for the Poles is predicted as a result of the war. For more than a century and a half the Polish question has been one of great importance and since the present struggle for liberty and justice began there has been considerable open discussion of many matters which hitherto have been dealt with only in secret. Dr. J. H. Retinger, a writer who has made a careful study of Polish conditions, declares that Poland during her long history has done more for the defense of European civilization than any other nation. She was the rear guard of occidental cul-

ture against the Asiatic invasion, and in the same way she fought against, and for many years impeded, the growth of German militarism as evidenced in Prussia.

In attempting to perform her double duty Poland has for centuries been one gigantic battlefield. The fight with German militarism, which began with the history of Poland, has never finished, in spite of the fact that the Germans have always been defeated in an open military operation. It was through Prussian diplomacy, generally of a kind that could not bear investigation, that the partition of Poland was ultimately brought about in collaboration with Austria and Russia.

In England, Dr. Retinger was delighted with the feeling he found in favor of the Poles, and he was equally pleased with the attitude of France towards the Polish cause. He looks for a new era for Poland, now that the time has come for Europe to lend a helping hand. The Poles, he has found, trust in the honesty of the English and French. They admire their gallantry and love their past history, as well as their present institutions. If the artificial lines which divide Poland were removed, she would be the seventh state in Europe, in population and territory being larger than Spain, and a little smaller than Italy. The Poles outnumber the united population of the Balkan peninsula. Their chief city, Warsaw, is the seventh city in Europe, and the population of their five other largest towns exceeds 100,000 each.

Poland's exports to other countries are large, her productions being far more than enough to satisfy her own demands. The coal fields of Silesia, and Western Galicia are considered amongst the richest in Europe, while Galicia is the greatest oil producing country on the continent. Salt, copper, zinc, iron and sulphur are also found in large quantities. Her oak is renowned throughout the world. As the present war is a fight for the freedom of nationalities, Dr. Retinger concludes that it ought to help Poland; for he asks, what other nation has ever been so unjustly oppressed as the Polish nation? He does not expect the question with those who say that Poland fell through her own fault and through the dissensions which occurred in the line of her partitions. Whether his assertions are wholly correct or not, it is generally believed that a united Poland would be a fine bulwark in future against any uncivilized invaders.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Addressing an audience of more than 5,000 South African farmers, including a strong contingent of burghers, General Botha two weeks ago declared that for South Africa to show hostility to England would mean ruination. This statement was widely cheered again and again. A full report of the meeting printed in British papers shows that the enthusiasm which greeted the Premier's declaration was so great that he was obviously touched, and he afterwards declared that the gathering was unprecedented in the country.

This is the real feeling in South Africa toward Great Britain, and the report of an uprising by a pro-German command should not be taken too seriously. General Botha raised his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he declared that any talk of South Africa remaining neutral was the greatest nonsense he had ever listened to. Neutrality for South Africa was an utter impossibility. If a German warship arrived at Durban and imposed a levy of £5,000,000 on them it would help them very little to say they were neutral. The report says:

"He detailed his agreement with the Imperial government regarding the withdrawal of Imperial troops and the expedition to German Southwest Africa. Some people said the government should have asked the country's permission first. But what was the good of a government, he asked scornfully, that was not prepared to accept responsibility? He wished them clearly to understand that there were only two courses open—one that of loyalty and help, and the other that of disloyalty and treason. There was no middle course. Which course did they intend taking? They must give him a straight-forward answer. (Loud cries of 'We want the loyal course; you have done the right thing!') He wished them clearly to understand that there were only two courses open—one that of loyalty and help, and the other that of disloyalty and treason. There was no middle course. Which course did they intend taking? They must give him a straight-forward answer. (Loud cries of 'We want the loyal course; you have done the right thing!')

"The fact of the matter was, General Botha declared amid tremendous cheers, that the Kaiser wanted to go down to posterity as a second Napoleon. He wanted a place to which to send Germany's surplus population, and South Africa appealed to him as a suitable place. Surely the government was not there to shift responsibility, but to take responsibility and give the people a lead. (Loud cheers.) The chain of treason had never touched South Africa, and would not now. (Cheers.) South Africa must prove to the British Empire, which had been watching them, that they were worthy and still more worthy of trust. By doing so they would create for themselves a greater future than they ever otherwise 'be possible' (Cheers.)

"He wanted them to speak with no uncertainty. Their decision would have great influence throughout South Africa and would go forth to the whole Empire. (Cries of 'We support you!') They did not want lip-loyalists or false-weather patriots. The people they wanted must be true patriots, men willing to do something to make sacrifices. The British government must be able to look straight into our eyes and be able to see what is in our minds." (Great cheering, lasting several minutes.)

officers who did not obey orders were to be dealt with. He then referred directly to General Beyer. He said he was grieved that his old comrade should have taken up such an attitude. He had shaken the discipline of the Defence Force. He had issued a letter which was simply a political manifesto, evil in its effect, and by his conduct had greatly hurt him.

General Botha continued: "But in all these difficulties I realize that God rules and will inspire the people to do what is right. Knowing and believing this, I said I should assume the responsibility and take command—(prolonged cheering)—and I ask you to strengthen my hands so that justice may be supreme. Let there be no treason. Stand by the government."

A storm of cheering lasting several minutes marked the close of the Premier's speech. Great Britain can well depend upon the loyalty of her subjects in South Africa. German agents have been busy there and with the aid of a strong German sympathizer, Colonel Hartig, have succeeded in stirring up a small pro-German group, but their work will have little effect on the attitude of the country at large. That the sentiment expressed in Gen. Botha's speech should be so strong is when all the circumstances are considered, a striking proof of the success of Great Britain's colonial policy as applied to the Boers.

ITALY'S POSITION.

Austria appears to be giving Italy further annoyance. According to yesterday's despatches her treatment of Italians in Trieste is causing great irritation to their countrymen across the border and the feeling in Italy against Austria is growing stronger every day. Whether Italy wishes to remain neutral is not known, but it is clear that every week is making it harder for the Italian government to refrain from taking up arms on the side of the Allies. There is no doubt that the force which is now raising so loud a public demand in Italy for a war in aid of England and France is no cold-blooded calculation of diplomatic gain or loss, but a powerful and generous emotion. The Italian people remember the way in which Gladstone and Russell helped Italy. The fact that Lord John Russell's speech refused to let Italian unity and freedom be finally thwarted by an unjust treaty may to the people of Great Britain be only a detail in the history of foreign policy, but to every modern Italian it and other such acts on the part of British statesmen are the foundation of his freedom, and it is only by realizing this that one can fully understand the fervor of the present popular desire in Italy to stand by England in her time of danger. It is not a diplomatist's idea, but the unflinching generosity of the common people in every country where they are free.

A writer in the Manchester Guardian referring to the attitude of Italy in this war, warns Great Britain that it would not be proper for her to press upon Italy such claims as she has on her record, that as Gladstone and Russell helped Italy not because they thought it a good investment to do so, but because they were generous men, and a great war of generosity was then moving their country, it would not be right now to demand as a matter of equity that the bread which they cast on the waters should return to Britain after many days. The suggestion is made that the very fact of England's friendship then actually imposes on her a special reserve now, lest she should appear to trade on a past act of spontaneous good-will. The writer declares that there should be no thought of telling Italy that if she feels unable to join the Allies England will do less than she might otherwise do after the war for the Italians now under Austrian domination. Such advice is timely.

Italy probably has an inward hatred of all that is Austrian. The strongest motive now discernible in the Italian war movement is the unextinguished passion of Italian gratitude to England for her share in the rescue of Modern Italy from servitude and mutilation. There was, as we can now see, never any chance of Italy fighting on the side of Austria and Germany, her old partners in the Triple Alliance. She was not even consulted when the Austrian and German governments decided to bring on this terrible war. That showed their own recognition of the hopelessness of asking Italy to regard the war as a desirable one. It is possible that the Italian government has meant, all the time, to come in on the side of England and France and has only waited to do so until the popular demand was so urgent as to amount to a national mandate. The Italian government has taken lots of time to calculate and has probably made every effort to keep out of the war owing to the terrible loss in blood and money if Italy were to enter the conflict, but the internal unrest and anger has been growing. The authorities in Italy are asking themselves from day to day whether they can afford to pursue their present course or whether the pressure of public opinion is so great as to drive them out of their position of neutrality into one of actual hostility against Germany and Austria.

THE WAR.

When a government that is virtually an autocracy launches a trained fighting machine exceeding 4,000,000 men into a desperate war, it must necessarily take a long time to bring about its defeat. Germany had been preparing for this struggle for years, and in numbers of trained men, in reserves of war stores and siege artillery, she was at the outbreak of hostilities in a better position than the Allies. From such advantages, and from her superior speed in mobilisation, she hoped to reap decisive results and end

the war by a few smashing blows before her foes were ready to fight. In that hope she has been disappointed.

Looking over the events of the last two months, one does not find cause for discouragement. The Allies have won the only big battle that has so far been fought to a finish in the West. The British and French are now on the offensive along practically the whole of the front, and their pressure will grow as their ranks are increased. In the end they will become irresistible. Germany's only real success has been achieved in the taking of fortified positions; her field operations have been a failure when it is considered that her hope of success lay in getting to Paris weeks ago; in so effectively crushing the French that she could send her best armies to grapple with the Russian menace in the East.

Very few military experts would have ventured the opinion three months ago that the British and French could have held the northern territory in Flanders as they have done. Great Britain still has a relatively small army on the continent. By next spring or early next summer she will have a million men in line, with an unlimited number ready to join the colors whenever they are needed. These men who await the call are fine fighting material, just as good as the German Landwehr and Landsturm whom they will probably have to face, and far more numerous. The only way to end the war will be by wearing down the German defence by constant attack in superior numbers. That is the task lying before the Allies, and especially Great Britain and Russia, which are still fighting but a small part of their ultimate fighting strength.

Because the Allies do not make more rapid progress, there are those who look upon the fighting now going on with more or less alarm. Having in mind the effectiveness of the German siege guns they are wondering if the enemy has a similar equipment on his ships and if a crushing blow is to be struck the British navy when it is least expected. A careful consideration of the achievements of the allied armies in France in the face of tremendous odds, of the rapidly increasing force in their ranks, and of the fact that Britain also has ships of war with big guns, as well as a submarine fleet more than twice as large as Germany's, and submarines are likely to play the most important part in a naval battle—should make it clear that things are not going at all badly, and that there is every reason for taking an optimistic view of the future.

THE ELECTIONS.

The cabinet shuffle, whereby Mr. Borden is getting rid of some of his Nationalist allies for purposes that are obvious, leads some to recent reports about an early election—reports that would be generally discredited but for concrete evidence tending to support them. If Mr. Borden and his advisers, for the sole purpose of trying to snatch an extension of power and patronage, should decide to bring on a general election, the country, for the time being, would have to submit. But that the bringing on of the elections now would be effectively resented goes without saying. The Conservatives have been in power only since the autumn of 1911; the only possible excuse for an election now would be some difference of opinion as to Canada's support of Great Britain in the present war, which is our war as an integral part of the British Empire. But there is no difference of opinion as to Canada's support of Great Britain, the whole country being of opinion that the Dominion should be prompt and generous in contributing men and money steadily until the cause of right has triumphed. And, since there is no legitimate excuse for an election, it would follow that the conduct of the Conservative Premier and his advisers in plunging the country into the turmoil of a partisan contest would be condemned by thoughtful and patriotic people everywhere.

The chief business of Canada today is to make sure that this country contributes generously, in volunteers and in treasure, to the forces which are battling with Germany. That question is one of honor and even of national existence itself, and it supercedes and overshadows all other questions. In addition to this, our first duty, there is the other highly important duty of keeping the ordinary business affairs of Canada running smoothly and in such a way that our people shall pass through this period of trial with as little loss and hardship as possible. To bring on the elections at such a time would be unnecessary and incessantly to interrupt the ordinary processes of business by distracting attention and effort from the ordinary duties of the day.

A still greater offense would be to attempt to make partisan political capital out of the great catastrophe which has come upon the world. Men of every political faith have gone to the front to sacrifice their lives for the common cause. It is a time when the voice of faction should be hushed. Liberal journals everywhere, following the example of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, have put partisan politics aside for the time, and have, as a rule, refrained from party criticism of the government, realizing that, when the country is at war, all interests ought to be subordinated to the one task of making our contribution to the fighting strength of the Empire efficient and well calculated to represent the power and patriotism of this great country.

However, if, when Mr. Borden and his advisers have given consideration to all the circumstances, they still decide to attempt to secure an extension of power, their challenge will be met promptly and earnestly, however reluctant the Liberal party may be to participate in the clamor of a general election at this time. If the consequences prove unpleasant it will

THE ANSWER.

(Montreal Mail).

be necessary to remember that the Conservatives insisted upon precipitating them.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Doubtless those Americans who were forced by war conditions to return from Europe in the steamer, have a better idea of the hardships endured by many thousands of immigrants every year.

In declaring that a long, bitter war is confronting Britain, Lord Curzon is simply stating an obvious fact. Britain's need of more fighting men cannot be emphasized too strongly, or too often.

The United States expects to be able to supply Europe this year with 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 96,000,000 bushels more than the record established in 1902. None of this wheat can go to Germany or Austria, which will make all the more available for Great Britain and her allies.

The Saskatchewan government statistics show that although the wheat crop was not so large as in 1913, the farmers are getting far better prices than in previous years. That is true of the whole West, and it is doing much to dissipate the business scare which swept so many western towns and cities at the outbreak of the war.

A Rome despatch says the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs is dying. He has been the leading pacifist in the Cabinet and has insisted on Italy maintaining a firm attitude of neutrality. The same despatch says it is believed in diplomatic circles that Italy now faces speedy entry into the war on the side of the Allies.

The London Financial Times points out that England may be called upon to give financial assistance to other of its allies than Belgium before the war is over. One thing is certain, however, the Times explains, and that is in the case of the two Germanic countries any money that is needed will have to be raised internally.

A Berlin despatch says the troops from India were told that they were being sent to Europe for a military tournament. A short time ago another Berlin despatch said that some German troops were transported to France because they could not be trusted "in the Indian unrest." One statement is about as stupid an invention as the other.

Canada is not suffering as a result of the war. While some of her industries have had their output reduced, others are working day and night. The absence of importations from Europe will make a greater demand at home and exports to England and the United States go on as usual. Everywhere the farmers are benefiting by better prices. Clearly this is no time to be afraid.

The British Medical Association and the British Pharmaceutical Society have made offers of free medical attendance and medicines at cost price, for the dependents of men with the colors. The medical profession is meeting the national need in a way well worthy of its great traditions. It has given its men to the army and the fleet in numbers which have more than met the demands of the time.

From recent tests made by United States naval officers it appears that battleships have very little chance of surviving a well directed torpedo attack. Steel nets are not sufficient protection. A torpedo with 210 pounds of gun-cotton was fired from a torpedo-boat at a steel net that had been moored in a cove. The torpedo exploded and water was sent 100 feet into the air. The surface of the water was covered with dead fish after the experiment. Examination of the net, however, showed that the torpedo had pierced it and damaged it considerably.

Italy and Great Britain.

(Le Secolo, Milan). Italy is invaded by Germans, who assert that Germany will seize Sicily and that her commercial and industrial activity will not be arrested. We are inundated with German letters, telegrams, newspapers, and private communications from famous German commercial houses, all asserting that Germany will win, and that Italy should keep neutral, to be on the winning side. We are not of that opinion. We cannot lose sight of England. Germany knows that England represents her great financial danger, hence the bitterness with which she speaks of England in all the above communications. England is not playing a game of bluff. She is not impeding by land, as Germany says, and may give Germany a mortal blow by sea. The war may possibly end in a Titanic duel between England and Germany. In this case England will go through the struggle calmly and grimly, smiling at difficulties and disregarding losses.

The Answer.

(Montreal Mail).

THE WAR AND CANADA

(The Canadian Courier.)

Canada was first officially declared to be at war on the fifth day of August, when the governor-general-in-council issued a document concerning enemy merchant ships which began thus:

"Whereas a state of war now exists between this country and Germany," "On the following day another such order was issued with regard to the militia. The wording was somewhat different:

"Whereas in view of the state of war existing between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire, on the one side, and Germany on the other side; and in view of the fact that thereby the Dominion of Canada is liable to invasion and other assaults of a hostile nature, such an emergency has arisen as calls for the placing of the militia on active service."

Canada therefore has been in a state of war for more than two months, although many of our citizens seem to have small appreciation of the fact. Canada is liable to invasion, her steamers are open to seizure on the high seas, every citizen between 21 and 60 years of age may be called to bear arms, Canadian goods may be shipped only to certain countries and certain goods not at all, aliens within our borders may be made prisoners of war, and other consequences may follow. Nevertheless our citizens go about their work much as usual. Only the closed stock exchanges and the idle ocean docks bear open testimony that a new and historical period in our history has begun.

Nevertheless it would be well for Canadians to realize that this is "our" war. The fact that the fighting so far has been in Europe should not blind us to a clear perception of the fact that we share the losses of the Belgians and the French, and that we share the cost of maintaining the allied armies in the field. The sacrifice that Canada has made in sending an army of 30,000 men to Britain is but the beginning. If the war is at all prolonged, and this seems more and more certain, the sacrifices Canada must make have but begun. It might possibly be that before the war is ended Canada will be called upon to contribute five times as many men as have already gone, and to spend vast sums in maintaining them.

Canadians therefore must prepare themselves for every emergency. Another army division must be equipped and held ready for the call which may come. Further measures are required to put our coast defences in better condition. More artillery, rifles and ammunition must be manufactured. Trade conditions must be adjusted to meet the strain of even a succession of defeats. It is not only the capital which will again be flowing freely between London and Canada, as it did in years gone by. An equally long period must elapse before we can call on the factories of Europe for much that had come to be thought common necessities. It behooves us to think and plan and execute! The task which lies before this new, small nation must not be underestimated. It will require all our courage and all our resource to perform it in a manner worthy of the Empire of which we are a considerable part.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—RUMORS RIFE OF CABINET CHANGES

A QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—Could you tell me if any of the Canadians who have gone to the front voted for reciprocity? I ask because the Standard of October 17, 1911, if I remember rightly, called all who voted for reciprocity "traitors" to their country. If, therefore, any of the men who have gone to the front chosen to vote for reciprocity, are they still traitors? Or would the present offering of their lives for the cause of voting Liberal? If you can tell me these things I would be greatly obliged.

Yours, etc., Grand Manan (N. B.), Oct. 16, 1914.

PUZZLED.

The Rally. (Written in 1900 by D. M. Henderson). They said, "She is old," this England—Old, and her children few, And scattered far as the ends of the earth. Each with his work to do, Each thinking only of self and pelf, And no one thinking of her— Shall we bite—the pack—her hands are full— Shall we bite—she cannot stir!

Did she cry for help, our England? What need had she to call? The yell of snarling hounds went forth, And was heard by her children all— Sons and their sons and their children's sons. From the white to the Torrid zone; Britannia's blood, blood of her blood— And none of her very bone!

See from the fields of old England, The children about her knee, And see from Scotland's heather hills, The free sons of the free, And see from Ireland's huts and halls, Bravest of the brave— The Empire that their hands have built, Her loyal sons shall save!

Canadians, straight as the pine trees— That pierce the New World's sky— They dream of an Isle they have not seen, And proudly for it would die! And see how under the Southern cross Australia's sons stand forth— No son of the blood but bears and asks "Has the Mother need of me?" And the whinings cease, the cringing hounds Show neither fang nor tongue— They said, "This England is old and weak— And lo, she is strong and young!"

We, of the self same birthright, This to our brothers, who fight today For the rights of all and each— From the Cape whose name is prophetic— Northward our feet are bent, And above our banners we read "Gooe Hope" For a darkened Continent.

Canada's Next Duty.

(Westminster Gazette). Canada is sending nearly 10,000 more men than she originally intended—31,200 men instead of 22,500 provided for in the original plan. This will enable the fighting line to be 22,500, the rest of the force being kept in reserve. We note that Colonel Hughes, in making the announcement, adds that the services of 100,000 men can be obtained just as easily as the services of the 31,200 now in camp. That is a heartening message, but we hope that the Canadian farmer who may regret at not having his services accepted will remember that they also serve.

Who stay behind and sow. We are proud of the men who go to her for the wheat which next year will be more than ever wanted for our national security.

Sorrow in the Sanctum.

(Ohio State Journal). When an editor laboriously cuts down a candidate's eight-column speech to two columns, the candidate is mad at him for printing so little of it, and everybody else is in a like frame of mind towards him for printing so much. Berlin, Ontario, and district, which is settled with the struggle calmly and grimly, smiling at difficulties and disregarding losses. Sirs are pleased and set upon yokes to maintain the slender silhouette.

BOER LIT

(Special O.)

London, Oct. 16. Garded as of a force is situated Germany in So be irreconcilable terrible. It is ing him arrest-

A man val respondent tod opportunity to measures which "It is a mil ards," said this ready, and his Maritz and his "Hertzog, nothing to do drive waverers cruiting. Both a very short tin Veldt they will him the shortes

Germans Have

London, W the Daily News for England, w of rumors, purp ters and dispa and the "big su reliable persons out to understand "The report heavy guns fix the purpose of

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German C

In Belgium London Daily C mans. On Satu the city from a Saturday turned Sunday. Withi dreds of wound diate front of t night had been their lines and combatants.

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Correspondent

OUR TROOPS IN ENGLAND. (Manitoba Free Press). At the moment the most interesting war news to Canadians is the announcement of the safe arrival in England of the Canadian expeditionary force of 33,000 men. In the transportation of so large a force across the Atlantic there was a considerable element of danger. If the people of Canada did no worrying it was because of their complete confidence in the ability of the British navy to convey the first troops safely to port. That confidence has been amply vindicated. News of the passage and particulars of the landing are still lacking, with little likelihood that much will come to hand until letters are received by mail. Meanwhile, we shall have to content ourselves with the knowledge that our boys are in England and are undergoing drilling at some inland place—probably Salisbury Plain. It is expected that three months of drilling will precede the appearance of the Canadian troops on the fighting lines. When that time comes Canada will know what it is to be at war. A large proportion of our people have not been able as yet to realize that we are participants, not spectators, in the most desperate war the world has ever seen.

Can It Be?

(New York Sun). Down my mind's corridors Go rummaring the memories of old wars; By day and night they haunt me, anguished cries, From far behind, only the lark's song should rise; Or the blithe rasper's shout amidst the grain. And now there comes a grimmer, greater pain Voicing its suffering, Oh God, what gain In all this woe of nations? Can it be Through the dark valley that mankind shall win From lust of power and jealousy and sin To heights of peace and perfect unity? —Clinton Scollard.