

she proceeded to capture and to sink these pirates by the score and to gather them in her nets like so many oysters. She kept her own submarines for use, meantime, not against passengers, non-combatants, women or children, but against war vessels and transports of the enemy. And now she awaits a still more decisive hour. And that is something which short-sighted neutrals might do well to bear in mind.

The armies who fight are dependent on those who guard the seas, and it is by these that the victory shall finally be won. The maritime power of England shall reduce Germany to the point of exhaustion and despair. Let those who think they are wise take warning. Ferdinand of Cobourg, for example, who aspired to be Czar of the Balkans, and who had acquired the reputation of clear-mindedness as well as ambition, has this time shown a lack of perspicacity in forgetting that his great Kaiser had no access to the seas, and allowing himself to be hypnotized by the apparent success of the Germans on land. The ocean does not always separate countries, sometimes it connects them.

But in Europe, the great power that has lost the sea can never win on land. This wily Ferdinand made his choice too promptly. He has allowed himself to be deceived by Germany, who concealed from him her paralyzed side turned toward the sea, and dazzled him by those victories which have no to-morrow. The Sovereign of all the Bulgars, who, more German still than Balkan, desired only to be deceived, has rushed to his ruin and drawn his people after him. With the aid of the Turco-Bulgars, the Austro-Germans have succeeded in their march through little Serbia and diminutive Montenegro. But that is not the denouement—though saluted as such in advance, according to their reckless habit, by the servile central official press of our enemies.

In this war—without exception almost—dynastic influences and interests are directly opposed to the national interests of peoples, and compromise them. One by one, the nations have been subordinated and led astray by the false shepherds in whom they have had the folly to confide. On the other hand, the great democratic nations—England, Italy and France—sincerely desiring peace, were found preaching it at the outbreak, with the most ardent and the most dangerous conviction. It was those monarchs, however, who were insufficiently limited and controlled by their nations, who contrived and designed this war, in which history shall forever see the most monstrous assault upon civilization, and the most criminal enterprise against humanity.

Against aggression, long decided on, by those dynasties and military castes, in those two empires of prey, the Allies are defending their liberty and their existence. And by the same stroke of defence they are making war upon war, fighting for justice, and even for the emancipation of those people themselves, who are ranged against them. They, who of all those peoples are the most deeply deceived