

Truth About The War

An Effective Reply to Statements Which Appeared in United States Publications.

In February of this year The Cosmopolitan magazine commenced publication of a series of articles on Britain's part in the Great War. The articles were written by Brigadier General Reilly.

It may here be stated that The Cosmopolitan is a Hearst publication. Hearst is the most notorious "yellow" journalist in the United States—a wealthy, ignorant, blatherer, who never tires of saying insulting things about Britain. Whether he has any personal feeling in the matter, or whether he is just catering to the anti-British elements in the country, it is impossible to say. It is safe to assume, however, that his motive is entirely selfish, and regardless of the harm that he may do to the people of his own or any other country. He never had the slightest regard for truth or decency or the public welfare.

But, to come back to the articles by Reilly. These brought forth a reply by Major George A. Drew, in a recent issue of Maclean's Magazine, in which the utter indifference to truth and the glaring falsehoods of Reilly are vigorously exposed.

In his Cosmopolitan articles, Reilly tells us that "the lack of allied success on the Western Front was due to British failure to enforce a draft law, and their refusal to move their troops away from the Channel ports." This, Major Drew says, "is but a sample of Brig.-Gen. Reilly's observations on the conduct of the British Empire during the World War, but it shows his trend."

But Reilly, in the Cosmopolitan, wasn't the only offender. Major Drew continues:

"An article under the suggestive heading, 'Who Won the War,' appeared in Liberty, which told us that a comparison by dates from entry into the war shows that we (the United States) put more troops more quickly in the face of the enemy than did the British, and that in the important last stages of the war we had more facing the enemy than they had."

"Garet Garrett, in the Saturday Evening Post, says almost the same thing. In the moment of declaring war we began to mobilize our fighting power. Eighteen months later we had on the front against Germany more men than any other nation, excepting only France."

Statements Are False

"These statements are absolutely false and yet they are a fair and conservative sample of what is being produced for consumption by the readers of the United States periodical press. Unfortunately, we cannot ignore the fact that the thoughts and general information of a very large percentage of Canadians are being subtly moulded through the medium of United States reading matter. Many Canadians scout the idea that people in this country pay any attention to such statements, believing that their palpable absurdity must impress anyone who knows anything at all about the war. They forget, however, that the majority of those who read these articles and see the films know nothing whatever of the real facts of the war and that every year this majority will steadily increase. When one looks at it in that way, it is not comforting to realize that Canadians read a great many more United States periodicals than their own. It must be presumed that they

read what they buy, and it is therefore, a logical conclusion that a very great percentage of what Canadians read concerning the Great War comes from such unreliable sources as have been quoted.

Truth Should Be Known

"It is time than an earnest appeal be made to intelligent Canadians to face the flood of misstatement which is pouring into this country, and to keep alive the truth concerning the Great War; not with any idea of belittling the really fine effort made by the American soldiers after they did come into the war, nor for the purpose of glorifying ourselves, but only that the vital lessons of the war, which cost us so much in men and money, may not be lost, and that Canadians now and in the future may feel the justifiable pride in the knowledge of a task well done which should warm the heart of everyone who calls himself British."

Nor is Major Drew content with accusing certain United States periodicals of uttering slanderous falsehoods—he gives abundant examples of these—the answers each of these falsehoods with facts, facts and figures that should silence, once and for all, any American writer who has an ambition to belittle the British Empire's contribution to the winning of the Great War.

First off, Major Drews pays his respects to the author of the Cosmopolitan articles, Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Reilly. He quotes the Cosmopolitan as saying, "For ten years America has been waiting for someone to tell the truth of our part in the World War. A year ago The Cosmopolitan selected Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Reilly, as the man best fitted to do this. He was sent abroad to go to original sources to sift out the facts from the mass of propaganda, exaggeration and half-truths," and continues:

"Now, that is a fair method of approaching the question, and a Canadian naturally feels that facts presented in this impartial manner should be given due consideration. It is precisely this seemingly ingenuous method of approach which misleads, or is inclined to mislead, the majority of Canadian readers of such articles, who have neither the time nor the facilities to test the truth of the statements they contain."

When Pershing Landed

"The first of Gen. Reilly's articles written after he had sifted out the facts from the mass of propaganda, exaggeration and half-truths, contains the following information: When Gen. Pershing landed in Europe . . . the British had not yet adopted and enforced a real draft law to put all their available man-power in the army. Yet they had men and spare for expeditions to Turkey, neither of which could possibly win the war. The British thought only of protecting the French ports along the British Channel, these being on the shortest route to London from Germany. Their strategy consisted in defending the ground they had or trying to get more ground in front of these ports. They had no idea of leaving this vicinity, no matter what arguments were advanced to prove that concentrations of troops on other parts of the western front would help whip the German army. The Italians were only interested in their own narrow front along the mountains from Lake Garda to the Gulf of Venice. The French stretched like an overdrawn rubber band between the Italians, anchored on the right, and the British, anchored on the left; with a much smaller proportion of soldiers and guns per mile of front than the British and Italians, they had

to do the best they could to keep the Germans from taking advantage of the Allied lack of unity, of effort and leadership.' And then Pershing came.

"Perhaps you will say, 'Well, surely every Canadian knows that this is not true. Are you sure that even the majority of those Canadians who read The Cosmopolitan really know whether it is true or not?'"

"In the second article of the series, in March, Gen. Reilly gives some of the fruit of his crusade for truth by quoting an anonymous member of the German general staff, chiefly in order to show what a very poor effort the British really made. As fiction it is interesting. A sample will do: 'Britain had always kept at home, and in 1916 and 1917 was still keeping a considerable force at home. But Gen. Reilly does quote his mysterious German officer in at least one statement, with which we can agree. 'What does it all show above everything else? Something very simple: that just as in a prize fight, a war is won only by fighting.'"

Men At The Front

Major Drew deals with the statement that the Americans had more men facing the enemy than the British at the date of the armistice: "The United States did not have more men 'on the front against Germany' than Britain and no one knows that better than any American officer who was in France. At the time of the armistice the United States had 1,950,000 on their strength in France and the British had 81,718,000, but the United States did not have 1,950,000 'on the front' against Germany at that time. At the outset, the policy adopted by the American command was to send troops as quickly as possible to France to complete their training there, and less than 1,000,000 Americans were ready to go into action at the time of the armistice. The British troops who were in the same state of training as more than half of the Americans in England. Both principles were perfectly sound. As the men were ready to go into action, the British were sent to France to the combatant units as quickly as the Americans could be sent up from their training areas. It was the logical arrangement. If the number of effectives in the 'war zone' is to be considered, then let him add the British Effectives in England who were preparing for service to those at the front, because there were just as available for Americans back in their training areas. He says there were 4,300,000 at the time of the armistice in England. Adding this number to those at the front would give the British, in round figures, 5,000,000 men as against 2,000,000 Americans immediately available for service. But that is not a very satisfactory basis of comparison. The only satisfactory basis is to compare the number of men that were actually fighting, for, as Gen. Reilly himself says, 'A war is won by fighting.'"

"The largest number of Americans engaged in battle at any time in the war was 896,000 and this included all combatant branches. This maximum was reached between September 26, 1918, and the armistice, six weeks later, so it will be seen that even that maximum number was engaged a very short time, whereas the British troops actively engaged on the western front alone had been kept in the neighborhood of 1,750,000 throughout the year.

The Heavy Fighting of 1918

"Let us carry this comparison of men engaged still further. In April, 1918, one year after the U. S. had declared war, when the British were bearing the brunt of the German hammer blows and Haig had issued his memorable message, 'With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end, the Americans had only four divisions fit for battle. During all the heavy fighting that followed until the German offensive collapsed at the end of

June, only five American divisions were in the line, and of these only three were actively engaged. Much has been said of the American victory at Chateau Thierry, at the point of the salient formed by the German thrust on Paris between Soissons and Rheims, but without detracting in any way from their effort, it is well to maintain a proper sense of proportion by remembering that only one American division was engaged in that battle. "When the German offensive collapsed at the end of June the Allies had won the war, Germany had staked everything and lost. It might be six months, it might be a year, but the victory was won. From then until the first of August there were a number of local attacks under which the Germans retreated to the lines occupied when the Allies commenced their great drive on August 8. There was no more question of a German victory. They had exhausted their reserves and any possibility of a further attack on the scale necessary for success had disappeared with them."

A Striking Comparison

"The truth is that at no time right up to the armistice did the Americans have more than half as many men in the face of the enemy as the British did in France alone. And remember, too, that up to the armistice the British had suffered 3,679,264 casualties as compared with 360,263 American casualties. And also do not forget that another British army had conquered Palestine and defeated the Turk; that another British army had advanced from Salonica against the Bulgarians and had been chiefly instrumental in their defeat; that they had also fought in Africa and were still fighting in Russia."

"We have disposed of the gross misstatement that in the important last stages of the war the United States with her draft law mobilized 4,165,483 while the British mobilized 8,654,280, most of whom were volunteers and most of whom saw active service. General Reilly declares, 'There is no better proof of how far the people of a nation really believe in that nation than the readiness and spirit which they display in furnishing men for war. These figures speak for themselves. A war is won by fighting.'"

"The American Army during the whole war captured 49,841 German prisoners, 833 Austrian prisoners and 850 guns. The British, in a period of little over three months, from August 8th to November 11, 1918, captured 187,000 prisoners and 2,850 guns, to say nothing of 29,000 machine guns and 3,000 trench mortars.

"There is no better evidence of fighting ability than in the number of enemy prisoners captured. The fact that the British captured

nearly four times as many prisoners and guns in the last three months as the Americans captured in the whole war perhaps tells in the most graphic possible terms who really did the fighting."

Conquering the air is a remarkable thing but the stuff never seems to know when it's licked. An experienced writer is one who knows a little praise will make a man work his fool self to death.

HORSESHOE PITCHING COMPETITION

Durham Fall Fair
September 19
\$5.00 Prize

The winner has the privilege of competing at Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

No Horseshoe shall exceed 2½ lbs. in weight.

For further particulars apply to
James Mather
Secretary.



ICE CREAM

Pure, Rich
Delicious

Several tasty three-flavor brick varieties. Or by bulk, if you prefer. Phone your order!

Per
Quart 60c

Henderson's

McKECHNIE MILLS For Best Quality FLOUR and FEEDS

Feed Prices	Flour Prices
Oat Chop, ton sacked . . . \$48.00	Maple Leaf Flour, bag . . . \$4.50
Crimped Oats, ton sacked 48.00	Cream of West Flour, bag 4.50
Mixed Chop, ton sacked 44.00	O Canada Flour, bag . . . 4.30
Shorts, ton sacked . . . 40.00	King Edward Flour, bag 4.00
Bran, per ton, sacked . . . 38.00	Pastory Flour, 24 lbs. . . 1.00
Feed Flour, ton, sacked 48.00	Tankage, 60%, per bag . . . 3.50
Durham Mixed Feed, ton sacked . . . 38.00	Standard Re-cleaned Screenings, ton . . . 40.00

Wheat Chop \$45.00 per ton, sacked.

Poultry Feeds, Calf Meal, Oil Cake, Ground Flax, Rolled Oats, Wheatlets, Whole Wheat Flour, Salt, Bone Phosphate, Beef Scrap.

Try our Cod Liver Oil for your poultry
Nothing Better

Feeding Molasses, 25c. per Gallon

We pay highest Market Price for all kinds of Grains. Get our prices before you sell.

TOWN DELIVERY
J. W. Ewen & Son
Durham, Ontario
Phone 114

VETERANS' STAR THEATRE

Fri. and Sat. Aug. 10, 11

The most stupendous production of the year

Emil Jannings, in
"Quo Vadis"

Comedy
"HIGH SEAS BLUES"

First Show Starts 7.45

A Big Special at Regular Prices
25c. — 15c.



When Your Neighbor's House Burns—

When fire springs up in a neighboring building—is your home safe? Will flying sparks and brands drop on your roof and die out harmlessly—or will they kindle your roof to flames and contribute your home to another dreaded community conflagration?

If there are buildings anywhere near you, and if your home is covered with inflammable roofing, you are not safe from the menace of roof-communicated fire. Your home is recognized by town, city, state and insurance authorities as a fire risk—a danger to you and your family.

But through Asbestos, Johns-Manville offers you safety—a shingle roof which cannot burn—a positive barrier to roof-communicated fire. This shingle roof not only takes a base rate of insurance but should last as long as the building it covers. It enhances the architectural appearance of your home and gives you the cheapest per year service of any roofing obtainable.

An investment in Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles for your home is both a contribution to civic safety and to individual economy. Your money is returned to you many times over in safety, appearance, long life and remarkably low upkeep.

Let us show you samples and give you estimate.

A. S. HUNTER & CO.
Hardware and Seeds
Durham, Ontario

EXTRA SPECIAL!

How to Save Money

OVERALLS
Pickets blue or black Overall with bib and elastic braces, each . . . \$1.75

Men's Work Shirts, each . . . 79c.

MEN'S SUITS
Men's Suits in Tweeds and Worsteds, in light and dark patterns; some with two pairs of pants. A limited quantity only, from . . . \$13.95 to \$17.25

MEN'S CAPS
Men's Caps in the latest styles and assorted patterns, all sizes, each . . . \$1.49

LADIES' SWEATERS
Ladies' Sweaters in assorted colors and styles. Sizes 34 to 44, each . . . \$2.98

LADIES' DRESSES
Ladies' Dresses in an elaborate choice of styles and materials. Prices range from . . . \$9.95

FREE—One pair Ladies' Silk Hose, \$1.00 Value, with every dress purchased.

FINE'S - DURHAM

DRESS GOODS

This week we are showing a full line of
CREPE-DE-CHINES and GEORGETTES

in all the Newest Shades.
Come in and get our prices.

SILK HOSIERY

Be sure to see our new shipment of Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery. All the latest shades. Every pair fully guaranteed.

We have a few Ladies' Crepe-de-chine Dresses at very Attractive Prices.

A full stock of Corsets and Corselets
SHOP HERE. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

A. A. ALJOE
Durham, Ontario
Phone 47

The passing of accounts to the amount of \$581.74, a resolution to have the big lamp on the square

VOL. 61—NO. 3192

DURHAM'S TAX RATE 52 MILLS FOR 1928

Four Mills Higher Than Last Year and Caused by Increase Estimates For School Purposes—Agricultural Society Refused Grant.

The monthly meeting of the Town Council on Monday night was not a lengthy one, and very little business was done with the exception of passing finally the Red Cross Hospital bylaw, carried last month by the council, and the necessary bylaws to strike the rates. The rate this year will be 52 mills on the dollar, four mills more than last year and made up as follows:

Public School	43.4 mills
High School	9.9 mills
Bylaws	9.9 mills
County Library	6.6 mills
Public Library	1.3 mills
General Rate	1.8 mills
Total	52 mills

Postmaster Smith appeared before the Council asking that some means be taken to keep the driveway into the new post office open, especially on Wednesday and Saturday nights. The Council recognized the fairness of his claim, as it is by this driveway that the mail must come in and with parked cars in front of it there was no other way of unloading the night mail without a lot of trouble. The Council are to erect a no parking sign at this place and Constable Allen was given authority to see that the driveway was kept open. During the discussion the Council attributed the inconvenience to the thoughtlessness of car owners who have not yet become accustomed to the fact that the incoming mail must be unloaded at the rear of the building and not dragged in through the front entrance as in the old post office.

Should Erect Signs

A letter was received from G. L. Parsons of Goderich, written to the president of the Ontario Motor League and pointing out the advantages of having the roads up in this country properly signboarded. Amongst others he referred to the road running east out of Durham and on to Collingwood. At the Darkies Corners the writer thought some adequate sign should be erected. This has been something that has been discussed often before locally, and at one time signboards were erected by local motorists but from the tone of Mr. Parsons' letter must have been torn down. Other points on the Blue Water highway were spoken of so this section is not the only one complained of.

Refused Grant of \$100.

Messrs. George Ritchie and James Mather, president and secretary respectively, of the South Grey Agricultural Society, appeared before the Council asking for a grant of \$100 for the society this year. They put up a good argument, telling of the vanishing finances of the society owing to several wet fair days, but their appeal was of no avail, the Council not deeming the present an appropriate time for such expenditure.

Mayor Murdoch voiced himself as in favor of the grant, though not at present, and thought that possibly the society was entitled to some assistance from the town, as the grounds had been used for a good many years for the holding of town sports and celebrations without recompense to the society. Reeve Bell opposed the grant, which he said he did not like to do, as he was a member of the agricultural board and knew their financial condition. This year, however, the Council had guaranteed \$100 for the Grey County School Fair, and while he hoped it would not be necessary to pay this he considered that the town's finances would not stand any further grants to this or any other society. Councillors Henderson and Noble were of the same opinion that the grant should not be allowed, and here the matter ended.

Council to Investigate

Mayor Murdoch brought the attention of the Council to the condition of the creek at the corner of Albert and Saddler streets, where it is alleged to be flooding the property of Miss T. Rose, who had made numerous complaints. The Mayor said that he was placing the complaint before the Council for their disposal.

There was little doubt in the mind of the Council that the establishment of a sawmill midway between Albert and Eagle streets on Saddler a few years ago, was the whole cause of the trouble. Previous to the sawmill being erected the stream had taken a different course but this course had been changed, the water being turned down along the fence. With the accumulation of sawdust in the past few years the stream had been giving considerable trouble and there had been numerous complaints.

The Council felt that there was nothing in the drainage system at this point that would block the water and turn it back to the Rose property, and Reeve Bell expressed the opinion that the matter of settlement lay between Miss Rose and R. Smith, the owner of the sawmill.