

RUSSIA AND THE JAPANESE

THE WORLD WAR HAS UNITED THE TWO NATIONS TOGETHER SO FIRMLY THAT A PERMANENT ALLIANCE IS NOW LIKELY.

THE recent cables to the effect that Japan was supplying Russia with munitions of war in huge quantities recalls that Japan is still at war and prepared at any moment for any further military activity in Europe. The fall of Tsing-Tau, according to Premier Okuma at the time, did not end the participation of Japan in the Entente. In fact, Japan has the same determination as Britain, France and Russia to insure once and for all the vanquishment of Teutonic militarism, even to the extent of despatching her armies to Europe to assist in achieving that end. In Japan the repeated mention in European military circles of the possibility of the Mikado's troops being invited to Europe has met with flattering notices. There are, of course, two parties in Japan, the one opposed to participation in the war in Europe and the other as strongly favoring it.

It cannot fail to prove a source of comfort and assurance to the Allies to realize that even if the millions of Russia, France, Britain and Italy should be hard put to it to suppress the Teutonic eruption the millions of Japan could raise an army of five million men without much difficulty as she has now no enemies in the East.

One of the most significant phases of the war, so far as it affects the future of the Far East, is the sudden affection it has created between Russia and Japan. Since the last war there has been in Japan more or less of a disposition to regard Russia as

potential of revenge, a conviction not infrequently confirmed by the utterances of the Russian press, but all misgivings has been quickly dissipated before the present struggle. Both Japan and Russia seem to realize as never before that Germany had not a little to do with promoting the situation that issued in the Japanese-Russian war; and there is now in Japan a popular demand for closer relations with the northern power, even to the extent of a permanent alliance.

That such an alliance eventually will be concluded seems certain, in view of the mutual interests of Russia and Japan in China and especially as a safeguard against Germany after the present war. Japan at present feels that she must keep a strong guard in the Chinese territory taken from Germany, lest trouble should arise in China, where a move on the part of Japan is regarded with suspicion. The Chinese, it is said, prefer to have the Germans at Tsing-Tau rather than the Japanese.

But the great part Japan has played in the Far East in the present war is not yet realized. Her power has been exercised against Germany in many ways and the chances are that with a Japanese-Russian alliance the Germany of post-bellum time will never again secure a foothold in the Far East.—Ottawa Citizen.

John Redmond Taken as Prisoner

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It develops from special despatches from the British Headquarters in France that John Redmond, Nationalist Member of Parliament was taken as a prisoner to visit King Albert. The last day of his trip was allotted to an inspection of the Belgian lines. When Mr. Redmond's auto containing himself and his son arrived at the junction of the Belgian lines a sentry refused to allow it to pass, on the ground that Mr. Redmond's papers were not in

Must Prepare for War of Exhaustion

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, of Berlin, in the latest issue of his newspaper, received here, tells his countrymen that they must expect a war of exhaustion. He ridicules the German talk about Swedish intervention, and the idea that Russia will conclude a separate peace. He says he considers it no sign of strength that the German Government steadily refuses to disclose "its war aims" and blames the Government for making "too much noise" about food regulations.

Herr Harden says the soil of Germany is free, and her armies are everywhere in enemy territory, but that none of her enemies has been disarmed, that none of them seems near collapse, and that the mightiest of them, Great Britain, cannot honestly be said to be even seriously wounded. All of them, he says, believe piously and sincerely that they will be victorious, and they are absolutely determined to secure victory by all possible means.

Herr Harden points out that Russia is "farther than ever from that decline which we, in our madness, so eagerly believed," and says it is folly to suppose that any of the Entente Allies are ready to conclude a peace.

order. Mr. Redmond protested vainly. Finally the difficulty was solved by Mr. Redmond suggesting that he be put under arrest and escorted by an armed soldier sitting behind the driver, to Headquarters. Once at Headquarters he extended into an earnest conversation with King Albert and assured him, as had been previously stated that the Irish people never would entertain a thought of peace, until Belgium was liberated. Later, Mr. Redmond visited Neuport and several shell devastated towns, along the Belgian front.

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Even the ignorance of some people smacks of a cold storage variety.

Peace Prattle.

THE suffering civilians of both belligerent groups will probably deceive themselves if they pay much attention to the "peace prattle" which has become more audible in most of the fighting countries as the trying conditions of a winter campaign harden under the November skies. It is still as true as it was at the first—that revealing touch of the French soldier who said: "We will win if they but hold out." "If you hold out," asked his comrade, "The civilians," was his perspicacious reply.

We know how little the peace prattlers in the British nation—or Parliament—represent the feeling of the British people. And we have every reason to know how little the elements in German life, who are now insisting spasmodically—between official suppressions—on a discussion of possible terms of peace, represent the real rulers of German affairs. These elements—by far the most civilized and decent elements in Germany—have always been opposed to Prussian Imperialism. But they have never been able to stay for a moment its iron progress. They protested the Zabern insolence, for example; but the Zabern spirit triumphed easily. It is Zabernism that rules Germany—not a sane Social Democracy.

It is of little profit to talk peace until the fight is finished. It would be suicide for the Allied Powers to talk peace while Germany impends over shivering neutral Europe with the formidable military prestige she now enjoys. To accept peace on the morrow of two successful German campaigns—that against temporarily disabled Russia and that against isolated Serbia—before we have won a smashing victory somewhere to offset them, would be to appear before the world as the beaten side, and to face a long period of diplomatic bargaining with all the world convinced that we dare not again take the field.

Resilient Russia is getting her second wind. Britain is just beginning to seriously arm for a long war. France has just got the finest fighting machine in the world ready to strike. Italy is within sight of a signal victory at Gorizia. When all these factors shall have produced their full effects and been followed by their legitimate consequences, we will be in a better position to draft terms of peace, and Germany will come to their consideration in a more reasonable spirit.—Montreal Daily Star.

INHUMAN CONDUCT OF THE CREW OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The French transport Calvados, with 800 French soldiers on board, was recently sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine. The loss of life was heavy. Fifty-three survivors were picked up by the British ship Lady Plymouth. They were found clinging to wreckage and life rafts.

One of the survivors, an officer, said he saw three soldiers swim toward the submarine, hoping to be taken aboard. The crew of the submarine kicked at their hands until they let go.

The soldiers on the transport were returning home after long service in the trenches.

The Sequel

DR. DILLON'S suggestion that the Bulgarian movement toward Monastir may be halted to permit the Germans to occupy a town which they may desire to promise provisionally to Greece, has some elements of probability. The Bulgarians would find it damaging to their prestige to Macedonia to retire ultimately from any prominent centres they might occupy. But if Germany occupies them, she can hold them as pawns in the bargaining game which is likely to follow. But Bulgaria would not desire that Monastir should be bargained away. So if we see in the sequel that the Bulgarian armies—which have shed their blood copiously in opening a path toward this Macedonian Monastir—stand aside and permit the Germans to go in and possess the land, we can easily deduce who is master of the Balkan campaign.

Meantime the British garrison there looks like business. We may easily see a very stubborn defence of that corner of Serbia. It is a point

where the Allied forces can be quickly and well supported by rail from Salonika, and yet at which neither the Bulgarians nor the Germans can strike except by extending their lines dangerously. They cannot fall upon it with full force, while we ought to be able to defend it probably more effectively than any other strong-hold in Southern Serbia. Moreover, the retention of a Serbian enclave there will prevent the raising of awkward questions with Greece and give the Serbs a house of refuge from which to harry the enemy. If the Allies can keep fighting forces both in Serbia and on Gallipoli, they will fasten to these two fields of operation large enemy-armies.—Montreal Daily Star.

CONSTANTINOPE, Dec. 6.—Immediately after re-opening of railway communication with Berlin, which is expected before the middle of December, according to official, the Anatolian railroad will receive from Germany a large number of locomotives and freight cars. These will be used in moving stocks of food stuffs and raw materials stored at various stations in Asia Minor awaiting shipment.

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