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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.

HUGO'S PROPHECY.

THE National Assembly of France
convened at Bordeaux on March
1, 1871, to ratify the preliminary
articles of peace concluded with Ger-
many. It was at that time that Victor
Hugo, after charging Napoleon III. with
the French downfall, contrasted the
futures of the two nations. As a result
of his victory, Germany, he declared,
would be sternly ruled by a Caesar of
"divine right," whose sceptre would be
the sabre, enchainning thought, muzzling
the press and stifling the national con-
science, while conquered France would
overcome her misery under the guid-
ance of the sovereign people, with free
speech, free conscience and human
rights. Amid the wildest enthusiasm,
he concluded this remarkable prophecy:

"Oh! The clock will strike—and
we shall hear the sound—for this
prodigious revenge. Thus will begin
the tomorrow when France shall
have one thought alone: to collect
herself, to rest from the terrible
gloom of desperation, to reassemble
her forces, to educate her children
to rear with sacred passion those
little ones who shall become great,
to form citizens; to create an army
which shall be the people, to call
science to the aid of war, to study
the strategy of the Prussians as
Rome studied the strategy of the
Carthaginians; to fortify herself,
to consolidate and regenerate her-
self, to become again the France of
'92, the France of an idea, the
France of her promise."

"Then, one day, she will suddenly
rouse herself. She will become for-
midable. She will be seen at one
blow to regain Lorraine, to regain
Alsace. Is it not so? No! No! No!
She will capture—Brest—Trevies,
Mainz, Cologne, Coblenz—and you
shall hear France cry: 'The clock
strikes my hour! Germany! Heil,
my fatherland! No, I am not
thy sister! I have taken all from
thee, I return all to thee! Upon one
condition: That we shall no longer
be a divided people; that we shall
be one united family, one republic.
I will demolish my fortresses, thou
thine. My vendetta is—brother-
hood!"

No more frontier. The Rhine, mine
and thine. We shall be the same
people, we shall be the United
States of Europe, we shall be the
continental federation, we shall be
the Liberty of Europe. And now
let us clasp hands, for we have
rendered each a reciprocal ser-
vice. Thou hast freed me from my
emperor. I will free thee from
thine."

France and the allied nations will
free Germany from her bondage. There
are those in every nation who are be-
lievers in the "divine right" of kings
so long as there is a possibility of
holding reasonably close to the right-
holder. There are those in this coun-
try who would stand for absolutism and
Kaiserism in the last degree. We shall
find that one of the results of the war
for Canada will be a desperate effort
to enforce compulsory training, and
a certain class endeavoring to install
itself. Yet any attempt to place the
weakest military bonds upon this peo-
ple would have to be done through the
will of the people. Canadians will rise
to the present occasion. They will fight
as well the German conscript. They
will never consent to the domination
of any particular ruling class, and the
fear of such a thing would drive them
ands to other lands. While we are ad-
ding in the blow that will strike the
shackles of enforced militarism from
one nation we do not want to let any-
one try them on us. For intense mili-
tarism is like handcuffs, very easy to
slip into and very hard to get out of.

ANOTHER CABINET SHAKE- UP.

AS forecast in the Advertiser a
week ago, the second shake-up in
the Borden Cabinet has come about.
The first occurred in 1912, when Hon.
F. D. Monk was replaced by Hon. Bob
Rogers as minister of public works,
when Hon. Dr. Roche was transferred
to the interior portfolio from that of
secretary of state, and was succeeded
in the latter by Hon. Louis Coderre.

Yesterday Hon. L. P. Pelletier was
replaced as postmaster-general by Hon.
T. Chase Casgrain, a Montreal lawyer,
and Hon. W. B. Nantel, minister of in-
ternal revenue, was succeeded by Hon.
P. E. Blondin, formerly deputy speaker
of the House, and another Quebec Na-
tionalist. Hon. Mr. Casgrain's appoint-
ment brings two natives of the United
States into the Cabinet. He was born
in Detroit, while Hon. George H. Perry
was born in Lebanon, New Hamp-
shire.

Mr. Pelletier's resignation is said to
have been due to ill-health, but it is
significant that he had said that he
never would serve in the cabinet along
with T. Chase Casgrain, who steps in
as he goes out. Hon. Mr. Nantel's chief
function in connection with affairs at
Ottawa during the past three years
seems to have been to keep himself
absent.

The appointment of the Deputy
Speaker to the inland revenue portfolio
comes as a surprise even in the make-
up of a cabinet which is full of sur-
prises. It is even astonishing, for Mr.
Blondin's remark during the last elec-
tion, that in order to breathe the air of

freedom it was necessary to shoot the
Union Jack full of holes, did not in-
spire any degree of confidence in the
speaker among patriotic Canadians. At
this time, however, it may be assumed
that the Government feels itself able
to take chances on the question of
patriotism and give a full measure of
attention to the matter of politics. Mr.
Blondin is a good Nationalist.

Another feature of the rumored cabi-
net changes which is not less than
astonishing is the announcement made
yesterday in Toronto by Hon. Bob
Rogers, that Hon. Sam Hughes is not
to leave the cabinet, that he is, as a
matter of fact, something of a "white-
haired boy" in official circles. Of
course, if the Hon. Bob says so, it must
be so, but how will the Hon. Sam get
along with a colleague who wants to
shoot the flag full of holes?

BOERS ARE SATISFIED.

NO DOUBT one reason why a major-
ity of the Boers have remained
loyal to Great Britain is that proximity
to the South African Union of German
East Africa has given them a practical
demonstration of what it means to be a
German colony. Instead of running
themselves as they do under the British
flag they would become the wards of a
cramping, domineering paternalism that
would be peculiarly irritating to a na-
tive-born people.

The Boer is noted for his canniness.
He is much too wise to swap his present
wide liberty for a "benevolent" despotism.
The Kaiser's agents no doubt have
made some tempting offers, suggested
out by the peril of Germany's situation,
but the Dutch of South Africa since
coming under British rule have prospered,
and they are not going to
exchange a certainty for an uncertainty.
Germany has always made the mistake,
where her colonies are concerned,
of ruling them after the manner
of the home land. She possesses the
most superb war machine the world has
ever seen, but when it comes to handling
colonials she is far behind the British.

CARRANZA'S GRAB.

VILLAGA has supplanted Carranza as
controller of Mexico's destinies,
but one of the signs that Carranza does
not intend to sit idly by was his recent
seizure of the car lines of the City of
Mexico. The excuse given for the
seizure was that the Mexico Tramway
Company was unable to operate its cars
owing to a strike of its employees. The
real reason probably is that Carranza is
corroding a "war chest," this being a
popular method with all Mexican faction
leaders. It is significant, too, that the
owners of the Mexican Tramways stock
are English, Belgian and French, while
the home of the owning corporation is
in Canada. Carranza, no doubt, figures
in the war preventing any interference
with his grab. It is an old story this,
of foreign capital being helpless in a
country of eternal revolutions.

HOME RULE IN NICK OF TIME.

IF Great Britain had adopted some
time ago a system of compulsory
military service she would, at such
cost in many ways, have been ready
to meet the present crisis. But other
salutary measures more compatible
with her pacific policy and free insti-
tutions have been taken, which lend at
this hour incalculable strength to her
position.

After the Boer War a large subscrip-
tion did more than German telegrams
for the Transvaal's wounds. But it
was the admission of the burghers to
equal freedom and privilege with other
South Africans, the proof of British
justice and goodwill, that bound the
former enemy to Britain's side forever.
German newspapers show bewilderment
over the behavior of men like Botha
and Joubert. The former holds up the
Union Jack against German raiders as
he once opposed Jameson. The latter
comes to France desiring, as he says,
to serve the common cause fighting
by the side of General French. The
Empire is not divided in South Africa.
It is the same thing in India. Some
measure of discontent there may be,
yet the recent liberality of His
Majesty's Government, the increasing
admission of self-government in India,
the recognition of an Indian nationality
in the removal of the capital to Delhi,
have fanned the loyalty of all classes to
a flame.

Under the brilliant administrations
of Cromer and Kitchener Egypt has
become so far satisfied with British
sovereignty that nothing need be feared
in that quarter. The cloud of Nation-
alist ill-will, which the Kaiser's diligent
reporters may have spied in Canada,
develops into a thunderstorm of French-
Canadian enthusiasm against the van-
dals of Rheims. No matter where the
Germans may look for comfort within
the British Empire, it is all the same.
A serious unity of front.

But the crowning instance is Ireland.
There, we have been told by the Gaelic
phobes, disloyalty was rampant
throughout four-fifths of the island. In
the other fifth the professed Loyalists
themselves have been importing Ger-
man arms and declaring for the Kaiser
should their wishes not be complied
with in all respects. But the placing
of Irish home rule on the statute book,
just as this war began, has turned a
potentially disloyal population into a
fruitful recruiting ground for the ex-
peditionary force, while Ulster is
placed by the promise of justice in an
amending measure. There is a hard
contrast between the Prussian policy
of blunder and plunder and the facts
of British fair play. Imagine, if pos-
sible, the German Government granting
autonomy to Posen as Britain has be-
stowed home rule at last upon Ireland,
just in the nick of time.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Kaiser says he is just beginning
to fight. Well, up to date John Bull
has just been taking a little working-
out exercise.

When they get the material to work
upon, British submarines are just as
effective as German submarines, and
more numerous.

The prohibition rules are being rigidly

ly enforced at the English Training
camps, and anyway, Johnny Canuck's
camp is so isolated that he will find it a
long, long way to the nearest "Pub."

"Fine season for pheasant shooting in
England has opened. Sporting note:
The peasant-shooting season for Ger-
mans in Belgium opened some weeks
ago."

Britain's foreign commerce during
September amounted to \$359,000,000,
and Germany's billion-and-a-half-a-
sea overseas commerce has been wiped
out. "Guess who rules the waves?"

The girls are having their own
troubles in this war. Nancy, Lou Vain
and Anaherp have been captured, and
the Japanese are after the Carolines.
Vancouver Juan. But Lille has been
having a lovely time flirting with Ger-
mans, British and French by turns.

The London Times makes the follow-
ing significant statement: "We have
sent merely an advance guard into
France. In the spring the remainder of
the advance guard will follow, and
sometime toward the end of 1915 the
main body will begin to come into view."
From this it is evident that the duration
of the war is to be somewhat protracted.

IN HARMONY.

[Baltimore American.]
"This plain engagement ring won't
do, George."
"What do you want, dear?"
"I must have one to match my ruby
spaniel."

JOSHING THE VEGETABLES.

[Kansas City Journal.]
The farmer is a jolly chap.
All dressed up in his jeans.
He has such jollity on tap
He even strings the beans.

LOOKS THAT WAY.

[Pittsburg Post.]
I guess when folks a decade hence
will smile at a town.
They'll have to lay out crooked streets
To keep the autos down.

MAN WANTED.

[Boston Globe.]
The question who began the Euro-
pean war is not nearly so important now
as the question who will bring it to an
end.

NO WONDER.

[Woman's Home Companion.]
Gladys—"That reporter keeps staring
at my nose."
Clara—"He is supposed to keep his
eye on anything that turns up."

THE APPLE CURE.

[Toronto World.]
An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
So they say. We eat enough apples
every day to repel the whole medical
council of Ontario. Go and do like-
wise.

CALL IT LIFE.

[Helen Mathers.]
To pass from stairway into lighted
hall.
Abruptly, with no lingering pangs, no
thrill
Of freedom on spirit; just the brave life
spent
With love of country for its sacra-
ment—
You call it Death? Nay, call it Life,
And smile.

HER PRACTICAL P.A.

[Boston Transcript.]
Editor—"Your daughter, sir, is will-
ing to trust me, why can't you?"
Father—"She doesn't care how
much a thing costs, and I do."

JUST AS GOOD.

[Seattle Post-Intelligencer.]
"Saw a local Sir Walter Raleigh to-
day."
"Did he spread out his cloak to save
some lady's footgear from the mud?"
"No; he spread out a newspaper."

ON THE OLD FARM.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
City Girl—"How savagely that bull
looks at me!"
Farmer—"It's your red parasol, miss.
City Girl—I knew it was a little out
of style, but I didn't think a bull
would notice it."

FEELING THE STRAIN.

[London Standard.]
That every country concerned in the
war will suffer loss and inconvenience
goes without saying, but already the
indications in this respect are most
ominous both as regards Austria and
Germany. Of much that is taking
place in the latter country we are,
of course, in ignorance, but the official
figures of the Reichsbank show that
already the financial strain in Ger-
many, in spite of its preparedness for
war, has been indefinitely greater than
here. Our own financial position af-
fords every ground for encouragement
and strengthens the belief that in this
war the great power Finance is on the
side of the Allies.

THE WORLD IN TEARS.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]
The god of the machine has spoken
again, and Antwerp is chaos. For
what? To release three army corps,
or perhaps to make new strategy. It
is all the same. Antwerp is crushed.
Its churches are debris; a monstrous
havoc has brought its people to des-
pair, and only human misery cries
out in the once proud city. The de-
struction of Antwerp has burdened the
world with another ghastly memory
that centuries cannot efface, while
the bitter cry of the hopeless women
and children cry of the agonies of living
sufferers must bring the world to tears.

THE END FAR OFF.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]
At the rate at which supplies in men
and money are being used up we may
look for the first sign of distress, fore-
shadowing the final agony, by next
midsummer; but the war may drag
along for another twelve months. The
sooner everybody recognizes that this
is going to be a long wearying fight,
in which the varying fortunes of war
will be fully illustrated, the better it
will be for the nerves of the public.

NOT AT ALL.

[Alexandria, Ind., Times-Tribune.]
How would you like to lie in a
trench up to your armpits in water
trying to see how many human be-
ings you could shoot without miss-
ing?

FOUR IN ONE.

[Ladies' Home Journal.]
The youth had been asked to write
examples of the indicative, subjunctive
and potential moods and an ex-
clamatory sentence. This is what
he produced:
"I am trying to pass an English
examination. If I answer twenty
questions I shall pass. Heaven help
me!"

"BUSINESS AS USUAL."

[Kincardine Review.]
They were earnestly discussing the
war, when one man spoke up:
"Did you see what the Italians are
doing?"
They hadn't, so he told them:
"Selling bananas."

---and the Worst Is Yet to Come



PRESS COMMENT ON THE WAR

WRECK OF CIVILIZATION.

[London Standard.]
Europe has embarked upon a struggle
so terrible that the imagination recoils
in the effort to think the horrors
must bring in its train. It is a war
that may well involve the wreck of
modern civilization and the collapse
of the very foundations of ordered
society as we know it today.

SIGNIFICANT.

[Manchester Herald.]
The destruction of those four Ger-
man destroyers by the British cruiser
Undaunted is not in itself a very im-
portant incident, but it is significant
in one way—it shows
what can and will be done when the
German navy offers more important
targets for the British gunners to shoot
at.

UNTHINKABLE.

[Rochester Post-Express.]
What would be thought if the Asquith
Government should take advantage of
the war feeling to dissolve the British
parliament and secure a further lease
of power for itself? Anything more out-
rageous, may ruthless can scarcely be
imagined. And yet there is the kind of
partisan move which the Borden Gov-
ernment is being asked to take, and it
is evidently seriously entertaining it.

TOO MUCH PROSPERITY.

[Kingston Whig.]
Prosperity has, to some extent, spoiled
some Canadians. They have lived high
and accustomed themselves to expensive
tastes. It hurts their feelings to have
to adopt economies, because they are
really necessary. It exalts, however,
the one who is wise and willing to profit
by kind advice. Plain food, plain cloth-
ing, and plain living, generally benefits
all classes of the people of this particu-
lar time, and the sooner all classes be-
come reconciled to it the better.

GERMANY'S WEAKNESS.

[Rochester Post-Express.]
The weakness of the German system
is that, while the people are the state
in the sense that they are a unit in its
right of deciding when they will fight
or what they will fight for. An archaic
divine-right autocracy still holds this
power, but the German people will take
it over at the end of this war.
Germany could not be overthrown by
any less potent combinations than is
now in arms against her, and could not

Guard Canadian Bridges From Possible Cranks

[Bris Dispatch.]
Two men, tramping through the
Maine backwoods near the Canadian
border recently, came to a railroad
bridge across a small ravine. Which
they attempted to cross, an armed
guard stepped out from a camp near
by and challenged them. They had to
establish their identity as well-meaning
American citizens and their reasons
for wanting to cross the bridge before
they could proceed.

The bridge was on the line of the
Canadian Pacific railroad, near Green-
ville, Me., about five miles from the
head of Moosehead lake. In their talk
with the man who had stopped them,
the tramps discovered that every
bridge on the road is being similarly
guarded, and that in the remote New
England forests they had stumbled
upon one the wide-spread reactions of
the war in Europe. The Canadian
Pacific road is a vital link in Great
Britain's system of war supply, and on
its safe transport of the great resources
of food and men of the Canadian Do-
minion depend an important part of
the mother country's plans.

The two guards did not know just
why they had been engaged to protect
the bridge, or from what authority
they could proceed.

"All we know is that we've got to
guard this bridge," they said.

Fear of Danger From Cranks.
They supposed that the company was
afraid of cranks whose sympathy with
the Germans cause might lead them to
try to destroy the line of communi-
cation with the coast. They were camping
in a couple of small tents close beside the
railroad tracks at one end of the bridge,
and were spending their days in the
work of building a permanent shelter
from the winter storms. There they
expect to live until the war across the
sea is over and any danger to the bridge
is past.

There has been some wild talk of an
expedition from Milwaukee, to capture
Canada, and rumors that German en-
thusiasts in middle-west had secret
plans to organize a desperate force
to break up Canada—these of course
are entirely unfounded. What would have
been if any body of men in the United
States were so foolish as to attempt it?
Shouldn't it be more than enough to
violate President Wilson's neutrality
proclamation, to mention such a thing?
The fact is that the Canadian Pacific
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the Germans cause might lead them to
try to destroy the line of communi-
cation with the coast. They were camping
in a couple of small tents close beside the
railroad tracks at one end of the bridge,
and were spending their days in the
work of building a permanent shelter
from the winter storms. There they
expect to live until the war across the
sea is over and any danger to the bridge
is past.

There has been some wild talk of an
expedition from Milwaukee, to