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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 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.

IN THE BALKANS.

The despatches of yesterday contained the intimation that the requests of Bulgaria had been accepted and that she would at once cast her lot with the Allies against the Teutonic-Turkish combination. The Bulgarian army is estimated to number in the vicinity of 400,000 men, organized on the Austrian system, and well equipped for war. Consequently, she is likely to be in a position to render assistance of value, particularly in the campaign against the Turks in the Dardanelles. The successful completion of which means so much to operations on the other fields.

Greece is still to be heard from, but if an agreement with Bulgaria has actually been reached it may have an appreciable effect on Greece, as doubtless one of the causes tending to keep King Constantine neutral was the fear that if Greece entered the war and became weakened thereby, Bulgaria would be in a position to dominate the Balkan situation.

While some weeks ago it was likely that Roumania would join the Allies, competent observers do not now regard this probability as so strong. The most recent trend in Bucharest appears to favor neutrality. However, it is doubtful if Roumania could remain aloof with Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro all united against the Teuton and the Turk. Once Bulgaria's entry is assured the situation in the Balkans should develop rapidly, and that development cannot but tend to the disadvantage of Germany.

The Toronto Mail and Empire takes the view that the intervention of Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece would be of comparatively little advantage in so far as shortening the war is concerned. The Mail and Empire says:

"It has been argued that the intervention of Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece upon the side of the Allies would appreciably shorten the war. It might be argued that their decision to remain neutral would shorten the war. What tends to lengthen the war is not the neutrality or pro-ally belligerence of these nations, but the uncertainty as to their action. Once we know definitely what they intend to do the war will enter upon a new phase. On the whole, an announcement that these powers would remain neutral in all circumstances would prove a powerful stimulus to the nations now engaged with Germany. It would bring home to us the fact that it is by our own exertions we must be saved, and not by the exertions of Greeks, Bulgarians and Roumanians; and this is the fact that needs to be emphasized. For many months we looked anxiously at Italy, confidently assuring each other that when Italy came in, as she was sure to, she would rapidly invade Austria, detach great Austrian forces from the eastern to the southern front, thus making possible the triumph of Russia over the plains of Hungary and the long-expected push upon the west. Italy has come in and is doing her best. The war remains much as before.

"If Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria should decide to throw in their lot with the Allies it is likely that their operations would be exclusively confined to the attack upon Turkey. It is not likely that Greek soldiers would be found opposing Bavarians, or Roumanians charging Prussians, except those found in command of the Turks. Without the help of the Balkan powers the Dardanelles will be forced, and it may be that within a month, in fact by the time that Bulgaria or Roumania or Greece could get any large armies into operation, the need for them by the Allies will have passed. In other words, the Allies, who have done without the Balkan States for a year, would be able to do without them altogether. A definite refusal on the part of the three nations upon which the eyes of the world are now fixed to join with Britain, France, Russia and Italy would be a warning to the Allies that they must make greater efforts; that they must rely upon themselves, alone, just as Germany relies upon herself. There is something almost humiliating for such great powers as are now in arms against the Teutons to be gazing wistfully at three little nations to come to

their assistance. Combined, the three of them have not the potential strength left unused in Australia and Canada."

However well founded the Mail and Empire's view may be the fact remains that every thousand soldiers added to the forces of the Allies, increases the odds against Germany by just that much and in the end it is superiority of men and munitions that must win this war.

FIGHT OR PAY.

With the Empire at war it is the duty of every man under the British flag either to do his part in the actual fighting or to contribute his share of the funds being raised by voluntary subscription to carry on works incidental to the great conflict.

Up to the present New Brunswick has not contributed its proportionate share, either of men to fight the Empire's battles or money to carry on the various necessary undertakings.

It is very easily figured out. The last Canadian census gave the population of Canada as something more than 7,200,000 people and up to the present Canada has sent to the front, or has in training in various centres 150,000 men, or about one to every 48 of population. The population of the Province of New Brunswick was given as about 350,000 people, and on this basis the number of volunteers from this province should be in the vicinity of 7,200. To date it is doubtful if we have sent more than half as many. Apparently there is a very plain duty facing our young men.

The story of the enlistment is the story of contributions to the various funds. New Brunswick has not done its share. True there is not as much wealth here as in some of the larger provinces; but have the wealthy men of this province gone the limit in the matter of contributions to war objects? The Canadian Patriotic Fund is diminishing while the demands on its coffers will continue to grow with every battalion sent over seas. If something is not done it will, in time, become exhausted and then what will happen?

Canada has not yet commenced to feel the burden of this war to any thing like the same extent as the people of Great Britain or her Allies. Young Canadians when asked to enlist have complained that the men of British birth are not answering the call and that when they go it will be time enough to call on the native Canadians. The argument is nonsensical. In a crisis such as this there should be no talk of British born or Canadian born, the title Empire born should cover all classes. But if it is desired to engage in comparisons of that sort we invite attention to the casualty lists of those Canadian regiments which have been in action. It will be found that in a great majority of cases the home of the "next of kin" of the soldiers, usually a fairly accurate indication of the nativity of the men themselves, is given as in the British Isles. Canadians have been proud to refer to themselves as of the Empire. In times of peace they have enjoyed all the privileges and liberty that the Empire flag affords. In time of war they should be willing to fight for that flag or pay for it. There can be no evasion of the issue, Canadians have a duty and an urgent one. For those able to fight the recruiting office is the place. For those unable to go to the front the patriotic and other funds afford an avenue of "doing one's bit." It should not be necessary to have to urge the men of New Brunswick to fight or pay. It is their plain duty to do one or the other.

THE WAR ON THE SEAS

During the past week or ten days German submarines have succeeded in torpedoing a score or more of British vessels but, with the exception of the Royal Edward and the Arabic, their activities did not result in the taking of many lives. In the Royal Edward case several hundred soldiers and sailors were sent to the bottom, while on the Arabic the loss of life was less than forty.

The destruction in one week of two vessels such as the Royal Edward and the Arabic will naturally cause nervous people to express some fear. At least, after all, the German under-dully at three little nations to come to

tor in the conflict so far as it is to be determined on the seas. But it should be remembered that the volume of shipping plying to and from the ports of Great Britain and her allies is so enormous that the steamers falling prey to the enemy form but a very small proportion of the whole. Despite the fact that Great Britain is engaged in war with a nation that for years has longed to challenge her supremacy on the sea the trade routes have been kept open and the flow of supplies and men has been scarcely interrupted.

This is in direct contrast to the condition in Germany. The German merchant marine has been swept from the seas. Germany is unable to transport supplies, by water, from any country direct to German ports. The blockade maintained by the British navy is absolutely effective, while of the boasted warships of the Kaiser not one is on the waves, if we except those in the Kiel waterways and the Baltic. On two occasions since the war opened did the German naval vessels offer to meet British ships in combat, once off the coast of South America and once in the Bight of Heligoland. Each time the British ships were victorious, and the moral effect of those engagements has been such that the German High Admiral has not dared to engage in similar tests.

Tragedies such as the torpedoing of the Royal Edward and the Arabic are bound to occur and cause momentary anxiety, but they cannot have any effect on the outcome of the war. Nor can such German successes change the inevitable result when the battle fleets of Great Britain and Germany lock in conflict; if that day ever comes the triumph of British sea power will be sweeping and complete.

Ballade of the Hun.

All as 'e speaks is deceit
(Can't tell the truth if 'e tries),
Promises made for a cheat,
Shammed like the tears in 'is eyes.
What 'e 'as said, 'e denies;
Murder and outrage 'e's done,
Thinks 'e 'as life with 'is lies;
What is the use of the 'Un?

'E makes 'is plans all complete,
Poisons the place with 'is spies;
First man you 'appen to meet
May be a 'Un in disguise.
Robbing a church is 'is prize,
Burning a village is 'is fun;
Ark it, and echo replies,
What is the use of the 'Un?

Trampling the weak under feet,
'Jerin' 'is victims that die,
Babies 'e kills in the street,
Dropping 'is bombs from the skies
Out of the dusk as 'e flies:
Soon as you turn, 'e will run;
When you 'it back, then 'e cries;
What is the use of the 'Un?

Kaiser, you'll 'ave your surprise:
Wait, for we've 'ardly begun.
You'll 'ave to tell the Allies,
What is the use of the 'Un?

That Angel Story

(Toronto Globe)
In a letter from a lady who has been in the mission field for years, and who writes from London, England, to her brother, who is one of the most prominent citizens in Toronto, is the following passage, which refers to the story that has had wide circulation in Great Britain:

"Last Tuesday I met Miss M. (daughter of the canon), and she told me she knew two officers, both of whom had themselves seen the angels who saved their left wing from the Germans when they came right upon them during the retreat from Mons. They expected annihilation, as they were almost helpless, when, to their amazement, the Germans stood like dazed men, never so much as touched their guns or stirred till we had turned round and escaped by a cross-road. One of Miss M.'s friends told her he saw a troop of angels between them and the enemy, and he has been a changed man ever since."

"The other man she met in London last week, he is a Christian. She asked him if he had heard the wonderful story of the angels. He said he had seen them himself, when he and his company were retreating. They heard the German cavalry turning around them. They ran for a place where they thought a stand might be made with some hope of safety, but before they could reach it the German cavalry was upon them, so they turned and faced the enemy, expecting quick death, when, to his wonder, he saw between them and the enemy a whole troop of angels, and the horses of the German cavalry turned round terrified out of their senses, and regularly stampeded, the men tugging at their bridles, while the poor horses tore away in every direction from our men. The officer declared he saw the angels distinctly, and it was evident the horses saw them, and it gave them time to reach safety."

The Unprepared Kaiser

(New York Evening Post.)
The Kaiser remarks with true Teutonic unconsciousness of his own humor:

"After preparations for a whole decade the coalition Powers, to whom Germany had become too great, believed that the moment had come to humiliate the Empire."

"Evidently his idea of preparation for war is to have no army or to have an inferior army with incompetent

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

Us fellows was setting awn my frunt steps this afternoon and Puds Simkins calm running up, sayin', Hay, felloes, do you see that man standin' awn the kerbstone down near the corral, do you no wathes doing, hee fishin' in the guttur with a bent pin awn a string.

Wich we awl ran down to see, and sure enuff that wat he was doing, lettin' the pin drop in the wattr and pulling it up agen evry wunt in a wile as if he thawt there was libel to be a fish awn it, wich thare wasent.

G wizz, I wundir wat he thinks he ispekts to catch doing that, wisper, ed Sid Hunt.

Maybe thares sum minneys in thare, minneys is little enuff to swim awl rite in a guttur, I sed.

And we awl stood around watching him, and the man kepp awn standin' awn the kerbstone ackin' as if he thawt he was fishin', beeing a fat man with a green necktie and glass.

Wy he aint even got eny bait awn the pin, sed my cuzin Artie awl of a suddin, and the man quick turned around and sed, Shh, shh, wat are you tryin' to do, triten them away?

Wich noboddy sed anything atfir that for a wile, and then Sam Krawes sed, Don't you evir use bait, mistr.

Not for guttur perch, sed the man.
Wy not, sed Sam.
Bekause they wood no I was tryin' to deseeve them and they woodent even nibbel, they ony bite for friendships sake anyway, sed the man. And he kepp awn liftin' the bent pin out of the guttur by the string and lettin' it down agen and sayin', tut tut, tut, I sippose theyve gone south for the summer.

G fish dotz go south, sed Sid Hunt.

Shh, shh, sed the man ternding around quick and making a farsee face. Wich jest then a man and a lady calm running up and the man took the fat man by wun arm and the lady took him by the utir wun, sayin', Come alawke, Henry, I told you to fish in frunt of the stoar till we calim out, wat did you want to go away for.

They woodent bite in frunt of the stoar, sed the fat man. And he went away with them draggin' the pin behind him awn the pavement.

G wizz, I bet hes krazy, sed Puds Simkins. Beeing properly wat he was.

officers and an inefficient scheme of mobilization. A high indication of preparedness is to secure a preponderant shortage of weapons of all sorts, from siege mortars down to rifles for infantry and revolvers for officers. A sure proof of virulent resolution to provoke war is to be almost wholly without munitions of any sort and without factories or machinery to turn them out in any reasonable time to the consumption.

Plainly Joffre's reorganization of the French army in the face of the enemy, Kitchener's millions drilling with dummy muskets, the shortage of shell at Neuve Chapelle, the Russian failure of projectiles at Przemyśl—all these are plain demonstrations that the allies chose the precise date in 1914 as the moment when their preparations assured them of the humiliation of Germany.

Poor Kaiser! He hadn't a man or a gun ready. He had had no forced contribution from the German people, no surtax for war purposes, no Krupp. Unhappy monarch, lulled in dreams of peace for a whole decade he was caught unawares.

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