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## Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

### RESPONDING TO THE CALL.

The splendid response to the spirited appeal for men to join the 104th Battalion is striking proof of the desire of young New Brunswickers to avenge the death of the gallant sons of the province who have already fallen in the great struggle against the Hun. Their names, like those of previous recruits, stand out today in the roll of honor which is steadily growing longer as the young manhood of the country awakens to the full meaning of the war. Like the men of the 20th and the other Canadians in the firing line, they will give a fine account of themselves when the time comes for them to face the enemy.

In clear and trenchant language Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler and Sergeant Knight explained to the large audience in Queen's Rink the duty that rests heavily upon the shoulders of every man in the land—a duty that can be discharged only by joining the colors if one is free to do so, or, if not, by contributing to the funds that have to do with the war and assisting the cause in every possible way. To the men of military age, Sergeant Knight stated the case very clearly when he said that they could not expect the honor and glory of the deeds of the 20th Battalion to do duty for them; they must go and do likewise. And 104 men who listened to his words promptly showed that they do not expect others to fight their battles for them. They have joined a battalion with a historic name, and just as the men of the 104th made the greatest march in history during the war of 1812, and served their country with honor and distinction, so will the members of the 104th of today uphold the British traditions of the past. Great things are expected from Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler's battalion. Its very name suggests deeds of valor and sacrifice. And we must expect that every man in the regiment will endeavor to live up to the high ideals so splendidly fashioned by the soldiers of the 104th more than a century ago.

But what about the young men who have not yet signified their intention to enlist? To them it ought only to be necessary to repeat these words of Mr. Lloyd George: "Great Britain alone is capable of the extra effort that is needed to cope with the possibilities of the next few months, and on the extent and character of our endeavors will depend the liberties of the civilized world for many a generation. If we neglect to make ready for all probable eventualities; if, in fact, we give ground for the accusation that we are slouching into disaster as if we were walking along the ordinary paths of peace without an enemy in sight—then I can see no hope." These are grave and thrilling words, and they should stimulate recruiting to a most encouraging degree. The nation did not hesitate when a small and comparatively helpless state was threatened with annihilation at the hands of a powerful bully who had sworn to respect its neutrality and its rights; and the young men of Canada who are called upon to support the Empire in the greatest struggle the world has known will not hesitate now that the hour is dark and the men whom we have already sent are exerting their utmost strength to beat back the enemy and wondering how strong their reinforcements are to be.

Do not forget that if Great Britain does not win this war so decisively that the Prussian menace will never again threaten our liberties Canada must share with her the sorrow and disgrace. An inconclusive peace will not do. Nothing will do short of a victory so complete that the British people and their Allies shall dictate the terms of peace in Berlin. And this can only be accomplished by a generous and never ending supply of all the material and equipment of war.

### HOW THEY PAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

While we in Canada are living pretty much as usual the people of Great Britain are rapidly learning what a great war means from the economic standpoint as well as from the standpoint of human sacrifice. Britons at home are paying dearly to keep their armies in the field and save the Empire—including Canada—from the curse of Prussian militarism. For example, under the regulations recently adopted, all wage earners whose incomes are more than \$650 are compelled to pay a war tax, with the provision that

there is an exemption of \$100 for each child in the family under sixteen years of age. A man who earns \$884 a year is taxed, if he has no children, twenty-five dollars, and next year he will have to pay thirty dollars. And in addition to these taxes the war has tremendously increased his cost of living. Financial experts declare this increase amounts to forty per cent.

It is different in Canada. Soon after the outbreak of the war Canadians began to curtail expenses and prepare for the hard time that was expected. But, as a rule, this condition of affairs did not last long, and to-day the average family in the Dominion is spending as much, or nearly as much, as it did before the war. Here, so far as any actual economic suffering is concerned, the people have not fully realized what a hardship the war is. If Canadians were forced to pay according to the present rate of war taxation in England the effects of the great struggle would be much more keenly felt on this side of the Atlantic.

While there are exceptions, the majority of people in New Brunswick are living very much as they lived before the war. It is not believed that anyone has made a real sacrifice in order to contribute to any of the Patriotic funds, and in future no doubt much larger contributions will be made. We are really getting off very easily in Canada. For that reason we must be as generous as possible in assisting all movements destined to help along the great cause.

### JAPAN AND THE NEAR EAST.

Japan's re-entrance into the war is foreshadowed by the New York Sun which points out that the entrance of a German army into Constantinople would not only threaten British interests in Persia but would create a strong feeling of unrest in Japan regarding the possible "contingency of Germany as an influential Asiatic Power." Constantinople is the immediate objective of the Germanic armies now marching through Serbia, but if they should reach the Turkish capital Great Britain's possessions and her interests in Asia would be imperilled and it is hardly likely that Japan would hesitate to step in. In this connection the Sun refers to the understanding which now exists between Britain and Japan, as follows:

"In the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty on July 13, 1911, the maintenance of the territorial rights of the contracting parties in the regions of eastern Asia and India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions were provided for by the agreement that 'whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble are in jeopardy the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measure which should be taken to safeguard those threatened rights or interests.' It was expressly stipulated that 'either high contracting party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests' the other should come to its assistance and would conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it." Germany's possession of Kiaochow and the Caroline and other Pacific islands brought Japan into the great war in the end of August last year. Japan tested when Kiaochow fell and Germany's island possessions in the Pacific were occupied. The peace of the Far East was then held to be no longer in jeopardy."

It is also pointed out that a state of war still exists between Japan and Germany, although hostilities were suspended so soon as Kiaochow fell. Therefore there would need to be no preliminary negotiations. Japanese soldiers could be transported over the Siberian railway to the eastern front, and they could be taken through the Suez canal if they were needed for the conflict elsewhere. "Any scruples," adds the Sun, "that Japan professed to have about invading the western area of warfare would be overcome by the presence of German troops on the shore of the Bosphorus or in the Gallipoli Peninsula, because the interests of Japan would be affected in common with those of England. It may turn out that Germany in striking south through Serbia has overreached herself."

Those who are disposed to take a dark view of the Balkan situation ought to remember that the Allies' resources are very much greater than those of the enemy. Even if Greece and Roumania throw in their lot with the Austro-Germans and the perfidious Turk, we should still win. The fight would be made that much harder, but the end would not be in doubt; for in addition to all the tremendous reserves in the British Empire and in Russia, there is still Japan—and Japan would fight to the last man to prevent a German victory. Just now, however, it is undoubtedly the intention of the European Allies to settle this fight themselves, and this they will do in decisive fashion if the young men of the British Empire respond nobly and well to the call of duty.

### YOUNG MEN AND THE WAR.

Of the 2,800,000 enlistments from the North, in the American Civil War, more than 2,000,000 were young men less than twenty-one years of age, and more than a million were eighteen years of age or younger.

These figures are worth thinking about. They are given by Frederick L. Paxson, professor of American History in the University of Wisconsin, in his book dealing with the great struggle between the North and the South. The population of the northern states in 1861 was 22,700,000, or, say, nearly three times the present population of Canada. If Canada should produce recruits up to the level of the North, in proportion to population, the Dominion would send some 900,000 men to the war, of whom some 600,000 would be under twenty-one years of age.

The Confederate states had a population of 8,700,000 at the beginning of the Civil War, but of these only 5,000,000 were white. In other words, the available fighting population of the South

## PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY



A group of British, French, Belgian, and Russian wounded at Kriegsschule, Hanover, Germany. The only Canadian in the picture is Peter Slesor, 15th battalion. The cross shows where he is standing. Another Montrealer, G. D. Grant, also of the 15th, is in the background. This photograph was taken but expected to be about soon. The figure marked 'Q' is that of Lance-Corporal Fred Aspinall, 15th Trenchard, who won the D. C. M.

was much less in 1861 than that of Canada today. Yet the eleven states which made up the Confederacy sent to the war almost all of its 1,200,000 men who were between the military ages of seventeen and fifty. Practically every young man in the South, from the age of seventeen upwards, became a soldier.

These figures are useful today when we are considering Canada's contribution to the great cause in men. For while we have sent many young men to the Canadian army, like the British army, contains altogether too high a proportion of married men and men over thirty years of age, and, as well, altogether too small a proportion of young and single men. One of the strongest arguments in favor of conscription brought forward in Great Britain has been the fact that by sending so many married men and other men with dependents to the war the country has burdened itself tremendously in the matter of separation allowances, pensions, and other funds for the support of the families of men at the front, and particularly of men who have been killed or wounded and who left at home dependents who must be supported by the nation.

The North, to restate that part of the case bearing more particularly on our own situation, sent against the enemy more than 2,000,000 men who were less than twenty-one years of age and more than a million who were eighteen years or younger. These figures indicate clearly enough the extent to which recruiting among our young men remains below the proper level. What is the reason? The young Canadians of today, we must believe, are quite as courageous and quite as patriotic as the young men of the northern states were in 1861-65. True, the North was invaded, and the South was invaded, and so the war was brought to the front doors of a considerable portion of the people on both sides, although this was true to a far greater extent of the South than of the North. It is true also that the South was driven to conscription after a year of war, and that the North adopted a system of drafts at the beginning of the third year of the war after a year's trial of the system of cash bounties. Nevertheless the enlistment figures show that in Canada generally the feeling of personal responsibility has not yet been brought home closely enough to our younger men. Those who have come to realize their duty are already in uniform unless there was some valid reason to prevent them from enlisting. Many more will go when they come to see the truth as it is—when they realize that courage and honor together are beckoning them to the firing line. Every young man who enlists today sets a circle of other young men to asking themselves why he should go while they remain at home to talk about the heroism of the boys at the front.

As our regiments in the firing line are thinned out by casualties we must have thousands upon thousands of young men ready to fill the vacant places. Only in that way can the war be won; only in that way can peace be restored in the world within a reasonable time. These are facts which young men, and speakers who are appealing for recruits, should keep constantly before them. The cause, the safety and honor and integrity of the Empire, the future of liberty, the continuance of civilization call daily for more and more men—and particularly for young men.

### TASK HEAVY, BUT NO CAUSE FOR PESSIMISM.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written a remarkable article on the war in which he declares that while the task is heavy there is no cause for pessimism, but rather good reason why we should be "on our knees thanking the Power that guides our destiny for evident proof that Great Britain still has the old clear brain to plan and the old strong arm to strike." He explains that what Britain has done has scattered the German offensive and paved the way to certain victory. But he by no means attempts to minimize the difficulties in sight. On the other hand he admits that they are great. His argument is that Britain has the resources to win and that the progress of the coming months will fully justify the wisdom of Lord Kitchener's cool, mathematical methods of procedure. Of course Sir Arthur does not for a moment doubt that the young men of the Empire will do their duty; for without a steady

and most generous response to the call for help all would be lost.

Conan Doyle's article evidently was written as an answer to the "scarping and unimpeachable" criticism of the work of the War Office and the action of the government in trying to force the Dardanelles. He draws attention to the fact that the British public has grown unduly pessimistic over Sir Ian Hamilton's failure to force the straits, and he goes on to explain that it is the Dardanelles expedition which has held the pick of the Turkish army on the Gallipoli peninsula, making it impossible for it to do serious damage on the Egyptian and Mesopotamian fronts or in the Caucasus against the Russians. In other words, General Hamilton has taken "the pressure off General Maxwell on the one side and General Nixon on the other." The novelist maintains that in saying that only a few miles separated the Allies from victory at the Dardanelles Winston Churchill said what was absolutely true, as that he meant to convey was that if we had the victory we could not be robbed of the fruits of it as the Germans were robbed of their Paris, but that the price was in our hands the instant the success was attained. It is as true now as ever, the author declares, that if the enemy on the Gallipoli peninsula should suddenly weaken, one pounce would give the Allies Constantinople. Nevertheless he makes it plain that the difficulties are enormous. But he thinks it is entirely too early to "write off the Dardanelles loss." He refuses to admit that the Allies have failed there.

Sir Arthur asks those who see in every reverse a sure sign of failure to stop and consider what Great Britain has done since the war began. In this connection he says:

"Compare it with the opening of any of our greater wars. In our war against the French Republic it was nearly two years after its inception that Howe's victory gave us a gleam of success. In the great war against Napoleon it was again two years before Trafalgar ended the fear of imminent invasion and twelve years of very varying fortunes before we won through. Now, look at the work of fourteen months. We have annexed the whole German colonial empire, with the exception of East Africa and a district in Kamerun; we have swept the German flag, both imperial and mercantile, off the face of the ocean; we have repelled her serious submarine attacks; played our game so skillfully that the end of time shows us stronger, not weaker, in comparison; we have conquered South Mesopotamia from the Turks; we have completely repelled their attempted invasion of Egypt; we have helped to save Paris; we have, with French and Belgian assistance, but mainly by our exertions, stopped the advance upon Calais; inflicting a loss of several hundred thousands upon the Germans; we have, by our intervention at Antwerp, helped to extricate the Belgian army; finally, and greatest of all, we have raised an enormous voluntary army, which is large enough to turn the scale between the European forces; and we have converted ourselves, with wonderful adaptability, into the great factory and munition store of the Allies. That is our story, and if any man cannot see that it is a wonderful one, he is not merely a pessimist, but blind."

Then, in order to be fair, he goes on to discuss what ought to be put "on the other side of the account." It is here that he includes the operations at the Dardanelles, aside from which he thinks Germany has accomplished little in comparison with what she expected to accomplish when she struck at Belgium as a murderer strikes in the night. And he adds:

"It is to be remembered that for the first six months the Germans had a very marked preponderance of numbers, and that in the second half year, when the numbers had been equalized, they had an even more marked preponderance of guns and munitions. By the splendid exertions of the Allies the numbers in the west are now in our favor and the munitions at least on an equality. Not only have we nothing to reproach ourselves with and a very great deal upon which to congratulate ourselves in actual war, but we have, as it seems to me, made remarkably few mistakes."

It is well to consider with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle both sides of the question. A dispassionate survey of the war will satisfy any student of history that probably fewer mistakes have been made by those in control of Great Britain's military and naval officers in this war than in any other war in the history of the Empire. And there is no reason to fear that victory shall not rest on the banner of the Allies if the people of Great Britain and her dominions overseas do their full duty. In pointing out that there is no cause for pessimism Conan Doyle does not intend to give the impression that the struggle can be won without a tremendous effort. He realizes, as all

must realize who have the interests of the Empire at heart, that the full strength of the nation must be thrown into the fight if we are to emerge victorious. And that means every young man of military age in the land.

### THE KING.

The nation will await calmly, but with tremendous interest, the report from France regarding the condition of His Majesty King George. Not only the people of the British Empire, but the people of all the nations which are not allied with the savage enemies of freedom and civilization, were shocked by the news yesterday to the effect that the King had been thrown from his horse and injured. The prayers of his own loyal subjects and those of our Allies, and of neutrals whose sympathy is with our cause, will be offered for his speedy recovery.

King George by his wisdom and tact and deep interest in the welfare of the nation has won the hearts of his people as his father and grandmother won them before him. His visit to France was an inspiration to his troops and their Allies in the trenches. The accident which resulted in his injuries, regrettable as it is, cannot fail to strengthen the bond of friendship and good will between the Anglo-French armies and stimulate them to greater effort in the struggle for the freedom of mankind which is so seriously threatened by Prussian militarism.

From all parts of his far-flung Empire King George will receive the deepest sympathy of his subjects, and none will be more loyal and intense than that from Canada.

### THE WAR.

Discussing with regret the possible retirement of Mr. Asquith because of ill health, The Nation argues that the continuance of the present government is at once more probable and more desirable than any attempt to elect a new one. After all, it says, "there is no commanding figure of either party, outside the government, for whom public opinion is demanding that a place be made." That is true. Further, as Sir Conan Doyle has just reminded us, the people of the United Kingdom always indulge in a considerable outcry against any war minister. That is a national characteristic. But, as The Nation says:

"All told, the political excitement in England are superficial—not to say a trifle artificial. They do not go to the heart of the English attitude or the English purpose. The members of the government know that the reproaches now heaped upon them are only of the sort that were showered upon Gladstone at the time of the Sudan campaign, and upon Salisbury and Chamberlain in the first months of the Boer War. These things will pass, and so long as the strength and will of the English people continue bent to the great tasks laid upon them by the war, cannot materially affect the long result."

Long ago, about the time of the Battle of the Marne, Lord Kitchener warned the people of the British Empire against being unduly elated or depressed by successes or reverses which were of local rather than general significance. As the battle fronts have grown longer, as new fronts have been established, as it has become more and more difficult to observe and to understand all that goes on at every point of contest with the enemy, Lord Kitchener's warning is today more necessary than when he issued it. He has steadily insisted upon the need for more and more men, and that need must be pressed with all the force of a great crusade wherever our flag flies. We cannot win unless our terrific losses are continually made good. These losses will long continue, and as a considerable period of training is necessary for infantry and a greater period for cavalry and artillery, we must go on raising recruits with speed to make up for the losses to come during the next six months or the next year. Any lack of recruits would be fatal. That lack will not arise from any faltering of purpose. It must not arise from any failure on the part of our young men to understand fully the fact that the war will be won only by our being prompt and unflinching in sending battalion after battalion, brigade after brigade of fresh troops to the firing line. Thus we shall win. The London Daily Telegraph puts it in this way:

"Day by day, on every front the monstrous strain on Germany's power continues with fatal regularity, while

the relative strength of her opponents in numbers and material continues to grow. That steady readjustment of the mighty balance of war goes on without pause, and only those whose panic or fancy pictures new Cadmus armies springing fully equipped from the enemy's soil can be blind to the logic that this ceaseless process changes the fundamental conditions of the conflict."

The day is coming, though it is not yet near, when the enemy will no longer be able to keep up its effective strength on all fronts. When that day comes the effective strength of the Allies at every point must be not only superior but constantly augmented. The offensive requires much greater numerical strength than the defensive. The Allies, with the exception of Island Britain, have all lost territory. They must regain it and carry the horrors of war into Germany, Austria and Turkey. There must be no inconclusive peace. The white men of the British Empire make up the decisive force in this war. The individual's responsibility is as great here as it is in France, or in England. Out of every thousand of the Empire's men fit for service a certain number must go. We in Canada have no valid reason for falling below the recruiting level of the Old Country. Let us keep that in mind.

### SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Sir Charles Tupper was one of Canada's greatest men. An Empire builder whose dreams of fifty years ago have become the accomplished facts of today, his death closes a career of great distinction—a career which had its beginning in the brightest days of Howe in Nova Scotia. Sir Wilfrid Laurier once declared that, with the exception of Macdonald, Sir Charles did more than any other man to bring Canada into Confederation. Spirited and audacious he was the hero of a hundred fights, and he was an energetic and able administrator.

Sir Charles Tupper was returned fourteen consecutive times as member of Parliament for Cumberland county (N. S.). This is his native county and its people are justly proud of the name of Tupper. Even during his days in local politics Sir Charles became prominent, and he was serving as Premier of the province at the time of Confederation. In Federal politics he was at all times courageous and wonderfully active and he became a leader of international prominence. He was an able and fluent speaker and a highly important factor in the country's progress and importance. The name of Sir Charles Tupper will go down to posterity as one of the strongest statesmen of his time.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan. Not one of these will sheathe the sword until Germany is beaten to her knees.

The French are winning gloriously from the Bulgarians. Serbia is passing through a terrible ordeal, but the Anglo-French troops may yet save her from Belgium's fate.

Canada is asked to raise 100,000 additional men. There is every reason to believe that number and more will be secured well within the time suggested. The young men are beginning to realize what this war means.

Sir Bryan Mahon is to command the British forces in Serbia. Sir Bryan did splendid work in South Africa. He is a clever strategist and his presence on the Serbian front should be an inspiration to the forces of the Allies in that theatre of the war.

"What we want," says the London Spectator, "is a fighting friend—a man who will stick it to the last. The Russian people are that sort. They will stand by us and we will stand by them till the crack of doom."

Extract from the letter of an officer who is fighting at the Dardanelles:

"We sleep on the ground, wash in the sea, sit on old wooden boxes, eat like pigs; lords and earls, miners and blacksmiths, doctors and journalists and generals at every corner."

The Italian armies are fighting desperately for the positions commanding Gorizia and farther on, Trieste. In this way they are preventing Austria from increasing the pressure on Serbia. On all the fronts, in fact, there are signs that the Allies are to begin important drives, while their armies in the south are hurrying to Serbia's relief. Meanwhile it is significant that there is no let up in the Anglo-French bombardment at the Dardanelles.

The movement begun by the commercial travellers to organize a platoon for service overseas is praiseworthy. Their activity will have a stimulating effect on recruiting in general, and if the local men succeed in carrying out the plans now under discussion their action is almost sure to be followed by the formation of travellers' platoons—and possibly battalions—all over Canada. The commercial travellers have done splendid work for the cause since the war began.

London despatches speak hopefully of Roumania's attitude toward Russia. If she should allow Russia to send 500,000 troops through her territory to attack Bulgaria on the north the whole Balkan situation would at once take on a new complexion. Unofficial reports indicate that Russian diplomacy during the last few weeks has not been in vain.

In pointing out that the great struggle now going on in Europe is democracy's supreme test the London Daily News and Leader says:

"This is the hour when democracy is being weighed in the balance, not in this land only but in every land. There can

only be one victor in the struggle. It will not be France or Germany, England or Russia. It will be the victory of the principle that will run through all the that win. It will be the victory of the despotism or the victory of freedom, of the governance of the sword or of the governance of the spirit over the whole theatre of human life."

Few men have done more to aid recruiting than Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., whose strong speeches for the cause of freedom have encouraged hundreds to enlist. This from the Calgary Herald's report of a meeting which Dr. Clark addressed in that city a few days ago indicates the impression he is making on western audiences.

"While the six thousand people present showed an unmeasured delight and appreciation at the music by the Australian cadet band they let themselves go on several occasions punctuated with rounds of applause passages containing reference to the men who are now fighting the cause of liberty in the firing line."

The spirit of the Australian people is stirring the admiration of British people everywhere. They dread the triumph of Germany worse than they dread death; and they have the courage of their convictions. With a population of less than 5,000,000 Australia already has raised an army of 160,000 men—and is going to do better.

Italy is waging a desperate campaign against the Austrians. Her efforts to break the enemy's forces around Gorizia have been redoubled since the Austro-German pressure on the Serbian army increased, and it is believed the fortress will fall soon. In the meantime more Italian reserves are being called to the colors in preparation for stronger and more telling blows in the months to come.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. State clearly the name and return of address in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor Telegraph.)

### GERMAN PRISONERS AND THE DRUMMOND MINES.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—The announcement in our local paper this week, that in all probability the Drummond iron mines will soon be once more in operation, was received here with pleasure. It is to be hoped that this important industry, closed now for over a year, owing to financial difficulties, will soon resume operations.

While the resumption of work at the iron mines would be hailed with delight, the suggestion to employ "German prisoners not in Canada to mine the ore," made by "a gentleman interested in the property," should meet with the very strongest opposition. In order to encourage the development of this industry both the provincial and federal governments have heavily subsidised the undertaking by the railway and concessions in the shape of long-term leases with a minimum royalty. Should financial arrangements be made for reopening the iron mines, the people whose money has been so liberally voted by the government to encourage the capitalist should be given every opportunity to earn a dollar instead of giving their work to German prisoners. Should it be necessary to give these prisoners work to keep them out of mischief, why could they not be employed in some other way? The idea of employing Germans at mining iron ore, a contraband of war, becomes, even by suggestion, a very dangerous one. How long, even under the surveillance of armed guards, would it take our "cultured" Germans to destroy the machinery connected with an industry that would be called upon to supply iron for the Allied powers? The suggestion is abominable from several viewpoints.

The laboring class in this county would have very little comfort or profit from the reopening of the mines, were the suggestion made above put into effect. But this is not the first time that the suggestion has been made to import foreign labor to take the place of our own men, who have dared to oppose uncalculated for cut in wages. Only a few days ago the minister of labor in the federal government announced that he had been requested to supply five hundred laborers for northern New Brunswick. The scarcity of laborers was not the reason for such a request. The fact was that the government wanted to figure behind all reasonableness is meeting with stern opposition; hence the call for foreign labor.

It is not time that our laboring class should make its influence felt, especially in places where the mines were made in the direction of monopoly, not to speak of distinction, which should put to shame those who suggest them.

Yours, LABORER.

Bathurst, Oct. 27, 1915.

### A Symphony of Silence.

(By J. C. M. Duncan.)

In these green courts there is not heard The faintest twitter of a bird, Nor the slightest leaf is stirred.

The very silence seems to ache And press upon a soul to break The thrall its soul cannot off-shake Cradled within the noontide sea Of breathless blue tranquillity, The white clouds rest immovably.

Such slender cords of silence bind All things to utter peace, and bind Such answering stillness in the mind.

That, if the smallest wild flowers stirred, Or if a footstep, or a word, Or even a falling leaf were heard,

'Twould snap the spell of this supreme Strange silence, wherein all things seem Lapped in an atmosphere of dream.

### Provoking.

Crawford—He doesn't seem to be enthused over his vacation.

Crabshaw—No wonder. He has to spend it in the place where he bought a house and lot.—Judge.

HALL CALL REJOIC MARTYR Great Nov vice a

'Great, He torious, O Eternity' Represent

"Oh, death where Down to a for Cavell's family and f knows it. It has ends of the earth. M act of tyranny, it has sons have assembled thank God for the g perpetuate her memory exemplified in her life

What a scene it has None of us will e the grey dawn of one of winter, London wa towards St. Paul's cat ing was fine, but the and sad. Long before gan traffic in the str cathedral was first im ed and finally stopped at length a cordon keep back the surging who were struggling t inside the cathedral.

What a sight it was! The vast multitude of shaven heads and the dome to where th of England's mighty d the gloom by the far. The grey old sanctu many a great moving of intercession, of supp entations, of thanksg and of mourning, h fore has it seen anyt What an assembly! The king was repr queen's secretary, and the beloved of the pe person. The prime m members of his cab scholars, scientists, a nurses in their variou from the great housu thetic groups here and soldiers home from th then an immense con eral public, chiefly w them in black, the wiv the mothers of the b fighting for us at the other brave boys, we fought and fallen, we What has brought g together!

A great victory, the campaign, the funeral, last year of a grand after many glorious v as is most fit within a century in the war, f being borne to his la the acclamation of his the homage of the wo No, but in memory a poor hospital nurse, fondly devoted to dea enemy, consoled, co and humanity, tried in effect it was—shot in buried in a traitor's g

What a triumph of christianity, for the ch What an answer to a rebuke to Treichler's ing blow to the w who have been telli has conquered Galliee! That in these dark d people of London sh tens of thousands to t show of sorrow, a ration in thinking of is proof enough that n not "the will to gain for its own sake, or fo brings in its train, with it righteousness of our soul."

"Poor Nurse Cavell," to each other as we w thed, thinking of th military trial at Brus shower of bullets in from the muskets of a levy. But, we came to tears and thrilled up throats, scarcely ab emotion that masterd ing to ourselves:

"No, not poor—great! exalting—victori sentinels on the hill who have won the beacon fires of h which light up the de kind."

After a hush—the s time—and as the cat side with its solemn b hour of noon, the ser choral throughout ex ers, and it lifts the co height of emotion not the human soul.

Again and again as out, sometimes with a sound and so on, the hardly louder than the and as the surge and sand human voices a long wave and rises int a storm of feeling com it is difficult to sustai First the hymn the to Nurse Cavell in he earth, "Abide With Me, Eternity," soft as an then the solemn psal Deeps I Have Called Lord." Then the Loy Will Be Done. Ear tremendous words th roof and going thro "I Am The Resurre Life."

Sometimes it seems that despair and dis the prison yard at Bru ing to us here in St. as if a cry from the in against suffering, inju