

JUNKERS LED INTO DISASTER

Ludendorff Alone Pledged Victory And Forced Aside Von Hindenburg.

WHO OPPOSED OFFENSIVE

REASONS FOR GERMAN FAILURES SEEM TO BE EXPERT.

Easy Triumph Pictured—Fallows Comes at Great Cost, Like That of Falkenhayn and Younger Moltke.

By Lieut.-Col. Repington. London, Aug. 18.—There are still three months at least of the 1918 campaign to be fought out. Since war is a chameleon no one can swear to any particular hues which it will assume.

There must have been an unconsciously acrimonious wrangle at German main headquarters over the question whether the great attack should be made in the west at all. The younger Moltke's plan of 1914 had failed as had Falkenhayn's plan of 1916, and each time at great cost.

Was it wise to try again? The German losses had been immense. Russia had been struck down and all civilian minds in Germany clamored for peace, with the west at the culminating point of victory and for exploitation of the eastern triumph.

More active and ambitious, Ludendorff gradually pushed him aside and became the spokesman of the military party. He advertised himself shamelessly and by every art and artifice ranged practically the whole of Junkerdom on his side, the press and all.

Italy, he urged, had been badly winged. France was becoming exhausted. The London cabinet was

not keeping up its armies in France and was running around the world in search of facile victories. America, he argued, could not send an accountable force before the close of 1918, and when they came they would only represent the gambette levies of 1871, and would share the same fate.

Germany, he figured, could collect from 200 to 220 divisions in the west, owing to the collapse of Russia, and while Austria held Italy and perhaps struck her another blow, the massed German armies would fall upon the French and English and exterminate them.

Up to mid-July the plan apparently went like clockwork, but a ray of light came to us in even those very dark days, and with light came hope. The Germans did not persevere. We observed with secret joy that directly they were stoutly opposed and began to suffer seriously they threw up their hands.

The break through to Montdidier was not followed up as it should have been by massed reserves, thrown in mercilessly to exploit the victory. On the night at Arras the Germans recoiled without throwing in their last local reserves directly they were more squarely fought, and they neither exploited Arras nor Kemmel further to the north.

But the Germans' nerve seems to have gone, and the dominating thought which shone through everything was the dread of loss. The Germans came within the grasp of victory, and then would not pay the price, without which all their previous efforts would prove vain.

Another ray of light came when the Kaiser in a speech gave away the closely guarded secret of the general staff by asking his people to be patient because the working out of the plan would require much time. That speech electrified us.

Ludendorff's plan would have been excellent had the conditions of March prevailed throughout the summer. But they did not, and it was a master error of the German high command not to understand that they would not be and to ignore the value of time and the need for swift, ruthless decision.

The fortune of war is fickle and no man can foretell its course, but if men have their deserts then Ludendorff will surely be told by the recording clerk of the devil that he was reported for the most fatal miscalculation in all the military history of the bloodstained Prussian state.

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

Tidings From All Over Told in a Pithy and Pointed War.

All alien enemies must register. Ottawa announces. The Military Service Act has produced 8,857 men from Quebec Province.

The Toronto police seized liquor valued at \$10,000 and made nine arrests in connection with the seizure. Airplane postal service between Paris and St. Nazaire, on the coast, was started by the postal authorities on Saturday.

Machinery for the registration of 13,000,000 additional men, estimated as coming under the provisions of the new man-power bill, has been set in motion in the United States. At Franklin, N.H., United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, died on Saturday. He was born near Cornwall, Ont., 81 years ago.

At Montevideo, Uruguay, an attempt was made to assassinate President Viera on Tuesday during rioting growing out of the recent general strike. There has been a marked improvement in western crops since the middle of July, and the yield of wheat is now estimated at 150,000,000 bushels.

The Italian High Council of Public Works has approved the Balkan railway to Avlona, Tombrlo, and Monastir, where it will join with the Monastir-Salonika Railway. Leon Trotsky, War Minister of the Bolshevik Government, has arrived at Helsinki, Finland. Premier Lenin is believed to be en route to that city in a German ship.

German intervention in Russia to assist the Bolshevik Government is strongly opposed by the Germania of Berlin, which is in close touch with Chancellor von Hertling. Ten communists in Chicago have been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury in an investigation into bribery charges resulting from the passage of a traction operation, but not control, of surface and elevated street railways.

Many tramway lines in London, Eng., and the surrounding districts were taken by surprise when the women street car conductors refused to take out their cars until they had been granted a five shilling a week bonus, which had been given the men, but not to the women.

Best's Back Aches

Possibly you do not realize that this indicates derangement of the kidneys. Neglect usually means the development of Bright's disease. You know how dreadfully painful and fatal that is.

There is quick relief for the kidneys in the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This medicine is known in the great majority of homes as the greatest of regulators.

NEWOATS HURT HORSES

Fall Threshed Crop Must be Fed Judiciously.

Sudden Changes of Feed Particularly To Be Prevented—Waste of Farm Machinery Often Spells Difference Between Profit and Loss for Farmer—Have Corn Machinery in First-Class Order.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

EACH year brings a certain amount of trouble through the feeding of new grain to live stock, and in seasons like the present when food is scarce and the supply of old grain has been exhausted before the freshly-threshed grain is ready there is a likelihood that more new grain than usual will be fed to the live stock and consequently greater care should be exercised to avoid digestive derangements.

The horse is generally considered a little more susceptible to digestive troubles following changes in feeding practice than are other classes of farm live stock. It is always well to make changes very gradually and carefully. The main grain feed of the horse in the country is oats, and new oats should always be mixed with great care.

Hard-worked horses should, if it is at all possible, be fed old oats and the new grain left to dry and cure for a few weeks after threshing. At a fast rate to avoid colic, acute indigestion and inflammation new oats should at first form only a part of the grain ration, being mixed with old oats and possibly a little bran and the percentage of the new grain gradually increased until the horses are on full feed. Sudden changes from old to new grain are especially dangerous with the horse and particularly with the horse at heavy work and on a heavy concentrate ration.

As a rule heavy feeding of grain is not practiced with cattle and sheep on pasture. Where such is the case, however, changing from old to new grain should be done with care and the substitution should be, if possible, gradual. The ration must, of necessity, be composed entirely of newly-threshed grain it should at first be comparatively light and increased very gradually.

Pigs usually handle newly-threshed grain without much trouble, although if on very heavy rations when finishing for market a little care should be taken that they be not thrown off their feed. Newly-threshed grain is difficult to grind fine and is not easily stored and large quantities of the grain may not be stored in bulk as heating and musty grain will result in lowering the feeding value of the grain by rendering it unpalatable and less digestible. Musty grain is more dangerous than clean, new grain.—Prof. W. Toole, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Get Corn Binder in Shape. To handle the corn crop expeditiously, economically, and successfully some kind of a corn harvester is an absolute necessity, and it must be in good working order.

Various cheap machines are being advertised and found wanting, but the corn binder has become a permanent fixture on a large number of farms in this province.

There are several kinds of corn binders on the market, and while each kind may have its special features as to the arrangement of its essential parts trouble must arise if these parts are not properly cleaned, oiled and kept in alignment. The advancing part of the corn binder consists of a heavy iron wheel which may be raised or lowered by an arrangement of levers. Attached to each jaw are two or three traveling chains, furnished with fingers.

Their function is to convey the stalks to the binding deck in an upright position as the machine advances. The chains should not be too loose or they will ride the teeth of the sprocket and slip down the teeth. Machines having packers,—to prevent ears being knocked off by jamming the stalks behind the rollers, see to it that the packers yield slightly while the bundle is being tied. Too many bundles crowding the carrier will interfere with the binding attachment properly freeing itself. The knotters and needles cannot do their work efficiently when covered with rust. Polish them with fine emery cloth. If the knife of the knotters is dull sharpen it or it will cause trouble by pulling the twine from the hook before it is made.

As it requires considerable power to cut the sappy stubble, and not tear it up by the roots, the knife should be thoroughly keen, otherwise it will clog with grass and weeds. The stubble should also be kept in good condition. It is a useful device, and when rightly sharpened and adjusted does not add very much to the draft.

Do not depend on a superficial examination of the machine to acquaint yourself with its condition, because if you do, you will surely miss some small, but vital part needing attention, if not replacing. If these break during the busy season they will cause greater breakages and serious loss.

Clean the machine thoroughly with benzine, gasoline or kerosene. Go over every part of the machine, and while doing this you will locate loose bolts and worn or broken parts. Oil-holes and wells should be cleaned out, and new waste, if required, put into the wells. Refill the grease cups; in short, renew and repair anything and everything that requires attention.—Prof. John Evans, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Berlin papers admit the disappointment of the Germans in not being able to depend any longer on the Bolshevik rule, which is declared to be in danger momentarily of collapsing.

TRIBUTE TO OUR MEN.

Behaviour While Overseas Has Been Highly Praised.

The following has been received by the Militia Department at Ottawa from Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada: "The finest behaved soldiers that we have to deal with." This is the reply of an imperial authority responsible for the conduct of all soldiers in London to the question, "How do the Canadian soldiers conduct themselves in London?"

From time to time statements are circulated in Canada which tend to give the impression that all is not well with our troops overseas. One time it takes the form of criticizing the Pay Corps; another time it is Argyll House; still another time it involves the behaviour of the troops at the front, or in London or elsewhere. They are always at variance with the fact. It is a coincidence that those who start such tales are usually men who have failed to make good, and who desire to pull the rest of the world down to their level.

The Imperial authorities are not only unanimous about the splendid conduct of the Canadian men, but pay equal homage to the administration of the Canadian overseas forces. "We could not ask for better, abler, and straighter men to work with. The Canadian headquarters do everything possible to assist us, and, of course, we reciprocate, the results of co-operation working out most successfully."

Regarding the conduct of the Canadian troops in both England and France, it will be reassuring to know that the percentage of crime is less than it is in the army in Canada, and that it was in towns in the Dominion before the war.

A very senior British officer just returned from long service in France, and now connected with the Provost Marshal's staff in London, in reply to a question regarding the conduct of troops, said: "I don't know much about your men here, but they are without doubt the best troops we have in France—best behaved, smartest and keenest."

The Canadian Provost Marshal and his staff have the reputation for being an exceedingly able and efficient force. They work on the basis of a man is innocent until the evidence proves him guilty. An old offender fares hard with them, but a boy gone wrong is given a sharp jerk up. He is shown the error of his ways and the right course is pointed out to him.

The number of criminals and wrong-doers in the Canadian force is remarkably small—smaller according to the Imperial authorities than in any other force—even the Guards. This, it is said, is largely due to the splendid moral standard pertaining to the army, but the work done by the provost marshal's department is also an important factor.

The Canadian Provost Marshal's staff in London, England, is composed as follows: Major G. S. Clifford, of Calgary, Alta.; A. P. Cabett, of Victoria, B.C.; Capt. J. F. Wainwright, of Toronto, Ont.; and Major F. C. Turner (temporary attached), of British Columbia.

All members of the staff (with the exception of two clerks), who are not physically fit for overseas service, some of them have as many as four "wound" stripes.

Canadian Nurses Two First Citizens. The first women to win American citizenship under the new law granting immediate naturalization to army nurses are two Canadians, Miss Laura Master, a native of New Hamburg, Ont., and Miss Leola Colquhoun, of Morrisburg, Ont. They received their citizenship papers at Camp Dix along with a class of almost 1,000 foreigners called into the American nation at the close of the ceremony conducted in the Liberty Theatre by Federal Judge J. Warren Davis.

The Government is granting you this honor because Americans believe there is no more noble work than that in which you and your associates are engaged. We are glad that you are going to do this work under the Stars and Stripes and as Americans.

The young women while training at Chicago Hospital enlisted as American nurses and were assigned to the base hospital here. Miss Master decided to become a nurse after seeing relatives, to the number of fifty, enlist in Canadian or American forces.

Use Canadian Coal. Up until a few months ago Japan supplied the islands of Hawaii with most of the supplies of coal. During the year 1917 Hawaii imported 87,939 tons of coal, exclusive of the requirements of the army and navy. The bulk of this came from Japan, no shipments having been made from Canada, and only one or two from Australia. In 1917 Japan and Australia failed to maintain their coal trade with the islands on account of shortage of cargo space.

The United States, for the same reason, was unable to ship to this field. As a result of this famine the Hawaiian Islands turned to Canada for a supply of coal, and were able to buy about 60,000 tons from the Pacific coast coal companies at high prices. It is reported that nearly all the coal used on the islands now is of Canadian origin. It is to be hoped that Canadian merchants will take advantage of present conditions to retain this new business.

The New Licensing System. Canada's new system of license control over dealers involves more than 23,500 wholesalers and 80,000 retailers, the latter including 30,000 grocers, 16,000 butchers, 50,000 restaurateurs, 5,000 bakers, 4,500 fruiterers, 2,000 fishmongers and 4,000 produce merchants.

P. E. I.'s Fenny Motor Law. According to provincial legislation in Prince Edward Island, motorists may not use the roads Tuesdays or Fridays, these being market days. An exception is made for doctors and ministers.

The South American and Australian properties of Swift & Company have been organized into a distinct company, known as the Company's International Limited, and capitalized at \$23,500,000.

Probs: Light winds; fine to-day and Tuesday.

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For those going from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extra trains will be operated through to Winnipeg (the distributing point) without change.

Going trip west, \$12.00 to Winnipeg. Returning trip east, \$18.00 from Winnipeg. Consult C. P. R. agents regarding transportation arrangements west of Winnipeg.

Going Date. August 20th—All stations in Ontario, west of Smith's Falls, up to and including Toronto, on Lake Shore Line, and Havelock-Pelton line, also from stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive, and from stations on Toronto-Sudbury line. From stations on Sault Ste. Marie branch. From stations on main line, Beauport to Franz, inclusive. From stations, Bethany Junction to Port McNicoll and Burketon-Bobcaygeon.

August 22nd—From stations west and south of Toronto, up to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont., on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches, and stations Toronto and north to Bolton, inclusive.

Further particulars from any C.P.R. ticket agents, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont. or F. Conway, C. P. & T. A., cor. Princess and Wellington streets, Kingston, Ont.

Canadian Casualties. Killed in action—G. H. Stiles, Fitzroy Harbor; J. M. Hobden, Hallburton.

Died—L. H. Carson, Metcalfe. Wounded—R. L. Fraser, Pembroke. Wounded—W. Bartley, Kenmount; I. W. Jones, Apsey; W. P. Hubbard, Gananoque; Lieut. A. C. Manning, Woodville; Lieut. W. M. Harris, Port Hope; Lieut. J. R. McCullough, Gananoque; J. J. P. Ryan, Arnprior; S. R. Hall, Peterboro; Lieut. C. B. F. Jones, Kingston; Lieut. W. L. MacDonald, Peterboro; G. E. Feckles, H. G. Bongard, Picton; P. W. LaPointe, Trenton; P. Slater, A. H. Robinson, Kingston; J. Palmer, Fenelon Falls; C. A. Christie, Franktown; L. S. Bristow, Millbrook.

Burns—R. W. Anstin, Peterboro. Drowned—W. Graham, Lansdowne.

Couldn't Fool Him. Billy Sunday stopped a newsboy the other day and acquired the way to the post office. Tip one block and turn to your right, said the boy. You seem to be a bright fellow, said Sunday. Do you know who I am? Nope. I am Billy Sunday, and if you come to my meeting I'll show you the way to heaven. A'w, go on, replied the youngster, you didn't know the way to the post office.

Thousands of dollars' worth of liquor is being shipped into Ontario disguised as hardware, electrical fixtures and merchandise generally. It is said there is a well organized system of illicit liquor trafficking with headquarters in Montreal and financed by men of means who see in the trade chances for big profits. Tommaso Adulanto, a Newark, N.J., detective, was shot and killed in a tenement house while attempting to arrest Salvatore Annabile, an alleged murderer.

At Niagara Camp two more conscientious objectors will be tried by general court-martial.



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