

Cause Enough

Pictures of Roasting Souls in Hell Chief Cause of Atheism, Says Bishop

London.—The Bishop of London in a sermon in Westminster Abbey stated that "Pictures of roasting souls in Hell make more atheists than any other thing in the world." He said it seemed certain that passages of the gospel of St. Matthew on the subject of future punishment "attributed to our Lord were not said by our Lord at all."

At another point he said, "Some say that people who rebel against God will be annihilated. I can only say, we do not know."

Dean Inge, the "Gloomy Dean," in preaching at St. Paul's also deprecated "the ghastly pictures of Hell which fill Christian literature."

He stated that "The Roman churches attempt to solve the problem of Hell by introducing Purgatory, which is a plausible theory. The modernist Protestant really believes in Purgatory but not in Hell. What is really needed is a spiritual conception of eternal life. I would be the last to revive the terrible symbols of Hell torture but I think there is a great danger to-day of entirely banishing the fear which is never absent from the New Testament. We would serve God with reverence and godly fear."

Some Helpful Hints

Baking-tins that have become blackened from long use in the oven should be boiled for a couple of hours in strong soda water. It will then be easy to scrape away the discoloration with soap and silver sand.

A pinch of cream of tartar, added when half-beaten, will prevent the white of eggs "falling."

To prevent milk or custard boiling over, grease the top of the saucepan with a little butter.

To prevent lard running over the sides of a cake, sprinkle the top with a little flour.

A pearl button sewn to the corner of the dishcloth is handy to scrape any substance which clings to plates or pots.

If carpets are spotted with dirty marks, make a stiff paste of magnesia, hot water, and fuller's earth. Cover the marks and leave till dry. Then brush off with a stiff brush.

Even old stains can be removed by this treatment: Stretch the soiled silk over a basin and pour boiling water through the material. Then rub powdered borax over the stain, and pour more boiling water on it, and stain will be gone.

If the waste pipe of the bath has become choked with soap, take a handful each of salt and soda, force them into the pipe, and pour a kettleful of boiling water down it. Between them they will deal with the obstruction.

There is nothing better as a substitute for suet or baking powder than eggs soaked in water or milk until quite soft, then added to the flour in the proportion of one small tea-spoonful of dry sago to four of flour.

If after serving a hot joint of boiled beef you put it back into the water in which it was boiled it will be much more tender when served cold than if put into the larder dry.

Did you know that "strong jugged" vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, onions and turnips, should be cooked quickly in an open saucepan and in abundance of water?

Fund to Replace Scots Fishing Nets Lost in Storm

Glasgow.—The Lord Provost of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen, acting upon the recommendation of William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland, have issued an appeal to the public of their respective areas for support for the Scottish national fund for relief of distress in the fishing communities in Scotland, due to the fishing fleet disaster in a recent gale.

Six hundred vessels lost 31,000 nets, the cost of replacement of which will be £150,000. Mr. Adamson stated that the storm havoc had fallen on the industry which has suffered from a depressed condition for some years and that as a result of the latest blow many fishermen who have no reserve capital or credit for re-equipment may be compelled to abandon fishing.

The secretary said he is counting on "the sympathy which will inevitably be aroused in Scottish hearts" at the news of the fishermen's plight. The Lord Provost here has arranged to receive contributions.

Joy-Riding

London Daily Mail: It is a good thing that steps are at last to be taken to deal with the nuisance of "joy-riding," or car-stealing to give it its proper name. The present difficulty is that magistrates differ as to the criminality of taking someone's car and "joy-riding" in it. Some treat it as an amicable kind of practical joke, though others with much better reason convict the thief. From the public point of view car-stealing rascals are a danger. It is a great risk to have persons who are entirely irresponsible and may be criminal racing about the streets. The danger of bad accidents is seriously increased.

Tragedy of the Dardanelles

How Conflicting Views of Winston Churchill and Lord Fisher Precipitated a Grave Crisis in England During the World War, as Told by R. H. Bacon in "Worlds Work"

Lord Fisher of Kilverstone entered the English Navy in 1864 at the age of thirteen. He rose steadily, achieving the highest position open to a man in his position, First Sea Lord. In 1914 he returned to the Admiralty under Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, to serve his country in long years. "It was not so much the Navy, as the Navy at war," that was ever before Fisher's eyes. In the Dreadnought he was the first to create a heavy-armed ship. He built the modern English Navy, but as an American critic once said of him, he was "ninety-five per cent. genius with five per cent. of devil."

Such a man, hard-headed and relentless, was not suited to serve under his superior, Mr. Churchill. It is one of the tragedies of English naval history that his last six months of service were filled with bitterness. And yet one cannot escape the conclusion that the final disaster of resignation was in some part due to his own temperament.

Admiral R. H. Bacon, at the instance of Lord Fisher's literary biography, has written a two-volume history of the Dardanelles campaign. The following chain of events is taken from the last chapters of that work. It will be remembered that the gigantic siege of the Dardanelles, although it had Constantinople as its objective, was undertaken equally as much for the political effect it would have on the Balkan States. Backed by the government, it was opposed by the Sea Lords, notably Lord Fisher. Editor's Note.

PERSUASION AND CAJOLERY

On October 31, 1914, Turkey declared war, and on the third of November the outer forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles were bombarded by our ships for about ten minutes. Any more foolish proceeding cannot well be imagined. The reason put forward was that it was desirable to test the range of the Turkish guns! The fact was that Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, suffered from a disease, common among those not accustomed to war, which may be called *caecotheca agendi*, that is, the itch to always do something. This bombardment at once brought home to the Germans at Constantinople the necessity for bringing the defences of the Dardanelles up to the highest pitch of perfection, and, incidentally, it afforded them three months in which to achieve their object.

No unbiased person, looking back now and studying the history of the Dardanelles, can fail to trace the sequence of events. Smitten with the fascination of a great operation which, if successful, promised a vast political reward, Mr. Churchill practically forced the War Council to adopt his proposals, although he knew that he had neither Lord Fisher's approval nor that of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson. He never consulted the Board of Admiralty. He constantly, in the face of Lord Fisher's objections, persuaded and cajoled him into acquiescing to send out more and more vessels urgently required at home.

BASIC CAUSES OF MUDDLE

Let us summarize the true causes of the Dardanelles muddle. First and foremost, the blame must rest on our peculiarly inefficient war organization, whereby an aged politician, a man endowed with many gifts but whose main training in life had been that of a "party" man, with a resultant regard for procrastination and expediency and whose guiding motto was "wait and see," became the chairman of the War Council, merely because he happened to be the political leader of the party in power at the declaration of war. This chairmanship should without any doubt have been held by an energetic man of business, who was accustomed to probe matters, without fear or favor, down to their basic foundations. That the Prime Minister should have been kept informed of the deliberations of this Council, have attended its meetings when he desired, and have retained power to sanction or veto the proposals arrived at is, of course, obvious, but the conduct of the spade work, the sifting of facts from mere ex cathedra opinions, should have been under the direction of a man selected from the whole manhood of the country for his sound sense, energy, and genius in the conduct of business.

A second cause for the muddle was that both Lord Kitchener and Mr. Churchill were allowed to state their personal views instead of the Council being placed in possession of the considered opinions of the naval war staff and the headquarters staff at the War Office. No informant on vital matters was asked from these two authorities, no joint conferences between these two staffs took place; but the personal opinions of individuals was allowed to take the place of considered staff appreciations.

Thirdly, views of these two staffs should have been laid before the Council by their technical heads, not by Lord Kitchener and Mr. Churchill. It was right and proper that these two ministers should have been members of the Council, but they were not the proper persons to lay the staff reports before the members or to answer any questions which arose therefrom during debate. The various commands, both ashore and afloat, were daily

hourly, every minute of the day brought face to face with the realities of war. At home there was an inevitable tendency for our politicians to conduct the war much the same as if it had been merely the case of annual manoeuvres. War to them, naturally, had not the same vital reality that it had for those at sea or in the field. They patched up their party organization to deal with an entirely new class of problems, to transact a novel business, and to make decisions quite out of the ordinary, but which were of fatal moment to the empire. Political shoddies bound the organization of our government in war, as it had bound its vision in peace-time. No organization of the government in wartime had ever been the right one beforehand; no training of our prime ministers or other high officials in matters which, in war, they would have to deal with, had ever been suggested. Our generals and admirals had been trained for war from their youth up, whereas prime ministers, on whom the supreme direction of the war rested, were apparently supposed to be supernaturally endowed with knowledge of war and war conditions and, with no previous training, to be capable of conducting a world-wide struggle of supreme importance to the empire. The result was muddle and disaster, and the greatest of our failures was the Dardanelles campaign.

On the "fourteenth of May, 1915, in the midst of the campaign, we find Mr. Churchill writing to the Prime Minister: "I must ask you to take note of Fisher's statement today that he was against the Dardanelles, and had been all along, or words to that effect. The First Sea Lord has agreed in writing to every executive telegram on which the operations have been conducted, and had they been immediately successful the credit would have been his. But I make no complaint of that."

Mr. Churchill's statement is correct, but so also was Lord Fisher's. Mr. Churchill knew perfectly well that Lord Fisher was, and always had been, against the whole operation and that it was only at his insistent request, and under pressure, that Lord Fisher had reluctantly consented to aid the operation in every way he could. In his World Crisis he himself says: "I am in no way concealing the great and continuous pressure which I put upon the old Admiral."

"I CANNOT CONSENT TO BE PARALYZED."

Mr. Churchill's letter to the Prime Minister continued: "I am attached to the Old Boy and it is a great pleasure to me to work with him. I think he reciprocates these feelings. My point is that a moment will arise in these operations when the Admiral and General on the spot will be asked to run a risk with the Fleet for great and decisive effect. If I agree with them, I shall sanction it; and I cannot consent to be paralyzed by the veto of a friend who, whatever the result, will say, 'I was always against the Dardanelles.'"

The First Lord thus in effect wrote to the Prime Minister to say that he intended to arrogate to himself the functions of the Sea Lords. He himself has stated that "no ship could sail or gun fire without the sanction of the First Sea Lord"; and, in effect, he now asked, either that Lord Fisher be dismissed and a weaker First Sea Lord appointed who would do his bidding, or that he himself should be given authority to override the professional views of the Sea Lords.

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE DISREGARDED.

One must marvel at the assurance of this young politician, who assumed the position of naval knowledge superior to that of picked men whose lives had been spent in the Navy and in the study of naval problems.



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Start today to relieve your rheumatism. Buy a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for your nearest drug store, or by mail for 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario.



"A HOUSEHOLD NAME IN 84 COUNTRIES"

what the First Lord proposed with reference to weakening further the fleet in home waters. He felt that it was impossible to work with him any longer and at once wrote, and sent off before breakfast, a letter to the Prime Minister resigning his office of First Sea Lord. This action precipitated a crisis, and Mr. Asquith, bending before the storm, decided to invite the Unionist leaders to enter the government.

The succeeding days, therefore, brought a change so far as Lord Fisher was concerned. The reconstruction of the government introduced an entirely new factor. He began to see that if, in the newly reconstructed government, Mr. Churchill left the Admiralty, the Lord Fisher, might still remain as First Sea Lord, provided that the new First Lord was not irrevocably committed, in advance, to the Dardanelles enterprise. Later he was told by someone who professed to know what was in progress behind the scenes, that the Unionist leaders were determined he should remain in the Admiralty and practically made this a condition of their joining the government. This is clear from letters he wrote after he reached Scotland.

Eventually, however, the rumor reached him that Mr. Balfour would become First Lord and that Mr. Churchill would remain in the Cabinet. Desirous as he was of staying at the Admiralty and completing the work he has started, he determined not to do so with the Dardanelles millstone hung round his neck; for next to Mr. Churchill, the most ardent advocate of the War Council of the Dardanelles operations had been Mr. Balfour. He accordingly, without consulting anybody, seized his pen and wrote to the Prime Minister. His letter amounted to an ultimatum, and prime ministers are not accustomed to submit to such dictation, nor to be told whom they are to exclude from their Cabinets. Had Lord Fisher called on the Prime Minister he might have placed before him his point of view in a perfectly constitutional manner, but the letter that he wrote finally destroyed any chance of his being retained as First Sea Lord.

"COMMANDED BY KING"

If Lord Fisher had remained quiet, as most of his friends were urging him to do, he would in all probability have been asked to remain as First Sea Lord, and he could then have introduced gradually the changes he felt necessary. But he was possessed with the idea that he could not serve at the Admiralty with Mr. Balfour, who was already deeply committed to the Dardanelles campaign; nor especially as Mr. Churchill was to be retained in the Cabinet and would therefore be in a position to support Mr. Balfour in that matter.

It is not easy to understand how Lord Fisher could have believed that his letter was a proper communication to send to a Prime Minister, and not to have seen that it was a most injudicious act on his part. But there is no doubt that he did not view his position in that light. The strain of the previous few days, and more especially the wrench of his self-sacrifice, without doubt helped to warp his judgment.

The end came on May twenty-second in a letter from the Prime Minister: Dear Lord Fisher, I am commanded by the King to accept your tendered resignation of the Office of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. Your faithfully, H. H. Asquith.

This was an abrupt form of farewell after over sixty years of good service to his country; but a man who precipitates a Cabinet crisis in wartime cannot expect any great courtesy from those whom he has embarrassed.

It is a matter of history that, in the past one hundred years, and probably for longer still, no First Sea Lord had ever resigned through a difference of opinion with his First Lord. Mr. Churchill created a double record in this respect. Two of his First Sea Lords—Admiral the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson and Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher—both relinquished their posts owing to differences of opinion with Mr. Churchill on naval matters. This record is all the more remarkable when it is appreciated that these two were probably the most experienced Sea Lords the country had seen for a century; whereas Mr. Churchill was the youngest and, politically, the most inexperienced of any First Lord who had held office during that time. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to suggest that Mr. Churchill's unfortunate and undue optimistic belief in his own judgment was not only a great disservice to the country but was the dominating reason for Lord Fisher's resignation.

School Age Difficulties

Glasgow Herald: It is now becoming increasingly manifest that the announcement, made by the present Government at the beginning of their tenure of office, in regard to the raising of the school age was, from every point of view, premature. Everywhere in England the signs of difficulty accumulate. Buildings offer a problem of the first magnitude: there will be a scarcity of properly qualified teachers; no provision has been made to assist the voluntary schools with payments for new buildings, and it seems not unlikely that the whole religious position in England will constitute a menace to the early application of the new age-limit for leaving school.

Another thing that has puzzled us a little, about "success stories," is why the interviewer sometimes has to hunt up his subject in a sanitarium.

Minard's Liniment for Chapped Hands

KEEP THEM HAPPY BY KEEPING THEM WELL

It is natural for children to be happy, active and full of fun. When they are fretful, fussy and disinclined to play you may be sure something is wrong. Almost invariably that something lies in the digestive tract.

It is to meet the need for an absolutely safe corrective of childhood ailments that Baby's Own Tablets have been designed. They gently regulate the stomach and bowels and thus drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and allay teething pangs. Concerning them Mrs. W. E. Forst, Dover, N.B., writes:—"I would not be without Baby's Own Tablets as I know of nothing to equal them for fretful, fussy babies who are troubled with colds or sour stomach."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Herd of Musk-Ox To Be Conserved

Thelon Game Sanctuary Closed by Order-in-Council

Ottawa.—The Thelon game sanctuary east of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories which contains the last known herd of musk-ox on the Canadian mainland, has been closed. No person, either Indian or white man, will be permitted to enter this 15,000-mile preserve unless by special permission, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, announced recently.

The musk-ox is exceedingly rare and action has been taken, by order-in-council, to conserve the herd of approximately 250 known to have their habitat in this area.

To prevent serious depletion of Canadian wild life and to ensure poisons being taken only when prime amendments have been made to regulations covering the administration of game in the Northwest Territories. Open seasons for fur-bearers have been set as follows, with former open season dates in brackets: muskrat, March 1-May 31, (Nov. 1-May 15); arctic fox, Nov. 15-March 31, (Nov. 1-March 31); lynx, marten, mink and fisher, Nov. 1-March 31, (Nov. 1-March 15).

Leave the Coal Mines Alone

Evening Standard: What is quite clear is that any attempt drastically to alter wages or hours at the present moment and under present circumstances can do nothing but set back the partial revival which has already taken place. It will handicap us still further in our foreign markets, and, by forcing the closure of those pits which stand on the margin of economic working, will increase unemployment and involve a permanent loss of wealth—since a pit that has once been closed down is not easily opened.

Modern Indifference

London Daily News: The war altered the values of things. In a world where everyone was so liable to be killed at any moment nothing seemed quite so important as it had done. And the mood has remained. It will pass doubtless in time. But while it lasts all manner of old, queer, obsolete things will continue to enjoy safe and undisturbed, rather popular than otherwise, their shadowy existence.

His Hearing Restored

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which resembles a miniature megaphone fitting inside the ear, entirely out of sight, is helping the hearing of a great many people. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and deafness, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, 70 Fifth Avenue, Suite 437, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.—Adv.

"What did father say when you told him you were going to take me away from him?" "He seemed to feel his loss keenly at first, but I squared things with a good cigar."

If you do not talk until you have something to say, you will always have something to say when you talk.

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JOLTS

Sometimes it takes a real jolt to wake up the irresponsible one. It is fortunate if the jolt that wakes him does not, at the same time, hurt his loved ones.

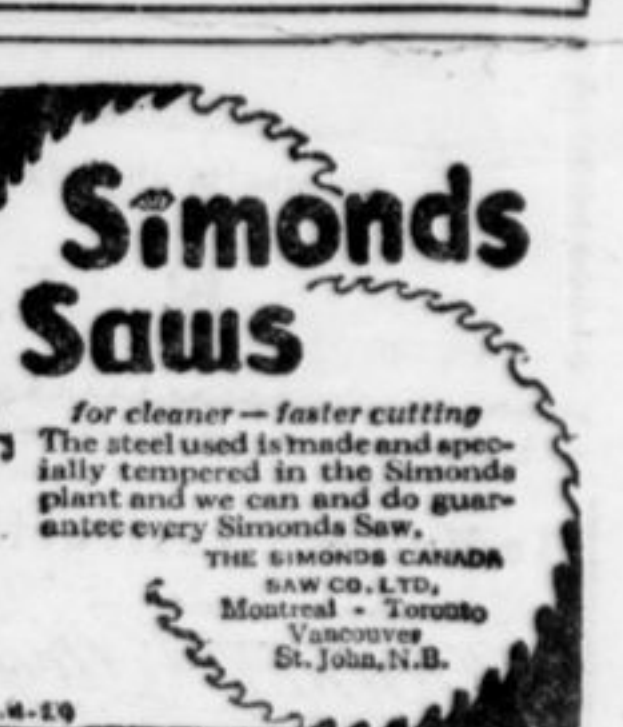
COMMENDATION

Whenever you commend, add your reasons for doing so; it is this which distinguishes the approbation of a man of sense from the flattery of sycophants and the admiration of fools.—Steele.

"How do you make a Maltese cross?" "Step on its tail."

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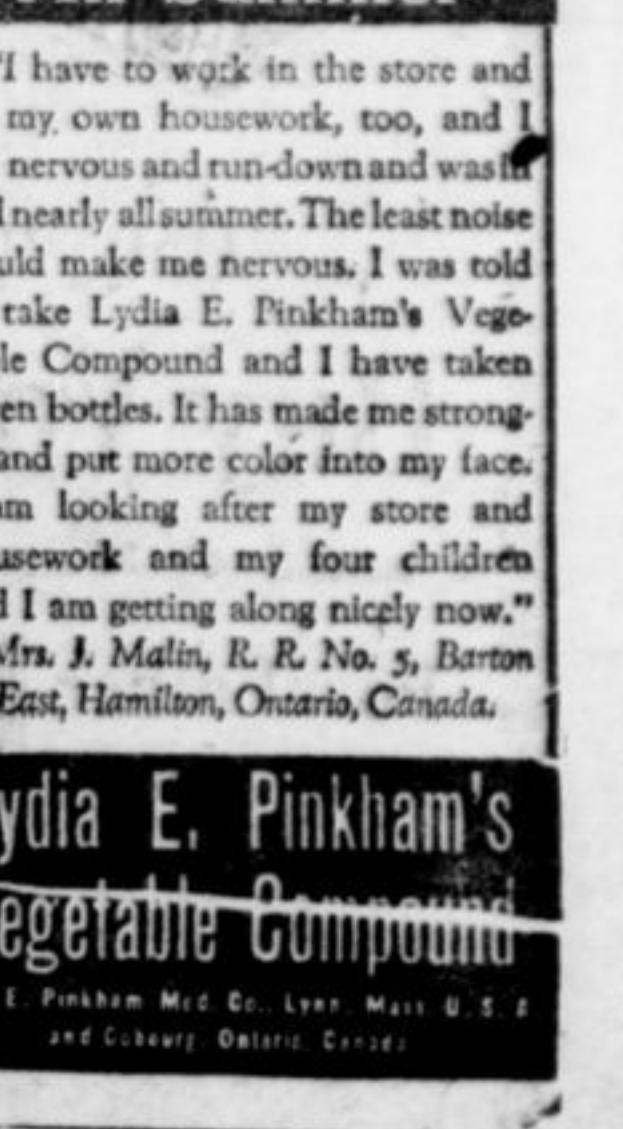
Heat and inhale Minard's. Also bathe the feet in Minard's and hot water.



Was In Bed All Summer

"I have to work in the store and do my own housework, too, and I got nervous and run-down and was bed nearly all summer. The least noise would make me nervous. I was told to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have taken seven bottles. It has made me stronger and put more color into my face. I am looking after my store and housework and my four children and I am getting along nicely now."
—Mrs. J. Malin, R. R. No. 5, Barton St. East, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



ISSUE No. 49—29