

DECISIVE VICTORIES MARK WEEK-END

TO INVADE GERMANY BY RUSSIAN TROOPS IS THE NEXT MOVE

Czar's Steam Roller Has Crushed the Kaiser's Offensive and Diminished the Austrian Defensive—Retreat From the Niemen Becomes a Panic.

Petrograd, Oct. 4.—The Russian steam-roller is in operation. The right wing of our active army has crushed the German offensive in Suwalki province and we are again on Prussian soil.

Our centre is moving steadily forward, expelling the Germans from Russian Poland. His Majesty Czar Nicholas has left for the front to witness the complete success of his imperial army.

Lieut.-General Yanushkevich, chief of the Russian general staff, last night summed up the conditions in the eastern theatre of war in the above statement.

Germany will be invaded. This is the positive declaration of the general staff, and the bare announcement that his majesty has gone to the front simply emphasizes the belief in military circles that the decisive battle from the Russian standpoint is already in progress.

Cold Steel Used With Effect

The statement is made that it was only after the Germans were made to feel the Russian bayonets that they retired from their attack from Suwalki-Olita railroad, directed mainly against the town of Vilna.

A vivid description of the fighting at Ossawetz says the German advance guard constructed a pontoon bridge over the Niemen river and attempted to cross, but the Russian guns and small arms mowed them down until the attempt was abandoned.

The Germans later made a second attempt to cross the river. The quick-firing guns again tore great gaps in their ranks, while the masked batteries of Russian artillery were silencing the German big guns.

The war office last night gave out a statement covering the operations up to October 2 as follows:

Fighting of an extremely obstinate character continues in the neighborhood of Augustowo. The Germans defending the positions to the north of Lake Wingra made a fierce attack from Rachka and Gerimen, trying to capture the western outlet from Augustowo on the Lodzoe-Shiplishki road.

ANTWERP'S DEFENCES SUCCESSFULLY HELD

Waelhem, Although Damaged, Destroys an Entire Regiment of Germans

Antwerp, Oct. 4.—12.40 p. m.—Via London.—6.10 p. m.—It was officially announced this afternoon that the situation in regard to the fortifications of Antwerp was unchanged.

London, Oct. 4.—5.15 p. m.—The Belgian minister here to-day received a dispatch from Antwerp denying that three forts defending the city had fallen. It stated that Fort Waelhem was badly damaged, but none of the forts had surrendered and the Belgians had strong positions, which they are holding successfully.

Fort Waelhem, one of the defending strongholds outside Antwerp, destroyed an entire regiment of the besieging Germans on Saturday afternoon. The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News has forwarded this statement, which he says was received in a dispatch from Antwerp.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—via wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The following official announcement was made to-day:

In the siege of Antwerp forts Wavre-St. Catherine and Dorpsweid have been taken. Fort Waelhem is invested. Termonde, an important strategic point, has been occupied.

There is no fort called Dorpsweid in the outer line of the defences of the temporary Belgian capital.

OFFENSIVE RESUMED AT SEVERAL POINTS

French Daily Official Statement is a Brief But Satisfactory One

Paris, Oct. 4.—3.05 p. m.—The following official statement was issued by the French war office at 3 o'clock this afternoon:

First on our left wing, after having repulsed all the enemy's attacks, we have resumed the offensive at several points. At other points our positions are well maintained.

Second on the centre nothing noteworthy has taken place as far east as the Argonne region. In Argonne we have driven the enemy back toward the north. In the south of Woerwe we are making progress, but very slowly.

Third on our right wing in Lorraine and the Vosges there is nothing new.

Bordeaux, Oct. 4.—1.15 p. m.—President Poincare, accompanied by Premier Rene Viviani and Minister of War Alexandre Millerand, left at noon for the battle front.

FIGHTING SEASONS MEN FROM RESERVES

After Month in Field They Take Their Places Along With Best Trained Troops

Paris, Oct. 4.—France is beginning to feel the cost of what it is generally predicted will be a long war.

Even the battle of the Aisne, now in the beginning of its fourth week, cannot be decisive. The strength of the rival armies is still too great to permit of either of them suffering a disastrous defeat. Each week of the fighting has served only to produce more seasoned troops, and as the war progresses the men who were reserves a month ago are now fighting in the first line with a vigor, courage and efficiency fully on a par with that exhibited by the troops who went into it trained soldiers.

The war is costing France \$7,000,000 per day, according to an official announcement by Minister of Finance Ribot. Even with this enormous expenditure France's army of 1,000,000 men "will be in rags at the end of two months of the war."

Empress of Russia Battered a German Auxiliary Cruiser

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—It is learned through advices from the United States customs at Manila that, broken and shattered by a hail of shot from the British auxiliary cruiser Empress of Russia, the German auxiliary cruiser Prinzess Alice escaped complete destruction only by getting inside the three-mile limit of the island of Cebu and beaching.

By the time she piled on the shore she was so low in the water that she would have foundered in a few minutes. Aboard the shattered vessel it is said to be \$10,000,000 in gold, originally intended for the financial relief of the German fortress at Tsing Tau, now besieged by the Japanese.

In this battle the Empress of Russia, the well-known Canadian Pacific passenger liner operating between Victoria and the Orient, received her baptism of fire. She is in command of a British naval officer, with her own commander, Captain Robinson, second in charge.

The battle occurred early in September. Orders to avoid a conflict handicapped the Prinzess Alice's commander. When he sighted the Empress of Russia he turned back and attempted to flee. A hot stern chase followed, in which the Empress, shooting through the water at great speed, overhauled the German. The Empress carries four six-inch guns, two forward and two aft and three 4-7 guns on each side. The Alice had eight 6-inch guns.

A running fight followed, in which the Empress, hanging on relentlessly, poured a succession of steel missiles into the Alice. The German fought back fiercely, her six-inch guns at the stern maintaining a continuous fire, but none of them, it is said, scored a hit on the Empress.

The German vessel took refuge in Manila shortly after Japan declared war on Germany. She came through the China sea to the Philippine port with all lights out, and had several narrow escapes. At the time Japan resorted to war, the Alice was en route from Germany to Tsing Tau with \$10,000,000 in treasure.

Early in September she coaled at Manila and cleared at the customs house for Shanghai. The next heard of her was when customs officers of Cebu reported her ashore in a battle-wrecked condition. Her commander has been kept busy trying to explain to the customs officers in Manila how he happened to be off the coast of Cebu when he had cleared for Shanghai. They were suspicious of his explanation that the Empress of Russia had chased him far from the regular route between Manila and Shanghai, and investigation disclosed the battered condition of the vessel. The \$10,000,000 in treasure was still aboard the vessel.

Enemy Beaten Back With Heavy Loss North and South

Paris, Oct. 4.—The allies repelled two terrific attacks upon widely separated points on their front yesterday, each with heavy losses to the enemy in killed and wounded.

The first was in the vicinity of Roye, where a violent engagement has been raging with undiminished vigor since Friday. Repeated and ferocious massed attacks were delivered by the strongly-reinforced right wing of General von Kluck in a futile effort to smash his foes, who are trying to bend back his right flank. All were effectively repelled and the French secured a decisive victory.

The second German counter attack was delivered in an attempt of the sixteenth army corps, of the crown prince's army, to escape from the enmeshing movement being executed by the French army operating to the south of the forest of Argonne.

The sixteenth corps tried to slip by the forest of La Crurie, but the manoeuvre was detected by aerial scouts and a strong force was thrown forward from the French lines. The Germans were struck just north of the road leading from Varennes, seventeen miles northwest of Verdun on the east of Argonne forest, to Vienne-le-Ville, through La Parzee, and were forced to flee in precipitate retreat.

Both these offensive movements by the Germans were in response to the German staff's order that the French line "must be pierced at all hazards." The German commanders, evidently acting in unison, very probably considered that the extended northerly movement of the allies' line had been so stretched as to weaken it, and it was at these weak spots that these attacks in force were directed.

These developments were announced officially by the war office during the afternoon. That the double defeat had had a stunning effect upon the invaders was indicated by the night bulletin, which stated that there was no new activity along the battlefront, but that the general situation remained favorable to the allies.

Naval Guns Did Splendid Work

Notwithstanding these reverses suffered by the Kaiser's army, the German line has not been altered appreciably and it still holds to the north, where the parallel arms of the two great fighting machines stretch toward the Belgian border.

That the allies have been successful in their assaults against the German right wing is due to a great extent to the mashing of the French three-inch guns and the British and French naval guns along the line, especially at Roye. There, General von Kluck had brought to his assistance large bodies of reinforcements, in many cases drawn from the centre.

The Germans are reported to have charged desperately against the allied lines. So fierce was their onslaught that the allies withdrew strategically a considerable distance, while all the time the great guns, wonderfully massed behind the points previously selected, wiped out file after file.

Finally, when the strength of the German offensive was plainly losing its weight, the British and French lines charged. They drove their columns into the broken ranks of Germans, using their bayonets, and in some cases even the butt-ends of their rifles. Finally the enemy, who fought with a desperation that earned the praise of his foes, was compelled to retreat, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded on the field.

German Defeat Was a Complete One

The German defeat is declared here to have been complete. As a result, officials declare it unlikely that another offensive movement will be undertaken. But whether the Germans will now retreat to new lines established inside of the Belgian frontier, or whether they will try to maintain a stubborn defence along their present lines, only the next few days can tell.

Their losses have been appalling. The allies, too, have lost great masses of men. While it is explained here that, in an operation of the present magnitude, decisive gains can only be secured by the sacrifice of many, it is also privately stated that the toll of lives in the fighting in the last few days will stagger Britain and France when it is possible to make the entire truth known. Whole regiments, and they the best in the service, have been greatly reduced, losing in some cases more than two-thirds of their strength.

From Rheims to the Argonne district the artillery holds the centre of the fighting stage. The fire is so constant and deadly that neither side has attempted any infantry assaults since last Tuesday, excepting on the extreme east of the line.

French Marksmanship Superb

Wherever the German engineers have tried to construct pontoons they have had their work literally shot to pieces by the French batteries, whose gunners are developing wonderful marksmanship.

The morale of the French troops is described by the French war office as remarkable. "The spirit of the troops is unimaginable. They go under fire in a way that moves one to tears, while their heroism thrills," says an official statement issued yesterday.

On the other hand, the effect, particularly on the crack forces of Prussians in the engagement east of the Argonne yesterday, upon the morale of the Germans, is certain to be discouraging, especially after the long series of disastrous attempts to resume the offensive.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES WASHINGTON

Washington, Oct. 4.—A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador, has left Washington for New York on his way to Turkey. In a statement before leaving, the ambassador said he was quitting the United States on leave of absence at his own initiative. He explained that this step, which he had undertaken without conferring with his government, was the result of the attitude of the United States toward statements he had made.

MAY STAND MONUMENT TO GERMAN VANDALISM

Paris, Oct. 4.—The Matin has a long article in favor of leaving Rheims cathedral in its present state as a monument to German vandalism rather than to restore it. As a matter of fact architects doubt if it would be possible to restore the ruin, and in any case its marvellous beauty could never be reproduced by even the most expert and painstaking work. Left a ruin or restored, the memory of an act that rivals the barbarities of Attila will never fade from the memory of Frenchmen—or any other of the civilized nations.

EXAMINE THE LION'S MANE



The Glory of a Lion is his Mane.

This is a reproduction of one of a number of picture post cards now popular in the United Kingdom, and incidentally it shows the appreciation felt of the ready response from the overseas Dominions to the call for men to fight the empire's battles.

War Opens New Markets and Trade Opportunities for Canada

Germany's Ruined Commerce Provides Splendid Openings for Canadian Energy

Here are markets for hundreds of millions of dollars worth of products, the making of even a portion of which will keep our industries going and give employment to hundreds of thousands of our people.

The silent conquest of the seas has done more than assert naval supremacy; it has practically swept away for the time being the German commercial marine, and with it, German foreign trade.

How Germany built up that trade is one of the romances of industry. The foundation of the Empire in 1871 heralded an industrial awakening.

Temporarily, Germany has lost practically the whole of this trade. The call for men under arms has heavily decreased the production of the great bulk of German shipping.

First, take German trade with Canada, for this, it is scarcely necessary to say, will be entirely lost to Germany during the war.

These establishments employed 5,302 work-people, and paid \$1,858,760 in wages.

No inconsiderable part of German exports to Canada consisted last year of dry goods and textiles.

There are a few other classes of importations into Canada, which Germany has considerably increased within recent years—lines now offering increased opportunities to the Canadian manufacturer.

While some of the articles imported from Germany could not profitably be produced in Canada, the foregoing indicates the wider scope which the stoppages of German supplies gives to Canadian manufacturers, and, where Canadian producers cannot fill the deficit in supplies, there remains the possibility of development in inter-imperial trade.

Latin America offers another field to the Canadian producer. In the South American republics, Germany has diligently sought markets.

"The reputation for good or ill which American tradesmen and American goods will acquire in the next year or so will probably last for a generation and will have an enormous influence on the future commercial relations between the two sections.

First, consider the case of the Argentine republic. Here Germany stands particularly to lose, and, in a trade greatly improved within the last few years.

Less than four weeks ago it was pointed out in these columns how the claim that "the German military programme moved like clock-work" was an admission of weakness.

And the allies are advancing. They are rolling up the irresistible German right flank. Dr. Lederer, in the Vossische Zeitung, admits the universal insolvency in Germany.

were 1,768,052 pesos and exports from the United Kingdom 471,131 pesos.

Table with columns: Articles, Total, From United Kingdom, From United States, From Canada, From Germany. Rows include Iron and applications, Raw materials, Bars and columns, Iron galvanized, etc.

Brazil, Germany furnished nearly 50 per cent. of sewing thread, tapestry, wearing apparel and yarn.

And it is not merely in the temporary stoppage of German trade that the war offers increased scope to Canada.

Urgent inquiries are received from Great Britain with regard to pit props, owing to the Baltic being closed.

"A large supply of props" states a subsequent note, "is absolutely necessary for the prosecution of colliery operations in Great Britain.

Brazilian imports are largely similar to those of the Argentine. Iron and steel, manufactured and unmanufactured, again figure largely.

Greater markets, both home and overseas, are opened to Canada. With a little effort, some at any rate of Germany's trade should be secured.

Prices have risen from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. and are still rising. The props should be 4 feet to 4 feet long and 3 1/2 inches to 4 inches in diameter.

In his report for August 18, J. E. Ray, Canadian trade commissioner in Birmingham (Eng.), points out that during the next few months, Great Britain will probably purchase preserved fruits and vegetables on a much larger scale than hitherto.

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Disarmament of other powers will follow. There will be no millennium. But there will be no Inferno, such as imperial aggrandisement gone crazy has exhibited to a horrified world.

CAN GERMANY KEEP UP THE HEAVY PACE

T. Good, in The London News and Leader

"The first hundred millions our enemies can stand just as well as we can, but the last they cannot, thank God, and therefore I think cash is going to count much more than we possibly imagine at the present moment."

It seems almost beyond dispute that the finances of Germany cannot long stand the strain of a struggle on the dimensions of the present colossal fight.

Against the proved and admitted financial weakness of Germany, we have not only financial strength in Britain, but also in France, and even in Russia.

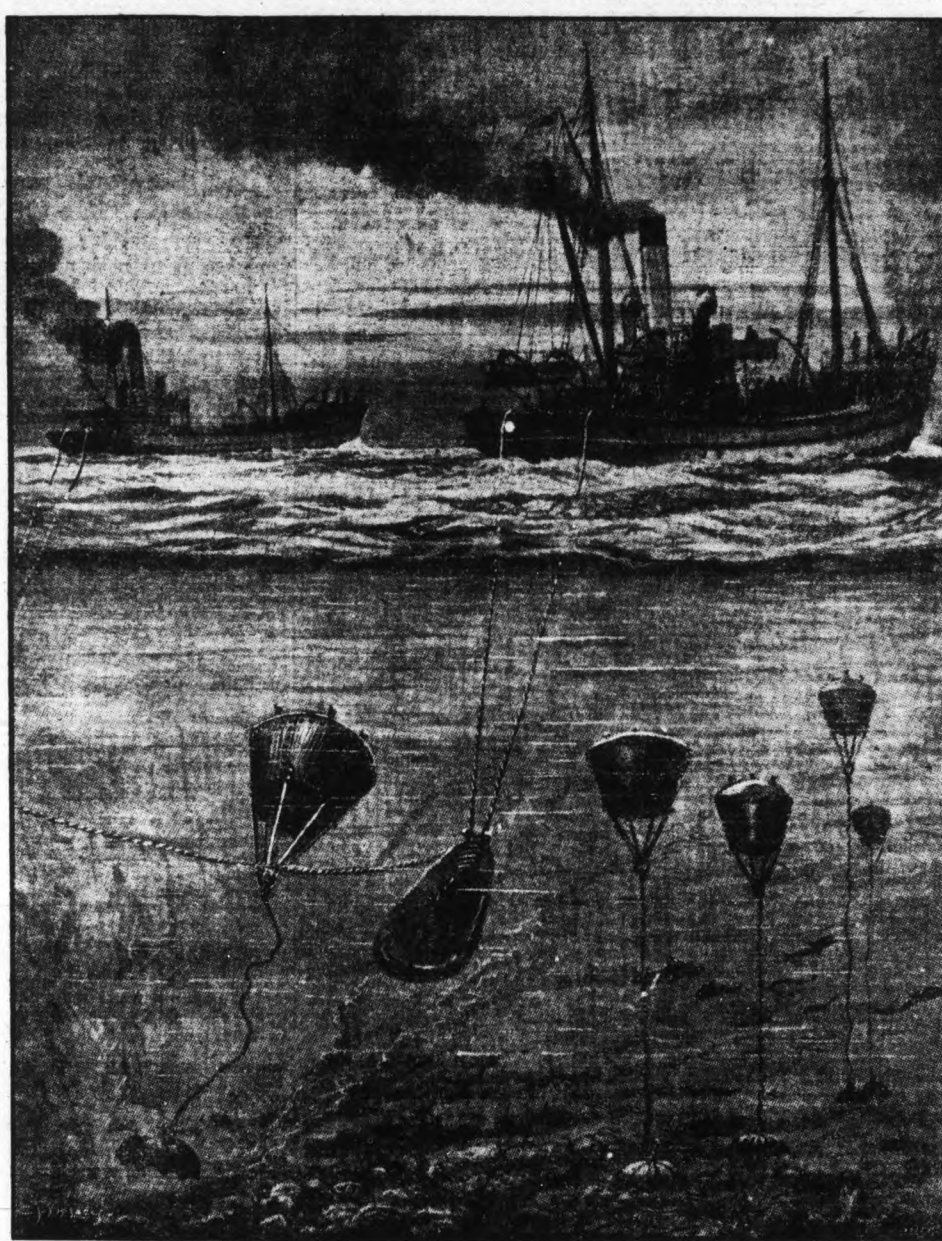
not have to pay anything like the rate that Germany will have to pay.

On the eve of the war the combined war funds of Germany and Austria did not reach £200,000,000. On the other hand, the united war funds of Britain, France and Russia exceeded £250,000,000.

In striking contrast to Germany's financial resources, those of alleged poverty-stricken Russia may be mentioned. A month ago the Russian state bank held 1,700,000,000 roubles (£170,000,000), enough to cover twice over all the notes issued.

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TRAWLERS SWEEPING THE NORTH SEA



The manner in which the seas are cleared of mines is shown in a spirited drawing by Charles J. DeLacy in the Illustrated London News.

When the Clock Stops

Less than four weeks ago it was pointed out in these columns how the claim that "the German military programme moved like clock-work" was an admission of weakness.

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Dandies Make Dandy Fighters

Taken to the Khaki Like Men

(Sub Rosa in London News.) The other day I read with pleasure, and without any surprise, that the "nuts," as they are called, have readily stepped forward and have become recruits.

It is, in fact, the almost reckless financial backing that our German manufacturing competitors have received that has been one of the prime factors behind the severe competition which we have experienced from our Teutonic rivals these late years.

With a practical analysis of Germany's great export trade in manufactures, with the collection of her foreign accounts just about at a standstill, and with, in turn, the banks unable to get either interest of principal in respect of the loans which they have advanced so lavishly to manufacturing and exporting houses, financial stringency—not to say bankruptcy—will overtake Germany if the war is prolonged.

These aspects of the case go far to explain Germany's haste to attack France via Belgium—to make a sudden and dramatic move to the west, after declaring war upon Russia on her east—and her intention to inflict a crushing blow upon the continental countries washed by the North sea and the English channel.

For a long time, and apart altogether from this war, Germany's financial position has inspired the gravest uneasiness in the minds of her best citizens. And in Austria the Monetary situation is equally as bad, though, perhaps, the drain upon the latter country's resources will not be so great as that upon Germany's.

Some of the best remarks ever made about dandies and dandyism were made by Oliver Wendell Holmes—a man who wrote with true insight on many matters. He accepts and quotes with approval the remark attributed to Wellington, and adds that many powerful and dangerous people have had a decided dash of dandyism about them.

The fact that a young man likes to dress himself up smartly by no means implies that he cannot take care of himself on occasion. On the contrary, his fancying himself to a certain extent makes it probable that he will also give a good account of himself on demand.

But, whether he did or did not, the fact is notorious that a dandy may be and often is a terror when occasion demands that he should play the man.

A dandy is a clothes-wearing man—a man whose trade, office, and existence consist in the wearing of clothes. Every faculty of his soul, spirit, purse, and person is heroically consecrated to this one object, the wearing of clothes wisely and well so that others dress to live, he lives to dress.

It is a curious fact that the word "dandy" came originally from Carlyle's own country, and according to Jamieson it meant first of all "a principal person or thing, what is fine or possessing supereminence in whatever way."

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There was Alcibiades, the "curled son of Clinias," an accomplished young man, but what would be called a "swell" in these days. There was also, as a distinguished writer of whom you may have heard—regular dandy he was. So was Marcus Antonius—so was Sir Humphrey Davy—so was a certain former, if I am not forgetful. Yet a dandy is good for something as such, and dandies such as I was just speaking of have rocked this planet like a cradle, ay, and left it swinging to this day.

I think we may set off that passage against Carlyle's denunciation. The fact that a young man likes to dress himself up smartly by no means implies that he cannot take care of himself on occasion. On the contrary, his fancying himself to a certain extent makes it probable that he will also give a good account of himself on demand.

There were never greater dandies in all our history than some of the men who went fighting and conquering all over the world in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It is said (by Isaac Disraeli, I think) that when Raleigh was dressed up in his very best clothes his shoes alone were worth £2,000. And in later days did not Horatio Nelson himself like to go into action wearing all his orders?

THE KAISER AT METZ

August 1st; September 12th

By A. G. G., in The London News and Leader.

The Kaiser's headquarters are not at Paris but at Metz. That is perhaps the simplest way of recording the result of the first six weeks of the war. What his thoughts are to-day may be guessed by putting ourselves in his position on August 1. On that day he declared war against Russia and immediately prepared for an attack on France by invading the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The task he had undertaken was the most tremendous ever faced by a military commander. It involved a war on both frontiers, the certain hostility of Belgium and, consequently, the certain hostility of Britain.

Six Week Ago.

Let us see what were the calculations that must have coursed through his mind on that momentous Saturday six weeks ago as he stood balancing the risks and chances before taking the plunge into war. On the face of it, the combination against him was overwhelming. His eastern frontier was threatened by an enemy numerically stronger than himself, on his western frontier was an enemy numerically inferior, perhaps in the proportion of seven to ten, an enemy which Germany had beaten with ease in the past, but which, nevertheless, could not be despised, and which would have the support of the British army and the Belgian army. At sea his fleet would be held in check by the most powerful navy in the world.

What had he to put against this combination? He had one ally, Austria, upon whom he could rely, but that ally was already engaged in a war with Serbia. Italy was an ally only in name, had been such since the Bismarck-Crispien days, and would certainly refuse to fight for the aggrandisement of its historic enemy. For the rest, Turkey, whom he had cultivated so industriously, might come in if things went well with him—perhaps even Sweden and Holland might join him, but only under compulsion, and when he had shown that he could do without them. Here he was getting into the region of speculation. Still more speculative were his calculations as to internal trouble in Britain over the Ulster question and in Russian Poland.

We can conceive him summing up. The combination against him was composed of solid facts—Russia, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia. His own combination, apart from Austria, was a thing of shadows and hopes. And he knew Austria's genius for defeat too well to put much confidence in her support. He came back, therefore, to the one indisputable asset at his command—the gigantic war machine that he had perfected for his purpose through 25 years of peace.

The Machine Mind.

Was that machine, unaided, capable of giving him victory over Europe? And here we can see his mind rapidly estimating the value of the enemy. Belgium he dismisses without a thought; the British army goes with a wave of the hand. The British navy? Well, perhaps Admiral Tirpitz may make a lucky stroke and, at the worst, he, the Kaiser, will deal with the British navy at Paris, Serbia—well, even Austria's facility for defeat has its limits. There remain France and Russia. These are the only realities that his calculations leave him to face. Of these, one is swift, but inferior, the other slow but formidable. He is both swift and formidable. We see his sum getting near its conclusion. He will launch the whole power of his terrible machine against France, scatter her armies, overwhelm her in a fortnight and dictate terms of peace at Paris. Then, master of western Europe, he will turn to the east with his incomparable machine and destroy the hosts of Russia at his leisure.

The Conclusion.

That was the conclusion of his calculations. On paper it looks even convincing. In that respect it is typical of so much that is wrong with the Prussian mind. That mind is bookish and theoretic. It is at once astonishingly learned and incomparably ignorant. It knows all the material facts and ignores all the human and moral facts. The incidents of these days are strewn with examples. I take two. Germany is eagerly appealing for the support of the small neutral states and at the same time its chancellor talks of the treaty he has signed guaranteeing the neutrality of one of these states as "a scrap of paper" to be torn up at will. It is appealing for the sympathy of the United States and at the same time bombs Louvain to the ground, drowns the sea with floating mines—does everything in fact which is most calculated to outrage the moral sentiment of the most moral and sentimental people in the western world.

And so in the case of the calculations on which the Kaiser based his decision. They have come to grief not because they were intrinsically wrong, but because they left out the realities. His faith in his machine was sound. He believed that he could "back his way through" to Paris in a fortnight. He did not conceal his confidence on this point, but was accustomed to declare it quite openly in conversation. And nothing is more clear than this fact if he had had to deal with France alone and with obvious material facts alone, his calculation would have proved true. The world has never seen anything comparable with the tremendous drive southward from the Sambre to the Marne. It was not like the movement of an army, but like the movement of some mechanical force instinct with devilish purpose.

Things—That Matter.

But like all mechanism it had to work according to absolute conditions. It admitted of no unknown or spiritual factors. It was a machine and it had the reasoning of machinery. Now war never was and never can be a matter of force alone. However perfect the machine it must be directed with a

large understanding of the intangible factors involved—national feeling, personal values, the psychology of men and peoples, the play of accident. His things over material calculation, and so soil is more rich in such lessons than that of the Netherlands.

Take, as an instance of what is meant, that episode after the battle of Antietam. One after another his generals implored Lee to retreat across the Potomac. The losses had been appalling. Hood was quite unmanned. "My God!" cried Lee to him, "where is the splendid division you had this morning?" "They are lying on the field where you sent them," answered Hood. Even Jackson urged withdrawal. But Lee was immovable. "Gentlemen," he said, rising in his stirrups, "we will not cross the Potomac to-night. . . . If McClellan wants to fight in the morning I will give him battle. Go." Now, according to all material calculations, Lee was wrong. But one of the qualities that give him a place among the greatest commanders of history was his grasp of the mind and temperament of his opponents. He had one method for this man, another for that. He knew that the over-caution of McClellan would prevent him following up his blow, and he was right. McClellan did not attack him next morning, and Lee was left with the prestige of a moral victory.

The Bolt That Failed.

It was elements like these that the Kaiser left out. He forged a bolt that was to go through every obstruction to his goal in a given time. It was to be irresistible, overwhelming, final. The completeness of the preparations will remain a monument of German efficiency and organization. And their failure will remain a monument of the truth that force is not the absolute master of the destiny of men even on the field of battle, and that the soul of man counts for more than "recking tube and iron shad."

We see now that he failed because his pride in the machine led him to scorn the spirit of his foe and to misunderstand their values. The Belgians? What rabble were they to impede his path? He would go through them as lightly as through a flight of snowflakes. He did not understand that liberty is a more powerful engine than any ever manufactured at Essen. It was the delay at Liege that sowed the seed of all that followed. And so with the British—those fools of fortune who obstructed his path to world dominion. What had he to fear from the race of sentimentalists which could not stamp out rebellion in Ulster, or whip its insurgent women into obedience, and which was so sagacious in the fetish of liberty that it gave self-government to the people it had conquered? There was a bubble that would vanish at a touch of his sword. Again he reckoned in guns and left out realities, and the mistake was irreparable. He tried to repair it when it was too late, but the effort only completed his failure. For it seems clear that he sacrificed too much in his attempt to destroy the British. He had four reasons for resorting to do so—

1. The tactical reason: if he could turn the left flank he could envelop the allied army.
2. Prestige: if he could destroy the British army it would strike the imagination of the world.
3. Revenge: the most powerful consideration with so vain a man.
4. The military value of the British: the army was small, but in quality it was unequalled, and its stamina would give the conscript hosts of France just the confidence and example a conscript army needed.

Why It Failed.

Three of these considerations were important; but there was one other consideration that should have dismissed them at once. He had an army that had never been in war or tasted victory. It needed the inspiration of actual, visible triumph, the assurance that his faith in the machine was built on rock. His thrust, therefore, should have been at the point where victory was most certain, not against the granite of the only professional army in Europe. He should have broken the French centre and left Sir John French on his flank. Instead he flung the spearhead of his army at the British and drove them before him; but he failed to break them. And, at the end, the blow which was to have been irresistible and final had fallen harmless outside Paris. His purpose was not achieved, his stupendous effort had left his hosts in a condition of sheer exhaustion in the heart of an unfriendly country, faced by a foe resting securely on his defence and fed with abundant supplies and reinforcements. The blow that should have shattered Paris had struck the air with a result that would be ludicrous if anything could be ludicrous in this great tragedy. The Kaiser was like Mr. Dooley when he kicked the football that wasn't there.

The Idol and the Priest.

And now he has to begin again, not in the spirit of the Olympian hurling his bolts upon an astonished earth, but in the chastened spirit of a man at last brought face to face with the realities of this world. Before him, his vast machine of war has been thrown out of gear and brought to a condition bordering on collapse; behind him is the land he has plunged into ruin and eastward are the advancing hosts of Russia. We must not begin to count our chickens yet. Germany is still a giant—a giant with his back to the wall. But he is fighting now a battle that can never be won. The whirlwind that was to sweep all before it has passed and cannot be refashioned. The initiative is lost and henceforth Germany fights a defensive battle for her life. The end may be long in coming, but it is sure and will bring with it many consequences. The religion of force imposed on Germany by a little clique of militarists, Junkers and philosophers will disappear and the Hohenzollerns, we may hope, will disappear with it. The

German Soldiers Driving People of Louvain Out During It's Sack



On August 28, it was officially announced that the German soldiers had totally destroyed the famous Belgian town of Louvain, together with its university, and many beautiful churches. Louvain in the middle ages was the capital of Brabant; its university dated from 1426, and its Hotel de Ville—which has happily been preserved—since 1448, whilst many of its churches and other buildings were of an equal antiquity and beauty. During the burning a body of women and children were marched in front of a number of German soldiers to a place outside the town where they were kept for some time.

high priest will go with the idol that is broken. Let us take care that the idol is not set up in some other sanctuary.

For it will be clear as time goes on that there are two opposed motives behind the apparent unanimity that prevails. There are those who are fighting, not against Germany, but against the god of militarism. And there are those who are fighting to transfer that god to other soil.

Meanwhile, we may leave the Kaiser to his reflections at Metz. They will be as dark as those of any man in history.

WHY PERFDIOUS?

New York Globe.
"Whatever her enemies may say of England's policy, it is difficult to understand how any man of sense can call it perfidious in the present instance. Surely she has made no bones about her hostility to Germany. That Germans should resent it is only human nature. But there is a strange incongruity in the epithets they apply to it. On the one hand, they point out how England has for years joined with the other powers in thwarting German attempts at expansion in Morocco and elsewhere. On the other hand, they profess to be amazed at finding her still in the same attitude. In one sentence they recall the aouse and the

jingo desire for the destruction of the German mercantile marine. In the next they reproach England for perfidy in doing what they claim she had long intended to do."

WAR A LA ZEPPELIN.

New York Sun.
"To murder wantonly and futilely, to slay or mangle little children and young mothers in their beds, to salute the Red Cross flag with a bomb, to slaughter and terrorize non-combatants, to rain down destruction with no military results, with no permanent result except toicken and anger all civilized mankind; this is war as practiced on a city from Zeppelin airships."

Dramatic Re-Enactment of Waterloo Incident



One of the most dramatic charges made at Waterloo was that of the Scots Greys, when a Highland infantry regiment burst into the thick of the conflict holding on to the stirrup-leathers of the cavalry and attacking hand-to-hand. This incident has been immortalized on canvas by Lady Butler in her picture, "Scotland Forever." This incident was practically repeated at St. Quentin the other day, when the present Scots Greys and a body of Highland Infantry inflicted severe losses on the Germans with their sabres and bayonets. But while the incident happened but once at Waterloo it occurred several times at St. Quentin. R. Carton Woodville has drawn the sketch reproduced above for the Illustrated London News from descriptions given by men who took part in the charge.

The Theory of War as the Germans See It

Manchester Guardian.

Not merely to defeat but actually to destroy the armed forces of the enemy has been the invariable war principle of the Germans since the days of Clausewitz, the great German military philosopher, down to our own. Of the question how to do it Moltke gave two practical examples in the war with Austria in 1866 and in that with France in 1870-71. But what one man can do the other can only repeat by learning from his example, and so for a number of years the main question debated in the German military world was, How did Moltke do it? Many ingenious treatises were written on the subject, having for their purpose the discovery of the unifying principles underlying Moltke's art of conducting war, but no unanimous opinion resulted. It was noticed, among other things, that the conditions of warfare, owing to the immense progress in the evolution of arms and in the technique of transportation, had considerably changed since Moltke's days, and it was argued by many capable military theorists that even if a Moltkean theory of war could be framed on the strength of the practice of the famous general, that theory could as little be applied bodily to a future war as the Napoleonic doctrines had been applied by Moltke himself. Hence the question of how Moltke did it became complicated by another. How Moltke would have done it, and the debate assumed a wider character.

It was not until a dozen or so years ago that the question seemed at last to have been solved definitely and authoritatively by Count von Schlieffen, the head of the German general staff until 1906. His views were embodied by him in a systematic way for the benefit of the military public in an essay entitled "Cannae," which he published after his retirement, in 1910, in one of the German military quarterlies. A popular exposition of his view appeared earlier, in a German review, anonymously, under the title "The War of the Present Day." What lent his theories a special authority was not merely his official position, but also the public support of the Kaiser, who lectured to his generals on Count Schlieffen's theories, and had authorized in 1899 a complete change in the strategical plans in accordance with those theories.

Briefly speaking, Count Schlieffen's view was that the full attainment of the war's purpose—the destruction of the enemy's forces—was only possible by means of a flank attack. This, he held, had been the secret of success of all famous generals, but above all of Hannibal, the victor at Cannae, where he, with 50,000 men, destroyed Terentius Varro's 63,000 men, at a loss to himself of but 6,000 men, by extending his flexible front (even to the weakening of the centre) and by enveloping the opponent on both flanks. This was also, in his best examples, Moltke's procedure, and this, it was said, to be the method in future wars. For with the present long-distance and quick-firing arms a frontal attack in deep columns had become totally impossible. The attacking party was bound henceforth to extend in loose formations over an enormous

area, and this facilitated enveloping movements and assaults on the enemy's flanks. But with the enormous armies of to-day the execution of such manoeuvres on the battlefield, immediately before the action, had itself become impossible; hence the deployment of the forces must take place during the action itself, for which purpose the armies must be strategically moved in a suitable—that is, converging—manner from their base, and their arrival from the railheads to the battlefield must be exactly timed in advance. This meant that the strategy, too, must conform to the tactical principle of envelopment and proceed not in front but in a flanking direction. When these principles were adopted the idea of striking at France through the French eastern frontier, but set out to build strategical railways and to form a concentration base at Treves, on the Belgian frontier.

There was a good deal that was purely mechanical in this conception of the future mode of warfare. What, it may be asked, would happen if the opponent, imbued with the same principles or being only aware of them, were himself to transform his strategical and tactical flanks into strategical and tactical fronts? What if he, observing the weakness of the enemy's centre, without waiting for the completion of the assailant's turning movement and acting in Napoleonic spirit, were to pierce that centre and deliver an energetic blow on the so-called "inner line"? Obviously Count Schlieffen's theory made no allowance for the initiative and energy of the opponent, and regarded the armies as mere machines. Friedrich von Bernhardi—who is known to the general public chiefly by his violent attack on this country, but whose purely military writings place him in the forefront of modern German theorists of war—was the first and the loudest in raising a protest against this one-sidedness of the late chief of the general staff, and his volumes on the "War of To-day" constitute a passionate defence of the art of war as he which cannot be pressed into any mechanical theory, but is still dependent on spiritual forces.

"It is the spirit," he declares, "which decides in war to-day as it did in former times; it is the spirit of command and the spirit of the troops. Resolution and boldness have the same ascendancy to-day as of yore; the proud privilege of initiative is as valid to-day as of yore; victory, as of yore, is not tied to a definite system, but may be gained in a variety of forms even against substantial numerical superiority."

This protest on behalf of the "spirit" as against sheer mechanics, together with the doctrines of strategy and tactics which General von Bernhardi has deduced, with great talent, from his thesis in his writings, has had a marked effect on the military mind of Germany during the last few years, and a close analysis of the German procedure during the present war would reveal many striking combinations between the Schlieffen and Bernhardi conceptions.

RUSSIA'S VAST POWER IN GIGANTIC WAR

Emperor William is confronted with the most serious menace of the war in the vast military resources of Russia, just how enormous the reserve strength of the tsar actually is may be judged from the population of the empire, which is 145,000,000 in Europe. Russia, alone, under the Russian military law every citizen able to bear arms is enrolled in the active army at the age of 21 years. Service is for three years, after which each man continues to be a part of the so-called "active" army up to the age of 39. For four more he is enrolled in the reserves.

Russia's standing army in time of peace is larger than the combined standing armies of both Germany and France. Germany's forces numbered 680,000 men before the opening of the war, while France's total was 610,000. The tsar's forces on a permanent basis total 1,284,000 soldiers, or nearly 100,000 more than both Germany and France.

In time of war the active army, that is the soldiers between the ages of 21 and 39, numbers 9,000,000 men. This is exclusive of the reserves, which number 2,000,000 more. The total effective force of the czar, therefore, in the present war is nearly three times as great as that of Germany, which is estimated at 4,000,000 men.

Even with the Germans and Austrians acting as a unit, the czar still has the vastly superior force. Austria's war strength, estimated at 3,500,000 men, added to the Kaiser's 2,000,000, a total of 5,500,000, is still 3,500,000 less than the czar's.

Called Out 9,000,000.

Japan's success in her conflict with Russia was not due to lack of Russian military strength, but to the fact that the battles were fought more than 3,000 miles from Russia's great military bases. To transport and supplies to Korea and Manchuria Russia had only one single track railway line. To move sufficient forces to the Far East to successfully combat the Japanese would have required more than a year in such conditions.

But to-day Russia is fighting on her own lines, close to her central headquarters, with abundant railway facilities, and even now is feeding her huge columns of troops at the expense of the invaded portions of the enemy's country. Official dispatches indicate the czar called out all of the active army of 9,000,000 men at the opening of

hostilities. These forces have been divided into five separate units. One force of 2,000,000 soldiers was sent to the front to invade Austria and East Prussia. This army advanced on a line more than 200 miles long. Its right wing has pushed forward to Leske Konigsberg and to cross the Vistula river, which is of great strategic value. Its left wing gave battle to the Austrians before Lemberg and signally defeated them.

Behind this invading army of 2,000,000 are three separate lines of reserves of 2,000,000 men each. From these lines reinforcements will be sent to troops in the field to keep them always at a maximum of 2,000,000. If it becomes necessary one of these secondary lines will be sent into Germany to bring the total of the czar's columns attacking the Kaiser up to 4,000,000 men, or equal to Germany's greatest fighting strength.

Since the Japanese war the Russian army has been reorganized under the direction of the ablest generals. Modern equipment of the best type has been supplied; field guns, siege guns and machine guns of the most effective designs have been bought abroad or made in Russia, and the rifles for the infantry are of the most powerful quick-fire type.

Famous Cavalry.
Russia's most picturesque force and one that is perhaps the most efficient of its class in the world is the Cossack cavalry. For hundreds of years these superb horsemen, trained from childhood to feats of remarkable skill, have been famous for their courage and for daring raids against the enemy. The czar has 130,000 of these cavalrymen, and so far in this war they have more than lived up to their legendary reputation.

On the sea Russia is most valuable as an ally of Britain and France. Her navy is divided into four fleets—those of the Baltic, of the Black sea, of the Caspian sea and that of Siberia. In the Baltic the czar's men-of-war number 223 vessels of various classes, of which twenty-three are cruisers, eighty-four torpedo-boats and thirteen submarines. In the Black sea are eighty-seven vessels, of which twelve are cruisers and thirty-six torpedo-boats. It is the force in the Black sea that threaten Turkey if she goes to war as an ally of the Kaiser.

ABSOLUTELY DONE, ENEMY SOLDIERS SAY

Badly Off in Regard to Food; Regiments Cut Down to Skeletons

London, Oct. 3. (12.15 p. m.)—The official information bureau issued today an account of some of the incidents of the fighting in France, in which it appends certain letters taken from German prisoners. This recital bears no date:

"In the presentation of striking contrasts, this war is no exception to the rule. Within sight of the spot where these words are being written the chauffeur of a motor car attached to the general staff is making his toilet in the open. After washing his face and hands in a saucepan, minus its handle, he carefully brushes his hair with an old nail brush, using the window of the car in which he has slept as a looking-glass. From the back-ward sweep he gives his somewhat long locks, it is clear that he has once been a dandy."

A letter from a German prisoner tells how the enemy interrupted their needed rest and how, when the Germans attempted to advance on September 16, the enemy, firing from bushes and from houses, swept their trenches. This letter continues: "On my right and left wounded comrades were complaining bitterly that the enemy was shooting from houses. They found too easy a mark in us. If we assumed an upright position we were immediately fired on. After an hour, during which time our company lost about twenty-five men, we were forced to retire. This brought our total strength down to eighty. We started with 251 men. We had no officers left."

"On the 18th at 4.30 in the morning we reached a village where we thought we would be able to rest. Before half an hour had passed, however, the shrapnel had again found us out. We spent the afternoon in this village, which was continuously under shell fire in spite of the fact that our guns were shelling the enemy's artillery. We heard our colonel say our guns could not get at those of the enemy satisfactorily because the latter were so well concealed."

"Our condition is now really awful, for we have to sleep out in all weathers. We were all looking forward to a speedy end. We are very badly off as regards food. Some of our regiments can only muster from three to four companies."

Another letter written during the retreat in front of the French from Montmirail says: "After a thirty-six hour march we had a rest and arrived just in time for the fight. For three days we did not have a hot meal because our field-kitchens were lost. We got a hot meal yesterday evening. Although we are all just ready to drop we must march on."

"We found great quantities of food, but fearing poison we did not take possession of it until we had got hold of the proprietor of the house and compelled him to taste it first. We are near Rheims, after having gone through hard, bloody and most terrible days. Of our regiment of 3,000 men there are now only 1,500 left. Let us hope that this battle, which ought to be one of the greatest in history, will leave me safe and well and give us peace. I am absolutely done, but we must not despair."

BELGIAN SHOWER.

To suit the convenience of donors of large parcels for the Belgian shower, which will take place on Tuesday at the Alexandra Club, the committee will be very glad to make arrangements to call for them by communicating with Mrs. Ross Sutherland, Foul Bay road, telephone No. 4848.

Pay Your Debt!

Am I Doing My Duty?

The sailors and soldiers of the Empire are doing theirs. I have only to look at this page to see how nobly, and at what a sacrifice.

For men who are giving their lives I cannot do less than the utmost. I can help during the war.

1. TO SUPPORT THE WIVES, CHILDREN AND DEPENDENTS OF THOSE ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

2. OF THOSE KILLED IN WAR.

3. TO ASSIST THE WIVES, CHILDREN AND DEPENDENTS OF THOSE PLUNGED INTO WANT BY THE WAR.

My offering can be devoted to the above purposes by placing it with

THE VICTORIA PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY.
Corner of Fort and Broad Sts.

JAPANESE DEMANDS ON PEKIN CABINET

Disposition on Part of Chinese Government to Refuse These

Peking, Oct. 4.—The relations between Japan and China are alleged to be becoming strained. The Japanese demand that its army and navy, operating against the Kiau Chau concession, be given the right to utilize any and all parts of the Shantung peninsula, has been refused.

While no definite answer has yet been made, there is a disposition on the part of the Chinese government also to refuse to grant the Japanese demand, communicated yesterday, that the Chinese army be directed to refrain from further interference with the free movement of the Japanese along the railway line.

Following a conference between the president and members of the cabinet, a definite answer was sent to the Japanese foreign office regarding the occupation of the railroad centre at Wei Hsien. Japan had asked that this be considered as a necessary movement in warfare and as in no sense a violation of Chinese neutrality.

In response China sent word that this was an actual violation of neutrality. It was also stated that any further movements of Japanese troops in this section, and especially any further operations along the Shantung railway, could not be regarded as anything else but a violation of China's rights and of her announced intention to remain neutral.

The government declines to indicate its intentions at this time, but there is an increasing anti-Japanese feeling. In many cities movements have been instigated to boycott all Japanese goods. The government has issued orders here that any such plan shall be sternly repressed. Until it is finally decided what is to be done, the present "hands off" policy will be strictly maintained.

DIARY OF A KAISER.

Sunday.—To-day has witnessed another triumph for the high-souled German army. Ten Belgian villages have been burnt. Some of the inhabitants have been also burnt; the rest have been driven out to starve. This will teach Belgium not to build villages in the way of a possible German advance. General von Schweinebund was in command of the noble German column. Have telegraphed my supreme congratulations and have conferred upon him the Iron Cross. How splendidly God is behaving in these days.

Monday.—It is stated that in East Prussia a village has been burnt by the Russians during a battle. This is monstrous, and must be stopped at once. Have sent a protest to the Tsar and have telegraphed to neutral countries pointing out that Russia is spreading barbarism, whereas Germany is spreading civilization and culture. A reply has come from America; it contained only one word—"Louvain." That may be meant for humor, but I do not understand it. The Americans must not forget that Louvain was burnt by German troops, and that being so there can be no complaint. Have told my court chaplain, Dr. Meuchler, to draw the Divine attention to this infamy on the part of the Russian Huns.

Tuesday.—Six Belgian mayors and five hundred selected Belgian villagers have been shot by my gallant troops. One of them had sneered at Lieutenant von Bluggerig as he sat at breakfast. The Belgians are indeed a stiff-necked race, but with God's help they shall be made to understand the sympathetic gentleness of the German character. But to sneer at a man in uniform is an inconceivable crime worthy only of an Englishman. The lieutenant has had to go into hospital to recover from this shameful treatment. He is a true German and shall be rewarded.

Wednesday.—Ordered three cathedrals to be razed to the ground. Forget how many ordinary churches have been destroyed. All Belgian and French universities are to be at once bombarded and burnt for failing to recognize superiority of German intellect. Have just read noble book by Professor Lumpenthor, who proves that Caesar, Hannibal, Alexander, Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, Napoleon, Attila and Genghis Khan were all Germans. He seems to fear that we modern Germans are too merciful. This is no doubt true, for the Belgians are not yet reconciled to us as their God-appointed masters.

Thursday.—Our wonderful navy continues its magnificent deeds. Two Danish boats and an English trawler have been sent to the bottom by mines in the North Sea. Have commanded religious services to be held in all German churches to thank God for all His mercies.

Friday.—Have arranged everything with Turks, who will shortly intervene with their army to help Germany to spread civilization and the Gospel. Hear that England is about to use Indian troops. This, being an attack on German culture, cannot be allowed. Unless something is done about it shall countermand religious services.

Saturday.—Have ordered all remaining Belgian villages to be burnt and inhabitants to be shot. This will please my glorious troops. The Divine blessing is evidently on our cause.—Punch.

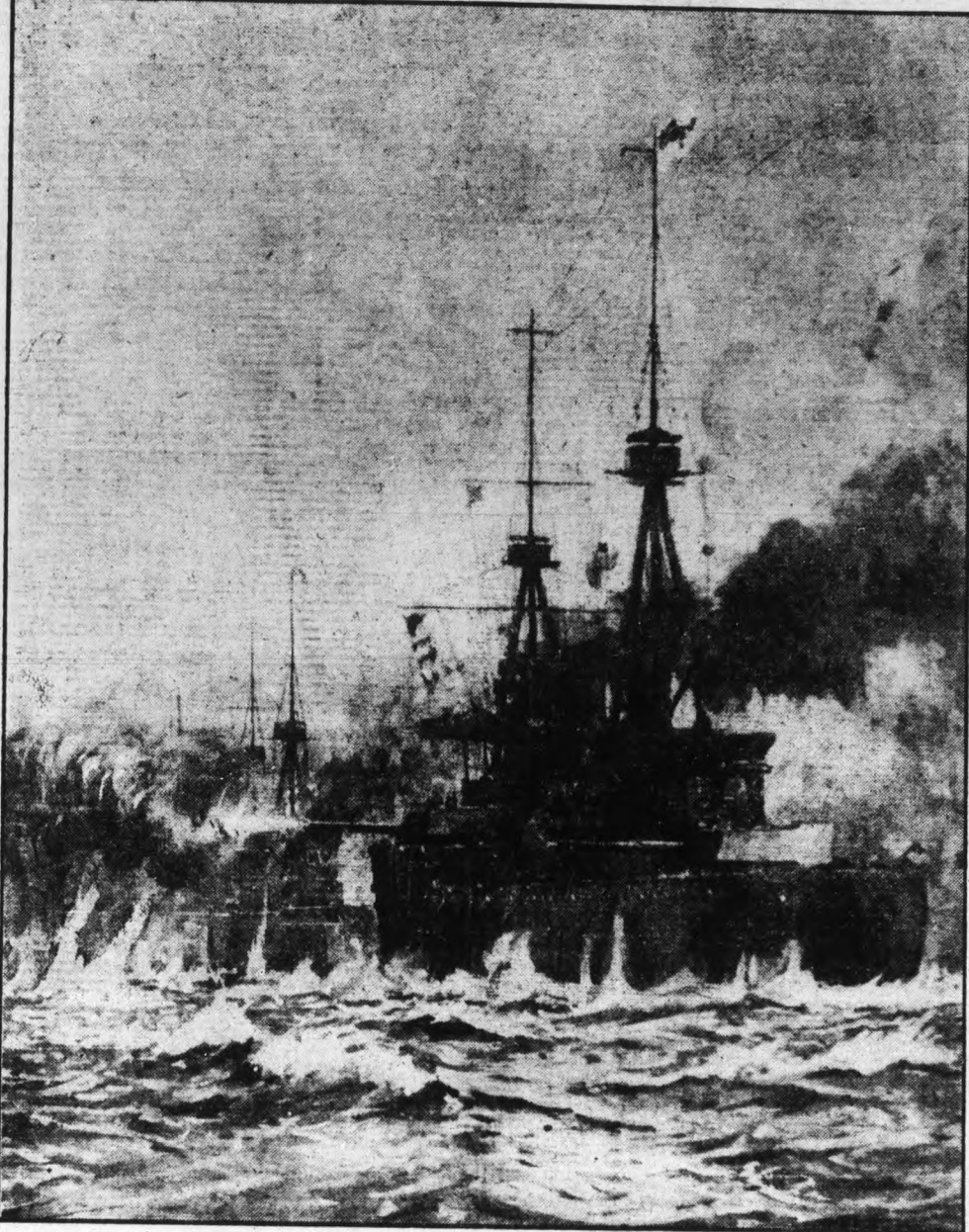
THE POWER BEHIND.

London Free Press. Russia may persecute the Jews in day of peace, but when the money chests of the world's bankers are needed the restrictions are quickly relaxed.

THE USE OF DIPLOMATS?

London Citizen. Let the diplomats and peoples of Europe see to it that the peace is kept. Such differences as exist between Austria and Serbia can be adjusted without shedding a drop of blood.

A Decisive Moment Off Heligoland



The first battle-cruiser squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, took an important and decisive part in the naval action off Heligoland on August 28, when three German cruisers and two destroyers were sunk. Early in the afternoon the Arcturua was about to be attacked by German cruisers when the cruiser squadron arrived and sank the enemy. The squadron consisted of the flagship "Lion," "Queen Mary," "Princess Royal," "New Zealand," and "Invincible." The drawing was made by a naval officer present during the engagement and is reproduced from the Illustrated London News.

THEIR FLAWLESS WORK.

"The nation does not yet fully realize how unprecedented and how flawless was the part played by the royal navy in the transport of the expeditionary force across the narrow seas. It hears little of the exhausting and incessant strain imposed upon all ranks in the fleet during that unexampled enterprise. If ever the story of the last fortnight is

WHERE BRITAIN'S NAVY HELPS.

revealed, the world will receive fresh proof of the audacity and the endurance of British sailors."—London Times.

an assurance of supplies and gold from abroad, and a market for her products, Germany could withstand indefinitely an assault by the Russian army, and probably could permanently annex Belgium and conquer France. But with her factories paralyzed and the cold grip of the British fleet about her throat, Germany must fight with redoubled vigor to bring the war to a close before starvation conquers her."—Washington Post.

British Sympathy Towards Enemy



In the naval engagement off Heligoland, when the British fleet won a victory, the destroyers exposed themselves to great risk in endeavoring to save as many drowning German sailors as they could. Berlin dispatches admitted that the British tars did not consider their own danger. The above cut is from a sketch by German destroyer V 137, a new vessel. As the British destroyer was picking up the crew a German cruiser loomed out of the mist and opened fire, the first broadside falling among the boats. The men with life-belts on in the near whaler are German sailor prisoners.

SCOUTS GREAT HELP IN TIME OF WAR

Boys Making Good as Orderlies and Patrols; Many of Them Excellent Trained

The Boy Scouts of Great Britain are distinguishing themselves in almost every way suggested by juvenile fiction.

From the north of Scotland down the eastern coast to the Isle of Wight on the south, sea scouts are patrolling the shore, watching for the dreaded Zeppelin or for some armed raider that might have escaped the British North Sea fleet, with a view to sinking the army transports in the Channel. Railway bridges and reservoirs are watched by camps of Scouts, relieving the soldiers who are needed at the front.

Orders come into the scout district headquarters for buglers for Lord Kitchener's new army, for British buglers are from fourteen to eighteen years of age and enlist by their parents' consent. A Scout of fourteen at one office has received the necessary consent and he gives his comrades a wink of triumph as the Scoutmaster signs a letter to the recruiting office. He will serve in the Middlesex Public School battalion.

These are some of the military aspects of Scout life. But the Scout ideal is supreme. Those entering Lord Kitchener's army as buglers are a mere handful out of the 200,000 Scouts in Great Britain. Coast and railway patrols are unarmed, and merely assist the military as eyes.

Owing to the rapid recruiting in war time, no one—not even Sir Robert Baden-Powell—knows the exact number of Scouts in the United Kingdom. But in London alone there are 150 acting as orderlies in the war office, attending to telephone calls and acting as messengers, and 700 or more who do the same service at the Red Cross and recruiting headquarters. Besides, there are about 300 Scout cyclists, who tend to important errand running between the various stations. Scouts are to be found at every train, guiding refugees with money to boarding houses approved by the British relief societies.

If anyone wants to learn about a certain street, he calls for a pathfinder—a Scout who has obtained special rating as a guide in London, after passing an examination even more severe than that required by the county council for a taxi-driver's license. Scouts have been loaned to the American relief committee and the American embassy, where their services are invaluable.

As all Scouts above the rank of tenderfoot understand signaling, their assistance is often called for in this respect.

One thing that has particularly impressed Americans in London is the business-like and military air of the British Scout. He has no sheepish feeling about appearing in uniform. He is proud of his organization and takes his duties seriously.

The Scouts are volunteers in the fullest sense, even to paying for their own uniforms. But a publicly assisted canteen which serves meals at from one to three pence now keeps down his cost of living.

The Girl Guides, the feminine branch of Baden-Powell's organization, are no less busy. There are more than 10,000 of these guides in the kingdom, and since the war their uniform has become quite familiar on London streets. The girls are concerned, in part, in knitting mufflers and stockings for the Scouts, but only in part.

To take random instances of their usefulness, the Guides at Leeds scrubbed down a house that was being turned into a military hospital. In Hertfordshire they did the mending and darning for a regiment of Territorials. At Crawley they made puzzles to amuse convalescents and sewed newspapers together for extra winter blankets. At the London refugee camps for homeless Belgians the girls act as nurses for the children. At Harrow they are raising vegetables for the poor.

Every Red Cross hospital has its corps of Girl Guides, who wash the dishes and do general cleaning, run errands, and sometimes save steps by wigwagging.

A GERMAN FORGERY.

One of the most impudent efforts of the German lying press campaign has not gone altogether without paying shame. The Frankfurter Zeitung now mentions casually in a few lines the falsity of the speech it recently published as having been delivered in London by Mr. John Burns, M. P. "We would remark," the journal adds, in what is no doubt intended for an apology, "that the German government had nothing to do with the matter. We took the professed speech, which appeared at the same time in a number of Berlin journals, from the Berlin Correspondent, which circulated it. We shall naturally try and establish the source of this communication, and shall not hesitate, if a forgery is in question, to acknowledge this. In any case, what was put in the mouth of Mr. Burns was very excellent. He would have no reason to be ashamed of it."

MILITARY GENIUS TRIUMPHS.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. The movement of vast bodies of troops over such magnificent distances has never before been attempted in warfare. The transport of British troops to South Africa is the nearest approach to it, but that does not stagger the imagination as does the moving of a mighty army through polar seas 2,500 miles from one front of the enemy to another, or bringing reinforcements from the Antipodes to western Europe. Distance seems to be annihilated and there is apparently no problem so stupendous as to overawe modern military genius.

BRITISH PRESS HAS APPROVAL OF POLICY

Laying of Mines in Conformity With International Law is Necessary Act

London, Oct. 4.—The admiralty's announcement of its decision to lay mines in the North sea is regarded as an important development of the week-end. The Chronicle says:

"No one can blame Great Britain in this matter. She has only resorted reluctantly and after very long delay to a method of warfare which she has always disliked and deprecated. But it has become evident that no abstention from mine-laying on our part will lead the Germans to abstain, and in view of their submarine activities, it would be quixotic any longer to neglect this defence, which our enemies employ so lavishly."

"One may be sure that the British mines, unlike the Germans', will comply with international laws; that is, they will be anchored, and will be so constructed that if their moorings break they become inactive. "The mine fields are within the area stretching from the Goodwin sands to the neighborhood of Ostend, and from the Lightships off the Essex coast to the Scheldt. That is to say, they block for defensive purposes the Straits of Dover and the mouth of the Thames, with, of course, sufficient channels left clear to enable neutral and allied shipping to pass safely under pilots. "The Daily News says: "It is regrettable that we should be compelled to take this course, since it exposes neutral commerce to some risk. It was, however, forced upon us by the enemy against our will, and in carrying it out we shall take precautions to prevent neutral merchantmen from suffering. We are quite certain that neutral states will appreciate the reasons which govern our decision."

IN MANOEUVRES

Highlanders and B. C. Horse Skirmishing All Day—Church Parade at Esquimalt.

At nine o'clock this morning the men of the Fiftieth Highlanders under Captain Asser left the Willows camp for manoeuvres, in which they will be engaged until nightfall. Skirmishing will be practised, and something in the nature of a sham battle will be fought with a detachment of B. C. Horse and a corps of motor cyclists.

It is stated that the manoeuvres are taking the form of an attempted landing at Cadboro Bay, the task of the land force being to find out what arrangements were being made by the opposing side to land, and if possible effectively repel it. The Fifth regiment movable armament is also joining in the work.

The usual church parade of the 88th Regiment at Esquimalt took place this morning, the members of the regiment, which is now practically at full strength again, marching to St. Paul's church in time for divine service. Information has reached the city that Joachim von Alvensleben, the elder brother of the family which has operated extensive land sales in British Columbia, was killed on the assault before Liege on August 22.

SPY WAS FOILED

Letter Received by Victorian Tells How Man Who Was German Consul at Roker, Eng., Was Caught.

The machinations of German spies in the British Isles have been for the most part put to rout by the prompt action of the authorities when the war broke out. Hundreds of spies have been arrested and the facts brought to light show a characteristic German thoroughness, and none the less clearly the fact that the Germans had been preparing for this war for many years past.

In a letter to a local resident, a native of Sunderland, England, tells of the finding of a German spy at Roker. It reads:

"He had been German consul and pretended to kindly feel for Britain, but he kept knocking about the trenches at Roker, asking the soldiers questions, so orders were given for his arrest. In his house at Roker were found carrier pigeons, a wireless up a chimney and many other suspicious things besides.

"He had been corresponding with his son, who is an officer in the German army, and in his pocket were plans showing how easy it would be to land forces at 'the Bents,' seize the railway and take the Elswick works. "Because of that we have had to send eight thousand soldiers to Roker and Cheadon and plenty of guns on the Cheadon hills, and strengthen the trenches round about Roker, as tents would have been seen.

"We know of two people who saw the Russian soldiers pass through the British Isles. They said there were twenty trainloads of them."

The same correspondent remarks that recruiting is going on so rapidly that men are almost fighting to get into the recruiting stations. "The mothers of Britain are not lifting a finger to stop their sons going to war. In many cases they are urging them not to be laggard."

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

Chicago Tribune. If Nationalists and Ulstermen have the opportunity of standing together in defence, respect for each other will take the place of prejudice. This war may bring a united Ireland, if it be not judged politically expedient for the opposition to keep alive some coals which can be blown into fire later. That would be disgraceful, and, it may be hoped, is improbable.