

The British Whig



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"MADE IN CANADA."

What Canada needs is a supply of submarines and mines. Already the government has made a beginning by purchasing two submarines. A fleet of twenty should be brought into existence at the earliest moment. Canadian Couriers. And fast cruisers, also. That part of the Laurier policy stands, and also the part that provides for shipbuilding in Canada by Canadian firms. The "Made in Canada" must extend to munitions of war and armament and warships as well as other things.

PROPHECYING FOR PAY.

Dr. Graves, the ex-German spy, who entered the British secret service, and went on at least one dangerous pilgrimage, to the disadvantage of the Germans, must have returned to his first love. He must again be in the service of the Kaiser, since he has become his admirer in America, and seeks to outdo Count Bernstorff in his bombastic talk. A week ago he gave a talk which was, in the main, a repetition of the last chapter of his book. He has followed this with a second prophecy. According to this the destruction of the Suez canal will take place in a fortnight, and then will come the greatest of all calamities to the British, the invasion and burning of London. This will occur during November. About 500 steel sea-going barges are being built now for the conveyance of an army of 300,000 across the North Sea, towed by powerful ocean-going tugs. This invasion will be accompanied by Zeppelin raids which will be attended by an hundred fires. Meanwhile the fleet, which has been resting, (or skulking), in Kiel harbor, will move out against the British fleet, and great will be the conflict. And all this is in conformity with the plans of the Kaiser, plans that have been contemplated for many years. This is the only thought that is of any value that Germany has meditated upon the subjugation of Britain, and figured that it could be accomplished in 1914. The fact that German plans have miscarried is due to British intervention and there is in Germany generally an intense hatred of England and all that it represents. The American press has prided itself that it is not susceptible to German money and that the reptile fund which the Germans subscribed for their publicity department has not been expended in vain. Dr. Graves is evidently trying to earn some of the coin which was given to him generously for his betrayal of the British interests.

THE RIDDLE IS EXPLAINED.

A great deal is coming to light in current literature, which tells of the opposing condition of the Germans to make their empire a world's power. A most interesting book is "The Riddle of the Sands." It would never be suspected of being a complete revelation of the Germanic designs upon Britain, and designs based assuredly upon the jealousy of Britain's success in commerce. The famous yachting tale becomes, therefore, a key to conditions that have often been suspected and never before fully understood. The book is the product of Erskine Childers, published by T. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh, and contains information which was given to the author by a friend who, with another, made a certain cruise in the North Sea. Suspecting certain men of unfair play they were induced to investigate passing events, and report them for the national good. The story was originally reported as a great secret, but later published for the salutary public effects it would have. It is a good story, lively, exciting, stimulating, carrying the reader along, and focusing his attention upon the points brought out in the epilogue. In our opinion the thorough British officer, a German naval lieutenant, and their hirings, are exposed in actual experiments with lighter boats, towed, in which an army was to be cast on the east coast of England. Germany was held by some to be strong enough to meet the British single-handed. A memorandum found at Norderney rejected this view, but looked forward to an alliance with three powers which would make the subjugation of Britain possible. Germany's role was to be that of invader. Her fleet was to be kept intact, and she was to remain ostensibly neutral until the first shock was over, or until the British navy was either crippled or beaten. Then Germany was to strike. The armies and navies of Germany and Britain are critically compared, and emphasis is laid upon the fact that Britain had at the time the book was written, no settled policy of national defence; that co-operation between the army and navy, as in Germany, was not studied and practised; that the navy, though magnificent, was not great enough for the interests it insured; that its reserves were inadequate; that the mother country had no North Sea naval base; no North sea fleet, and no North Sea policy. Lastly, Britain stood in a highly dangerous economical position. The German plan, as explained in this memorandum, was to be secret. It was to dispatch an army of infantry with the lightest type of field guns in big sea-going lighters, towed by powerful but shallow-draught tugs, under escort of the composite squadron of warships, and to fling the flotilla, at high tide, straight upon the shore. No great German port was to be used, but seven insignificant streams, issuing from the Frisian littoral. The whole thing was to be engineered from Berlin, to occupy months, and eventuate when the scheme was complete. That the admiralty was not unnerfed, is seen by what has transpired in the last ten years. The dangers which this yachting party so vividly portrayed became so apparent that a committee of National Defence was set up, that a site of the Forth was selected for a North Sea naval base, and a North Sea fleet created. The author said this fleet was not modern in 1903. It is now. It is composed of the best ships of the empire, a composite fleet, under the command of Sir John Jellicoe. Moreover the want of ten years ago has been abundantly supplied, by a naval reserve of ample proportions, and from it the men were drawn who manned the ships at the outbreak of the war. Dr. Graves, who was so long in the secret service of Germany, and who, feeling that he was sold out by his employers because he knew too much, was willing to serve England for a season, is prattling about their North Sea flotilla now, so that it is still among the plans of the Germans. These people, by their cunning, secrecy and strategy, by system regardless of expense, and by enterprise in shipbuilding without a comparison, fitted themselves for tremendous things. They seemed to be equal to any emergency. Fortunately their Intelligence Department was out in many respects. Fortunately their plans miscarried. Fortunately they miscalculated the capacity and activity of the allies, and the result is a struggle in which a great military despotism is gradually sinking, and without the hope now of anything more than a fitful revival. "The Riddle of the Sands" has a tremendous meaning in the light of present day experiences.

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EDITORIAL NOTES A federal election is now reported to be due in Canada in February. Suppose we egg on the idea and give the people a chance to say what they think. There is talk of conscription in England. Recruiting is not progressing as fast as the minister of war desires, and the nation dare not refuse him conscription if he demanded it. Voting on New Year's day. Why spoil a restful holiday? The municipal elections should take place in November, all of them, and far away from Christmas and New Year save them from a needless turmoil. Contemporaries suggest that the recruiting for the army continue right along, and for one contingent after another, as they are wanted. The suggestion is impracticable. More men cannot be recruited than there is accommodation for. A commercial writer predicts a sharp rise in the price of beef as a result of the hoof and mouth disease among the cattle. Nothing surprising about that. There is a visible cause for it. Other increases have taken place without an apparent cause. Saturday Evening Post has Samuel G. Flythe at work proving that the war is not due to Germany's invasion of Belgium, but to the rivalry of Great Britain and Germany in commerce. The German publicity department is still doing its work well. On dit that the people of London will look to the local government to make the resident Germans pay, in money and property, for any damage the Zeppelins may do. Levying on Germany's treacherous British allies, a the Germans, as it were, the cost of

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Condensed Items by Telegraphic and From Exchanges Fifty Canadian nurses who went to England with the expeditionary force, have left for the seat of war. Major A. S. Thompson has been appointed honorary lieutenant-colonel of the Governor General's Body Guards. A rancher of Cochrane, Alta., Geo. Creighton, has donated a carload of horses to the British government. Rev. A. J. Murphy, librarian and secretary of Assumption College, Sandwich, died suddenly following an operation. Three hundred thousand dollars is the amount of damage done by the army worm in Canada during the past summer. It is estimated that \$250,000 was the amount of damage done by the army worm in Ontario during the past summer. Almost forty prisoners have been released by the department of justice to allow them to enlist for overseas service. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty has been elected lord rector of Aberystwyth University in succession to Andrew Carnegie. Charles I. Alexander, of Saskatoon, is the latest applicant for divorce legislation. The list of applications is growing rapidly. A big flow of gas has been struck at Edmonton's municipal gas well at Viking, giving out more than nine million feet in twenty-four hours. On Friday morning, Frank Allore, Belleville, brakeman for the G.T.R., was struck by a light engine a short distance from Trenton and killed. The death took place suddenly, in St. Paul's hospital, Vancouver, B.C., of J. Wright, western traveller, for the firm of Lyman's, Limited, Montreal. G. T. Child, twenty-three years of age, son of Police Captain W. D. Child, of Toronto, was accidentally shot and killed in the woods near Elgin river. Parliament will be asked next session to incorporate the Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca railway company, with a projected length of about 170 miles. The American steamer Kronland has been released by British officers at Gibraltar. It leaves the copper and rubber of her cargo for a verdict of a prize court. Failure on the part of Canadian firms to keep agents in London or elsewhere in the British Isles has resulted in important orders going to the United States. Henry J. Walker, member for the east riding of Northumberland in the federal house, will retire from active public life with the dissolution of the present parliament. The body of Joseph Gleason, Brantford, missing since October 13th was found in the bush, with his rifle in his hand and a bullet hole in his forehead. The Russians consider themselves absolute masters of the Black Sea. The Turkish fleet, it is declared, has retired behind the Bosphorus, and does not seem disposed to come out. General Juan I. Jimenez, once president of the Dominican republic, but driven by revolution into exile in Porto Rico, apparently was chosen again for the presidency at last week's election. Seven licensed clubs in Winnipeg have had their licenses cancelled and the sale of liquor at once. They are the Moose, Oberon, Church, Ill, Musicians, Great West, Barry, and Printers. Lieut. R. M. Stephens, R.N., director of gunnery at Canadian naval headquarters, has been appointed chief of staff, with rank of commander in the Royal Canadian navy. Great decrease is reported in the Dominion's revenues, especially in customs, for October and for the past seven months, while ordinary but not capital expenditure, has greatly increased. Many cases of dire poverty are being reported to London relief committees from among the classes that depend upon amusements for their livelihoods. Small part actors, stage hands, and others are threatened with starvation. General Orestes, Zamora, former president of the republic of Haiti, arrived at Curacao, D.W.I. Saturday on board the Netherlands steamer Willem V., driven away from his country by the successful revolutionists.

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Advertisement for Bibbys Men's Hats and Suits. Features a large illustration of a man in a suit and hat. Text includes: 'Bibbys Men's Hats', 'The Store That Keeps The Prices Down', 'Society Brand Clothes', 'Suits For Young Fellows', 'The young college man, many wide-awake young fellows, enjoys wearing the clothes that have life worked into them. We've established a reputation for having the correct thing. We're never a day behind on a new style feature.', 'HAND-TAILORED CLOTHES', 'NOBBY OVERCOATS', 'Men's Gloves', 'Men's Shoes'.

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