

## CARVING UP GERMAN AFRICA

FRANCE AND BRITAIN MAY GET SOME RICH PRIZES.

Great Warring Nations Own Much Land in the Dark Continent.

Not only the map of Europe but also the map of Africa is apt to be changed considerably in the near future, for the three great Powers now engaged in the titanic European struggle all hold extensive stretches of territories on the Dark Continent.

The French Empire in the northern part of Africa alone is very large. In acquiring this France has had many differences with the Kaiser.

Then, again, the German activities have clashed with those of Great Britain. England has control over Egypt and the country about the southern point of Africa extending northward, but this is broken in its continuity by the German possessions on the eastern coast (German East Africa).

### Good Picking.

Present probabilities are that whatever map making, if any, is done in Africa, will be done in spite of Germany and at Germany's expense. The German possessions in Africa have a total area of nearly a million square miles, or, to be exact, 931,420 square miles. The African possessions are four and one-half times as large as Germany itself, which is about 209,000 square miles in extent. The African possessions have a population of 12,700,000, as against 65,000,000 in Germany. Apart from its African possessions, Germany has only a few small islands in the Pacific.

Undoubtedly the French are the better colonizers and the most loved of the three European nations in Africa. If the worst comes to the worst, it is said, France could raise a black army of 250,000 to fight for her, while the Germans would have to fight with European soldiers only. The blacks living under French government have been made French subjects and the equal of Frenchmen, and love their masters, while the black man of the German possession both fear and detests the ruler who wears the spiked helmet. The Egyptian fellah respects his British master, but he doesn't love him.

### Took Part of Morocco.

Colonization methods of the three nations are widely different. Indeed it is said "when the English occupy a country the first thing they build is a Customs House, the Germans a barracks, and the French a railway."

Every foot of German territory in Africa has been gained at the expense of friction. One clash of the German and French resulted in the former taking a good portion of the rich Moroccan country in the northwest corner of Africa. If the war extends to Africa and the French are victorious they would undoubtedly demand this portion of Morocco back and the Cameroons, another German possession on the west coast, would in all probability go to France, in addition to Alsace and Lorraine.

### One Obstacle.

Were it not for Germany the "all

red" railway, from the Cape to Cairo on the east coast, would be possible for the British. A glance at the map will show this broken bit of possession. It will show the present territory held by the Germans in two sections on the west, adjacent to the Belgian Congo in the centre of the continent. Germany might in the next few years to come, if she survives this war without losing her African possessions, purchase Portuguese East Africa.

The Kaiser may possibly, ere this war is over, lose his foothold in Africa and at the same time the French and the British possessions would be enlarged. Just what this means may be gleaned from the fact that German capital expenditures in Africa have reached a total of \$400,000,000.

### Wonders Done.

Going into the desert country of the British you come to Timbuctoo, which 20 years ago was nothing but a name, and is now the junction of an Atlantic-Mediterranean railway, part of which has been constructed and part of which is under construction.

The French Empire in Africa is not all desert. Two years ago the Government announced that a tract many square miles in area in the heart of the Sahara had been reclaimed and was ready for grain planting. On the basis of past work, in 50 years one half of the desert will be reclaimed.

The affairs at home have kept Germany busy of late years and her colonial enterprises have been a flat failure. In Africa the German possessions have more soldiers than traders, and more barracks than schools. The natives have been so reduced in number that it has been found necessary to import white labor to do a good part of the heavy work in railroad building.

### Possessions Scattered.

The German territory in Africa is divided into four scattered chunks. On the east coast is German East Africa, on the west is German Southwest Africa, while farther north is Cameroons. Togoland is a little strip sandwiched in between French Dahomey and the British Gold Coast.

Togoland has an area of 33,660 square miles, while the population is 1,580,000, of whom only 363 are Europeans. German Southwest Africa has an area of about 322,450 square miles and a population of 200,000, of which but 14,000 are white people, and of these 12,000 are Germans. German East Africa has an area of 384,180 square miles with a population of 7,500,000 of which about 6,000 are Europeans. Cameroons, having a coast line of 200 miles, has an area of 191,130 square miles, and a 3,500,000 population, of whom but 1,400 are Europeans.

### Youthful Slur on Grandpa.

"Don't you think he is too cute for anything?" asked the proud young mother, referring to her baby.

"O, I don't know," replied her 17-year-old brother. "He's cute enough, I guess, but I never did think much of people who hadn't any teeth."

### Fortune Hunter.

"So Jack's married? Did he marry for beauty?"

"No, booty."

## WAR 20 YEARS IN COMING

SWORD OF DAMOCLES HUNG OVER EUROPE.

Prussia Began to Move in 1864, and "Junkers" in Power at Berlin Since.

Why is Great Britain at war? asks a writer in the London Daily Mail. The man in the street (that patient citizen) is still asking the question, although for twenty years war has been a practical certainty. I agree that no war is inevitable, but so long as the Prussian governing class was allowed to direct German policy, Europe lived with a Damocles sword over its head. The one hope of permanent peace was that the German commercial and working classes would revolt against their tyrants. But that was never probable.

The most competent British observers have always realized the danger, and have warned their country of the necessity of being ready. Unfortunately, the warnings have been more than counterbalanced by other Englishmen, who were dazzled by the evident friendly feeling of the German people. They failed to realize how entirely German policy is swayed by the exclusively Prussian party—the Junkers—who rule in Berlin.

### New Germany.

Mr. Bernard Shaw says that Europe has no quarrel with the Germany of Goethe and Beethoven. But the Germany of Goethe and Beethoven has ceased to exist for more than fifty years.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Prussia was crushed by Napoleon, and the German States were largely influenced by the Liberal ideas of the French Revolution. After the fall of Napoleon, nationality again asserted itself, but it should be remembered that Beethoven himself at one time regarded Napoleon as a deliverer.

From 1816 to 1860 Prussia began a new virile national life. This new life was originally the creation of poets and dreamers. It was affected by the revolution of 1848, but gradually the influence of Lassalle and the philosophic Liberals and Socialists was overshadowed by the Bismarckian dream of a State that would stand pre-eminent not by its contribution to the art and progress of the world, but by the power of its right arm to bully and subdue its neighbors.

### Born at Versailles.

In 1864 Prussia began to move. It first stole Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark. Great Britain was implored to intervene. She refused, and British acquiescence in this first contest was directly responsible for the growth of Prussian power.

In 1866 Prussia defeated Austria at Sadowa, and won the right to be considered the unquestioned head of the German people. The South Germans—the Bavarians and the men of Baden and of Wurtemberg—were and are much more kin to the Austrians than to the Prussians, and Prussia fought and defeated Austria to prevent the formation of a strong South German federation that would have effectively hampered her ambitions.

In 1870 Prussia, with her German



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allies, defeated France, and the present Prussianized German Empire was born at Versailles. Alsace was added to Prussian territory, and she became the dominant Central European Power, with the Kaiser as "chief among equals!"

### Was Poor, Now Rich.

Many things have happened during the forty-four years of peace. France, beaten to her knees, has risen stronger, richer, and more determined than ever to preserve her nationality and all her nationality means, proving the utter falsity of the late Lord Salisbury's belief that the Latin peoples are dying and decadent.

Germany meanwhile has grown from a poor into a rich commercial nation. Large factories have taken the place of ruined castles. A great mercantile fleet has come into being, and has been followed, quite naturally, by a navy able to challenge British supremacy on the sea. The Germany of Beethoven and Goethe has become the Germany of millionaire merchants and Socialist workmen.

### Easy to Govern.

This new Germany has been inspired by perfectly reasonable ambitions for commercial outlet and development, ambitions which have affected Great Britain, but which, of themselves, made for peace rather than for war, for the commercial world always stands to lose when fighting begins. Unluckily for Germany her people are easy to overawe and govern, and the successors of Bismarck have been strong enough to hold on to political power. The new Germany of 1914 is governed by exactly the same class as the old Germany of 1864. The ideal of this class may be summarized in the phrase, "might is right," and that all talk of justice and human rights is sheer nonsense.

### Faith of Bismarck.

This was the faith of the medieval swashbucklers. It was the faith of Bismarck. It has been deduced by Prussian professors (quite unfairly) from the writings of Nietzsche. It finds expression in Strindberg. It is the negation of every religion ever preached to the sons of men, and it is altogether and unutterably damnable. Yet it is to force this awful doctrine on Europe that deluded German soldiers are fighting at this moment, and it is to save Europe from it that Great Britain, France, and Belgium are prepared to give their last man and their last sovereign.

Happily for Europe, though Prussia preaches the doctrine of the strong man, the men who direct her policy have themselves none of the qualities of strength. Mr. Gilbert Chesterton has pointed out that it is only the weak who ever bow down and worship strength. Thomas Carlyle, who fawned at the feet of Frederick the Great, was an invalid, and one could quote a dozen similar instances.

### Birth of New Empire.

As a matter of fact, it is notorious that the Prussian governing class is prejudiced, narrow, and morally decadent. The followers of Bismarck have their master's ruthlessness, but none of his subtlety. They have begun with a series of blunders. They have miscalculated the character of their opponents. It is more than probable that they have over-estimated their own resources.

In a war of this kind one grows a little weary of each side claiming the Almighty as an ally. But for my part, I profoundly believe that God does defend the right. The end may not come until after much loss and suffering, but this war will be followed by the birth of a new Europe, freed once and for all from the nightmare menace of half a century, and able to develop along its own national lines for the happiness of its peoples.

To-day we are forced to fight the German people, but theirs as well as ours will be the fruits of victory.

## Young Folks

### In the Tin Box.

Mary and Edith lived in the country and their father worked in a lumber mill, nearly a mile away. He used to carry his luncheon from home in a tin box, and Mary and Edith were always eager for his return at night, and eager to see what was in the box; there was always something wonderful. Once they found two little brown chocolate mice.

One night their father was very late home; the stars were shining in the sky, and the lamp was lighted before they heard his step.

Mary opened the door for him, and he handed her the box.

"I wonder what's in it?" she said, holding it out toward Edith. "See, it's heavy as can be. Come, let's open it!"

In a moment the tin box was on the floor, and the two little girls were kneeling beside it.

"Look!" cried Mary. "Two little flat-irons!"

She could not have taken them out more carefully if they had been made of glass.

"Can't we put them on the stove to heat, and iron something?" asked Edith, eagerly, as she held the small iron up for her mother to see.

"Not to-night, dears. It's your bedtime now, but you may take them upstairs."

The girls could not go to sleep. The moon shone brightly, and as Mary watched the light streaming across the floor, she suddenly sat straight up in bed.

"Edith!" she exclaimed. "It's light as day. Let's get up and iron our clothes."

Both the little girls were out of bed in an instant. The floor proved a fine ironing board. They spread out the garments they wore in the day, and with their small irons they began to smooth them out. As each garment was ironed, they folded it neatly, as they had seen their mother do with freshly ironed clothes. While they worked they scarcely spoke a word.

Gently and quietly they worked, and when the ironing was completed, they hurried into bed.

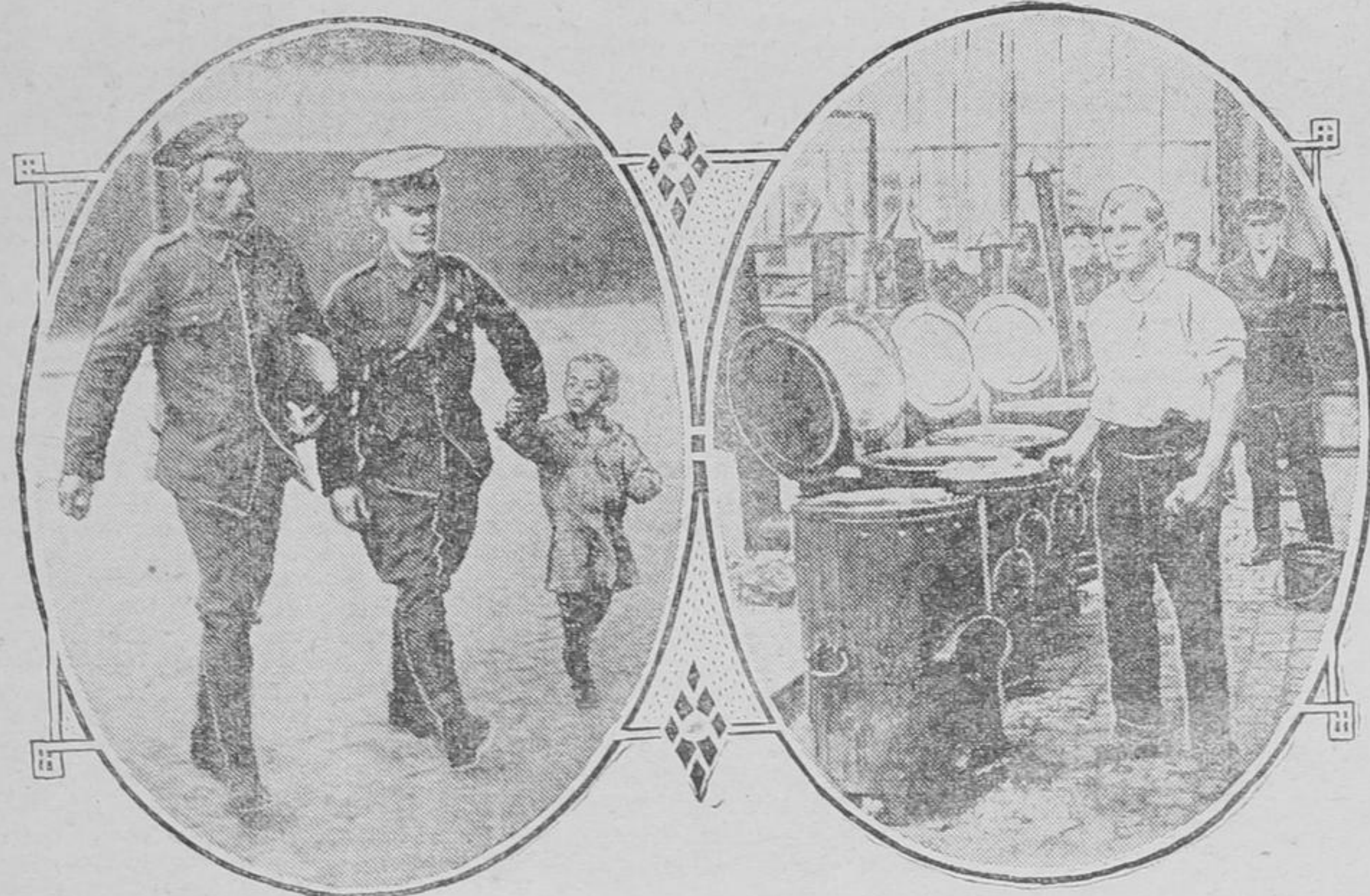
"Father never brought us anything as nice as this before, did he?" whispered Edith; and Mary said, sleepily, "No, he never could bring anything nicer than two little flat-irons."—Youth's Companion.

## How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once gripped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen—my blood red and pure—my rings under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and unblemished as when I was a girl. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well-known miller in Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other pill but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c per box. All dealers or The Catarrh Co., Kingston, Ontario.



Tommy Atkins in France and Belgium.

The picture on the right shows Braddock, a well-known British boxer, with his unit at Ostend. His duties now consist of preparing food for the marines who have been landed at that place. On the left are two English soldiers at Havre, with a French youngster, who is trying to keep up.