

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved"—H. M. The King.
 TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

ONE YEAR OF WAR

Today, twelve months after Great Britain definitely accepted the challenge of the Mad Hohenzollern and hurled her navies and armies into the thick of the most terrible conflict the world has ever known, people of the Empire can regard with confident equanimity the situation in all the war areas. The year has been one barren of real result for the Teutonic Alliance. In no war area have the Kaiser's troops made progress that might be said to hold promise of ultimate success. On the contrary Germany's every move has been checked.

In the first weeks of the campaign she threw into Belgium and France an army, greater, more powerful than any the world had then seen, an army trained, equipped and supplied for a campaign of aggression, provided with information of great value, and its path smoothed and prepared for it by the machinations of a wonderful intelligence department that for years had been storing information for use in that day.

Paris was the goal. On every German lip the word hung like a slogan urging to deeds of prowess. Boastfully the Kaiser announced his intentions and invited his officers to participate in the celebration of a triumph he was never to achieve. Russia was despised, it was only necessary to keep on the eastern war front sufficient soldiers to delay the advance of the supposedly slothful Bear until the mobile German forces had shattered the French legions, the handful of heroic Belgians and the "contemptible little British army" barring their way to the French capital. Suddenly and in a night there came a change. The "contemptible little British army" had taken its position by the side of its brave allies and the Germans were treated to a demonstration of heroism and fighting such as they had been schooled to believe could only be furnished by their own troops in that was the turning point of the war.

Then came the German dash to Calais and the Channel ports with the hope of invading England or at least taking command of the situation so that British troops could not be landed in France. That attempt also failed and today the Germans are nearer to their own territory than they were two months after the opening of hostilities. Meanwhile Russia's mighty millions had gathered with a world surprising celerity. Great armies were over the border and on their way to the plains of Hungary. Poland and East Prussia were invaded and Germany awakened to find her enemy on the east front every whit as dangerous as those she had been facing in France and Flanders. The Austrians were being terribly cut up and it became necessary to detach increasing numbers of Prussian and Bavarian troops to steady the eastern lines.

Then came the German overtures to Turkey and the diabolical attempt to incite a Holy War, the crescent against the Cross. Like previous Prussian attempts the plan failed and failed largely because of the loyalty to Britain shown by the teeming dark-skinned millions in India and in Egypt. The whelps of the Huns no matter what the pigment in their skins were of the family still.

And Germany was facing trouble in the camp of her friends. Italy, the third member of the Triple Alliance, and on whose assistance Germany depended to obtain control of the Mediterranean, was displaying an unwillingness to join. Every effort was made, every inducement offered, every pledge given to cause the government at Rome to make common cause with Berlin and Vienna. But the idea of war against Great Britain, and above all against France, Italy's very close friend, was repugnant to the Italian people and there was a very strong popular demand for neutrality. Gradually the tale of German atrocities and indignities suffered by Italy at the hands of Austria, combined with the knowledge that if Rome was to profit from the struggle it must be as an ally of Britain, France and Russia, sufficed to cause Italy to abandon her position of neutrality and cast her lot with the Allies. The real result of

that decision has not yet been apparent, but the Italian forces are gradually eating their way into a position where they will be able to strike a mighty blow at the very vitals of the Teutonic enemy.

During the twelve months of the land operations Germany's naval plans, if indeed she ever had any after the British fleet cleared decks for action and steamed forward into the mists of the North Sea, have gone sadly awry. She has managed to sink innocent men and women, to sink non-combatant vessels or cargo carriers and in isolated cases to cause some slight embarrassment to shipping, but such successes have always been followed by a reverse of much more importance, until today, a far as the world at large is concerned, the German navy is as if it had never existed. The plan to isolate and starve England has failed of its purpose and German commerce has been swept from the seas.

As it is with Germany's commerce so it is with Germany's colonial empire. When the war opened Germany had dreams of expansion. She demanded a place in the sun. Today her newspapers declare she is fighting merely for existence. In Africa and the east she has been stripped of territory that in former times produced for her a rich revenue and aided to provide the fighting machine which is now being tested to its limit. While pessimists may point to the fact that as yet Germany herself has not been invaded the fact is that the greater Germany has lost its chief material possessions, and even if the war should end tomorrow would never again be able to resume its former greatness.

As to the future the outlook for the Allies is most encouraging. The British Empire has as yet barely scratched the surface of its resources either in men, munitions or money. When the general advance is sounded in the west the glorious flag "that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" will go forward to victory, supported by the most formidable organization of free men ever gathered together. In the east the Muscovite armies will be reinforced from the mists of Russia's boundless empire and will turn to the attack that will lead to Vienna and Berlin. The forcing of the Dardanelles will be accomplished and the last remnants of the Ottoman empire will crumble away. And, eventually, the conflict will cease and the sun of peace will shine once more on an ennobled Britain, a revived Russia, an ennobled France, a new Italy, a shattered and subdued Teutonic empire, and a sadder, and let us hope, saner Wilhelm.

THE REASON AND THE REMEDY.

Under the caption "The Isolation of Germany," the editor of the Outlook gives two possible reasons for the actions of the German War Lord. These reasons are indeed those usually offered by two different elements within the Fatherland itself. We are informed by one of these parties that "Germany is fighting for her life against a group of envious, malicious and hateful conspirators." Scarcely have we recovered from the shock of this amazing discovery when up comes the second group by whom we are informed, in all seriousness, that Germany is at least fifty years in advance of the rest of the world in all matters pertaining to civilization, and being thus endowed, Germany in the completeness of her loyalty to moral motives has felt called upon to become the purveyor of blessings to the less fortunate, to become as it were a sort of missionary to the backward races. Like her distinguished ally, who once upon a time in the name of Mohammedan culture offered the alternative of the "Koran or the sword," modern Germany has not hesitated to pursue her special type of evangelization by demanding that those lands visited by her armies accept the "Kaiser or the sword."

Perhaps the most of the world is still too near to the events of the present war to correctly appreciate values, but of this, at all events, there can be little doubt, that when the time comes to form these estimates it will appear to all that the driving motive behind this entire resort on the part

of Germany to the worst form of brigandage the world has ever seen, was the pure and unadulterated desire on the part of the German Kaiser and his minions to satisfy by whatever means possible their insatiable and diabolical lust for world power.

It is well that upon the anniversary of the beginning of this attack by Germany upon the peace and prosperity, the comfort and happiness of the world the resolve should be solemnly registered that this war shall not end until Germany has paid the "utmost farthing." The British lion and her whelps may have been caught napping, but no more shall she sleep until this Prussian war-demon has been forever silenced.

THE PREMIER IN BRITAIN.

No Canadian public man who ever visited the Motherland received higher honors from the authorities or the general public than those bestowed upon Sir Robert Laird Borden. While the attention paid to the Premier of Canada has been due in no small degree to the splendid spirit of co-operation in which Canada entered upon the prosecution of her part in the Empire war, and to the gallantry and heroism displayed by Canadians in the engagements in which they have participated, with signal honor, there is yet something for which the high imperial character of the man himself must be credited.

Sir Robert Borden has ever been an Imperialist. It did not require the tocsin of war to arouse in him the desire that Canada should co-operate in the defence of the Empire. The Naval Aid Bill, introduced at a time when other political leaders, both in Canada and elsewhere throughout the Empire, were of the opinion that danger to Britain was not to be looked for in the German quarter, was evidence of a keen Imperial vision. Subsequent events have irrefutably established that the Canadian Premier held the correct view of the danger and had prescribed the treatment best calculated to meet it. There is no desire to discuss political questions but there is no doubt that no small part of the warmth of the reception today being accorded to Sir Robert Borden in Great Britain may be set down to the realization of the fact that he is an Imperialist in times of peace as well as war and that his effort has always been in the direction of strengthening the ties that bind Canada to the Motherland.

Russia's Sound Strategy

(From the Fall River Evening News.)
 But give the Russians time and they will come out victorious. Time is on their side. Valuable as is Warsaw, which has not yet fallen, the loss of all Poland for a time would be of little moment to the vast Russian empire.

It is now Germany's turn. But the Russian turn will come again. The German military machine has reached the height of its power. It is now likely to deteriorate under the wear and tear of war, from lack of the necessary human material to repair the losses. On the other hand, Russia has far more men than she can use. The majority of those available cannot yet come into the fight from lack of arms and ammunition. Her first line is fatally inferior to the Austro-German forces in machine guns, heavy artillery and ammunition. The Germans blockade her in the Baltic. The ice has blocked her White Sea ports. The Dardanelles are as yet denied her. She has no rail connection with the outside world except over her Trans-Siberian line. At Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of that line, there are vast stores of the things she needs. But the one line of rail is inadequate to bring her supplies fast enough to meet her perishing need. Meanwhile additional cargoes are coming in daily. But she cannot get them to Warsaw in time to help her out of the present distress. New locomotives by the hundred, freight cars by the thousand, multitudinous steel rails, cannon, rifles, barbed wire, ammunition, cotton. These are at Vladivostok. But the breadth of Asia and half of Europe lies between that port and Warsaw and the army that is in vital need of them and for which they were intended. Under the circumstances it is sound strategy for the Grand Duke to retire when he must to save his army and bide his time. Let the Dardanelles be opened, the capacity of the Trans-Siberian line increased and the Teutons subjected to the ruinous waste of war, and the Russians will again take the offensive—not unlikely with success.

MORE MACHINE GUNS.

North Bay, Ont., Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the town council held last evening a grant of \$900 was made for the purchase of a machine gun. Senator Gordon will also present one, while the citizens are raising a subscription for a field kitchen.

Orillia, Ont., Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the town council last evening a resolution was passed urging the wardens to call a special session of the Simcoe county council for the purpose of voting funds for the purchase of fifty or sixty machine guns.

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

Mr. Parkins was sitting in the parlor waiting for my sister Gladie to come down last night, and I was sitting there with him, and suddenly started to walk up the front steps, seeing Mr. Rockitts, my Sunday school teacher. Confound it, here comes this capsule to spoil my evening for me again, sed Mr. Parkins.

Which then the front door bell rang, and Mr. Parkins said, Benny, if you can manage to sidetrack him by any means watervir, fare or fowl, I will give you a reward befitting your services.

Which then the bell rang again and I went and opened the door and Mr. Rockitts was standing there with his nose glassed awn his nose, and he sed, Ah, good evening, Benny.

Helo, I sed.

Is yure sister at hoam, sed Mr. Rockitts.

Yes, shes hoam, but I sed.

But wat, sed Mr. Rockitts.

Well, shes hoam, I sed.

But my goodniss, is anything the mattir with her, sed Mr. Rockitts.

Well, theres sumthing awn her nose, I sed.

Awn her nose, my grayshiss, wat do you meen, sed Mr. Rockitts.

Sumthing funny, I sed, and Mr. Rockitts sed, O, I see, preberly a boill, and natcherly she woodent care to be seen, well, thank you, Benny for yure delcacy in informinng me.

Yure welcome, I sed. And Mr. Rockitts went away and I closed the door and went back to Mr. Parkins and told him about it, saying, And I didnt tell a lie, eethir, did I, she has got sumthing awn her nose, shes got powder awn it, and thats funny enuff, aint it?

Benny, yure a troo friend and a diplomat and heers a thin but servissable dime as a sille token of my affeckshin sed Mr. Parkins. And he gave it to me and I went out to show it to the fello.

WOMAN FLYER FINDS MONEY ALSO FLIES



MISS DURIEX
 Miss Helene Durieux, French aviator, has brought suit in the New York Supreme Court against the Thomas B. Jeffery Company for alleged breach of contract.

She demands \$55,000 damages on the ground that she was to receive a ten per cent commission on 200 auto trucks ordered for the French government last February. The trucks were sold for \$550,000, but no commission was paid to her, she says.

French Report.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"There has been less activity on the part of the artillery along the whole front. In the Argonne a spirited struggle with petards and hand-grenades continued throughout the day in the western section of the forest, as far as the region of St. Hubert. "No modification of the front at any

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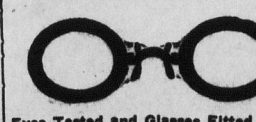
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