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CAMPBELLVILLE, ONT., MAY 5th, 1913.

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MRS. NATHAN DUNN.

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CITY OFFICIALS THINK COUNCIL'S CUT TOO SEVERE

Vancouver, Nov. 18.—Opinions at the city hall, naturally, differ as to the cut made by the City Council in the salaries or honorariums of all who draw pay from the treasury, but the sum total is that the officials, generally, deem the cut to be too severe.

The arguments used against the threatened decreases in the early part of the year can now be repeated with added emphasis. Many of them, having obligations to meet on the lessened salary, will now without doubt find themselves strictly up against it with the ruthless slaughter which the council's decision has brought to pass.

Many of the officials think that those who receive \$75 a month should not be touched, but others, again, think that they cannot possibly be worse off than the \$3 a day man who has not had his wages touched but whose earning time has been reduced 50 per cent by the resolution of the aldermen, and that it amounted to practically the same thing in the end.

On the whole, while the officials are not exactly rejoicing over the prospect of sadly diminished incomes, they are inclined to view the matter philosophically, and one of them summed up a very kindly feeling when he said he would rather go short himself than see a fellow official, with whom he might have worked side by side for several years, go down and out to starvation through having to be paid off altogether.

All the same the officials are not looking forward to the next payday with the satisfaction which has usually greeted that periodical occasion.

WILL AUSTRIA SURRENDER?

London, Nov. 23.—According to the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Athens, Diplomatic intelligence from Petrograd states that information has reached the capital to the effect that Austria is contemplating asking for peace independently of Germany.

They obtain supplies by impositions and procure part of the money necessary for their resistance. They take possession of the harvests, and send them to Germany.

The resistance of the Allies proves that the balance should hang quickly on our side if you made a greater effort, if you could increase immediately your contingent by some hundreds of thousands of men.

What It Means to England.

The result of this war has more importance for England than for France. If the Allies are conquered your statesmen have said that you will become a nation of the second order, that your lot will be one of poverty, since you exist especially by your relations with the outside world, which Germany will take away from you. We Frenchmen live on the wealth of our country, and it would be much less affected. On the other hand, as conquerors you would have the hegemony of the world for a hundred years at least, and an immense commercial profit. It is singular that such weighty matters in prospect have induced you to enrol only 600,000 men.

Do you not see that it is not possible to save at the same time life, tranquility, and commerce, and to assure the fate of armies? Without doubt your fleet is blocking German ports and destroying German commerce. We are doing the same with regard to Austria. But neither your fleet nor ours will prevent Germany and Austria from obtaining supplies through the neutral countries surrounding them. Of this you are aware.

You also know that this war cannot last more than a year, because the States would not have the necessary funds to stand the expense. You know, too, that you would be incapable of pursuing it without the Russians and ourselves, and that the fate of the conflict will be decided on land and not on sea. Then what ought you to do?

Declare for compulsory military service in England and your dominions from the age of 19 up to 48. Raise all your fit men. Then you may hope to start for Berlin and finish with the Germans. Lack of means, you say. Has

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LATEST WAR NEWS

The latest war bulletins received exclusively by The Daily News are posted immediately after coming off the wires at the following places:—

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- Wark's Jewelry Store, 3rd avenue.
- Prince Rupert Hotel, 2nd avenue.
- Royal Hotel.
- Central Hotel.
- Windsor Hotel.
- Knox Hotel.
- Daily News windows, 3rd avenue.



CANADIAN OFFICER MARRIED AT PLYMOUTH, ENG.—Lieut. John L. Williamson, one of the officers of the First Canadian Contingent, who married within a few days of his arrival at Plymouth, England. Mademoiselle Charlotte Susanne Jose, a dainty little French woman, at St. Andrew's Church in that city. They never saw or heard of each other until they met a few days before the ceremony. The picture shows the bride and groom, liberally besprinkled with confetti, as they left the church.

FRENCH WRITER URGING BRITAIN TO INCREASE FORCE

CLAIMS THAT PRESENT FORCE NOT FAIR PROPORTION OF NATION'S STRENGTH—WILL BE PLEASED BY RECENT ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

(By Un Ami Sincere in the Morning Post, London.)

The French press, under date of October 16, quotes an article in your journal, in which you say: 'It belongs to England to make efforts worthy of her cause and worthy of the efforts of the Allies.'

Dare I tell you that every day the great majority of Frenchmen make this reflection? France lives only for war. Her people, her money, her means of transport are all at the service of the war. Our factories are closed. Our commerce is null. We have one thought—that our 2,600,000 soldiers shall crush Germany.

What Has England Done?

What has England done? She has sent us 200,000 men, and has issued an appeal to her sons. The English contingent which is fighting on the Continent does not represent half of the French who up to now have been put out of action. As for your appeal for recruits, it has established that, out of a population of forty millions, there are, up till now, 600,000 men who, fit for service, consider that they should risk their lives on the field of battle where the fate of their country is at stake!

Countries like Ireland, Canada and Australia, which have a population of about five millions each, have furnished contingents of 20,000 to 25,000 men! It is the half of what, without speeches or special efforts, we have received from our four millions of Arabs in Algeria! I leave it to you to comment on the figures.

Every day the British press proclaims the imperious necessity of annihilating Germany. In magnificent articles the newspapers say that Great Britain will fight one, two, three, and, if necessary, twenty years, that she will raise one, two, and even three millions of soldiers. The declarations suggest the best intentions; but if you can raise so many men as that, in the interests of your country as of ours, do it at once. The day when the French army shall have a million Englishmen fighting at its side—we do not ask for more—the Allies will be in Berlin two months later.

For the moment the Germans occupy half of Poland, Belgium and the North of France, where

not France called out all her men every time the country has been in danger? Have we not raised our "mobiles" by identical methods, in 1870? Have not Serbia and Montenegro armed all their nation for the common good? Has not Germany already sent to the front contingents of young volunteers, 17 years of age, who have barely had two months' training, arming them with old rifles, and, according to your newspapers, old guns? That is how she defends the country when it is in danger, and yours, like mine, is in danger. And the danger will only disappear when we are at Berlin in force.

Certainly this will require sacrifices from the people. But it is necessary that England should make them as well as France, and she should make them all the more easily since she has not the expense of keeping up a permanent army, the existence of which would have sufficed to prevent this war.

Sacrifices—Certainly.

But you should judge whether it is right that your clerks should remain at their desks, that your agriculturists may rest in their fields, that your manufacturers should employ their time in capturing German trade, that your theatres and music halls should remain open when all the men in France, from the age of 19 to 48, are at war, and when French families, without exception, are in mourning. At present all our Territorials are under arms and a large number are at the front. Why are yours not there? You know well that you have nothing to fear from the point of view of landing in France.

You should be the first to regret today that you have not an army of three million men to throw upon Germany. But it is time to put an end to this scandal, especially humiliating for you, to see a country with three million men—three million and a half at most—bearing arms and holding the Russian army in Poland and keeping in check France and Poland? The obstacles will be numerous from the Aisne to Berlin. We shall be none too strong to overcome them. And I repeat that it is equitable that we should overcome them at the price of sacrifices sensibly equivalent, and that this should be done as soon as possible. Will you therefore act quickly? Do not take too much time in making up your mind. You can think of commerce later on.

It is said that 1,200,000 Germans who are not liable to conscription contracted to fight at the beginning of the war. Your Territorials, like ours, should be worth more than these men. And, I repeat, since ours are under fire, why not yours?

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