

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

NO. 9

## ALLIES, WITH VICTORY IN THEIR GRASP, GAIN STEADILY AGAINST GERMAN LEFT AND RIGHT

### GERMANS MUST NOW EVACUATE FRANCE

#### Only Question to be Decided is How Badly They Are Beaten Says Veteran War Correspondent

#### Victory in Air Thrills Paris and Wireless Messages From Von Kluck, Intercepted, Tell Pitiable Tale of Defeat—British Infantryman Now Despises the German Soldier, Having Fully Proven His Own Superiority Over Kaiser's Troops.

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett, War Correspondent of London Daily Telegraph. Special Cable to St. John.)

Paris, Oct. 1.—An extraordinary change has come over Paris during the last few days. Although the greatest battle of the war is now raging from St. Quentin to Argonne, and thousands of French soldiers are laying down their lives for their country, the people of Paris have suddenly regained some of their customary buoyant spirits. There is no getting away from the fact that there is victory in the air. Official bulletins of the steady progress of the French left wing and of the repulses of the German attacks all along the huge front are being received with the greatest enthusiasm. All indications point to the fact the German commanders realize for the first time they are in desperate positions. Their attacks during the last few days are delivered at an decisive point with overwhelming numbers, but haphazard all along the line, showing they have been driven desperate seeking a weak spot in the allied line at every point without a particle of success.

At first the Germans, who had made a tremendous concentration of troops on their right wing, having received the large reinforcements from Alsace-Lorraine, made some progress, but during the last three days the French have steadily advanced.

#### VON KLUCK'S MESSAGES ADMIT DEFEAT.

We know how matters are going from the intercepted wireless despatches from General Von Kluck, in supreme command of the right wing, to this effect:

"The forward movement of my troops has been checked by the enemy developing forces of quite unexpected strength, amongst whom were a large number of black troops."

The tremendous concentration which the French have made on their left wing has taken the Germans completely by surprise. They themselves assumed the offensive against the French left, confident they could drive it south across the Marne, away from Paris, only to find themselves not only checked and actually driven back to the northeast. Roughly, this is the position today.

The armies, holding an immensely strong, entrenched position extending from Soissons to Rheims, the Germans facing them with even a stronger position, because the heights, more commanding, provide better artillery positions. Along this line neither side is able to make any progress. Both are waiting for the decision of the battle between the Somme and the Oise. Could Von Kluck have succeeded in driving back the French left wing on Paris, the Allies would have been obliged to abandon their positions north of the Aisne. In this he singularly failed.

The German right wing has no fortresses or entrenched position. Its movements must conform with the progress of the French towards the north. Unless this movement can be checked the Germans will be obliged to retreat from the whole line extending north of the Aisne from Soissons to Rheims.

The movements of the Crown Prince's army in the plains of the Marne, east of Rheims, seem to be rather in the nature of a diversion than a serious effort to cut through the centre of the French line. Day by day the positions of the German armies in France become more critical. This is the last time they can hope to take the offensive; after that they are faced with the problem of withdrawing their huge masses of disheartened, weary troops back into Germany through Belgium and Luxembourg.

It is quite obvious that the general offensive along the whole line is the last desperate bid for fortune by gamblers who already see the game is up unless they can restore their position by a final plunge.

#### BRITISH INFANTRY IMMENSURABLY SUPERIOR.

All officers returning from the front speak of the tremendous moral supremacy the British infantry have established over the Germans. Before the war they had heard so much of Germany that they believed they would find a most formidable adversary, equal, if not superior to, themselves. On the other hand the Germans were taught to despise the English and believed themselves immeasurably superior. Now the situation is completely reversed. Our men hold the German infantry in the most profound contempt and will sometimes leave the trenches and walk about the front with the German lines only a few hundred yards away. All the German prisoners speak of the awful effects of our infantry fire.

There can only be one issue to the combat; all the factors now favor the Allies. The Germans have not gained a yard of ground anywhere, have suffered rather enormous losses, possess no superiority of numbers, their men disheartened are fighting with nothing like the spirit of a few weeks ago. The allies have suffered very heavily but the spirit of the French troops is admirable. The German army must retire from France in a few days. The question is: How decisive can the allies make their victory?

#### Official Statement Briefly Confirms Reports of Continued Allied Advance on Oise and in Argonne District—French Artillery Now Being Used to Great Advantage—One Killed in Brief British Casualty List while Germans Lose Three Major-Generals in List of 8,000—Russians Concentrate on Gracow—Belgians Hold Their Own at Antwerp Forts—Indian Troops at Front.

London, Oct. 1, 9:50 p. m.—The battle of the Aisne, now passing the end of its third week, will soon outstrip in respect to time that great contest fought at Muiden nearly ten years ago. But still no decisive result has been achieved by either side.

The French official communication issued this afternoon, which was condensed into about thirty words, was one of the shortest given to the public since the war began. It records that progress has been made by both right and left wings of the allied armies, but gives absolutely no details of the extent of the progress between the lines.

Military experts, however, read that the great claws, as they have been described, continue to open out to clutch at the outspread wings of the German army, and particularly the right wing, which, forming the up-right portion of the L, now has its back to the east and is fighting with desperation to prevent the French left from encircling or smashing it along most of the front, estimated at 180 miles in length.

The artillery has played by far the greatest part in the struggle, but on the German right the lighter guns, cavalry and infantry are doing most of the fighting, and doing it with a stubbornness and disregard of life that people have so often said in recent years modern soldiers would never display.

There have been unprecedented artillery duels between the Rivers Oise and Aisne, and between the Oise and the Somme, which have taken a heavy toll of the opposing armies, followed by cavalry and infantry charges, in which first one and then the other side would gain, or be compelled to give ground.

#### END MUST SOON COME.

Still they have held on the German wing being extended further westward as the French made another move to work around it. With an unlimited supply of troops this might go on for an indefinite period, but with the forces at the disposal of the two allies this operation must soon come to an end.

The German official account says that the Germans have defeated the French north and south of Albert. This doubtless refers to an engagement which correspondents have mentioned, admitting that the French had suffered a temporary reverse, but had later regained the ground. Tonight's reports, that further progress had been made indicates that they have penetrated north of Albert.

On the allied right in southern France, where progress is also reported, the French have been fighting to compel the Germans, who succeeded in crossing the Meuse at St. Michel, to return to the eastern side of the river.

The fact stated in last night's communication that the French had occupied Scheprey and Rupt de Mad, suggested that this had already been accomplished. But it has not been officially announced, which doubtless would be done if it had occurred.

Along the extended front, from the Oise to the Meuse, with the exception of the fighting mentioned on the wings, nothing has happened that the French staff considers worthy of mention. It cannot be that the troops in these positions are entirely idle. In fact, it is known that an artillery duel is going on continuously, but probably neither side has been able to move forward, while the infantry have always been on the alert to meet attacks and counter-attacks.

#### FRENCH ARTILLERY NOW HAS ADVANTAGE.

For a time the Germans had the better of the artillery fighting, as they possessed the biggest guns. This is now said to have been overcome, for the French have brought up additional artillery, including some big naval guns, which are credited with being able to out-range the German guns by 700 yards, and which are being used to drive the Germans out of their strongly fortified positions.

Both sides appear to be full of confidence. The Germans, who are bringing up reinforcements to meet the attempts to outflank them, as in what appears to be almost impregnable positions, and are using them skillfully and fighting hard to retain them.

The Allies on the other hand, place their hopes in the arrival of reinforcements on their left and the possibility of finding a weak spot in the German front. The Indian troops should now be with the British army, the official bureau having today permitted the publication of the fact that they landed in France on Friday last.

Of course, it is not known whether the Indian troops are going, but it is believed that the left wing will be stiffened by them. Some of the territorials have also reached Field Marshal French. These include the London Scottish, one of the best of England's volunteer regiments, recruited from Scotchmen in London. They have reached a high state of efficiency, and in their ranks are some of the best marksmen in the empire. Among them are a number of men who competed for the Palma trophy with the United States a few years ago.

A call has also been made for British railwaymen to go to France and assist in the workings of the railroads there. So that, before long, there will be a considerable, instead of a small British army in France.

#### SERIOUS FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

With the German attack on the outer fortifications on Antwerp, Belgium has again become the scene of serious operations. The invaders, so far, have confined their attack to the forts protecting the river crossings between Malines and Antwerp.

A German report says that two forts have been silenced, but the Belgians deny this and declare that the forts stopped firing, as a ruse, and that when the German field artillery approached to take them they re-opened fire, decimating the Germans, who had to retire, leaving behind several guns.

There is no indication of the strength of the Germans at that point, but it is presumed that they have launched no mass force against the formidable defences of the temporary capital.

According to a Rome despatch the Russian Ambassador in that city has issued a statement to the effect that the Russians have destroyed the Austrian army in Galicia, and that they are now turning their attention to the taking of Przemysl and Gracow.

A great battle is impending before Gracow, and upon its result will depend the future movements of the Russian army. Victory to the Russian troops would permit of a junction of these forces with the Russian central army, and an advance into Silesia.

#### GERMANS CHECKED ON NORTH.

In the north, the Russians have, according to Petrograd accounts, checked the German advance, and driven the Germans back thirty miles to the region of Osovetz. Their operations in this district have been greatly impeded by the marshy nature of the country, which prevents the movements of heavy guns and transports.

Austria has made immediate response to Italy's demand for an explanation (Continued on page 5.)

### GERMAN PRESS PAVES WAY FOR BAD NEWS

#### Retreat Upon New Positions May Be Necessary, Warns Responsible Papers

#### Note of Contempt for First Time Dropped in Speaking of British Troops Who "Will Not Stop"—French Gaining Command of Fortified Quarries—Russians Break German Centre in East Prussia.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 1.—There is a wonderful transformation in the tone of the whole German press, articles appearing today obviously being intended to prepare the way for a great retreat in France.

An official message says the fighting during the last few days has been continued with redoubted ardor around Noyon, the action quickly taking on unhealthful proportions.

The Vossische Zeitung says the Germans are making superhuman efforts to break through the lines of the allies, and that in all probability the fighting of the next few days will be decisive. "The allies," it proceeds, "have retreated a little, but at the same time are undertaking a gigantic attack with Verdun as the centre."

The Berliner Tageblatt more frankly suggests that the Germans are far from having their own way, and are in a difficult position. It says: "Reports of very extensive attacks by the French on the flanks of our armies are not calculated to relieve our anxiety. We know that our fighting advance lines are almost impenetrably protected and are preparing against flank attacks, and we hope, therefore, that the result of the movement will be successful to our army. If new French and English forces should penetrate still further in a northeasterly direction, we have troops enough to fall back to our strong positions and protect ourselves by a flanking attack."

"The influence of the English mass of troops is showing itself more and more. They are working through by force of masses and they don't stop either. Why not admit as an old military proverb says, 'Much enemy, much honor in victory.'"

"Victory must remain with us, and the more difficult it is, the more worthy won. The middle of the fighting line is for the time being, silenced. The hard work has passed on both wings. Around Verdun a decisive movement is approaching. We have carved a way through, but find the foe on a high plateau, west of the Meuse in a very strong position."

#### THE PRACTICABILITY AND ADHESION OF THE FRENCH DEFENCES, WHICH ALWAYS MAKES ITSELF FELT, JUSTLY DESERVES CONDEMNATION AND HAS TAUGHT EVERYBODY, WHO EXPECTED AN EASY PIECE OF WORK, A LESSON.

This is the first time the German papers have ever referred to the British army except in tones of contempt.

### French Drive Germans From Quarries at Point of Bayonet

London, Oct. 2.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in France describes the fighting between the allies and the Germans in the quarries where the Germans have been entrenched.

"From some of these natural fortresses," he says, "the Germans have been driven at last. It is rumored that they left others owing to the unburied dead, whose bodies poisoned the air. A quarry near the forest of Aigue was attacked under cover of a mist by the French who drove out the defenders after desperate fighting. Another quarry was won similarly by the French, who set fire to several buildings and attacked the batteries under concealment of the smoke."

"A prisoner taken here, who was formerly a professor in one of the universities, said that the casualties during the past fortnight have been terrible. French bayonet charges have left the plains along the Aisne strewn with dead."

### Russians Break German Centre Inflicting Loss of 20,000

London, Oct. 1, 11:35 p. m.—A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"In the Suwalki district from the left flank of the Germans, the Russians foiled two determined attempts to force a passage of the Niemen river between Olita on the north and Druskeniki on the south. Military critics point out that with the capture of Augustowo and Koptzyewo, the Russians have broken the German centre."

"The German line extended from Ossowetz to Simno, and the Russians with great bravery have expelled the Germans from their entrenchments on the lakes, which are divided by only from two to five miles of dry land."

"According to the newspaper, the German losses at Druskeniki amounted to 20,000. The rains have mired the roads, so that many German guns have been embedded and lost."

### ALLIES WINNING A GERMAN COLONY IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

#### Capital and Another Centre in Kamerun Surrender Unconditionally to British and French Troops Rich Territory Six Times as Large as New Brunswick.

London, Sept. 28—5:15 p. m.—The official press bureau of the war department this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Operations of his majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala, the capital of Kamerun, and of Bonaberi to Anglo-French forces."

Kamerun is one of the most important of the German possessions. It lies in equatorial Africa and for that reason offered to the Germans a supply of things in trade that none of her other territories could though the Germans were so notoriously bad colonists that they never made the best of the splendid land. It has an area of 191,000 square miles, more than six times as large as New Brunswick, and a native population of about 1,800,000. The imports were comparatively large \$6,000,000 and the exports in 1912 were nearly \$5,000,000.

Kamerun lies between South Nigeria on the north and French Congo on the south though there is a small strip of the coast adjoining that is in the possession of the Spanish. The old capital of the territory is Bona and the language spoken is chiefly Duala.

Thus by this capitulation the Germans have seen all their African possessions attacked and two of them submit to the forces of the allies without condition, Togoland having been captured during the first week of the war.

### GERMAN SPY SYSTEM RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

(Continued from page 1.)

signal to his friends by means of an improvised semaphore code. Had this man not been seized it is probable he would have signalled to the German artillery at the time of their arrival the exact location of the headquarters and staff. A high explosive shell would then have mysteriously dropped on the building.

"Women spies have also been caught secret agents have been found at the railroads observing entrainments and detachments. It is a simple matter for spies to mix with the refugees moving about their homes; difficult for ours as troops, who speak neither French or German, to detect them."

"The French have found it necessary to search villages and also casual wayfarers on the roads for carrier pigeons. Amongst the precautions taken by us to guard against spying is the publication of the following notice, printed in French and posted up:

"1. Motor cars and bicycles not carrying soldiers in uniform may not circulate on the roads.

"2. The inhabitants may not leave the localities where they reside between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

"3. Inhabitants may not quit their homes after 8 p. m.

"4. No persons may on any pretext pass through the British lines without an authorization, countersigned by a British officer."

"Events have moved so quickly during the last two months that anything connected with the mobilization of the British expeditionary force is now ancient history. Nevertheless, the following extract from a German order is evidence of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of the secrecy, well and loyally maintained at the time in England."

### SHOES

#### For Hunting, Surveying, Cruising, Railroad Work Or Hard Outdoor Wear

We have a variety called from the manufacturers making the best in these lines. Our guarantees of their worth and reliability goes with every pair.

- 12 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$8.00
  - 10 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$9.00
  - 9 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00
  - 10 inch Oil-Tanned Shoe Packs with Soles and Heels, Palmer's best... \$5.50 Per Pair
  - Other styles in Palmer's Shoe Packs... \$2.75 to \$7.50
  - 9, 12, and 16 inch Duck Rubber Hunting Shoes with leather tops from... \$2.75 to \$7.50
- Mail Orders Solicited.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN  
10 KING STREET.





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ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 3, 1914.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

The official news from the front says the Germans have gained no ground, while the French and British have advanced here and there.

Both sides are making a supreme effort on the West. If the Allies are victorious there, the army of Von Klueck and the rest of the German line will be forced to retreat in a hurry north and east to the line of the Meuse.

Official despatches from Petrograd say that Prensnyal, in Galicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians, who are also driving the main Austrian army behind the Carpathian Mountains.

VALOR IN BATTLE: Courage is of many kinds, and all kinds are admirable. The courage of the British and French in the frightful struggle that has now consumed two weeks on the Aisne is the not the least of them.

without which no race at our stage of civilization can keep its honor clean and its heritage free.

Let those who are far from the flash of the death-dealing gun remember the high nature and the priceless value of this grim courage that day after day keeps the "fighting edge" of the Allies keen in the ceaseless and pitiless storm of wounds and death.

Belgium turned to war, and a month of it found the world ringing with their praises. Then came the wonderful retreat of the British and French, and a series of rear-guard actions the like of which the world had never seen.

Since the Allies became pursuers instead of pursued, and since they began the great struggle at the Aisne, they have shown steading courage in every form of fighting. They have met every test, not only with credit but with distinction.

Let all who are at home remember that they who are defended by so brave an army at the front should strive to be worthy of it; we at home have duties to keep, in order that our country may be quick and generous in sending supplies and reinforcements to the men in the field, in looking after those dependent upon them, and keeping the business and industries of the country going on as usual.

THE BANKS AND THE COUNTRY: The United States government is dealing promptly with all banks that are hoarding money at this time of depression, and unjustly curtailing the credit of small business interests.

GERMAN ATROCITIES: Were it not for the circumstantial evidence produced by the Belgian Commission of Inquiry it would be impossible to believe that the charges of atrocities made against German officers and soldiers could be true, so horrible and repulsive are the accusations which have been made.

While the world is talking about Germany's destruction of Louvain and Rheims as the deeds of Goths and Vandals, the Belgian Commission reveals acts of outrage and inhuman cruelty to civilians, including helpless women and children, that are without parallel anywhere.

ture, with which the Commission of Inquiry charges German officers and troops. But there are other and blacker charges, regarding the supremely fiendish treatment of women in many places, which must fire all who read of them with a desire to punish the British nation whose officers and soldiers can be guilty of such heinous acts.

From the French official report it is clear that the Allies are bringing tremendous strength to bear in their great effort to outflank Von Klueck and separate him from his line of communication through Belgium. They have steadily advanced, and although there is still nothing to substantiate Tuesday's unofficial report that the German right is in retreat, there is evidence that the pressure of the Allies is beginning to tell.

CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM THE FRONT: The latest reports from the battlefield in France are conflicting. The British War Office while not objecting to the publication of the Paris despatch that the German right wing has been completely broken and is being pursued by the Allies, refuses to accept any responsibility for it, and the official press bureau declares there is practically no change in the situation.

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT: In a stirring address before the Toronto Canadian Club last week, Mr. J. W. Flavelle, manufacturer, financier, president of the National Trust Company, and a director of one of the largest banks in Canada, who was in London when the war began, told how the greatest financial crisis in history was handled by Mr. Lloyd George.

INCREASE THE CROPS: The Canadian wheat crop of 1913 should be the greatest in the history of the Dominion. The area to be sown in wheat and rye this fall in Europe will be seriously reduced. Should the war continue into the summer of next year the food production in Europe cannot approach that of normal years.

GERMAN ATROCITIES (continued): The Department of Agriculture has issued a second appeal to Canadian farmers to raise more foodstuffs, pointing out that not only is it their duty to the Empire, but that they have a golden opportunity for increasing their wealth. Millions of men have been mobilized in Europe, a large proportion of them having been withdrawn from the farms, and even in neutral countries many food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies.

GERMAN ATROCITIES (continued): The fact that Japan has undertaken is not an easy one, but she may be depended upon to uphold her reputation as a great and fearless fighter. She is a partner in a tremendous struggle for justice and liberty.

GERMAN ATROCITIES (continued): The German idea of making over Europe if the Kaiser wins this war is illustrated by the map which appears in today's Telegraph, and which has been freshly sold in the streets of Berlin. It is further proof of the amazing conceit of the Kaiser and his advisers. It is much too early for either side to talk seriously about how Europe shall be governed; certainly Germany has no license to do so. When the Allies get through with Germany she will be in no position to dictate to anyone. The Kaiser should recall that excellent adage: "First catch your hare."

is believed 10,000,000 acres will be sown to wheat this fall. Times were never brighter for the farmers in North America, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will take advantage of the opportunities presented.

ENGLAND PROUD OF THEM: A great reception evidently awaits the Canadian troops which will arrive in England. The London Daily Mail says: "A report went round England a few days ago that the first portion of the Canadian contingent had arrived and had been quietly sent to a station here. The report caused a feeling of great disappointment, which was happily allayed by the official denial a little later. We do not want the Canadians' contingent to arrive quietly. We want it when it comes, to march through London, when we will give it a reception which will sound throughout the world. We want the Canadians to make a royal journey from Whitechapel to Buckingham Palace. Every yard of the way they will see and see signs of our appreciation. There is no sign of our appreciation. We appreciate their coming too much. We want the Canadians to make a royal journey from Whitechapel to Buckingham Palace. Every yard of the way they will see and see signs of our appreciation.

NOTE AND COMMENT: Harvard is beginning its 278th year as a college. It has a wonderful record as an educational institution. The Belgian government is looking to Canada for supplies to meet the acute shortage of food this winter in Belgium. A period of great prosperity has begun for Canadian producers.

NOTE AND COMMENT (continued): Financial advice from Great Britain indicate that the future is regarded with confidence. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an important gain in its holdings of gold—now larger than ever before recorded—and a steady increase in the proportion of assets to liabilities. This news has had a stimulating effect all over the country.

NOTE AND COMMENT (continued): The British Embassy at Washington has been notified that for the last three weeks there has been a steady decrease of unemployment in the United Kingdom. This is of striking importance in view of the conditions which have appeared in the German press as to the unemployment caused by stoppage of German exports and imports, owing to the activity of the British fleet.

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from any part in the world to any part in Great Britain, or from any part in Great Britain to any other part in the world other than those in the countries which were at war, the security of the Imperial government against loss from the Kaiser's enemies, in return for a nominal premium. "This insurance policy," declared Mr. Flavelle, "was a stroke of genius." The speaker explained that the wonderful resourcefulness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had a surprising effect upon the country. As a result of his insuring instinct world exchange had loosened up, trade everywhere had commenced to assume more reasonable conditions and in Great Britain itself a great, wide discount market had been established, rates for money were low and resources were abundant. It was a great work nobly performed by a great man.

WAR WIDOWS: Sir—I shall esteem it a favor if you are able to arrange for the insertion of the subjoined letter to the women of Canada, but because recent events have shown how united are the interests of the empire and because female migration therein is equally necessary for the prosperity of both the dominion and of the old country.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA: Dear Sir—May I crave the indulgence of your space to appeal to the women of Canada to help some of their less fortunate sisters at the present time of trouble and anxiety? In the old motherland we already have 1,864,000 widows, and the screaming shells and booming guns across the North Sea are daily adding to this awful number and what is the state of the majority of widows in the United Kingdom? Their husbands have not been able to make provision for their future before leaving them to fight alone on an overcrowded labor market, often handicapped by a young family. The so-called "guardians of the poor" are willing to receive them into their barrack-like workhouses where the reputable and respectable have equal rights; but to qualify for this privilege they must have no home to go to, their little children are taken from them and brought up in a poor law school, which is sometimes described as a "home" with their mothers elsewhere! Such treatment is well styled "poor law." The widow with a child or children can practically never get a situation in domestic service unless she has a home to go to, and then her little children are taken from them and brought up in a poor law school, which is sometimes described as a "home" with their mothers elsewhere! Such treatment is well styled "poor law."

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A Letter to The Women of Canada

83 Oriental Street, Poplar, E. London, - Sept. 16, 1914. To the Editor of The Telegraph.

WAR WIDOWS: Sir—I shall esteem it a favor if you are able to arrange for the insertion of the subjoined letter to the women of Canada, but because recent events have shown how united are the interests of the empire and because female migration therein is equally necessary for the prosperity of both the dominion and of the old country.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA: Dear Sir—May I crave the indulgence of your space to appeal to the women of Canada to help some of their less fortunate sisters at the present time of trouble and anxiety? In the old motherland we already have 1,864,000 widows, and the screaming shells and booming guns across the North Sea are daily adding to this awful number and what is the state of the majority of widows in the United Kingdom? Their husbands have not been able to make provision for their future before leaving them to fight alone on an overcrowded labor market, often handicapped by a young family. The so-called "guardians of the poor" are willing to receive them into their barrack-like workhouses where the reputable and respectable have equal rights; but to qualify for this privilege they must have no home to go to, their little children are taken from them and brought up in a poor law school, which is sometimes described as a "home" with their mothers elsewhere! Such treatment is well styled "poor law." The widow with a child or children can practically never get a situation in domestic service unless she has a home to go to, and then her little children are taken from them and brought up in a poor law school, which is sometimes described as a "home" with their mothers elsewhere! Such treatment is well styled "poor law."

NOTE AND COMMENT: Harvard is beginning its 278th year as a college. It has a wonderful record as an educational institution. The Belgian government is looking to Canada for supplies to meet the acute shortage of food this winter in Belgium. A period of great prosperity has begun for Canadian producers.

NOTE AND COMMENT: Financial advice from Great Britain indicate that the future is regarded with confidence. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an important gain in its holdings of gold—now larger than ever before recorded—and a steady increase in the proportion of assets to liabilities. This news has had a stimulating effect all over the country.

NOTE AND COMMENT: The British Embassy at Washington has been notified that for the last three weeks there has been a steady decrease of unemployment in the United Kingdom. This is of striking importance in view of the conditions which have appeared in the German press as to the unemployment caused by stoppage of German exports and imports, owing to the activity of the British fleet.

NOTE AND COMMENT: The fact that Japan has undertaken is not an easy one, but she may be depended upon to uphold her reputation as a great and fearless fighter. She is a partner in a tremendous struggle for justice and liberty.

NOTE AND COMMENT: The German idea of making over Europe if the Kaiser wins this war is illustrated by the map which appears in today's Telegraph, and which has been freshly sold in the streets of Berlin. It is further proof of the amazing conceit of the Kaiser and his advisers. It is much too early for either side to talk seriously about how Europe shall be governed; certainly Germany has no license to do so.

FIRST PATRIOTIC BIBLE COMPANY LAUNCHED HERE

Tuesday, Sept. 29, The Canadian Patriotic Bible Club, Company No. 1, was organized last evening in St. John with a limit of 100 members, but so strong is the tide of patriotism running now that the list of 88 names of applicants was taken for the formation of a second company as soon as possible. L. P. D. Tilley was elected captain of the club with R. H. Rankine as first lieutenant, J. A. Langstroth second lieutenant and F. J. Shreve as secretary-treasurer. Non-commissioned officers will be elected later. Some sixty-five men attended the meeting was marked by enthusiasm for the idea of comradeship work for the empire's defence. The whole company is liable for home defence and for any other service at the personal volition of the members. The organization is under the direction and control of the militia department, who will provide rifles, etc., and should it be decided to wear a uniform it will be of a pattern and design approved by that department.

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