

IF ALLIES ARE DEFEATED IN FIELD THEN WAR WOULD JUST BEGIN

BRITISH SHIPS WILL SAVE THE WORLD IN THE FUTURE AS IN THE PAST — OLD SPIRIT OF ENGLAND STILL LIVES

L. Cope Cornford, writing in the National Review on "The Return to the Sea", says:

"The German threat to the Channel ports has produced an alarm among the less instructed of the people of this country, only comparable with the apprehension aroused when Napoleon assembled his flat-bottomed barges in the French harbors, to bring his soldiers to England. It is even said that with the enemy in the occupation of the Channel ports, farewell to the sea power of Great Britain.

Forget British Fleet

"Such are the distempers which rightly afflict those who choose to forget the British fleet. They have their excuse, in that the late and the present governments have never expounded the principles of British maritime power. This country has no minister of the stature of Pitt, to own the knowledge and the ability to conceive of sea war and land war as parts of a whole, or to assign to each its relative importance. Before the war the official theory was that, given a powerful fleet, no land war more considerable than a frontier expedition was possible. Although that doctrine had no foundation in history or fact, it might still have been carried to its logical conclusion, which was that if the policy of England was to fight upon the sea she must make herself as strong upon the sea as the potential enemy on land. That if war broke out, it would be a national war, a war in which every resource of the nations engaged would be employed, was known. It followed that the navy must be reinforced by the whole of the national resources.

Might Have Been Averted

"But the country and the Government were so far from perceiving the necessity of waging a national sea war, if a national land war were to be dismissed from calculation, that they not only retained the small professional navy, like the small professional army, but reduced its strength, and curtailed its powers. They put all their eggs into one small basket, and even that wasn't filled.

"It is conceivable that if the country had understood that England is a maritime nation, and that its first duty was to maintain the mastery of the seas, and had accordingly provided a sufficient naval force to deal with the fleet or fleets of the enemy, to protect the trade routes, and to enforce a strict blockade, and had plainly declared its intentions in case of aggression on the part of Germany, the war might have been averted; or if not averted, won ere now by the Allies. That is a matter of opinion. England would have at least been acting on the right principle.

Neither Prepared

"But what actually happened was that neither the navy nor the army was prepared for a national war. And when the emergency came, the Government, which had consistently exhibited entire ignorance of the first principles of maritime supremacy, swung right over and turned England into a great land power. For years the country had been taught (and had believed) that England could not, need not, ought not to be both a great naval and a great military power. England became a great military power while ignoring her maritime power. True, the navy was speedily doubled and trebled, but let those gallant men who struggled and fought through the early part of the war in makeshift vessels and harborous waters, say if the navy was strong enough. It is not strong enough now. And during the first part of the war the submarine campaign had not begun. The suppression of submarine piracy is a matter of force, if enough force be applied, the submarine can be abolished. The German submarine is the German naval expression of a national war at sea, representing at sea the methods of the German army on land.

Effect of Reduced Navy

"We may all agree at this period of the war that England was compelled in honor and by force of circumstances to raise and equip a large army to go to the help of France. But we may also recognize what is the fact, that the necessity of raising large land forces was one of the results of having previously reduced the naval forces, and of having virtually abandoned the Mediterranean, the key strategic position of the world.

"We may even go further, and affirm that it was not unreasonable to expect that the body of educated gentlemen composing the Cabinet would then have perceived the error of neglecting maritime power, and would then, in so far as it was possible, have done their utmost to restore it, as the only condition upon which land operations could be carried into execution.

Lessons From the Sub.

"Unfortunately, that perception was denied to them. It was denied to their successors; and it was reserved for the German submarine to teach them something of the truth. The country and the Government now understand at least that they must build ships, ships of war, and ships of commerce. And the orders-in-Council of March 11, 1915, of January 10 and February 16, 1917, ordaining the prevention of enemy seaborne trade, go far towards the restoration of the maritime rights of Great Britain, deliberately surrendered by the late Government.

"But the country, and of course its Government, which is still composed of the politicians who governed before the war, are still far from understanding the true policy of a maritime nation. They still believe that if Germany defeated the Allies in the field the war would be lost. The fact is, so far as America and this country are concerned, the war would be just beginning. Germany might dominate Europe, but the United States and Great Britain would hold the seas, as they hold them now. The mastery of the seas is partly nullified by the submarine, but the submarine, if enough men, resources and material be employed against it, can be abolished. It is a duel between land powers and sea powers, which will win? History supplies the answer. More; the events of the past six weeks supply the answer. Why is Germany compelled to force the issue? She is compelled to fight because the invisible net of sea-mastery is being drawn closer and closer about her.

Fleet Still Master

"It is perfectly true that since the Napoleonic wars, when the British fleet held the seas and carried Wellington to Waterloo, the conditions of sea warfare have altered. But they have not deprived the British fleet of the power to defeat the fleet of the enemy, to forbid his ships to sail, to capture his goods carried in neutral vessels, and to bring supplies to British ports. Germany has not taken a foot of British soil, and she has lost the whole of her colonies. She can attack England from the air, or even by long range gun; but after due retaliation what does she gain? The war of the future may be in the air; but we are dealing with the present. To defeat the Allies on land would be to strengthen them on the sea. Germany should have begun by defeating the British fleet. She will never defeat it now.

England's Strategic Position

"What is a maritime nation? It is a nation which, having no land frontiers, is neither compelled to keep a constant guard against the cupidity of its neighbors nor is tempted to encroach upon their territory. It is therefore free to devote its powers and resources to industry and to the sea. Such a country owns many and deep harbors, and is so situated that the main roads of the sea converge upon it. In respect of the sea, it will thus occupy what is strategically the interior position; inasmuch as its harbors give a ready access to the sea on all sides, as compared with the restricted seaboard of continental countries. The interior position is of a like advantage both for commerce and for war. England, facing eastward towards the Scandinavian countries, southward to Holland and France, and west and south to the Atlantic, whence the sea roads run to the far east, occupies what is potentially the most advantageous strategic position in the world.

U-Boat Given Halifax Tip?

SINISTER ASPECT OF SINKING SUGGESTED BY DESTROYER OFFICER

An Irish Port, July 2.—Every member of the little band of survivors from the Llandovery Castle is convinced the commander of the U-boat made a deliberate attempt to destroy every soul who escaped from the vessel. They believe the absence of the other boats, which were seen to leave, loaded with people, is due to this murderous action, and that they themselves owe their escape from remaining only to the darkness.

Although it was not possible to see any of the survivors, the story of the sinking of the hospital ship was told by an officer of the destroyer Lysander, which picked them up. This officer expresses the conviction that the torpedoing was deliberately done consequent upon spying information received from America, and the tale he tells bears sinister evidence in support of it.

"A very sinister phase of the whole business," said the officer of the Lysander, "is the accusation that the vessel carried eight flight officers, for it was precisely that number of officers she was intended to carry, only they were medical, and not flying officers. At the last moment the passage of one was cancelled and she took only seven, but the enemy had the number right, and the inference is that he torpedoed the vessel deliberately on information which had been received from Halifax. Read in connection with his obvious hesitation whether to sink all survivors or not, and then his apparent determination to do so, the whole thing seems very queer."

Young Officer Gets Distinction

CAPT. ALAN DUNCAN OF PORT CREDIT AWARDED MILITARY CROSS

Consistent devotion to duty during a long period with the 75th Battalion by Capt. Alan B. Duncan of Port Credit, has brought the second Military Cross to a family of fighters. Capt. Duncan, who is only twenty years of age, won his captaincy before he had reached his last birthday. His father and two brothers have also served in France. He is a son of Capt. (Rev.) George P. Duncan, who went overseas as a chaplain. The eldest son, Capt. Gordon Duncan, who went overseas with the First Contingent, fell at Festubert in May, 1915.

Capt. Alan Duncan went overseas with the 75th Battalion after training for his commission at Niagara Camp. The second oldest son, Capt. Wallace Stevenson Duncan, won the Military Cross for a daring deed at Vimy Ridge. Like his older brother, he was a medical student, and went overseas with the 126th Field County Battalion. He was invalided home last summer. The younger son, Alan, after coming unscathed through the battles of the Somme and Vimy Ridge, developed appendicitis. After his operation he became convalescent at his home here, and since his return has won the Military Cross.

Ministerial Resolution

Peterboro, July 4.—A resolution bearing on the regulation of cafes, which was passed at the meeting of the Ministerial Association, held on Monday morning, will be presented to the city council.

The Ministerial Association, while taking a firm stand for the preservation of the Sabbath, are not opposed to restaurants remaining open Sunday to provide means for the local and travelling public, but are opposed to music and other elements being permitted to enter the business on Sundays.

Died in Germany

Brockville, July 4.—W. A. Lewis has received word of the death from wounds in Germany, four days after his machine was brought down by hostile aircraft, of his nephew, Lieut. Henry Hunter Lewis, of the Royal Air Force, son of the late Dr. Fred Lewis, M.P.E., of Orangeville. Lieut. Lewis was previously reported missing and died in Germany on April 10th. He had won the Croix de Guerre for gallant service in the air force and had been overseas since 1914. Two brothers have served at the front: Lieut. W. A. Lewis, M.C. of the Royal Field Artillery, and Lieut. Ira Lewis, who was wounded at Vimy.

Death in Track of Peace

HUN MURDER RULE IN RUSSIA

Slav Minister Appeals to Berlin to Stop Ghastly Toll Taken by Blood-Soaked Uhlans

M. Chlcherin, the Russian Commissary for Foreign Affairs, in Moscow, has addressed the following note to the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Berlin:

Many trustworthy eyewitnesses inform us of the terrible position of the peaceful population of the occupied regions of White Russia along the line of demarcation—of violence, pogroms, tortures, executions, and savage methods of dealing with the working classes, as well as the plundering and burning of Russian villages by German detachments. Special mention in this respect is necessary with respect to the Polish Legions.

In the village of Buda-koshelevskaja a Uhlans patrol extorted a contribution of several thousand roubles, which sum had to be paid partly in gold. It requisitioned all corn. When the peasants had paid part of the contribution and stated that they were unable to pay anything more, the Uhlans surrounded the village, fired into it with machine guns, and then set fire to it. Several hundreds of peasants have been killed, and the village is now in ruins.

Children Out into Pieces

In Zhalki, Omel, and other villages similar occurrences have taken place. Peasant women and children who have endeavored to escape from the fires, were pursued by Uhlans, cut into pieces with swords, or flogged with whips. In one village an old Jew was first flogged and then hanged in the presence of all the villagers.

In Bobruisk the fortress, the prisons, police stations, and all disciplinary establishments are full of arrested persons.

Use Illness as a Cure

PARADOXICAL IDEA REVIEWED IN MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE, SAYS RECORD.

It seems paradoxical enough to speak of using one disease to cure another, but the science of medicine, like up-to-date literature, delights in a paradox. Says the Medical Record:

The history of mental disease from Hippocrates to Freud is full of empiricism, groping in the dark, of seeking mental effects in physical causes and in general of casting about for anything which offers the least ray of hope in an admittedly gloomy subject. Many of the old time therapeutic methods are ludicrous enough, some of them seem impossible, and not a few absolutely cruel. All were ineffectual. But it would seem that the height of empiricism was reached when the artificial production of fever was used to cure mental disease.

The Record goes on to say that the method grew out of the observation of the physicians that marked improvement in the mental condition of insane patients frequently followed severe physical illness. Thus a depressed maniac might have an attack of pneumonia and, following the crisis, come back to a cheerful and agreeable mental state.

Dr. Auld tells in the British Medical Journal of a chill and fever resembling malaria which he brought on by administering a platinum compound, and which upon subsiding left the patient in a markedly improved condition. He tried the treatment in cases of pleurisy with good result. It is especially adapted to sluggish cases of localized infection with low fever.

Un Chasseur Alpin Encounters Romance

A touch of romance and mystery attaches to the Toronto experiences of one of Les Chasseurs Alpins. While the guests of Mrs. Plunkett Magann a small group of Frenchmen were taken on a motor drive through the city, and while passing through Earlscourt a girl took a gold chain and cross from her neck and hung it, like a tribute to heroism into the hands of one of the "Diablos Bleus." And now the soldier treasures the chain and cross, but, alas, has lost the lady. "Who can she be? Where can she be found? What is her name and address? Will she not write and tell him?" he asks. This hero of both battle and romance is: M. Albert LeFranc, Depot 50, Chasseurs Alpins, Lons le Sauleur, Jura. He left Toronto yesterday afternoon, but still has hopes of hearing from his elusive admirer.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller puts it within reach of all and it can be got at any drugist's.

Black Bag Held \$71,000 and Gems

New York, July 4.—Mrs. J. Harrison Thompson of Chicago and Mrs. Jane Riley of New York sat side by side in the waiting room of the Penna. Terminal here today.

Each had a small black bag. In Mrs. Thompson's bag were \$25,000 in government bonds, \$5,500 in cash and all kinds of diamond jewelry. It inventoried \$71,000 altogether.

In Mrs. Riley's bag were a photograph of her son Denny in a soldier's uniform, a purse containing eight cents and the remains of a lunch.

When the Penna. Limited was called Mrs. Thompson, picked up a black bag and started for the gate. At the same time Mrs. Riley, having rested after her trip to Camp Upton, picked up a black bag and started for Seventh avenue. When Mrs. Thompson reached the gate she opened the bag to take out her tickets. "My diamonds!" she shrieked.

Station employees quickly mobilized a little amateur sleuthing led them to Mrs. Riley, walking wearily towards Seventh avenue. She was indignant when asked to open the bag she carried, but complied with the request.

"Oh, where is my Denny's picture?" she cried.

Explanations followed, each woman was given a receipt by the station master and Mrs. Thompson caught her train.

"What are diamonds compared with Denny's picture?" demanded Mrs. Riley as she handed a street car conductor five of her eight pennies in her shabby purse.

He Saved Four; Lost Own Life

Ignace, July 4.—Late Tuesday afternoon word was brought into Ignace by a young Indian of the drowning of W. A. James, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., two of his children, Bessie and Bobby, aged respectively twelve and four, and Sammie Tait, two years of age, on Lake Accane, two miles south of here. A party of eight, including Mr. James, his wife, father and mother, his three children, and Sammie Tait, son of James Tait of Ignace, while out in a motor launch ran on a reef and the launch almost immediately sank. Mr. James was able to save his parents, his wife and one of the children, but was drowned while trying to save the remaining three children.

Arrangements are being made to take the bodies of Mr. James and his two children east for burial.

Papers Merge at St. Thomas

TIMES AND JOURNAL TO BE ISSUED AS ONE PUBLICATION

St. Thomas, July 4.—Amalgamation of the St. Thomas Daily Times and the St. Thomas Evening Journal is officially announced, and the name of The St. Thomas Times-Journal, L. H. Dingman and F. W. Sutherland, the heads of the old companies, will be President and Vice-President, respectively, of the new company.

The announcement of the merger states that the new paper will be independent in politics, and while holding that the present or any Government is not immune from criticism, it will give at the present time sympathetic support to the Union Government on the simple ground that at this critical period in the history of the world, of the British Empire and the Dominion, it behooves every loyal and patriotic citizen to sustain the hands of the administration charged with the conduct of the war.

The paper will be published from the building occupied by The Times while the job printing departments will be merged under the name of the Sutherland Printing Company, with F. W. Sutherland as President and L. H. Dingman as Vice-President, and will have quarters in the Journal building.

Lieut. Cayley Thought to be in Germany

Lieut. A. B. Cayley, the son of the Rev. E. C. Cayley, who has been missing since April 9th, is now thought to be a prisoner in hospital at Cologne. His father received a letter from Messrs. Cox & Co., the military bankers, stating that they had received a cheque from him dated from Cologne, apparently signed with his left hand.

Lieut. Cayley attended U.T.S. go-

Our War Declaration

(Episcopal Recorder)

On behalf of the committee appointed to draft it, the Rev. Dr. Collins presented the following declaration to the General Council, which, upon motion of Bishop Rudolph, seconded by Rev. Dr. Wilson, was unanimously adopted; and upon a second motion of Bishop Rudolph, copies were ordered to be sent to the President of the United States and to the Governor-General of Canada:

Mr. President:

The Committee appointed to draft a Declaration of the Position of the Reformed Episcopal Church in relation to the present world war, in which our respective Governments are engaged, respectfully presents the following:

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States and British America, in convention assembled, in the City of Philadelphia, on the eighteenth day of May, 1918, records upon its minutes, by unanimous vote, the following declaration:

Our blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, gave no promise that His Church should enjoy peace during her career on earth, save "the peace of God which passeth all understanding," in the redeemed soul, until his second appearing to establish the lasting peace of His kingdom.

On the contrary, He distinctly forewarned His Church that there should be "wars and rumors of wars," and that "nation should rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom."

And although He declared that "they that take the sword shall perish with the sword," He also admonished His disciples, "But now, he that hath a purse, let him take it and likewise his scrip, and he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one."

He also declared, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

We find in these, and many other scriptures, clearly defined the duty of the Church when wicked and cruel war is waged in the earth.

Whereas, therefore, Germany, her rulers and her people, and the nations allied with her in wickedness, have abandoned and blasphemed God, denying the truth, preaching and teaching the philosophy of evil, have uplifted the banner of Satan in the world, and marshalling their hosts under his captaincy, have unsheathed the sword of wickedness, whereby they must perish; and

Whereas, these wicked nations have waged a war of the most barbarous and unspeakable cruelty upon unoffending and defenseless nations, upon innocent, peaceful, non-combatant civilians, upon churches, schools, hospitals and institutions of benevolence, upon the helpless aged, and upon women, children and babes; and

Whereas these ruthless hordes, disregarding all the recognized laws of warfare, agreed to by civilized nations, all the laws of humanity, as well as every law of God, have drenched the soil of peaceful lands in the blood of the innocent and helpless, inflicting upon them such abominable and diabolical tortures as the world has rarely, heretofore, beheld, overwhelming the souls of the just with horror indescribable; and

Whereas the blood of millions slain cries to God for vengeance, and the cry of the afflicted, the starving and perishing, the maimed and suffering, the bereaved, the widow, the orphan, the homeless and friendless, comes piteously to the ears of the strong, and, above all, to the Church of God;

Therefore, it becomes the manifest duty of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ to heed their cry, not only to bear the burdens of the weak through her usual methods of benevolence, but to sell even what she hath, and to buy and wield the sword of the defender against the sword of the tyrant, to rescue the perishing, and to protect those who are in danger.

And whereas the civilized and professedly Christian nations of the earth, unwillingly forced into the field of battle, have justly allied themselves together to oppose and disarm these evil hordes and rescue suffering and perishing humanity, it becomes the duty of the Church of Jesus Christ, more than of any others, to give her most loyal support and her every possible help to these several Governments, under whose protection she dwells and enjoys freedom.

Therefore, the Reformed Episcopal Church, having already done so in fact and in action, now, formally, in her highest legislative Council, pledges her loyalty to the respective Governments of which she comprises a part, in their prosecution of this war of righteousness on their behalf. She pledges to these, and their allied nations, her every possible service, her young men, her young women, her old men and her old women, her boys and her girls, their service in the field of battle and at home, their worldly goods and their lives, if the need be, in the bringing of victory to the arms of the just, and in the crushing to the dust, the arms of the wicked.

If, in the providence of God, it be required, we shall lay down our lives for our friends and for humanity.

And, above all, the Reformed Episcopal Church pledges her unceasing prayers to the God of all mercy, who hears the prayers of His servants, and He shall speedily bring to Himself the victory, and glorify Himself and His servants whose lives are consecrated upon His altar, and bring again peace to the world, that men may serve Him in the happy pursuit of their peaceful callings.

William Russell Collins.
William A. Freemantle.
Thomas J. Mason.

From thence to the Royal Military College, Kingston, from which he graduated last August. He was granted his commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery, and went overseas to join the regiment last December, going immediately to the front.

After 10 Years of Asthma Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy proved the only relief for one grateful user, and this is but one cure among many. Little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It has earned its fame by its never failing effectiveness. It is so simple and so safe, as it has done for years. It is the greatest asthma specific within the reach of suffering humanity.

CAPT. H. A. F. MCLEOD.

Capt. H. A. F. McLeod, one of the original officers of the Fifteenth Battalion, A. L. I., when it was authorized in 1862, is dead at his home in Ottawa. He removed from Belleville to Ottawa many years ago.

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