

FOUR

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The London Advertiser Company, Limited.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

POLAND NEXT?

IT SEEMS that Poland is about as great a sufferer from the war as Belgium. Some 15,000 villages have been burnt or damaged in Russian Poland alone, according to Steniewicz, the celebrated author. Children are starving by thousands, with their agonized mothers. All the grain, over 1,000,000 horses and 2,000,000 cattle have been carried off from Russian Poland, while Austrian Poland or Galicia has suffered to about an equal extent by Russian commandeering. A million Austrian Poles are destitute refugees wandering about Austria-Hungary, are facing famine.

In some ways, Poland is worse off than Belgium, much of it having been traversed several times and to be contending armies. Both countries, so far as occupied by the Germans, have been stripped and skinned. There is an organization at work on Polish relief, and, of course, Russia, with its vast supplies of wheat, is close at hand. But, even so, an appeal is made for wider interest in the matter, and it is stated that Paderewski is soon to visit London and New York to present the case of his people.

THE WAY TO HELP.

THE pro-German New York American, Hearst's special pride, recently declared that the United States would have a large influence when it came to naming the terms of peace. Was it a coincidence that a few days later Sir Edward Grey, in the British Commons, made the statement that no suggestions were wanted from neutrals as to preventing the further devastation of Belgium unless they were prepared to help throw the Germans out? There is no chance of misunderstanding the words of the British Foreign Secretary. He makes it quite clear that only those who have set their hands to the task of breaking Prussian militarism and "killing" the neutrals who stand by while Belgium is being devastated, criticizing and suggesting, cannot expect to have a say as to what will be done with the Hun. Great Britain, France and Russia are making stupendous sacrifices to see that Belgium is restored and Germany punished. Those who are standing aside will not be permitted to do any dictating as to terms of peace.

There is a sting to Sir Edward Grey's words that it is hoped will not be lost on neutrals. Now is the time for them to step in and help. Now is the time when they can be of the greatest assistance to Belgium. The quickest and most direct way for the neutral nations to prevent the further devastation of Belgium is to line up against Germany. Before such a combination as that the Kaiser and his war lords would lay down their arms at once. Today Belgium is a terrifying spectacle, but the Germans haven't yet by any means wreaked their worst on it. One way to prevent this is for the neutrals to lend a hand at once to throw Germany out. It's a case of "put up or shut up."

THE BURDEN OF FRANCE.

THE PEOPLE of London have contributed liberally towards relieving the distresses that have been caused by war. The aid they gave to the hospital service in England; the money raised to provide comforts for our soldiers; the clothing and food that have been sent to Belgium; and the subscriptions that swell the Patriotic Fund for local needs, all together will represent the generous disposition of our people, which will last till the war is over, and after.

But while the objects which have received aid have been those most apparent, we must not forget that there are others in dire distress of whom we have heard little. The distress of Belgium, especially, has been amply reported, and has appealed to our sympathy. But we have not heard so much about our chief ally, France. A section of that country, as large as Belgium itself, has been the theatre of war, and destroyed its crops, towns, three million women and children are suffering from famine and disease; while their bread winners, such of them as are still alive, are fighting in the trenches.

France has issued no appeal for aid. With a calm courage that must awaken the admiration of all, the people of that nation fight on and suffer, asking no help from any. Because they have been silent, that does not make their suffering less, nor excuse us from giving our mite for their relief. Britain and Frenchman, fight side by side in defence of the same just cause, French blood is being shed to protect Britain and her dominions from the foe whose greatest ambition seems to be the destruction of our Empire, and whose bitterest hate is expended on our own people.

Our honor demands that we recognize the sacrifices France is making for us as well as for herself. It is true she has not been ravaged through all her

territory as Belgium has. But all her able-bodied men have been drafted into the army, and thousands of our peaceful streets in pursuit of their peaceful occupations. Few of our people have suffered any bereavement, while thousands of French families are mourning for their dead. It is true our people have done well for others; cannot we do a little for France? It is not so much the amount we may give; it is the fact that we give something. For that will show our good-will and sympathy for our ally. Of all sections of the British Empire, Canada is most nearly allied to France, for nearly a quarter of our population is of French descent. We, at least, cannot afford to disregard the sufferings of the women and children of France.

We understand that a movement in this direction has commenced in Toronto, under the control of an organization—Secours National—composed of responsible people. We may not be able to help it very much; there is no excuse for not doing a little. We are getting through this war with comparatively little sacrifice. An increase in our tax bill; an advance in the cost of living; a greater demand for charitable contributions; a few thousand native Canadians sent to the front. These are but trifles compared with what our allies in Europe are paying. We shall have to go down into our pockets deeper than we have gone, and may think ourselves most fortunate if we can all pay for the freedom we enjoy as part of Britain, and which we would lose if Britain and France should fail. And now, in our giving, let us remember France.

FIRE PROTECTION.

THE fire-fighting apparatus which every city, town and village maintains may be likened to the British navy. It is kept for service, and when a blaze, large or small, breaks out it has been found efficient. Britain's navy is the best machinery for fighting the fires of war. (And just here it may be well to remark that every sensible community has its own equipment ready to use close at home, manned by its own citizens, and at the call of a sister or mother community if necessary.)

But Britain did not leave any chance for incendiary fires. Germany encouraged the fire-fighters by leaving wide open the powder magazines of militarism. France had to have experienced men who could start a "back-fire" if the forests blazed over her border. Russia burned her fingers once with military firebugs, and also joined the fire protection school.

Servia simply had to set her prairies burning to keep back the Austrian incursion. Belgium—a thing of beauty in the path of flame—was swept over, but must rise again. Britain has been watchful with her volunteer fire-fighters. When the incendiaries first showed the torch on the seas, the array of calm efficiency with which they were confronted made them confine their efforts pretty largely to burning defenceless homes on land. To carry the fire of speech through Germany set fire to herself and others in the hope of collecting enormous insurance. But in this case, Britain takes over the insurance company's rights. And she will insure world peace in the end by putting all the world—and Germany—may go to bed knowing that an organization that puts out fires, not starts them, is on the job.

THE WORKINGMEN OBJECT

THE workingmen who went on strike at Liverpool or on the Clyde, are blamed for want of patriotism, and with them when they can be of the greatest assistance to Belgium. The quickest and most direct way for the neutral nations to prevent the further devastation of Belgium is to line up against Germany. Before such a combination as that the Kaiser and his war lords would lay down their arms at once. Today Belgium is a terrifying spectacle, but the Germans haven't yet by any means wreaked their worst on it. One way to prevent this is for the neutrals to lend a hand at once to throw Germany out. It's a case of "put up or shut up."

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Chicago, probably the most eloquent rabbi in America, said that he, and many clergymen in Chicago, were close friends, and in the discussion of their joint views, he had been asked why he did not join one of the denominations, because there was so little between them on which they did not agree. The restoration of the Jews to Jerusalem is not attractive to the Jews of this class. They see in it further and more complete isolation. They would be gathered to one place and, under the same roof, be completely isolated. Their idea is to retain their own religion, but only in the same way that all denominations do, and in the realm of citizenship and in social life have no distinction whatever. If Bismarck's view is the correct one, that any man would be the better for having some Jewish blood in his veins, this advanced view of many Jews would tend to the betterment of the people, whether by more intermarriages or by more social intercourse, and by the abolition of all distinctions.

SUBMARINE LOSSES.

ACCORDING to the reports of a British admiralty, six of Germany's submarines have gone to the bottom since the war began. This, of course, records only those which the admiralty knows definitely to have been sunk. But all told, it is quite likely that at least a dozen of the Kaiser's under-the-sea terrors have been lost, as they are of such frail construction that accidents are necessarily numerous. In the tempestuous North Sea some of the submarines sent out to prey on warships and merchantmen must have foundered with their crews. Imperfect working of the elaborate mechanism, collisions, running on shoals, etc., are amongst the hazards of submarine warfare, and no doubt some of the craft have been lost through them.

CANNIBAL.

GERMANY steals millions of dollars worth of hides from Belgium. When she has starved the Belgian people she will be skinning them next in the literal sense. Non-Germans are only animals to be used. Official Germany is cannibal, or worse. The cannibal eats his enemy, hoping to absorb his strength or virility. He eats out of a certain respect for the conquered foe. But there is not this much palliation of the Hun's behavior towards Belgium. It is the calculated barbarity not of superstition but of scientific reason.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Pretty soon it will be the turnkey for Turkey.

What has become of the "paper blockade"?

It's almost time peace broke out again in Mexico.

It is to be hoped that when the parties guilty of that boot scandal are located the authorities will "put the boots to them."

The way the Queen Elizabeth is hammering a path through the Dardanelles would have greatly tickled Good Queen Bess.

If Greece will remain out of the war Germany guarantees her important concessions, and Germany's chances of being in a position to concede anything are about as slim as her guarantees.

Germany is great on gathering, asserting and cataloguing facts, but she has shown herself woefully lacking in the ability to put these facts to good use. Sometimes it is better not to know a fact than to know it.

Shades of the Homeric warriors will be hanging about the Dardanelles, the shore of Troy. Achilles, leaning on the spear, will be discussing the strategy of the struggle with Hector, both friends at last, in sympathy with the Allies. Ulysses, the cunning, will be whispering some new dodge into British ears. Car and Trojan will be down on the Teuto-Turk barbarians.

SAFETY FIRST.

(Houston Post.) We never thought there was much sense in seeking the South Pole. But, believe us, the Johnny Bull Who's headed for that goal Has got some hard sense in his head. To hike for it, by Jingo! We keep on our bell show good sense If he climbs up the thing.

LATE ARRIVALS.

(Washington Star.) "What got me in bad," said the captured burglar, "was the confounded post dog of your wife's. It began to bark as soon as I put my foot on the step. 'You had,' replied Mr. Meekton, 'Evidently the dog mistook you for me.'"

REMARKABLE PEOPLE.

(Toronto News.) The world is full of oddities. Of people who evoke a sign. Strange specimens of human kind. How can they live, when Wisdom's voice They constantly defy?

I know that my Philosophy Is strong and sound in wind and I have an ever-green respect For Cromwell, Hampden and for Pym.

But others swear by Charles the First, And find a saint in him. I know that Shakespeare wrote the Plays, And acted in them every night, But others say that Bacon was the man of mastery and might, How can they be so dull and dead, So heedless of the light?

I argue and convince myself, That Dickens was a very king. Yet others say his finest book Is his 'A Christmas Carol' thing, And even David Copperfield Into the rack they fling.

I know that Wesley was a Prince, A lighthouse set amid the rocks; That he awakened souls as dull And sodden as an ancient ox. But others sadly turn away And lean upon J. Knox.

The world is full of oddities, Of people who evoke a sign, Strange specimens of human kind, 'ao flout the views of such as I. How can they live, when Wisdom's voice They constantly defy?

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DAILY WAR PUZZLE



Fighting in the snow. Find another soldier. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.—Left side down under aeroplane. Upside down in smoke.

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out. "Look out, boys, here's another souvenir," and we would all prepare to duck. He himself never shifted and remained waiting for the next. He had all sorts of jocular names for them. Some he called "wizards," because of the noise they made; others that didn't go off he called "ducks." As soon as he heard them coming a favorite expression of his was, "Boys, the show is now about to begin."—Pte. F. P. Kemp, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment.

THE TALE OF A PIG.

"One night in October we were in our trenches when ten yards away we saw a pig. The Germans were trying to bring him down, and you can tell what rotten shots they are, for they didn't hit him once. But I decided to have a go, and brought him down after three shots. He was the toughest pig I ever shot, and my mates kept imploring me to turn the Maxim gun on him. We dragged the pig into our trench and cut him up with his own teeth. I found that he was carrying him three miles to the rear, and I can tell you the pork crackling was about the best I ever tasted."—Trooper C. Flint, 1st Life Guards.

A SPOILED BREAKFAST.

"Three weeks ago we were in the trenches cooking a dainty breakfast of bacon over the trench heater. Our ordinary trench had been flooded and we were behind a parapet. Our pan was the lid of a saucepan, and when the bacon was nicely frying the Germans turned the Maxim gun on us, and down came a shower of wet mud into the pan. An Irish fellow was sitting there, and they are going to spoil our breakfast. The fact that he might be hit seemed to be the last idea he had. When the firing was finished we returned to our breakfast and ate it. The combination of bacon and clay was more palatable than we had imagined."—Pte. R. Hatto, 2nd Royal Bucks Regiment.

THE SPOILED CHICKEN.

"In our trench there was a lance corporal, who was always up to some kind of trick. Once he got a round Dutch cheese and kept throwing it above the parapet so as to kick the Germans. He was a man's head. Sure enough they fired at it and must have hit it twenty times. One day when a chicken ran 40 yards in front of our trench all our crack shots had a go at it, but failed to hit it. I am easily the worst shot in the company, but I bagged the chicken as my first shot. Then with my bayonet I dragged it over to us. Our cook could never have learned cooking, because when we came to eat the bird we found that he had boiled it without taking out the inside."

A TRENCH BANQUET.

"In the trenches at Arras, a new comrade brought along with him a couple of bottles of Bass, and in our little funkhole they tasted better than any we had before."

CANADIAN PACIFIC

IMPROVED SERVICE

TORONTO-MONTREAL

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Via "Lake Ontario Shore Line." Home-seekers' Excursions to Western Canada, each Tuesday, March to October.

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20 Hours to Flowers.

BERMUDA

"ISLES OF SUMMER LOVELINESS." S.S. Bermudian, fast, luxurious steamer, landing passengers without transfer. From New York at 11 a.m., March 6, 17 and 27.

Delightful 28-day cruises to the Antilles. For tickets, apply to Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, Montreal, or any ticket agent.

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Sunday service through to Port Stanley: 9:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m.

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE. Sailing from Halifax to Liverpool, Orundana (15,000 tons).... March 22

Orundana (15,000 tons).... April 19

For particulars apply to W. Fulton, 101 Dundas street; R. D. Chase, Clock Corner; B. De La Hogue, 422 Park avenue; or The Cunard Line, Limited, 101 Dundas street, Toronto, St. John, N. B., and Portland, Me.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TRANS ATLANTIC SERVICE. From Liverpool to St. John, Halifax, Mar. 12, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 2