

ANOTHER YEAR OF WAR

LEADING AMERICAN CRITIC MAKES GRAVE PREDICTION.

Tells Reasons Why Every Allied Country Must Be Prepared to Put Its Last Ounce of Strength Into the Conflict if the Germans Are To Be Completely Subdued.

LOOKING at the situation as it now stands, with the third anniversary of the struggle in sight, it seems to me that every sign points toward a four-year war. We shall continue to be pleased by the optimistic reports that those who sympathize with Russian liberalism give us. But there is very sound reason for believing that these reports do not reveal the extent of the Russian collapse. Actually the Allied cause has been deprived of not less than 1,500,000 soldiers, who were organized and commanded by brilliant generals. Discipline in these armies has been destroyed, temporarily at least.

This collapse has given Germany a chance to utilize in the West the troops that otherwise would have been contained and fully occupied in the East. It has given her another year's supply of men for the West. Her condition at the end of this time, if she does not win victory or peace, will be far worse than before, but this is a future consideration. Today she is better off, because she has new divisions to draw upon.

A complete collapse of Russia and the signing of a separate peace between Germany and Russia will only make the situation worse. Then I firmly believe the outcome of the war will depend upon the number of hundreds of thousands of men the United States can put on the western front by this time next year. Beyond next year the war cannot go. During next year Germany will collapse economically, militarily, all ways, if the struggle is prolonged. This is the common assertion of the Germans, themselves, who do not dream that the Allies can continue the war into next year.

But everything that has happened in the past month has but emphasized the importance of the American role in the war. Unless Russia returns to the attack, we must be ready next year to make up the deficiencies in French man-power and with the British content of the pound and grinding up of German man-power until Germany consents to make peace terms that demonstrate the downfall of her military caste and leave the world in some sense protected against a renewal of the German attack.

Writing here for readers to whom I have been talking now for nearly three years, I think it would be folly to pretend that the present situation in Europe is favorable, viewed from the point of a German-American contest. That Russia, Britain, and France could conquer Germany and Austria, with Italy neutral or allied with the western powers I never doubted. With Russia in the war, the end this year would be assured. But the collapse of Russia leaves a gap in the alliance against Germany which can only be filled when we are ready and may be fatal to all if we are not ready before too many months.

It may be that Germany will collapse from starvation before the middle of August brings a new harvest. It may be that the German Socialists will compel the Government to make peace on the basis of a surrender, but I do not believe either thing will happen. It may be that Russia will attack and a new Brusilov victory, like that of last year, will restore the balance. But I doubt it. Equally ill-founded seem to me German claims that they will win the war by the end of this year.

Many months are past before the British people are as hungry as the German has been for more than a year. And in this time the German situation is hardly likely to improve much. When American troops begin to arrive in large numbers in Europe, I believe the Germans will see that the game is up, and not before, unless Russia comes back. Until the German masses see that the game is up, I think they will go on and their present expectation of victory has put an end to all chance of disintegration due to domestic discontent. Kitchener's estimate of a three-year war was based on a belief that Russia would continue.

With Russia out of the game, I think there can be no escape from a four-year period, unless America follows the Russian example and fails to do her part—then I think a peace by negotiation will come before next spring and leave Germany in possession of some of the fruits of her campaigns and not improbably in possession of that great Mittel-europa, which would be but the basis for new campaigns of conquest to complete the work already begun, the work that was to give Germany world power and world domination.

Washington a French Marshal. Joffre is not the first French marshal to travel through the United States. He was preceded by George Washington something more than one hundred and thirty-five years ago. Probably few of our readers are aware that Washington ever held this exalted rank, but it was conferred upon him by Louis XVI. for the very good reason that Rochambeau was ordered to report to the American general, and as a matter of discipline could not take orders from one who was not his superior in the French service.

Machinery has been invented for the packing of currants at the Greek ports.

HONOR FEARLESS EDITOR.

John R. Rathom, of Providence Journal, Exposed German Plots.

John R. Rathom, editor and publisher of the now celebrated Providence Journal, has been entertained as the honored guest of the City of Toronto, where Canadians chattered about on this friend of the Allies and his charming wife. Mr. Rathom has, through the agency of his paper, done more than any one man to defeat the plots of the German conspirators and spies in the United States. Possessed of an organization, the secrets of which has never been told, he was enabled to keep in close touch with the German Embassy and Consulates. He knew almost everything as soon as planned, and published the details in full before the plots materialized in many cases. In some cases he was able to warn the Government in time to defeat the purpose of the German spies. In others he was able to publish information following fires and explosions, which led to the arrest of those directly responsible. It is estimated that the revelations of The Providence Journal were the basis for about three-quarters of the proceedings of the United States Government against the plotters.

Some of the sensational revelations in the long series since the war began includes the following: Exposure of the Sayville wireless station, resulting in its seizure by the Government.

Exposure of the German Embassy's guilty knowledge in the Lusitania's fate.

Exposure of the attempt to bribe Samuel Gompers, the Labor leader, to influence the laboring element of the United States against the Allies, and hinder munition making.

Exposure of Boy-Ed and von Papeu, the German agents attached to the German Embassy, leading to their removal from the United States.

Publication of the conversations between Ambassador Dumba and ex-Secretary Bryan.

Exposure of the plotting of von Igel, Derenberg, and von der Goltz, who were sent out of the country.

The plot to blow up the Welland Canal.

The German activities against the United States in Mexico.

Exposure of Zimmerman's plot to embroil Mexico and Japan with the United States.

Exposure of the plan to destroy the German ships interned in New York harbor.

The prophecy of the destruction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by fire of the manner in which the entry of the United States into the war with a whole heart, and the consequent departure of the arch-plotter, Count Johann von Bernadotte, former German Ambassador at Washington.

Indian Legends.

Many are the tribes of Red Men who have occupied British America, from Labrador and the frozen sea to the Pacific. And many were the myths and legends by which they sought to answer the immortal longings of the finite for the infinite. Through them all, one finds the same questionings, however different the expressions. And as it seemed impossible to the Red Man that "Someone" who sent the grateful summons and the breaded winter could be the same power, there soon developed the belief that the world was governed by two forces—the beneficent and the cruel; that "universal belief in both good and evil" which underlies the mythology of all the races of the earth. Their myths and legends are the Red Man's answer to the questionings, old as human life. And as the braves listened to the recital of these stories "of the days of the grandmothers in the beginning of the world," sitting around the fire, their eyes were lit with the light of their own legends, and their hearts were warmed by the fire of their own legends.

The "creation" myths of the various tribes; the origin of light and of fire; the destruction of the world by fire; why the sun is bright and the moon pale; the origin of the stars; why lightning so often strikes birds; the origin of animals and of birds; how death came into the world, are among the subjects of these quaint tales. And beside their primitive charm, they disclose many curious analogies with the myths of ancient Greece; added proofs of the theory of the common origin of all. Perhaps the Cree legend of the origin of race illustrates as well as any the laconic directness of the man who first made an earth man. Then he modelled a man of clay and put him in to bake. He was not baked enough and came out white. Great One tried again, but this time he baked the man too long. He came out black. The third time Great One baked the man just the correct time and he came out red. That is why different races have different colors.

Food of the Caribou.

The chief food of the caribou of Alaska is reindeer moss; of a greenish or blue-white color, which is scattered over the hills and mountains. Their favorite feeding-grounds are on the treeless and semi-treeless parts of the territory, including the tundra along the coast of the Arctic Ocean and down to the Pacific side of the Alaska peninsula. They scatter widely in summer and collect in herds in the fall. Each herd has its leader, and it is said that if the leader is killed the rest of the herd become panic-stricken and stampede back and forth until another animal takes the lead.

WHEN PERSHING MET JOFFRE IN PARIS



Marshal Joffre and General Pershing at the historic meeting at the Hotel Invalides, in Paris. From a French official photograph published in the Sphere, of London.

DARLINGSIDE.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Darlingside, July 30.—Mrs. Shaw, Lansdowne, who has been the guest of Mrs. Arthur Edwards at her summer home just east of here, returned to her home Friday.

The Ice cream social in aid of the Red Cross fund held on the grounds of Mrs. Cornwall, Rockport, Saturday evening, was well attended and a goodly sum was realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Ottawa, are occupying T. J. Darlings' cottage at Oak Bay.

Miss Turner is the guest of Mrs. Arthur Edwards.

The cost of living continues so high that only an employee in a munition factory can afford to lead a double life.

According to the Toronto Telegram, the provinces which have sent more men to the front than they were asked to send are peopled by "Austro-Germans." If the eastern province of Canada was dominated by the same sort of "Austro-German" sentiment there would be no shortage of men for Canada's army, and hence no need of conscription.

Sir Joseph Flavelle's packing company is said by a Government investigator to have "cleaned up" five million dollars last year by regulating the bacon supply to suit themselves. Sir Joseph is head of the Imperial Munitions Board, one of our most vocal imperialists, and the possessor of a new title bestowed for his supposed services to the country. It would be interesting to know at this stage whether Sir Joseph is really the man who demand that wealth be exempted while men are conscripted.

Is it really a wild Socialistic idea that wealth acquired by holding up the nation for war munitions or for food should be conscripted? Does this money belong to the people who have it, or did they simply rob us because they had the chance? And is it confiscation to demand the return of stolen property?

Politics in War.

It is universally admitted that Canada has need of all her men. Of those who are physically fit and can be spared from industrial employment, many thousands are needed in the firing line, and all those not needed there are wanted for industrial employment at home. Canada Arthur, Conservative M.P. for Parry Sound, Ont., who went overseas as colonel of a battalion, when speaking in the House of Commons on the conscription Bill on June 26th, reported in Hansard as making the following statement: "There are in England about 12,000 men who should be returned to Canada. Personally I do not believe that any man should be kept in England who is unfit to fight in France, or about to become unfit. Every man in class B now in England should be returned to Canada in order to provide the necessary labor required on our farms and in our factories. These men are perfectly fit in the ordinary sense of the word, but unfit for service in France simply through some minor defect in their eyesight, hearing, feet, or something of that kind, and which probably has been discovered after their enlistment."

The statement of Mr. Arthur is

startling, and is made with authority. It throws a lurid light on the military methods that prevail in Canada. At a time when our farms and factories both need men we have practically 13,000 men in England absolutely fit for industrial, but unfit for military service. We are keeping them in England at an average cost of not less than \$2 per day per man. This totals up to \$26,000 a day, \$750,000 a month, or nine millions a year, for which we get no return in military service and suffer at least an equal loss from their withdrawal from productive industry in Canada. Mr. Arthur very properly advocates the return of these men to Canada. Their return would at least make possible the release for active military service of an equal number of men now needed in industrial employment here.

How far the conditions mentioned by Mr. Arthur has gone, the public do not know. It is known men have already been returned to Canada because physically unfit for the firing line, but how many is not known. To a recent enquiry as to the number the Government replied untruthfully it is to be presumed that they had no records on the subject.

It is reported on good authority that of twelve certain battalions which went to England in 1916, the total strength on arrival was 8,332, out of which number 1,367, or 16.4 per cent, were found to be medically unfit. It will be noted that these battalions were over 5,000 men short of full strength before the unfit were deducted, and after the deduction they had men for only six battalions, but officers for twelve.

There is no doubt that unfit men were systematically accepted in order to make up numbers that would seem to justify sending the battalion with its officers overseas. What happened in England was kept from the Canadian public by the censorship; or if the facts became known they were justified on the ground of "military necessity."

Political necessity took unfit men and surplus as well as unfit officers to England. Military necessity dictated that they should not be sent to France.

The evidence is conclusive that the British Government from August 4th, 1914, until the present date has been waging war by playing politics, not only in regard to the contracts for munitions, equipment, and supplies, but even in the enlistment of men, and in the appointment of those who as officers had charge in large measure of the lives of those men. The Government that did not hesitate to play politics with the blood and agony and sacrifice of the people under voluntary enlist-

ment now demands of Parliament, without regard to the people, a mandate to transfer the service that has hitherto been voluntary, into service by compulsion. If, and when, more likely to continue to use the occasion of the war for the personal or political prestige and financial advantage of themselves and their friends? Conscription is only right if it is fair. Who could expect conscription to be fair under the administration of men whose war record has been such as that of the Borden Government; judged by the findings of their supporters in Parliament and the commissions appointed by themselves?

The U.S. Government is giving authority to build 23,000 airplanes at the unthinkable cost of \$640,000,000. The great republic was slow to anger, but it is arming itself for a fearful onslaught.

Travel.

Expecting wonders rare To open vistas without end, And lay the future bare.

Paris, of course, would be in style; And Berlin, London, Rome Would show me something more worth while Than anything at home. And then to hear them cheer a crown, Or praise some rusty thing That the dark ages handed down, Was—as astonishing.

THE WESTERN FAIR

London, Ont.

The management of the Western Fair, London, Ontario, has this year added \$200,000 in cash to what was already a very liberal Prize List in the Poultry Department. This is the fifth year for this Popular Exhibition and the Board are making every effort to eclipse all previous Exhibitions, good as they have been, in order to do this, one of the first things decided was to add \$2,000.00 to the Live Stock Prize List. The Poultry Committee were able to secure \$200,000 of this amount for their department, and have placed it on the list without adding anything to the entry fee. This will make a very attractive list, in fact one of the very best. Prize Lists, entry forms and all information may be obtained from the Secretary A. M. Hunt, London, Ont.

A doctor may give a patient hope, but he charges for the time it takes to give it.

A woman seldom throws at anything until she is so mad she can't even see straight.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FIREMAN TESTIFIES

"Jack" Thompson Had to Lay Off From Work About Two Days a Week.

"Tanlac is certainly a railroad man's medicine," said John Thompson of 1826 Dundas street, Toronto, a few days ago, "and since taking it I'm feeling better than I have at any time during the past twelve months."

Mr. Thompson, or "Jack," as he is familiarly known by his many friends in Toronto, has been in railroad service for years and is now firing on the Canadian Pacific. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers and is well known, especially among the railroad people of the city.

"I had been suffering with a number of troubles," continued Mr. Thompson, "and at the time I began taking Tanlac I was just about 'all in' and getting worse every day. I had no appetite at all and my stomach was in such a bad fix that nothing agreed with me. My food would sour soon after eating it and I would turn so sick at times I couldn't retain a thing I had eaten. I was constantly belching up sour gas and what I forced myself to eat seemed to do me little or no good. I lost over twenty pounds in weight and my clothes just hung on me. Actually my pants would almost go round my waist twice. I had a haggard, sallow complexion and simply felt like run-down and fagged out all the time. I had a terrible pain right under my ribs on my left side which extended clean around to my stomach. My kidneys were out of order and I had such an awful burning in the small of my back at times I could hardly stand it. I kept getting worse in spite of all I could do, and all last winter and spring I lost two days work out of every week. I would come in at night so tired and worn-out I would just flop down in a chair and never felt like eating a bite of supper. I was just not fit for work at all, and got so when I would come in from my runs I would have to stay in bed for two or three days. Sometimes my head ached all day my tongue was coated and I hardly felt like getting out of bed in the mornings. I was in a serious condition and had about decided it would take an operation to get me out of my trouble."

"But I had been reading so much about Tanlac I decided first to see if it would help me, and I certainly struck it right. I have just started on my second bottle and can tell that it has done me a world of good already. My stomach trouble seems to be almost entirely gone and my appetite is fine. I can eat what I want now without suffering from gas or other signs of indigestion and my tired worn-out feelings have left me completely. The pain has disappeared from my side and back and my kidneys are in fine shape. I have no more headaches or bad taste in my mouth and I get up in the mornings feeling rested and good. I'm beginning to fill out my clothes and have improved so much that my friends are talking about how much better I look. I am certainly delighted with what Tanlac has done for me and I'm doing for me and several of the boys. I will with a few more taking it on my say-so."

Tanlac is sold in Kingston by A. P. Chown.

—ADVT.

THOUSANDS OF MEN HAVE DROPPED DRAFT

Washington, July 31.—Prompt apprehension of "thousands of draftable men who have escaped detection and prosecution for failure to register," was ordered by the department of Justice to-day.

Formal notices were sent to all United States attorneys.

The Protection of Wheat.

Much has been written on the romance of ranching and politics won on the Canadian prairies, but there is scarcely less of romance, though not of so exciting a nature, associated with the peaceful farms that now dot the landscape which was once the haunt of the buffalo and the Indian. When a car of grain is loaded at an elevator or platform in Western Canada and is billed to its destination it immediately becomes the property of the Dominion Government, and no one can interfere with that grain until it has been inspected, weighed, and binned by Dominion officials. Then the warehouse receipt is issued, either to the owner or his agent, for the grade and quantity contained in the car.

Canada has been having developed a system not equally in any other country in the world. The marketing of grain throughout Western Canada is as well carried out as efficient organization can make it, and the credit of this is due largely to the efforts of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Thousands of pounds are spent every year for telegraphic communications with the consuming markets of the world, and the Exchange daily posts all over Western Canada prices prevailing in the leading markets.

Fishing in the Lakes.

The report of the Department of Game and Fisheries in the Public Service Bulletin shows that the commercial fishing in Lake Erie, though it began a little later than last year, has been well up to the average. In view of the high cost of living this is affording much satisfaction to the department.

Statistics this year are not ready yet, but last year there were caught from March 15th to May 31st, 401,234 pounds of whitefish, 5,699 pounds of trout, 141,282 pounds of perch, 11,596 pounds of sturgeon, 925 pounds of caviare, 951,950 pounds of herring, 105,633 pounds of perch, 1,305,636 pounds of blue pickerel, 24,708 pounds of pike, 3,955 pounds of catfish, 4,825 pounds of carp, and 345,209 pounds of coarse fish, valued at \$232,691.97.

Canadian Fighters Publish Paper

CANADIANS are becoming familiar with the trench periodicals published by our boys in France, one of the most successful is The Listening Post, which started its career about twenty months ago. Since that time it has appeared, according to the editor, Captain W. F. Orr, "twice monthly, Huns permitting." It is published by the Canadian unit under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gilson and the news editor is Sergeant J. W. Campbell.

The most recent issue of The Listening Post to reach Canada indicates that the boys had just been feeling elated over the entrance of the United States into the war. The editor says, "We cannot refrain from commenting on a remarkable change in public opinion in America which has made such a drastic step possible, and we rejoice to note that United States independence—of which we have heard so much in former years—is now more about to vindicate itself."

Mostly, however, The Listening Post devotes itself to making merry about the hardships of war, and is filled with paragraphs that indicate the splendid spirit of the fighting men. Here are a few of the jests in the "Fun From the Front":

Henry—"Gee, I wish the war would finish soon."

Peter—"I don't. I want to get my 'leech' first."

Question—"How are the tanks made?"

Answer—"Quite simple. A rum issue along with a drop of Scotch."

And here is one editorial comment: "The surest way to identify Canadian troops on the march is not by their 'fine physique,' 'swinging step' and all that war correspondent stuff, but by the Old Cham bags on the noses of their rifles."

During the recent froasty weather skates figured very prominently in several raids made by Canadians. There were the slippery and over Fritz. Good old hockey players.

Here is another scrap of news: "The first 'drums' to be brought to France by Canadians are still going strong. Sergeant Keatinge and Corporal Loughton deserve great credit for the success of this band."

One little poem which has a place of honor on the front page indicates that the soldiers at the front have not much admiration for the majors who went as far as England and returned to Canada when the privates went to France. In fact it would seem that the "major" and "major" made about the "major" and "major" in Canada have all been echoed in the trenches. "The Ballad of the Mushroom Major" is short, but it has plenty of punch—

We got our promotion far over the ocean. The farther the quicker, you know; The battalion disbanded, and here we are landed in France, and here we are. All dressed up and nowhere to go. Lieutenants abuse us, and Captains won't use us. We're welcomed like blitzards in May. We may be old stagers, but we draw major's wages. And we've got to have some place to stay.

The following war variations of old maxims are also worth quoting— "A bulletin the hand is worth two in the head." "People who live in shell holes shouldn't throw flare-lights." "Remember a bayonet in the moonlight. Half a rum issue is better than tea."

It's a long communication trench that has no turning. "The more you gather, the more you lose." Discretion is the better part of R.L.P.

Advertisement for Lantic Sugar. Text: 'Make All Your Preserves with Lantic Sugar. Pure Cane. Fine Granulation. Order by name from your grocer. 14, 20 & 100-lb. casks—2 & 5-lb. tins.' Includes an image of a sugar tin and a small illustration of a person.