

FIELD MARSHAL REVIEWS THE WAR

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG PRESENTS
REMARKABLE FACTS.

The Word "Miraculous" Is Not Too
Strong to Describe Recovery and
Ultimate Victory of Allies.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his final despatch made public, presents an important review of the war and describes in detail the expansion and achievements of the British army, with many remarkable facts and figures. He treats the operations in the western front as a single constructive campaign, in which can be recognized the same general features and necessary stages that, between forces of approximately equal strength, have marked all the conclusive battles of history.

"The high-water mark of our fighting strength in infantry, says the British commander, was only reached after two and a half years of conflict, by which time heavy casualties had already been incurred. It was not until midsummer, 1916, that the artillery situation became even approximately adequate to the conduct of major operations.

"During the Somme battle artillery ammunition had to be watched with the greatest care. During 1917 ammunition was plentiful, but the gun situation caused anxiety. It was only in 1918 that artillery operations could be conducted without any limiting consideration beyond that of transport.

"The margin with which the German onrush of 1914 was stemmed was so narrow and the subsequent struggle was so severe that the word 'miraculous' is hardly too strong to describe the recovery and ultimate victory of the allies.

Effect of Russian Defeat.
"The breakdown of Russia in 1917 probably prolonged the war by a year, and the military situation in Italy in the Autumn of 1917 necessitated the transfer of five British divisions to Italy at a time when their presence in France might have had far-reaching effects."

Sir Douglas records the interesting fact that more than half the British casualties in the fighting of 1918 occurred during the five months from March to July, when the allies were on the defensive.

"The rapid collapse of Germany's military powers in the latter half of 1918," he says, "was the logical outcome of the fighting of the previous two years. It would not have taken place but for that period of ceaseless attrition, which used up the German reserves. It is in the great battles of 1916 and 1917 that all have to seek for the secret of our victory in 1918."

The value of cavalry in modern war is emphasized by Sir Douglas Haig, and, in discussing the value of mechanical contrivances, such as tanks, he observes that, immense as their influence might have been, they could not by themselves decide a campaign. Their true role is to assist infantrymen, by whose rifles and bayonets only can decisive victory be won.

The expansion of British personnel, artillery, ammunition, transport, railway construction and establishments of every kind in France is dealt upon by the Field Marshal. Regarding machine guns the British equipment increased from one gun to 500 infantrymen in 1914 to one to 20 infantrymen in 1918. The 486 pieces of artillery which the British took the field in 1914 were represented at the date of the armistice 6,347.

British Army Raised During War.
On the first day of the Somme battle in 1914 nearly 13,000 tons of artillery ammunition were fired by the British on the western front. On two days, September 29 and 31, 1917, 42,000 tons were expended, and in the three days of the crucial battle on September 27, 28 and 29, 1918, nearly 65,000 tons were fired by the British artillery.

Sir Douglas Haig said that the feature of the war, which to the historian may well appear most noteworthy, is the creation of the new British army, which was successfully built up in the very midst of the war.

"The total of more than 327,000 German prisoners captured by us on the western front," says Sir Douglas, "is in striking contrast to the force of six divisions comprising some 50,000 fighting men with which we entered

the war. That we should have been able to accomplish this stupendous task is due partly to the loyalty and devotion of our allies, and to the splendid work of the Royal Navy, but mainly to the wonderful spirit of the British race in all parts of the world."

With respect to the use of cavalry Sir Douglas Haig contends that in the light of full experience of the war the decision to preserve the cavalry corps has been completely justified.

"It has been proved," he added, "that cavalry, whether used for shock effect under suitable conditions, or as mobile infantry, have still an indispensable part to play in modern war. Moreover, it cannot safely be assured that in all future wars the flanks of the opposing forces will rest on neutral states or impassable obstacles."

No Victory in Defensive.
The Field Marshal devotes a special section to "Why we attacked whenever possible," in which he says: "The object of all war is victory, and a purely defensive attitude can never bring about a successful decision."

He emphasizes that the defensive role sooner or later produces a lowering of morale, while the defender becomes almost entirely ignorant of his opponent's dispositions and plans. This was exemplified in the fighting of 1918. "So long as the enemy was attacking he obtained a fairly full information regarding our dispositions," says Sir Douglas, "but so soon as he was thrown on the defensive, and the initiative returned to the allies, he was kept in comparative ignorance of our plans and disposition, and the allies were able to effect many surprises, both strategic and tactical."

CANADA'S TOURIST TRAFFIC.
1919 Summer Trade Should Be Large
If Attractions Are Well Advertised.

Tourist trade gives quickest returns for service of any commerce any land can undertake. Payment, cash "on the spot," is for exactly those things which the people produce and originate themselves. In that sense tourist traffic forms a most valuable national asset of "gift-edged import" of practically nothing but dollars.

It is an aspect of Canadian trade which must not be overlooked in this year of difficult re-adaptation to peace conditions.

The Trade Advertiser of the Pan-American Union, an international organization maintained by the twenty Latin-American republics and the United States for the development among other things of friendly intercourse, writes to the Canadian Trade Commission as follows:

"I am inclined to think that all parts of Canada could receive thousands of tourists during the coming summer if special efforts were made by the Dominion to let it be known generally in this country that Canada wants tourists to come. Possibly articles in journals and magazines, calling special attention to the delightful climate of Canada, the fishing possibilities, the scenery and other attractions, would induce more than usual thought being given to that country.

"Our people, who may be a bit more settled than during the war years, wish to go somewhere, and as they cannot go to Europe, or Mexico, and as South America is too far away and passports too difficult to obtain, our own western country and Canada then become more or less Mecca."

Got Any in Your Pocket?
The wife of a Dorchester man who had the traditional falling—he forgot to mail letters—has cured him. The mail is delivered at their home before the breakfast hour—which is comparatively late. One morning she said to her husband:

"Did you have any mail this morning, dear?"

"Only a circular," he answered as he bit into a fine brown slice of toast.

"Huh," said the wife, "By the way, did you mail the letters I gave you yesterday?"

"Sure I did," was the righteously indignant reply.

"Well," answered wife, with an eloquent smile, "it's funny, then, you had no letters this morning, because one of those I gave you to mail was addressed to you—just as a sort of key."

The Lesson of War.
"So you're saving up to buy an airplane? You're quite an ambitious little boy."

"Yes, sir; I want to fly over Jimmie Mack's yard and drop bricks on him."

HOW AUTOCRACY DECEIVED GERMANS

NEWSPAPERS CONTAINED FALSE
ACCOUNTS OF THE WAR.

Publication of Pamphlet, Entitled
"How We Were Lied To," Reveals
Network of Deceit.

Revelations of the "stupidity and cunning" of German newspaper censorship for more than four years obsessed 70,000,000 persons with the hope of an impossible victory, hid from them the news of Prussian defeats and at last contributed to the downfall of the ruler of pretence it had raised, are brought out here in a remarkable pamphlet said to have been inspired by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlen, formerly director of the Krupp Works, whose expose of Germany in 1918 as the rear instigator of the war sent him into voluntary exile in Switzerland.

The pamphlet, entitled "How We Were Lied To," is published ostensibly under the name of Kurt Muesam, one-time Austro-German war correspondent. It is filled with instances of military duplicity, showing the efforts that were made to conceal from the German people everything of a discouraging nature that had to do with the war.

Newspaper editors, according to the document, were forbidden under dire penalties to discuss any subject relating to the war without the approval of hundreds of government censors operating through twenty-one newspaper bureaus and various branches of the government. The Lusitania sinking and the submarine controversy with the United States were so skillfully manoeuvred in the press that for many months the people were led to believe that the negotiations were taking "a course very favorable to us."

Never Admitted First Marne Defeat.
Dr. Muehlen, who in his earlier revelations accused the then Emperor William of having issued the order "make no more prisoners," the astonishing fact that not once in all of the German war reports can be found any admission that the first battle of the Marne was a German defeat. The only thing that the German High Command was able to report about that terrible reverse was disguised in the words: "In the western theatre of the war the operations, details of which cannot yet be published, have led to a new battle which is developing favorably. Reports spread by the enemy unfavorably to us are false."

It must be understood, writes Dr. Muehlen's collaborator, that all the censorship regulations under which the newspapers were operating were unknown to the people. The distortion of facts was thus made easy for every editor. He was encouraged to say that, notwithstanding that the Allies were sinking German submarines as fast as they could be built, "the number of new German U-boats is four times greater than the losses. Our submarines fleet has grown extraordinarily during the war. The press is a means of shortening the struggle and not as a measure of retaliation or a weapon to starve our foes."

After months of deception in trying to convince the people that the United States would never enter the war, asserts the Krupp director, when President Wilson sent his ultimatum, the German press very readily executed an "about face" and endeavored to minimize the United States as a possible adversary.

Even after the United States had landed more than 1,500,000 men in France, Dr. Muehlen declares, the German newspapers continued their campaign of falsity and delusion. The diplomatic intercourse between Germany and the United States during the two years preceding America's entry into the war is set forth in the pamphlet, with interesting references to Count Von Bernstorff and his Military and Naval Attaches, Boy-Ed and Von Papen, in Washington. It was given out as "established" that the one-time Ambassador and not Dr. Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, had conducted the correspondence with Heinrich Von Eckhardt, formerly German Minister in Mexico, Germany and Mexico if the United States entered the war. German newspapers were cautioned never to

use the unfortunate expression "Zimmerman letter," because it was believed this might lead to a severance of diplomatic relations between Berlin and Washington.

Blames Ludendorff for Defeat.
After the United States actually entered the war the censors permitted such statements as "The damage to German ships in American harbors has been carried out to our satisfaction. For example, the giant steamship Vaterland has been made wholly unusable. Even the sketches of the turbine construction have been destroyed."

Loss of the war was charged by the one-time Krupp expert to two grave mistakes by Von Ludendorff, described as the "brains of the German army." In his failure, first, correctly to estimate the wonderful possibilities of the American troop transport and his false assumption that Marshal Foch's reserve army had ceased to exist in June, 1918. Ludendorff, he said, gambled with the existence of Germany. He was like a jockey in a long race who forced his horse far ahead of the rest of the field and who toward the end, when the others began to gain with their carefully reserved strength, used "whip and spurs in a desperate effort to win, virtually killed his mount and yet lost after all."

WHAT HAPPENED IN EUROPE.
Effect of the War on the Farming
Conditions Overseas.

Last September a commission visited Europe to see what effect the war had had on European farming up to that time. Here are a few of the outstanding facts, recently reported by the commission:

Great Britain increased her home-grown bread supplies fourfold by 1918, largely by plowing up her pasture lands.

France's production of sugar beets and breadstuffs decreased sharply.

In Italy there was some reduction of the cultivated area, but except for wheat the reduction in the volume of breadstuffs has not been serious. The yield per acre decreased, the causes being shortage of fertilizer and uncontrolled growth of weeds.

Regarding live stock, Great Britain has maintained her herds of cattle and has increased her sheep and made small losses in hogs. Sheep were declining in Great Britain before the war.

In France all live stock has declined. However, France has maintained her young cattle. The decline in sheep is most serious, and there is also a sharp decline in hogs.

Italy's cattle have declined. Many orders have been in effect for the purpose of conserving live stock. For example, in some sections calves weighing less than 440 pounds could not be slaughtered. Hogs have been greatly decreased.

Generally speaking, Great Britain, France and Italy will need to import for some time to come large supplies of meats, fats, dairy products, and concentrates for animals. Some importations of live stock for breeding purposes may be made, but for the most part importations will consist of live-stock products.

In addition to live-stock products Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium will need to import for some time to come large supplies of wheat, fertilizers, fibres (wool and cotton) and farm machinery. All countries under review have made marked progress in the utilization of farm machinery, especially in the use of tractors.

WAR ON PARASITES.
England Plans to Stamp Out Disease
Carried by Germs.

The British Government is taking measures to stamp out diseases due to the germ-carrying parasites.

The local Government Board, the department dealing with the administration of health, has issued a pamphlet of ten pages giving details of the life history of the pests, the measures to be taken for guarding the public and details of the powers of the local authorities to provide apparatus for cleaning purposes.

The department classes the prevalence of vermin as a serious menace to the health of a large section of the population, and the pamphlet contains the orders issued to the local authorities for coping with the evil.

The brochure, which gives details of methods and apparatus for cleaning both persons and clothing, is now on sale on every bookstall at two cents.

THE AUTOMOBILE

How to Avoid Engine Troubles.

When for any reason a charge in an engine cylinder is fired before the proper time, we say it "backfires," or, raises the crank-shaft to turn the wrong way. This backfiring often occurs when an engine is being cranked, and is rather dangerous, as it may result in a broken arm. Backfiring may be caused by one of the following things:

1. Spark advanced too far.
2. Glowing carbon deposits in cylinder.
3. Spark plugs rusty or dirty, causing points to become red hot.
4. Short circuit in timer.

On all high-speed motors there is a spark lever or control. This is placed there because it is necessary to advance the spark as the engine gains speed in order to secure efficient operation. But when the engine is to be started the spark lever should be in full retard, and "kicks" occur most often because the operator has carelessly left the spark advanced.

Glowing carbon deposits are another cause of backfiring, but this does not occur until an engine has been running for some time and become heated. Red-hot spark plug points cause the same trouble as the glowing carbon, for after an engine has been run a while the points may retain heat enough to fire the charge of gas as soon as it is taken into the cylinder. The spark plugs should be removed and cleaned when erratic firing occurs, and if this gives no relief you may be sure there is carbon on the contact with them at the spark plug.

The last cause of backfiring is a short circuit in the timer—that is, the commutator or distributor, or the mechanism that divides the current among the different cylinders at the proper time. This commutator consists of a hollow metal drum in the rim of which are imbedded as many contact points as there are cylinders. These points are insulated from each other and a cam turning inside the drum makes contact with them at the proper time. If these contacts become uninsulated, cylinders will fire with no regularity. The only thing to do in this case is to buy a new part.

Helpful Hints.
When placing chains on your tires be sure to have the hooks toward the back as you lay them over the wheel. This gives a wiping motion to the hooks when in use, which tends to keep them closed. If the chains are put on the other way they will tend to open and so be in danger of coming off.

When you have the time study your starting and lighting system carefully, using your instruction book as a guide. Gradually the uses of the parts and the paths of the currents will become clear to you. Give it the care it needs and you will get better service and have less trouble in the end.

Carry an indelible pencil with your tire repair outfit. When you find a leak in a tube you must mark it so as to find it again. A black lead pencil is useless here. The indelible mark will remain as the wet rubber helps to dissolve the lead of the pencil.

Animal Breadwinners.
A performing animal often has a greater earning capacity than a successful man of business.

The first kangaroo to enter the boxing-ring in America earned a sum in five years that allowed himself and his owner to retire from the limelight, and spend the rest of their lives in peace and quiet. This was the first of a long line of pugilistic kangaroos who "made" their masters.

Much of the success of Hagenbeck's Wonder Zoo at Olympia, a few years back, was undoubtedly due to the engagement of Max and Moritz, the "human apes." These animals jointly earned as large a salary at Olympia as an opera favourite then appearing at Covent Garden, London. Three world-famous lions, Nero, Prince, and Wallace, who have toured the British Isles and the Continent for many years, can claim a turnover of many thousands, as can Klitko, the chimpanzee hero of Barnum and Bailey's Fair, still going strong on this side of the Atlantic.

A Close Call.
A few weeks ago Jim Caldwell met with an accident that was both lucky and unlucky. Jim's luck was the indisputable fact that he happened to be in town at the time instead of four or five miles from home.

Jim had been tinkering with the carburetor of his auto, but his disposition kept getting worse and worse. It spit and it popped and it missed, and suddenly it went off like a cannon and flames shot up clear

EDUCATION AND THE WAR.
Strong Demand in Britain For Added
Facilities For Adults.

The mixing of the nations during the great war has resulted, as far as Britain is concerned, in a strong demand for additional facilities for adult education. From the educational centres it is reported that there is now a wonderful volume of enthusiasm of adult education.

The Workers' Educational Association is finding difficulty in supplying the lecturers demanded by all parts of the country, while many classes are enrolling more pupils than ever, and arrangements for one class on a subject have had to be extended to several classes to accommodate the demand for education.

The London County Council educational department finds overcrowding in its classes dealing with literary and like subjects and has decided to increase the number of literary institutes by five, with a corresponding increase in classes. The new institutes will be opened within a few days. The council will soon open a new course at its present institutes comprising folk songs and dances.

Mats Made of Ivory.
It is believed that there are but three mats of ivory in existence. The largest one measures eight by four feet, and although made in the north of India, has a Greek design for a border. It is used only on State occasions, like the signing of important documents. The cost of this precious mat was almost incalculable for more than six thousand four hundred pounds of pure ivory were used in its construction. Only the finest and most flexible strips of material could be used, and the mat is like the finest woven fabric.

Plenty of water and salt are of great assistance in stimulating the action of the organs of digestion, and carrying off the impurities of the animal's system.

THEY ALL WITH ONE CONSENT.

Hospital Sister and the Backward
Tommy.

For obvious reasons "tac fights," "jam sneers," "bun struggles," and suchlike forms of entertainment for the "wounded" have been few and far between, so I was pleased, writes a hospital sister, when the orderly sergeant looked into the ward and said: "Sister, will you look out ten men to go to a tea and entertainment this afternoon? They must parade at 2 p.m. sharp on the Square."

"Yes, I'll see to it." I was really very busy, but as it was already 12 o'clock I felt I must make out the list right away, so began with the N.G.O.'s.

"Sergeant Lloyd, would you care to go to a tea fight this afternoon?"

"It all depends what sort of a show it is. Do you happen to know, Sister?"

"Oh! the usual kind of thing—tea and cake and a concert."

"One gets a bit fed up with these sort of things after a bit. Is Sergeant Cooke going?"

"I haven't asked him yet." "Well, if he goes, I'll go; if not, cross me out."

"Would you like to go to a tea fight this afternoon, Sergeant Cooke?"

"This afternoon? I was rather expecting the wife to look in. But if she doesn't turn up I don't mind going," says the Sergeant megalomaniacally.

I ask the question a third time. "I did think of going to the pictures, but if you can't make up your number I don't mind chipping in."

I turn to the fourth. "Yes, I don't mind —" he begins; but I cut him short. "Yes, or no—which?" "Yes," he replies quickly, surprised at my snappiness.

"Sister, what's this about a tea fight?" says a pale, thin youth on crutches. "If there is anything to eat I'd like to go and 'my old china plate' (chum) too." Good! That's three certain out of ten.

I try several others without definite results. One wants to know if it's "religious," another if there's to be "any girls," another will go to please me.

At a quarter past two the hospital sergeant appears again in the doorway and says in a grieved tone: "Sister, I asked you for ten men —"

"Yes, Sergeant; I'm very sorry. I did try and get some of them to go." "Well, now perhaps you'll get some of them to stay behind. There are 25 of your men out there, and they all say they're going to the party!"

World Leaders Had Humble Origin.
When we remember that most of the great leaders of mankind came of humble parents; that many of the greatest geniuses had the most lowly origin; that, for example, Beethoven's mother was a consumptive, the daughter of a cook, and his father a confirmed drunkard; that Schubert's father was of peasant birth and his mother a domestic servant; that Faraday, perhaps the greatest scientific discoverer of any age, was born over a stable, his father a poor, sick blacksmith and his mother an ignorant drudge, and that his only early education was obtained in selling newspapers on the streets of London and later in working as apprentice to a bookbinder; that the great Pasteur was the son of a tanner; that Lincoln's parents were accounted "poor white trash" and that his early surroundings and education were most unpromising, and so on through the long list of names in which democracy glories—when we remember the great men of humble birth, we may well ask whether aristocracy can show as good a record. The law of entail is aristocratic, but the law of Mendel is democratic.

A Lady Gardener.
One of the first to see the possibilities of gardening as a career for women, Lady Wodehouse, who has given her land and house in Sussex to the College of Women Gardeners, which she founded eighteen years ago, has always worked strenuously on the land.

The fact that she succeeded to her famous father's title by special remainder did not prevent her from becoming "a working woman." She concentrated on horticulture, got up with the lark in the gardens, in the aprons of pure ivory were used in its construction. Only the finest and most flexible strips of material could be used, and the mat is like the finest woven fabric.

April's Way.
Fair April planned a violet
Upon her dress of green,
And stepped out bravely in the sun
So that she might be seen.

She was a very charming sight,
Foretelling summer hours;
And when the raindrops pattered down
We called them April showers.

There is a way that April has
Of smiling through her tears;
And always when she smiles the sun
'Up in the sky appears.

She knows that rain and sun are both
Spring's welcome guests, and so
She drops a tear chased by a smile
To make the flowers grow.

If you want the turnips to have a
good flavor add a teaspoonful of
sugar to the water when cooking
them.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine
persons were killed and 1,754 were
injured in aerial attacks by Allied
forces on German territory up to
Nov. 6, 1918, according to official
figures made public in Berlin.

