

**The Herald**

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**Bulgaria Always an Enemy**

Bulgaria's entry into the war is not to be laid at the door of a failure of British or allied diplomacy. It seems pretty clear that the Bulgarian King was from the outset but waiting an opportunity to give his support to the Kaiser, whose fellow-countryman he is. It does not matter what may be the spirit of the people of these Balkan States, when the kings are Hohenzollerns. Revolution is the only means at hand for combating the work of monarchs like Constantine, who dismiss from office the people's representative in Premier Venizelos. But revolution at this stage would be of little use to the Allies, and might anyway be difficult when the national armies are mobilized and ready for use against the rebels. The Allies have found themselves at last the victims of a fresh German plot for their undoing. King Ferdinand held aloof while that his people were eager to join with the Allies, and now that the Germans have been able to make a show of their strength against Russia the king finds it possible to overthrow the wishes of the majority of his subjects and to come to the help, instead, of the real enemies of Bulgaria. When the war has been concluded the Bulgars will discover how badly they have been led. For even were German arms to be successful, there would be no gain for the Bulgarian people. They would be the vassals of Berlin, and their country the highway between the old and the new Germany.

**A Campaign in the Balkans**

The feeling that Italy should take an active part in the fighting in the Balkans is gaining ground in France where there is a strong belief that French armies should not be sent to meet the foe in Serbia until the Teutonic forces have been driven entirely off of French soil. Those who take that view, and the list includes such eminent citizens of the French republic as the former Premier Georges Clemenceau, and the former Minister of Foreign Affairs Senator Fichon, hold that the other members of the Quadruple Entente are concerned more than France in the result of the Balkan operation. These gentlemen declare that the war will be won or lost on the western and eastern fronts and on both of these lines the Allies have now reached a strength where the Germans can do no more than hold their positions. Should the Germans succeed in getting through to Constantinople, which is their aim, the fighting on the west and east fronts would still continue until the Kaiser's forces, unable to maintain the pace, would be driven back on their own territory. This result must be achieved no matter what happens in the Balkans, and the French view that it would be folly for France to weaken her western lines for the sake of the Balkan operation finds much to commend it. At the same time serious reverses in the Balkans would undoubtedly have an effect upon the attitude of Roumania and Greece

and even if this political aspect of the question were not to be considered, Great Britain and her Allies must save Serbia. On no account can the Germans be permitted to repeat there the scenes of slaughter that marked the early campaign in Belgium. That it is an absolute necessity to meet the German invasion of Serbia is admitted by the foremost minds in France, Britain and Russia, the only point over which there is any difference of opinion being where the chief responsibility for that campaign ought to rest. The French view is that Italy should do it and, in support of this, it is pointed out that the progress of the Italians against the Austrians has been disappointing. Italy, it is claimed has half a million men under arms who could be easily spared for the Balkans, and her situation gives her the advantage of being able to effect a landing more expeditiously than any of the other powers. The triumph of the Teutons in the Balkans would endanger Italy's position, not only in the Adriatic, but in the Mediterranean. Consequently she has interests at stake. France has done valiantly in her own sphere of fighting. The campaign in the Balkans should be more particularly the concern of the other members of the Entente Alliance. Already Great Britain and Russia have thrown themselves into it with the wholeheartedness that has characterised every move of the war. Italy has yet to be heard from, and it is the opinion of the observers that she will immeasurably strengthen her position if she at once engages in the campaign against the Germans in the Southern area. She is well able to muster the men and arm and equip them. That she has not already done so is a subject of much comment in London, Paris and Petrograd.

Regarding recruiting the New York Times, in virtue of London advices of the 16th, has this to say: "The Birmingham Post has received the following from Lord Kitchener to the people of Birmingham, with reference to the recruiting campaign in that city: "I need more men and still more if the armies now in the field and armies which will in their turn proceed abroad, are to be kept at proper strength. I appeal earnestly to all men, who are able-bodied and can be spared, to respond to the call, unless they are satisfied to allow the many lives given by their gallant fellow townsmen, to have been given in vain. I can only do my duty by the country if you do yours by me. We must have more men at once."

A thrilling story of how the 25th Nova Scotia Regiment, after losing its trenches in Flanders, when they were blown up by mines and many of their men killed and wounded, rallied and recovered the lost trenches is told in a special message received from the front on the 17th, by General Sir Sam Hughes. For some days it has been rumored in militia circles that the 25th had met disaster through the blowing up of mines. General Hughes cabled for details and is informed that several mines were exploded in front of the trenches of the Nova Scotians, thirty men being killed and wounded. The soldiers fell back from the falling rocks and debris, whereupon the Germans rushed in and occupied the vacant trenches. This was the Nova Scotians' first taste of battle. Rallying and with a wild cheer they charged the Germans in the trenches, recapturing the lost ground at the point of the bayonet and annihilated the enemy battalion.

Lord Reading, chairman of the Anglo-French loan commission, and two of his associates, Sir Henry Basington Smith and Sir Edward Holden sailed from New

York for Liverpool on Saturday on the American liner St. Louis. Although the contracts for the \$500,000,000 loan to be floated in this country were signed on Friday, virtually completing the work of the commission, Basil B. Blackett and the French members, Mallett and Octave Homberg will remain in this country to attend to any necessary detail with the actual placing of the loan. In measured words, carefully chosen and slowly spoken, so that all his interviews might record them, Lord Reading asserted that the British nation would accept no other ending of the present struggle in Europe than victory. "Whatever happens," he said, "nothing can change the attitude of Great Britain and her allies in this war. For them there can be only one course, until that end is reached, and we have a decisive victory, there can be no end to the struggle for us. The people of Great Britain are prepared to make any sacrifices to attain that end. Nothing that can be done will be omitted." Lord Reading's statement was made on the deck of the steamer.

**These Submarines.**

Ignoring the fact that in time of war information relating to measures of defence must not be made public, Mr. Pugsley, in the House of Commons at the last session, attempted to make a little cheap political capital by asking for the production of information and correspondence concerning the purchase by Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, of certain submarines from the Chilean government. He intimated that there was something scandalous in the transaction, some dark details that should be made public. Of course the information could not be supplied in the form in which Mr. Pugsley asked for it because he really believed his own insinuations but in the hope of creating slight political prejudice.

A short time ago Mr. Pugsley was in Vancouver and in an interview given to a Vancouver newspaper congratulated himself on the part he alleged he had played in bringing about an investigation into the purchase. That investigation has been held on the Pacific coast and evidence concerning the purchase was presented before Sir Charles Davidson. The Ottawa Journal, commenting on the matter, has this to say: "Evidence is complete in the enquiry which Sir Charles Davidson as a Royal commissioner has been holding on the Pacific coast with regard to the purchase of two submarines from an American firm at the outbreak of the war. It will be remembered that these were two boats built to order for the Government of Chili and the American contractors had had a row, and Chili had defaulted in the payment. Vancouver and Victoria being unguarded after the war began, and German cruisers being at large in the Pacific, the McBride Government went after the two submarines and got them quickly. Soon afterwards the fact became public that the McBride Government had paid a larger price than Chili had given a contract for, and some Liberal people smelt graft on the part of a Conservative Government. Hon. William Pugsley was one; he ventilated suspicions in the Dominion House, and only recently gave an interview to a Vancouver Liberal paper in which he congratulated himself for having been instrumental in bringing about the inquiry, and suggested that certain evidence regarding the testing of the boats and the big price paid would be important."

"Prior to the enquiry, the reply to the Liberal insinuations was that the extra price agreed to be paid by the McBride Government was due in part to the fact that some alterations to the boats were made, and in part to the fact that the war had put a premium upon all war supplies, and Canada for the sake of the Pacific coast had to have the boats and have them quick."

the Dominion Government, which of course took over the purchase. Hon. Mr. Burrell was in Vancouver at the time, and was early apprised of the matter. "The evidence now taken before Sir Charles Davidson has been all to the credit of Sir Richard McBride. Not a word has developed to excuse the insinuations or suspicions of graft or of undue gain by anybody. What has been confirmed has been the fact that at a time of peril and possible great loss by German attack on the Pacific coast cities, Sir Richard McBride acted with promptness, decision and vigor, for common sense and honesty."

**Patriotic Fund Appeal to Roadmasters.**

(Reproduced from the Guardian)  
 Sir—I see by your paper that there is a great cry for funds for the Patriotic Fund, that there is not half enough to fill the instalments as demands require, and that you propose that both machine gun funds supplies be turned over to the Patriotic fund so, that it will not fall in which it is intended for. This will have general approval. Look at the poor widows who gave up their only boy, look at the wives who gave up their husbands and husbands gave up their wives and children. Sad partings there were, many feeling that it was their last farewell. Later, go to some of those homes and see the weeping and sorrow for lost ones; and oh, the poverty, privation and hardships for years to come, while thousands of young men are at home enjoying all the comforts of life and health. Is it not their duty to subscribe and pay into the fund to support and assist the dependents of those referred to who fought and died for them and their country?

There have been a good many road masters who have paid into the Road District Gun Fund. Now as the election is over and all the Road Masters still in their places, the Patriotic Fund appeals to every one of them. Don't let them put it off any longer. Let every road master collect what he will within two weeks and send it to the Editor of the Guardian who will place it in the hands of the Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer. I canvassed my district in the spring and \$182.00 was subscribed for the Patriotic Fund, and now they have paid \$27.25 without a murmur or complaint. There are over 480 districts and although that amount can't be collected in every district, the sum total should amount to thousands of dollars. As handed in Road Masters names and district will be printed in The Guardian. I am Sir, etc., A. W. BRUCE, Road Master, Red Point.

**Recruiting by Civilians**

London, Oct. 15.—Recruiting is to be taken entirely out of the hands of the military authorities, and entrusted exclusively to civilian organizations. This is a nutshell, is the scheme by which the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting for the army, hopes to secure a sufficient number of voluntary enlistments to render recourse to conscription unnecessary. He described the new system at a private conference with the parliamentary recruiting committee and the Joint Labor Recruiting Board this afternoon. "The changes that I propose to make," said Lord Derby, "have not been necessitated by any shortcomings on the part of the recruiting staff but by the exigencies of the present situation, which to my mind, require entirely new methods of dealing with the subject. In the past recruits have been found by the military authorities, assisted by civilians. I propose to make civilians responsible for bringing raw material in shape of recruits to the military authorities for them to enlist, clothe and equip and train. "This can only be rendered possible if some thoroughly representative civilian body should be willing to make itself responsible for the work, and my most grateful thanks are due to the two bodies—the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the Joint Labor Recruiting Committee—who have made themselves jointly

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(Continued from page 1)  
 responsible." "The much ed "pink form" will be a canvassing, but in conf with instructions prepared Lord Derby declared would in the canvassing being "ed with the utmost tact action," all the existing ring committees will be u and the various municipi civil authorities will be ask co-operate. Every eligibl will receive a letter sign Lord Derby, stating brief situation which makes an in in the army necessary, in as explained by Lord "that he may have a appeal, and be unable to s the future that he was not upon to join." At a rec meeting in Vice Regal Lod Dublin, which was attende Baron Wimborne, Lord tenant of Ireland, and John mond, the Nationalist lead was decided that the Lord tenant should form a depart for recruiting for Ireland, himself take the positio director, a chief organiz appointed to work in co-op with the military. Earl Kite secretary of state for war, letter which was read at meeting, paid a tribute to bravery, gallantry and ex of the Irish soldiers. He ex confidence from his close astion with the country "that Irishmen never would lea without reinforcements. It stated that the number of recruits was 81,000 exclusi those enlisted in England Scotland and the Irish reser who joined on mobilization.

**Progress of the War**

Petrograd, Oct. 13, via London.  
 Another striking victory has won by the Russians on southern front in Eastern G. Austria pierced the last li Austrian defence on the S river and stormed one of strongest points on the Au German right flank.  
 London, Oct. 13.—The East, with the Austro-Ger and Bulgarian invasions of Se the Anglo-French landing at Ioniaki, the promised active intervention of Russia and the lomatic possibilities in Greece Roumania continues to be centre of interest throughout belligerent countries. The bians, although greatly outbeared by armies with sup equipment, are making a stul defence of their country, and the Austro-German progress steady, it is very slow and bably will become slower when the mountains where Serbians are strongly entrea are reached.

London, Oct. 14.—A Be official statement issued to tells of the latest offensive by British troops between La E and Arras. It reads as fol "Yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment, we attacked the ene trenches, under cover of a of smoke and gas from a about six hundred yards west of Hulluch to the H zollern redoubt. We gained one thousand yards of tre just south and west of Hull but were unable to maintain position there, owing to the shell fire. "Southwest of the trench behind the Vermelle lach road, and the southwa edge of the quarries, both incl We also captured a trench of northwest side of the forest, captured the main trench of Hohenzollern redoubt, but enemy is still in two connu ting trenches between the red and the quarries."

London, Oct. 15.—A despa Reuter's Telegram Company Sofia dated last night (Thurs says a Reuter manifesto has issued calling upon the Bulg people and army to defeat national soil, "violated by a fidiuous neighbor and deliver brethren oppressed beneath Serbian yoke." The man the correspondent says, ree the great efforts made by the peace and make both of belligerents realize the injustice done to Bulgaria b division of Macedonia.  
 London, Oct. 15.—Great P has declared war on Bu