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Allies' reserves are now very great. Some weeks hence the British will have in France a great army of their own. Then no doubt will come, with the spring campaign, the first big test of the war.

Mr. Hurd remarks that the very losses which Von Tirpitz predicted have already been suffered by Germany, in less than six months of war. Her merchant marine and her maritime commerce are already ruined, and thus far the German fleet has done no single act which can affect the ultimate issue of the war.

and that places like Antwerp could only be defended successfully by field armies operating twenty or thirty miles beyond their walls. The speed with which life-blood sucked from it in a period of whole war situation after five months of "containing" the enemy's main forces conflict has attracted much attention in So in facing the new year we can take Great Britain. Lord Sydenham quite agrees with the opinion expressed by Admiral Mahan, a short time before his death, when he said: "Numbers and —besieging Germany in her home, giv-money will eventually tell as in our civil ing safe conduct over the seas to tens of war, if the Allies persist to the end; and in any case the British fleet holds the decision in its head. the decision in its hand, as in the days der cover, while the British fleet, as a

must have been some who saw that after they had retreated before the Allies in MR. ROOSEVELT TAKES HIS PEN France, it would have been wisest to hold the line of the Rhine and to throw every man who could be spared in the eastern theatre of war. Instead they allowed political reasons to dominat strategy, with the necessary result that they have failed on both fronts."

The German plan was disarranged by the speed with which Russia brought formidable forces into the field. The swiftness of the Russian mobilization. sary for the Germans, if they expected success, to concentrate an immense army to inflict a decisive defeat upon the Russians, which would have enabled them to use most of their forces a little later against the Allies in the west. They did not rise early enough to the Russian menace, and Lord Sydenham said a month ago that whatever may be the reto inflict a decisive defeat upon the Rus-

artillery than when the fighting in Flan-take. ders began. The keen edge and more of

Military observers, meantime, are taking stock of all that has happened, in order to read the situation as it stands, while it has lost grievously in ships and men." Mr. Hurd says that "twenty-five and as it is likely to develop. It was of peaceful, plodding, methodical be defeated. Nevertheless, Mr. Roosone of these observers, Lord Sydenham, who said long before the present war that the Belgian forts would not be able to withstand the fire of modern artillery, and that places like Antwerp could only Liege, Namur and Antwerp were taken about 150 days. This is what the navy shows how sound Lord Sydenham's opinhas done incidentally, quite incidentally, ion was. A recent letter which he wrote silently presume the main chiestive "containing" the enemy's main forces to ourselves a good deal of consolation from the events of the past five months The navy has been performing miracles

In the view of Lord Sydenham the great naval authority said recently, "rid-Germans made a capital error in strategy waters, and the flotillas in ceaseless acing out the winter gales in -unknown their entire plan of campaign was shat-tered when they began to retreat to this river, and that the moment their ad-opinion in some quarters that the Gervance was stopped the German strate- man fleet will risk a battle when Kitchgists showed loss of military judgment ener's great army begins to move across and indecision: "They ignored the great the Channel. Evidently, as Mr. Hurd principles laid down by Napoleon, and points out, the German fleet at that time they forgot the teaching of their own will be considerably weaker than it was professors in the war. Among them at the beginning of the war, while the British fleet will be very much stronger.

IN HAND.

The book of former President Theo dore Roosevelt, "America and the World War," just published by the Scribners, is causing "a certain liveliness," as certain military observers say, up and down the political firing line in the adoining Republic. Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly has certain gifts in the matter of arresting public attention. He begins, for example, by warning the people of their country has already been given consideration by at least two great pow-

menace, and Lord Sydenham said a month ago that whatever may be the result of the great battle about Warsaw, a decisive German victory in the east is now impossible. He continued:

"Meanwhile, obsessed by the futile—because political and not military—idea of reaching Calais, the Great General Staff ruthlessly expended the equivalent of more than five army corps without any result except inflicting wholly disproportionate loss upon the Allies, who are stronger in numbers, positions, and artillery than when the fighting in Flanting wholly take."

War with the United States, planned in such event to seize the Canal and to take and reason or destroy certain of our great coast cities. They planned this partly in the belief that our navy would intermittently be allowed to become extremely inefficient, just as during the last twenty months it has become ingefficient, and partly in the belief that our never months in the second intermittently be allowed to become extremely inefficient, just as during the last twenty months it has become ingefficient, and partly in the belief that our never would intermittently be allowed to become extremely inefficient, and partly in the belief that our never would intermittently be allowed to become extremely inefficient, and partly in the belief that our never would intermittently be allowed to become extremely inefficient, and partly in the belief that our never would intermittently be allowed to become extremely inefficient, and partly in the belief that our never would intermittently be allowed to become extremely inefficient, and partly in the belief that our never would intermittently be allowed to become extremely inefficient, and partly in the belief that our never would not show our selficient, and partly in the belief that our never would intermittently be allowed to become extremely inefficient, and partly in the belief that our never would not show our selficient, and partly in the belief that our never would not show our selficient, and partly in the belief that our never

Mr. Roosevelt dissents very sharply in active service. Of older untrained batants. All the British navy wants is a the sword of Michael have disappeared from the opinion of President Wilson as men capable of bearing arms there are chance. and the shining armor is cracked and dulled. The wonderful machine will confore the beginning of the war, and after of lads between seventeen and twenty tinue to grind out brigades and divis- it was in progress. Previous to the out- who might in emergency be called up ions; but improvisation must now re- break of the war, Mr. Roosevelt says, and incorporated in the army at least place calculated mechanics, and the the United States should have interfered another million. Allies are at least equally able to im- to the extent of the most emphatic provise, while they have far more mater-ial at their disposal. It would be rash lowed this up by "whatever further 000 men to add to the 4,000,000 now in Mr. A. Maurice Lowe, who is perhaps

ship, won in 1870-71, have gone, not to most important and in its consequen be regained in the present war. Time the most ruinous of all the violations is on the side of the Allies, and already and offences against treaties committed

the Japanese and the British with vio-lating Chinese neutrality in taking Kiau-In Lord Sydenham's judgment it is chau. He says also that the sinking of

The Processing and the position of the processing of the processin

ow the subject of wide discussion the United States, should be somewhat to counteract the pro-German agitation both because it has been badly handled and because most people in the United States are convinced that Germany has been wrong throughout and is certain to

WAR COMMENT

Although it is necessarily difficult to secure official figures, it is now sug-pleted in 1912, speed 25 knots, principal gested that General French will have no battery, eight 18.5-inch guns. gested that General Fields with soldiers and Belunder his command in France and Belcruiser Tiger was also in the battle. She cruiser Tiger was also in the battle. fter this great army has crossed the ,500,000 men in training in the British des. As France and Russia are also Allies will have "not less than 10,000,000 nen when the decisive period of the war

ginning to stand out with new impressveness. Spenser Wilkinson, professor of nilitary history at Oxford, says that France must put 4,000,000 men and Great Britain 2,000,000 men into the war in order to beat down the Prussian ma chine. His idea is that the Gern armies must be so broken in a series of emendous battles that by the time the Germans are driven from the Rhine Germany's resistance will collapse.

in point of men was recently discussed by the military correspondent of the London Times. The Toronto Globe makes this summary of his observations: He says that Germany began the war in August last with 4,900,000 fully trainfor slightly wounded who have recovered the calculation, she has still almost four million trained soldiers, of whom at least three millions are actually at the the United States that the conquest of front, the remainder being on lines of communication. The new armies now being created in Germany consist of men who have never been trained, although of course, liable to military service. Times correspondent, dealing with the figures of 1911, the last available, shows that in that year 568,000 youths of fleet if it risks a general action. Coast twenty were examined for the first time, raids will probably not prove so at-868,000 aged twenty-one came up as hav-

ed from 1909, and 51,000 over the age tion of the German performance in drop-of twenty-two. This gave about 1,271, sing bombs from airships on undefended 000 young men liable to service. If the towns and villages. Today, as news of same conditions existed in 1914, Ger- this latest naval action goes round the many had a million and a quarter un- world, the British fashion of manly fighttrained young men when the war began ing will shine once more by comparison who must now be in training or even with the German slaughter of non-com-

"These various sources of supply," the

German into the field to defend the Em- real situation existing in the British Em-

month, year succeeding year, the nearer he becomes to being a machine the better, perhaps, he will do what is required of him, but that is not war. No two days in war are ever the same, no two battles are exactly alike."

The Allies, although they were not so well prepared for war as Germany, Mr. Lowe thinks, will suffer less from rigid-point of size, speed and batteries. The British ships were:

Lion, battle cruiser, 26,850 tons, completed in 1912, speed 28.5 knots, principal battery, eight 13.5-inch guns.

The Allies are machine the better the becomes to being a machine the better the better, perhaps, he will do what is required of him, but that is not war. No two days in war are ever the same, no two battles are exactly alike."

The Allies, although they were not so well prepared for war as Germany, Mr. Lowe thinks, will suffer less from rigid-ity and will benefit greatly by the greater initiative of their men. In time the allied nations will have greatly superior numbers, and their machine will be much more elastic, much less likely to become

attery, eight 13.5-inch guns. Princess Royal battle cruiser, 26,850 ons, completed in 1912, speed, 28.5 knots, principal hattery, eight 18.5-inch guns. give the human factor more play.

completed in 1908, speed 26 knots, principal battery, eight 12-inch guns New Zealand (contributed by New Zealand govern ent), 18,800 tons, com-

The later despatches say the battle resulted chiefly in the killing of nonof British fighting ships, with eight 13.5-

Derflinger, battle cruiser, 28,000 tons, completed in 1913, speed 27 knots, prinipal battery, eight 12-inch guns. Sevdlitz, battle cruiser, 24,640 ompleted in 1918, speed 29.2 knots, principal battery, ten 11-inch guns, Moltke, battle cruiser, impleted in 1911, speed 28.4 knots, prinoal battery, ten 11-inch guns.

Bluecher, armored cruiser, 15,500

mpleted in 1910, speed 25.3 knots, prinpipal battery, twelve 8.2-inch guns. It will be thought strange that Germans, so nearly matching the British in weight of gunfire, did not face the music instead of making a run-away fight of it. If they had had faith in their prowess the German hattle cruisers would have given battle at ordinary range while the weaker Bluecher v making off; but aparently the German admiral, upon recognizing the Lion and the Princess Royal with their 13.5-inch batteries, decided that the Bluecher mu be sacrificed if he was to save his battle ed men between the ages of twenty and cruisers, which are among the biggest forty-five. She has lost not less than a and fastest under the German flag. As million of these men, making allowance it was, two of them were evidently hard hit. The British admiral chased them and rejoined. Leaving Austria out of until he reached waters where German submarines and mines were numerous, and wisely decided not to risk losing his

Not a few of the American journals fine squadron to no good purpose. From the brief official account of action it would appear that the German battle cruisers would have been sunk had they not sought refuge in home waters. The British gunnery must have British losses the Monitor, "it looks very much as if been of a high order. The were very slight. It is, all in all, just the sort of work the Empire expected from the navy-a glorious exploit. It affords good ground for predicting what tractive to the German navy in the iming had their examination adjourned from the previous year, 289,000 adjourn- the world was ringing with condemnative condict. Vectorious research condict.

TOO MUCH MACHINE.

"The German Emperor went to wa ecause he believed it a safe thing to do, but every important calculation which he made has miscarried"—that is

pire from invasion she may meet the pire, France, and Russia, but he thinks Allies' ten millions with eight millions. Germany's greatest blunder was "its the writing on the wall has appeared in by any combatant during the war. But the great German cities even though the it was not the only one." He charges million men ten millions attacking her? Mr. Lowe attempts to prove that the Can Germany in defence face with eight obsession that its army was invincible."

Mr. Lowe attempts to prove that the Germans have exalted the machine at the organizers of armies as the spring approaches. If she can, the Allies must when he was in Berlin he said to a portant and in many cases, as danger-office was no charge he insisted on giving a donation to the Red Cross work not very far away from givin

more elastic, much less likely to become disorganized by active war conthan the German machine. The Allies

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Scarborough and Whitby are avenged. Many of the leading American newspapers are outspoken in their denuncia-- tion of the German air raids which have of the latest and most powerful they agree that the raid was a miserable they agree that the raid was a miserable Clothes moor and fell, fallure, and that it will have no effect And bid their true-born hearts w beyond stiffening Great Britain's deter ination to win at any cost.

The German pretence that Yarmou s a defended town is denounced as braz- The splendour and the strength of storm en by neutral observers. What the world at large thinks of Germany's airship raid well expressed by the New York Sun: "To sum up, airship attack on unfortified places has no military value; there is no glory in it; it stimulates enlistmen among the people outraged; it offends the moral sense of neutrals everywhere and alienates them. Therefore it is an and alreaders them. Therefore it is an and they passen,
and they passen,
And left us glad
And left us glad
Here to be born their sons, wh
woful mistake, and attempts to justify
it insult the intelligence of the whole
circlined model." civilized world."

The Toronto Star is responsible

Mr. Poston Shinton has been singing the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders quartered at Gravesend. Here is his Scottish version of Tipperary:

"It's a lang way tae Auchtermuchty It's a lang way tae Perth, t's a lang way tae get tae anywhere Frae anywhere else on airth. Guid-bye tae Ballachulish.

Farewell but an' ben. It's a lang, lang way tae Auchtermuch

But we'll gang back again.'

are uneasy over the matter of the steam er Dacia. The Christian Science Monftor, of Boston, expresses the fear that nfluences have been at work at Wash ington to imperil Anglo-American rela unusual pressure were being employed at Would it not be well for the administration at Washington to look into this Dacia enterprise carefully with the it means? The United States should the present conflict." Yesterday's news Washington would indicate that the United States intends to allow the owners of the Dacia to take their own risk and their own chances before a Our Collingwood, though Nelson prize court. The United States government has evidently decided that the question at issue is not worth international

MARITIME NURSES.

Ottawa, Jan. 22-The militia department has issued a supple nurses for service with provinces are: Marion E. John (N. B.); M. Dibblee, provise, while they have far more material diplomatic protest, and should have followed this up by "whatever further of the active service at the front. If Austria action was necessary," in regard to the active service at the front. If Austria action was necessary," in regard to the active service at the front. If Austria action was necessary," in regard to the active service at the front. If Austria action was necessary," and should have followed this up by "whatever further of the active service at the front. If Austria the best known of the British correspondents resident in Washington. Geraped and claborated by Mr. A. Maurice Lowe, who is perhaps the best known of the British correspondents resident in Washington. Geraped and the pride of general
"for this act was the earliest and the and she is forced to put every available many, he says, gravely miscalculated the Halifax."

## The Needs of the Red Cross

(By Algernon Charles Swinburne.) Between our eastward and our westward

The narrowing strand

it glow ov that none less nobly be now What love knows well.

and fight
Sustain the song To live, to love, to lay down life that

Might tread down wrong

They warred, they sang, they and they passed, And left us glad

whole The proud old love no change can No chance leave sad

None save our Northmen ever. but we,
Met, pledged, or fought With heart so high and equal, strong And stern in thought.

Thought, fed from Time's me springs with pride,
Made strong as fire
hearts who hurled the
Flodden side, hers who rode the

None save her sire O land beloved, when nought of legend's dream
Outshines the truth,
Where 'Joyous Gard, closed round with
clouds that gleam
For them that know thee not, can scarce

Thy sons forget not, nor shall fam The deed there dor

Refore the walls whose fabled yet
A light too sweet and strong to rise and With moon and sun.

bright as flash of swords Through fight or foam the blood thou hast given thy sons like wine To hail in each bright ballad

Ones heart, one home By him shall stand leave uncrowned

Called to Loggieville Church Chatham, N. B., Jan. 22-The con gregation of Knox church, Loggieville, ded a call to Rev. W. B. Rosbor-of Mulgrave (N. S.) Mr. Rosough, of Mulgrave (N. S.) Mr. Ros-borough is twenty-five years of age and graduated in 1918 from Pine Hill College, and is a young man of exc

Northumberland.

Crimes That Are Admitted, (Toronto Star.)

German writers deny some of the charges of atrocities committed against non-combatants, but the case does not fee.

Even here when English birth seals all proved by the proclamations of German in fee

generals which have been published.

Here is enother piece of evidence from Northumberland.

The sea-mists meet across it when the publication is called to the publication is called to German officer, Lieut. Eberlein, Die, in France. A German column had

entered the town and barricaded itself into a house to await reinforcements.
This German officer writes: "We had arrested three civilian a good idea occurred to me. They were put on chairs and told to go and sit in the middle of the street. Little by little one becomes terribly hard. Well, there they sat in the street. How many prayers of anguish they uttered I do not know, but their hands were clasped as ough with cramp. I am sorry em, but the method was immedia efficacious. The fire from the houses on our flanks weakens immediately, and we are able to occupy the opposite house, and so are masters of the principal

The officer then explains how St. Die was cleared of the enemy, and adds:
"As I learnt afterwards, the reserve regiment which entered St. Die the north had experiences quite like ours. The four civilians whom they compelled to sit in the street were killed by French bullets. I myself saw them lying in the middle of the street near the hos-

Here is a case, reported by a German officer in a German paper, of the cold-blooded torturing and murdering of civilians who were not alleged to have committed any offence. They were sim-ply placed in the firing line in the expectation that their countrymen would be deterred from firing in that direction. There is no need for any elaborate investigation of such disputed charges as the cutting off of children's arms. The things that are admitted are quite sufficient to brand the German officers as

War Cries (Manchester Guardian.) Our troops when charging the enemy at the point of the bayonet invariably shout. They do not cheer; it is hardly a shout of exultation. It is rather a cry deadly determination and in tended to strike terror into the enemy's anks. It used to be the custom most every nation when joining in bat-tle to begin the attack with loud shouts called cries of war or of arms. These shouts were intended to hearten soldiers, to impress the enemy, and to prevent the soldiers from her shouts of their opponents. Froissart says: "At the battle of Crecy 15,000 says: Genoese archers began to yell in a most frightful manner to terrify the English. In these cries every nation and almost every leader had their peculiar word or sentence, which also served as a kind of watchword to distinguish friends from oes. Cries of arms were also used to rally broken squadrons, especially their banner was in danger. The ient English cry was "St. George." though it has been long disused, bays cries were until quite modern times kept up among English sailors, who constant ly accompanied their first broadside with three cheers. It was General Wolfe who recommended our soldiers on charging the enemy with fixed bayonets to give loud warlike shout. Our troops, like most others, do shout when they charge out it is not now a preconcerted sound.

> The vatch the condition of distress in Lon don states that the last was the best Christmas on record for the last thirty

A BAT IN

(By Gra

'A heart-breaking battle-a cruel, wherein every mo as it were, steps Here is the battle this morning, and of Poland is turne Overhead a tarnis down, seeming har ceiling. To the no copse of trees, ma n the canvas of g Beyond those tre

fore me stretches th Black dots here and houses, while on t Kalisz road, borde less trees with sme a bunch of branch of a rank of Gren Kalisz road ends i zew. A number cluster close to the to the river. Soldiers in the Mist Across to the son

soil begins to sho which is already landscape catch a figures. Near the with pikes high ov and their horses' t from their laboring In the rear of th of limping Siberian leased from the ni trenches. Some for a moment with the road telling in story of the fighting the snow and fuss foot. On they go, bobbmg, into the mist that covers the ly the morning has tion of the smoke served without ces A Battery at Worl I watch the tire

tery on my right. noses stick out ove gun emplacements. soft earth. I hear the closing of the stil rings in my ea made ready for fir The tired guners of loading and firi that bespeaks a ta repeated. After endragged back to the work goes on, nons can be heard on to the north, sounds like summe Out of the copse Pop, pop, pop-the These have been r ing, but study as not see a soldier. sounds heaviest to wards noon I crashes south of the crossed the river this question I shriek of a shell of and the air is fill ing bits of iron. To an officer

holds your mind, ing thoughts abo Even a soldier is that he does not s afraid or not. But spectator, with easinging bullet one In Sochaczew.

Hour after hor across the banks of shell spatters into rattle unceasingly answer to this right of the Kali I decide to push investigate. Soch

echo back the un

the motor-engine

automobile was

pale yellow and looks like some

likeness is height are built in the st As we pass I not of the doors and v ened eyes questio Almost every in. We pass a oll down towards We stop in the flows before us. streak is this fame, winding ir banks below the Bare brown to posite bank. It 400 paces to the I further study shots sing overhe spondent is no u in behind the pronear by. We spe in Sochaczew's "unhealthy." We enemy. We have ers command it ment when we do for a moment.
to know what about the battlef are satisfactory, back for the arti with us a woun

Siberian Regimer a story of the fig a section. As he detachment just is no wonder th these soldiers are as simple fighting up in spirit what We make our quarters of the Report says taken last night of Sochaczew the was in their toil cutting down all The Fall of Nigh

I notice the tr is another indic swinging round