E. W. McCREADY, President and Manager ubscription Rates—Sent by mail address in Canada at One Dollar. Sent by mail to any address in the States at Two Dollars a year subscriptions must be paid in accordance.

lling price of subscription always ney by P.O. Order or Registered

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# Semi-Weekle: Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 10, 1915

THE PERIL IN THE EAST.

The defeat of the Greek ministry and other signs in the Balkans, notably more favorable reports from Roumania, may mean a change in a situation otherwise most threatening. But suppose Greece and Roumania remain neutral, or join the strength of the sound policy of giving all British goods free entry to Canada—a doctrine to the consequence of the sound policy of giving all British goods free entry to Canada—a doctrine to blackest estimate of the outlook was pre-sented in London the other day by the

the court, What these Provinces to Containers and the eventual way of the country of the country

for the work can be contributed by the bined Entente nations. The Serbs are in orderly retreat, bu

that their case is desperate. Some advisers, Lord Morley among them, fear the Allies will be risking success in the West by further commitments in the

"That," said the Manchester Guardian, "is a very general fear, and the risks are undeniable. It is a risk, too, which the Germans are taking, in an even graver form, for they are weakening risks are undeniable. It is a risk, too which the Germans are taking, in an even graver form, for they are weakening themselves not on one frontier by their Balkan enterprise but on three. We hold, lowever, that the Dardanelles enterprise was not merely desirable but after the entry of Turkey, almost a necessity. When the first attempts to force the Straits were made we acquired for the first time in the war the strategical initiative, and our only regret is that we did not make a more determined and resolute use of it. The fact that Germany now is taking such grave risks to reply to it, comparative failure though it has been, is the best vindication of the military idea that took us to the Dardanelles. The difficulty of the present situation is that this Eastern preoccupation of ours should be doubled, and that at a time when we are engaged in a great offensive on the west. This doubling of our difficulties could have been helped by more resolute action earlier, and it is idle to deny that the military alturation is one of great perplexity. Yet though the circumstances might have been different, accepting them as they are, we believe that the government are taking the right course, and our main anxiety is that they should take it with their whole strength without misgiving or paralysing compromise. There is no achievement possible in war without the risk of failure. Risks have to be taken. Let us take them boldly. There is a chance of a great victory. If, as is still possible, Greece and Roumania decide to help us and themselves—Sir Edward Grey's policy is evidently direct, ed to that end,—there is not merely a chance but almost a certainty."

To return to Vice-Chancellor Fisher of Sheffield, he says that "since the incomplete in any activities of the situation of the situation of the situation with respect to these things gave any reasonable indication of becoming satisfactory, and while it is yet possible that St. John may secure for the winter as many battalions as it has accommodation for, it is recognized

The British Empire will rise to this activities by hidden hands in politics or crisis. One of the first things essential is that the magnitude of the danger and the measures needed to cope with it shall be understood everywhere. The next few weeks—or days—until the situation in the Balkans takes clearer form — will be a period of great anxiety, but tation of it could only result in discom-

MI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH of stiffening resolution. No matter how THE SEMI-WEEKLY IELDANGE IS ISSUED OF THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING MATTER HOW great the price of complex COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, a company victory, it will be paid.

### FREE WHEAT.

What is the government going to do about the demand for free trade in wheat? Will it give the farmer his ore powerful than the public interest? Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, Etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Important Notice—All. remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

All letters sent to The Semi-Werkly. The independent Conservative Ottawa Citizen says the movement for free that the Borden government can no longer ignore it. The United States will admit our wheat free of duty provided Canada will admit American wheat free

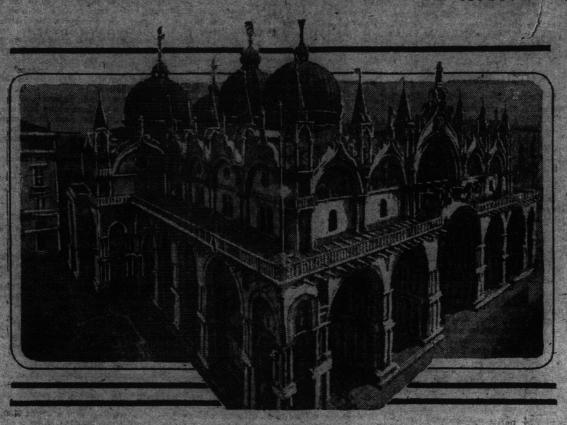
"The Canadian farmers," the Citizer says, "have everything to gain, and nothing to fear by free and uninterrupted trade in wheat with the United States, or any other country. They know this; and vainly for years have demanded the right to dispose of their produce where they can get most for it. Free trade in wheat would tend to make farming more profitable in Canada; and a more prosperous farming community would be to the general advantage of Canada. Productive land cultivation is the only sound basis of prosperity. It is not fair, the basis of prosperity. It is not only the basis; it is imperative to make farming a more profitable industry in Canada."

The Ottawa Citizen, it should be noted here, is strongly in favor of the

which the Conservative leaders are fort for the minister and political dam-notoriously hostile. The Citizen says: age to his party.

The Standard informs the Board of pertinent because they have inquired anxiously about the number of troops to be quartered in St. John this winter and have suggested ways and means of assisting Hon, Mr. Hazen and the government to reach a proper conclusion in the matter. If this constitutes impertinence the it is at least clear that there is likely to be a great deal more of it. The bi ness men of this city will not accept language of that sort from the organ of

ST: MARK'S, KENICE, OBJECT OF AERIAL ATTACK BY AUSTRIANS



of the great Church of St. Mark, at Venice, the pride of that city and the ord over. Austrian aviators attempted to drop bombs upon this magnificent by near it, one of the explosives making a big hole in the piazza or aguarance in the hole is indicated by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the hore is indicated by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the hore is indicated by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the hore indicated by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the hore indicated by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the hore indicated by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the hore indicated by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the hore patched by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the hore patched by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the hore patched by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the hore become impossible. It is an other with his successible of the have become impossible. It is an other with his successible patch had the patch patch and unskilful and the content of the increasing discontent which is overmastering large sections of the possible for the porceed further. It must be some take steps to make life possible for the porceed further. It must be successed, and the greated war upon Germany. They point out that she is not then were reminded of their social and patriotic duty of looking after the more capainst the average person in charge of the food for children was very great, and he mentioned other examples of the lack of care and efficiency in English industry the doctor, but, as the younger men are taken first, an older man will not be called upon to join at once, and will be called upon to join at once, and will be called upon to join at once, and will be called upon to join at once, and will be called the possible of the capacity of the marmot and sin gainst the Franking.

And against the Franking.

The prices of the bare necessit icture shows one corner of the great Church of St. Mark, at Venice, the pride of that city and the man Catholics the world over. Austrian aviators attempted to drop bombs upon this magnificent of other day, and got very near it, one of the explosives making a big hole in the piazza—or square—and of the picture. The hole is indicated by a dark patch. Had this bomb penetrated the roof of the would have cut through some of the most wonderful paintings venice holds and have fallen upon

present it would be wrong to say that any of those had departed." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Outhwaite: Is the country still paying for the services of this idiot?
Mr. King: Is the right hon, gentleman aware that the gentlemen could not have known that there might have been a great number of people of the name "King" present? (Laughter.)

The Rrime Minister declined to be drawn into any debate over the censorship. He was sharply questioned by Mr. McNeill, one of the most militant of the Unionists, with respect to the powers to be exercised by the war committee in the cabinet. Mr. Asquith replied that he had already answered that question on a previous day.

Mr. McNeill: Are we to underst hat the decisions of the war commi-tre accepted without the remainder the cabinet hearing the grounds on wi

are accepted without the remainder the cabinet hearing the grounds on wh these decisions are based?

Mr. Asquith: So many people so to know so much more than I do what goes on in the Cabinet—(laught—that I find it rather difficult to ansquestions. The ultimate responsibil of the Cabinet always remains.

passion in the air in the United Kingdom just now that it is a relief to discover that the House of Commons is still capable at times of disposing of contro-versial matters by laughter.

# METHODS OF RECRUITING.

and its energy to this vital national work, it is bound to succeed, and the success will be progressive. Not only will legal compulsion not be necessary, more men, and men in better heart, than a compulsory system could give us. For we shall remain a united nation, and shall have the pride and giory of showing to the world what the spontaneous effort of a free people can accomplish in a just and necessary cause."

## LESSONS OF THE WAR.

The Bishop of Winchester, in his vis-tation charge, as reported in the London Morning Post, makes a striking appeal length on the lack of thoroughness among the English people, and applies his criticism not only to the industrial leaders and the people themselves. There is a chance, he declares, for the British people to profit by the war; for Germany has taught them the value of thoroughness. And although he is not blind to the fact that because of the many das pour her thoroughness and murderous use to which Germany has put her thoroughness and method Britishers will hesitate to accept for themselves any theory of hers, he points out that no hatred of the spirit which dominated German temper and action should prevent German temper and supplies at the Turks and Bulgarians, must be beat on in the field. The Allies have sufficient ren in the field. The Allies have s ne points out that no hatred of the spirit ing any effect upon the course of the which dominated German temper and war beyond greatly stimulating recruitation should prevent Germany's enemies rom taking to themselves all that is the British people to beat the enemy

There is no achievement possible in war without the risk of fallure. Riska had hereafter.

The great static possible, Greece and Roumania decide to help us and themselves—in the plant almost a certainty.

The risk of fallure, Riska had hereafter.

The government newspaper, apparentify a static possible, Greece and Roumania decide to help us and themselves—is not ment a decide to help us and themselves—is not ment a chance of a ready to the plant of the continuous and the plant a chance of a ch

and more lasting material.

THE ZEPPELINS.

the German newspapers in discussi carcity of food among the German per While the German government

denies that food is scarce and says the difficulty is entirely one of controlling prices, it is positively known that the national diet has been restricted on different days, which are called "no meat days," and the plain statements of leading German newspapers cannot be misunderstood. The foremost publicist of the German Empire is probably Maximillan Harden, editor of Die Zukunft. A few days ago, discussing the matter. A few days ago, discussing the matter of food in his paper, he said:

A few days ago, discussing the matter example of courage and resolution that should produce recruits by the hundred

Let us remember that every line in every German newspaper is subjected to consorship, and that quick and severe punishment follows any infraction of the censor's rules. Having that in mind, let the censor's rules. he Frankfurter Zeitung:

has threatened with severe punishment half of the Allied nations. all farmers who feed any grain to cattle or to hogs, or who do not thresh out the last few kernels from the straw for

which pressed upon her following the given the world unchallenged knowledge that German thrust at the very heart of the nation, France stands forth today regenerated and reunited. Russia has passed through a transformation that the world through a transformation that the world had not believed to be possible in this more powerful neutral nations have been drawn closely together by common bonds of sympathy. And the entire fabric of Lope, of course, is without foundation international good feeling and honor is likely to be woven anew, and of stronger and in fact would not for an instant consider, any suggestion of peace under present conditions. Belgium, France, and Serbia must be swept clear of the enemy. The Zeppelin raid on the London district on October 18 was the most serious the Turks and Bulgarians, must be beat-

> they are at the mercy of the Allies. We in Canada, thus reviewing the

whole situation, in which the fate of the Empire and of civilization is involved, must apply ourselves steadily to the vices of even more desperate valors grave but noble task of preparing fresh pattalions for the field, battalions which will distinguish themselves after the fashion of the men we have already sent to the front, battalions which will take part in the final struggle in which the German Empire will go down to defeat.

# NOTE AND COMMENT.

Commenting upon the recent anouncement at Washington that the government is now satisfied that the

"Perhaps attention once more will be directed to first principles, back to the Lusitania. A ship of that name, it will be recalled, was sunk last May."

An official statement that Lord Kitener has no intention of resigning is the growing and already very grave the first intimation received in Canada British Red Cross hospitals. In addithat such action on his part has even tion St. John's raised over \$5,000 on ent been discussed. There are very few Trafalgar Day.

The Serbians are giving the world an "Let us frankly admit that the German thousand in those countries whose borders are as yet free from war.

s rules. Having that in mind, let has not justified the outlay. Several of them already are in prison, at least two "While our troops are fighting like the heroes of the classical ages want is growing acute at home, where people are beginning to interpret the miserable existing conditions as the defeat of the Empire. We jeered at the blockade, but to-day we laugh no longer. The sinister aspect of things certainly provides no food for laughter."

them already are in prison, at least two of their leaders have been driven from the country by the authorities at Washington, and detectives are searching for others against whom charges of conspiracy have been made. The only real effect of their nefarious plots has been to increase American sympathy for Germany's enemies and stimulate American The German Minister of Agriculture manufacturers to greater effort in be-

The Koeinische Volksseitung, which is the leading organ of the Clericals, said a few days ago:

Allies, but it is unlikely that the king will permit him to depart from the policy which already has resulted in serious political upheavals in Greece. He can hold office, however, only so long

given the world unchallenged knowledge of the burden by working for those that Germany is feeling sharply the pinch of want, but that fact must not blind us to another, which is that the had not believed to be possible in this in possession of a considerable tract of the soil of the Allies. They hope now struggle means life or death for the nation. The unselfish and loyal devotion finds too great a tendency to hesitate. to the cause of the woman of Serbia ought to bring a blush of shame to every young man who stays at home without good and sufficient reason.

> A week ago monday "treating" became illegal in London. A London cor-

respondent, writing on Oct. 16, said:

The charge of the Light Brigade is of deathless fame. The Ottawa Journal Canadian troops have performed ser-

"For sixty years the charge of the Light Brigade has been proclaimed in song and story as one of the supreme illustrations of military courage, and yet—what was it in comparison with many episodes of the present war? In the light at Langemarck a company of the Winnipeg Regiment charged 216 strong. After the battle 21 were left. In the charge of the Light Brigade 607 men went forward: 198 came back, But In the charge of the Light Brigade 607 men went forward; 198 came back. But in the fighting of the past year there have been many occasions when regiments came out of a fight with less that government is now satisfied that the Hesperian was sunk by a torpedo, the New York Herald says:

"Perhaps attention once more will be directed to first principles, back to the

The St. John (Nfld.), Red Cross So ciety has raised \$1,500 which is to go toward the establishment of a Newfoundland ward of 25 beds in one of the

Popular Paste cessor to Charlotte St

Rev. Wellington ster street Baptist tended an unanim ship of the Campb which is being va Jenner-who is con Charlotte street Bapi on the third Sunda a largely attended m bellton congregation expression of opinion of calling Mr. Camp notification today.
a year with a free ing a rental value Camp, when informed call said that, of conothing until he had ction of the meetin the Leinster street been the most pleas would require the m

Rev. Mr. Jenner's accept the west side with a great deal of congregation of Cha He has been three ye going there directly a the congregation in they are housed in a

ANNUAL

G. W. P. Rowl Lecal Govern Enfercing Liq Point de Bute, N. nual session of the

the Sons of Tempera wick, opened in the this afternoon, an un ber of representative from the different par including the North Westmorland, Albert The first session of p.m., with the grand presiding. The gran were: E. W. Rowle patriarch; Geo. N. C. associate; Rev. W. R. scribe; James Falcone Rev. B. H. Thomas.

Rev. B. H. Thomas, Hev. B. H. Thomas,
Harold Stothart, grand The Moore, past grand W
The only absentee
was the grand co
Woods, of Douglastov
the firing line in Flan
Field Artillery. H. H. Castle. Was appropriated

castle, was appointe After the opening on number of candidates to the grand division the session:

Finance and audit— Alward, James Godf Credential—Rev. W Stuart., W. H. McD Ilment-Rev. Hennigar, Harold Sto State of the orderton, Fred G. Moore Rev. B. H. Thomas, Donald, Geo. N. Cla Resolutions—Fred Stuart, Rev. W. H. I During the afternoon from A. C. M. Laws representing the gran

was read by the gra

was read by the gran cordially received.

E. W. Rowley, gra arch, og St. John, re port, which was receit the hands of the prophis report, the grand complimented Westr with which the grand ing, on its long and and referred to the ne ing manifested among ers calling for the ov and unlicense were a blot on our a more active st in the matter of enfo ance laws, and believe did not grasp the ful struggle between the ance and its foes. the polls on election then they turn round hard earned victories in many cases, open law we labored so fait acted." In many c acted." In many c claimed, they are assis so called liquor licens Act inspectors, police county councils. ernment whose attent

d yet permit knowingly neglect, or their duty."

The belief was exp port that the time h passing resolutions of votes tell, irrespective sideration. Confidence should not be placed all requests for proplaws, with contempt, eplored that official than useless are retai have been dismissed as temperance men led around by third just so long will justi the innocent victims

fic suffer." The report also ref terms to the fact of the on the statute books, liquors should have g belled, which law wa which law w lated. From the city many days, three lots place in the province proper conditions of