



GENERAL SKETCH OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

By Hilaire Belloc. 377 Pages. Illustrated. Price, \$1.50. Thomas Nelson & Sons, London and Toronto, Publishers. R. Uglow & Co., City.

Hilaire Belloc is conceded to be the foremost British military critic. His writings are widely read, and exert a great influence in forming public opinion on military questions. Mr. Belloc served his time in the French artillery, being stationed at Toul, on the Franco-German frontier. From 1906 to 1910 he represented Salford in the British House of Commons. He is perfectly familiar with the theatre of war. A book from his pen is sure to carry weight.

The present volume forms a part of a history of the war which he will write. Naturally it deals with the first part of the campaign, and goes exhaustively into the historical causes of the conflict. The first great battles on both fronts are described. By the aid of maps and diagrams, and by being able to seize on the essential points and present them clearly, he enables the reader to grasp the outstanding facts, to get a clear conception of the military movements and the reason therefor.

Part I is devoted to the general causes of the war, now familiar to every reader, and which consequently need not be recapitulated here. Part II deals with the forces opposed to each other, and in it we find some very interesting and illuminative data. Mr. Belloc is very careful in his statements as to the numerical strength of the combatants. The attempt to set down definite figures he regards as futile. We read: "It will almost certainly be found, when full details are available after the war, that the most careful estimates have been grievously erroneous in some particular. Almost every statement of fact in this department can be reasonably challenged, being everywhere purposely confused or carelessly misstated. Nor should people be misled by statistics published in year books or almanacs. This critic estimates, after making careful deductions, that during the first period of the war, say to October 31st, 1914, Germany put across the Rhine more than two million and a half men. She put into the eastern field first a quarter of a million, which rapidly grew to half a million, and before the end of October to nearly a million; a balance of rather more than another million she used for filling gaps and for keeping her strength at the front. The actual total figures would be between four and a quarter million and five million for this first period.

France met the very first shock, he states, with about a million men, which gradually grew in the firing line to about a million and a half. Here the limit of the French force immediately upon the front will probably be set. The numbers continued to swell, but were kept in reserve. It is not unwise, he concludes, to put at about two and a half millions the ultimate French figure.

Austria at first threw about one million men forward to check the Russian advance. Before the end of the first period they had increased to probably two and a quarter million.

Russia put into the field during the first weeks of the war some million and a quarter, which grew to perhaps two million and a half at the very most.

Servia mustered about a quarter of a million, and Belgium, say 100,000.

Great Britain, though destined to exercise by sea power a very great ultimate effect upon the war, could only provide, in this first period upon the Continent, an average of 100,000 men.

Expressing the strength in simple units, Mr. Belloc states that the enemy set out with 32 men, 10 against Russia, 22 against France. Against these Russia sent 12 men to meet the German 10, the French 10 to meet the German 22. By the end of October the figures were: Germans, 22, against Anglo-French 16; in the east, Austro-Germans 32, against 24 Russians.

Basing their chances on numbers alone, the Germans had therefore good hope of winning. The author estimates the strength in units by June 1st, 1915, as 68 men of the Allies in East and West, against 75 of the enemy. At this period both France and Germany had reached their maximum, but

Britain could add six or eight more units and Russia an indefinite number.

The enemy is the first period of the war had, if anything, an even greater superiority in munitioning than in men. This was due to two distinct causes: his theory upon a number of military details was well founded, and he made war at his own chosen moment, after three years of determined and largely secret preparation.

We may take as a rather particular example of these theories the German reliance upon heavy artillery—and in particular upon the power of the modern high explosive and the big howitzer—to destroy permanent fortifications rapidly, and to have an effect in the field, particularly in the preparation of an assault, which the military theories of the Allies had wrongly underestimated.

The enemy, anticipating a quick and decisive campaign, wasted guns and ammunition, and so very soon the balance was adjusted in favor of the Allies. Recent events, however, do not seem to prove out the author's conclusion on this point. Considering the Allies as a whole, Germany still retains a marked superiority in this respect.

The conflicting theories of war, to which Mr. Belloc devotes considerable space, are enlightening to the lay mind. He points out the various advantages and disadvantages of the German practice of attack in close formation, contrasting it with the French and British theory. He concludes: "The Germans were right. The German temper, coupled with the type of discipline in the modern German service, did prove capable of compelling men to stand losses out of all proportion to what the Allies expected they could stand, and yet to continue to advance neither broken nor brought to a standstill. But the war also proved that such formations were an error. The few members of it that got home had lost all power to do harm to the defenders."

Part III discusses the Battle of Metz, the fall of Lemberg and the Battle of Tannenberg, and concludes with a carefully written chapter on "The Spirits in Conflict," in which the author treats at length on the psychology of Germany and the other warring nations. The enemy's onslaught he terms "Barbarism in action," but it galvanized the French nation into new life, and awoke in them the spirit of a people who fear not the ultimate issue.

THE DOUBLE TRAITOR.
By E. Phillips Oppenheim 308 pages. Price, \$1.25. McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Toronto, publishers. R. Uglow & Co., City.

Another "war" story by the prolific Oppenheim. It would be an extraordinary event if a new novel was not forthcoming at least every six months from the pen of this ready writer. The supply seems inexhaustible, and the best of it is that all his books are very readable. "Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo," recently reviewed on this page, enjoyed a very popular sale. In "The Double Traitor" we are given an exciting story of spies and malefactors who move in the highest circles. It has to do with conditions supposed to exist just prior to the outbreak of the present war.

A young Englishman, attached to the Embassy at Berlin, resents the insult of an overbearing German prince, and is accordingly sent home. On the train en route to the coast he falls in with a German pottery manufacturer, who turns out to be the arch-spy of the Fatherland. Accidentally discovering the German's identity, the Englishman enrolls himself in Herr Englishman's service, and is given the task of collecting certain information from cabinet members and others high in British official life. He believes war to be imminent, and takes this course in order to prove to his skeptical friends the gravity of the situation. Exciting things happen, and the reader will be kept fully awake following the unravelling of the plots and counter-plots. Spies were everywhere in England, and the young diplomat had no difficulty at last in proving his case. Owing to the facts he turned over to a cabinet minister, the British fleet was mobilized just before the war, and the navy was ready. The book would be incomplete without the usual pretty love story which Oppenheim knows so well how to handle. "The Double Traitor" will afford a few hours of pleasant reading.

CODE OF THE SEA

Maritime Law Was Really Cradled In the Island of Rhodes.

The Phoenicians were the first to make long voyages and the first to arm their vessels for war. They readily availed themselves of the advantages of a marine and thereby soon secured an extensive commerce. In time they assumed the empire of the sea, a sovereign they long continued to enjoy, during which time they became tyrants of the sea and exercised piracy. They were the first sea-pirates known to history.

After the Phoenicians, the Egyptians and then the Cretans assumed dominion of the sea during various epochs, but it remained for the inhabitants of the island of Rhodes to create, digest, and promulgate the first system of maritime law, which we have any authentic knowledge. So great was the respect they attained their code has always been referred to as the "cradle of maritime law."

Nevertheless as far back as the reign of King Hammurabi, who was a contemporary of Abraham, 2,250 years before Christ, we find in the Code of Hammurabi numerous sections which fix the obligations arising under contracts for boat building, hire or charter of vessels, transportation of goods for hire, collision, etc., and the principles there laid down are in many instances, recognized at the present time as the rule of decision.

The Persians and then the Greeks in turn succeeded the Rhodians as masters of the sea. These two countries maintained large fleets of war vessels, called by the ancients as a class "vessels of force," as distinguished from their merchantmen or "ships of burthen." The great naval battle of Salamis, fought by these countries, in which it is said over 1,500 vessels took part, followed by that of Platea and of Mycale, demonstrated to the Greeks, with the success of their arms, the immeasurable value of sea power. They lost no time and spared no efforts in the creation of a still greater navy and adopted measures they deemed judicious in furthering the interests of their merchant marine. Among other things, they established a special jurisdiction of Athens, to pass upon maritime transactions.

COMMENTS BY ZACCHÆUS

Who Has Been Making a Study Of Fruits.

- A—Apples and most fruits and vegetables make excellent diet.
- B—Bananas, beans nutritious.
- C—Cherries, cranberries, cucumbers cooling.
- D—Dates delectable.
- E—Endive for salad.
- F—Figs fattening.
- G—Gooseberries, grenades, grapefruit.
- H—Hazel-nuts, hard to crack.
- I—Indian potato.
- J—Jujube lozenges, good for a cough.
- K—Kantaloupes, nice and refreshing.
- L—Lemons, lettuce, lentil.
- M—Mint, maize.
- N—Nutmegs! Hot! eh?
- O—Oranges divine; onions that draw tears.
- P—Peaches, pears, plums, all extra.
- Q—Quince, an astringent.
- R—Raspberries, radishes, rice.
- S—Strawberries, spinach, egg, savoury.
- T—Tomatoes, turnips, tapioca.
- U—Uruguayan olives highly hygienic.
- V—Vanilla for fine flavor.
- W—Water-melon relished by whites as well as blacks.
- X—Xclude what does not agree with you, and
- Y—You may, under God, live to a ripe old age.

—ZACCHÆUS.

The Man Who Took Warsaw.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who was in command of the army which made the final attack on the forts of Warsaw, is the younger brother of the King of Bavaria, who came to the throne at the end of Regency two years ago. He has the reputation of being a cool, able soldier, and is in his 70th year. The Prince, like other members of his family, has had many squabbles. A legacy of one million and a half sterling was left by Duke Clement of Bavaria in 1769 to the man second in succession to the Bavarian Throne. This was the cause of a bitter quarrel between Prince Leopold and his brother, the King, in 1912. His Majesty claimed the money for his son, and Prince Leopold contended that it was for himself, as it was meant as compensation for the Prince who should just miss the succession. Prince Leopold's eldest daughter, Princess Elizabeth, also started a family feud when she married a mere lieutenant, Baron von Seefeldt Auf Buttenstein. Though her mother, the Empress of Austria's favorite child, forgave the romantic marriage, Prince Leopold has never been reconciled to it.

When you see a young man carrying a pink parasol for a girl it's a sign that they are not married. Many a man has lost money on a sure thing because he was afraid to take chances. A fat woman will do almost anything to become thin, except to quit eating.



Your appetite will sit up and beg at the sight of KRUMBLES. The KRUMBLES method brings out all the delicious, natural flavor and sweetness that have been hiding in wheat these thousands of years. Take a saucer of KRUMBLES! Pour in the cream or milk. Taste it before you add sugar. Find out how sweet and delicious wheat can be when prepared in this new and better way.

13 cents, 2 for 25 cents in the Kellogg WAXTITE package, which keeps the fresh, good flavor in—and all other flavors out.

Look for this Signature—
W.K. Kellogg
W. K. Kellogg Cereal Co., Toronto

CLARK'S SOUPS
MADE IN CANADA

TOMATO · VEGETABLE
CHICKEN · MOCK TURTLE
OX TAIL · SCOTCH BROTH
PEA · MULLIGATAWNY
10 CENTS PER CAN

W. CLARK, Limited, Montreal

MADE - IN - CANADA

There is no institution in the Dominion more Canadian than The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. It was incorporated under the statutes of Ontario in 1859 as The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company. It was given a Dominion charter by an Act passed in 1878, but was still known as The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company. It received a new name by an Act of the Federal Parliament in the year 1906, and has since been known as The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. Its investments of nearly \$25,000,000 are exclusively Canadian; the lives insured are Canadian only. It is strictly a Canadian Company springing Made-in-Canada contracts.

S. ROUGHTON, Agent, PHONES 410 and 561, 69 BRICK STREET.
THE ONLY MADE-IN-CANADA MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.

The Match of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years' experience in the match-making business.

Eddy's "Silent Parlor" Match

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, Canada.

CANADA

THE MAN BEHIND THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN

SHELL COMMISSION ISSUES POSTER.

A St. Catharines munition worker has been made famous by the action of General Bertram, chairman of the Shell Commission, who has reproduced his crude sketches in colors and will send it to Britain and France as the commission's publicity poster.

Perfect Preserves

and clear jellies are made with LANTIC Sugar because it is pure cane, of extra fine granulation, kept absolutely clean and free from dirt and specks by original packages filled at the refinery. 2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons and 10 lb. and 20 lb. bags. 100 lb. bags coarser granulation. Weight guaranteed.

Buy in original packages and look for the LANTIC Red Ball on each package.

Lantic Sugar

Send your address and small Red Ball Trade Mark from bag or top end of carton and we will mail you book of 50 assorted Fruit Jar Labels—printed and gummed ready to put on the jars.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited, MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B.