

### CANADA MUST SEND BIG MAN OVERSEAS FOR WAR COUNCIL

Duty and Necessity To Have Representative of Highest Standing in England—May Be Intermediary Between Conflicting Allied Interests When War Ends and Supreme Factor.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Montreal Gazette.)

London, Oct. 25.—To Canada it is a duty and necessity that we should have a representative on the Imperial War Council. Policy for the future can only be laid down in expectation that certain conditions will prevail but if these expectations are not realized there must come immediate and often abrupt changes. It was true that the policy for the next campaign was decided upon before Sir Robert Borden left for home, but subject to revision as our superiority over the Hun increases or as we find his resistance firm. Then too, new fields of activity develop, such as the Murman, Vladivostok and Baku expeditions. British peace terms were also discussed and agreed upon before Sir Robert left but new conditions must lead to frequent revision of what British statesmen believe will make for future peace, and the rehabilitation of devastated Europe. Canada's participation in the making of war policy and peace conditions is no sacrifice of autonomy. The issues are imperial not national, and war not peace problems are to be solved.

Then the Canadian representative of the War Council will occupy a unique and very important position. It will be an arbiter among the imperial units and if necessary an intermediary between Great Britain and the United States with a possibility of a powerful influence in coordinating the desires of France and Britain. As Canada is the only imperial unit without desire for territory or indemnity it is reasonable to suppose that our representatives will have a deciding influence in bringing unanimity to the demands of Britain and her dominions.

Be Decisive Influence.

With her army's record and the position Canadians occupy in political and civil life here with an unselfish renunciation of claims for sacrifices, Canadian representatives of right calibre can be the decisive influence in imperial policy. Then with due regard for the British opinion of the relationship between Great Britain and the United States, it is apparent that the Canadian understands the Yankee better than does the British, and the British better than does the Yankee. Canadian association and influence with the American in Europe is much more frank than obtains between the British and American. In event of clash of interests between Britain and the United States, Canada's representative could do much to remove misunderstandings and secure a satisfactory accord. One of the most pleasing features of the great struggle is the place Canadians have made for themselves in the hearts of the French people, both civil and military. The French now speak of our army as "Les Petits" and Canadians have a reputation among the French unequalled in the Allied Armies. A proper Canadian representative on the Imperial War Council would not be handicapped by this bonnie entente between Canadians and French.

Canada's representative on the War Council can play a great part in the world's affairs if he is a man of vision, tact and courage. His vision must not be bounded by Ontario or Saskatchewan nor must he have to ask his imperial colleagues if the Czechs-Slovaks are white or black, or if the Vogues are men or mountains. He must have the tact that will make him an arbiter and will bring harmony when interests conflict. Conditions have placed a great power in his hands but he uses this power for the world's welfare.

It is unfortunate that Sir Robert Borden could not have remained here for the remainder of the year. He has the confidence of the Allies, a knowledge of conditions and the desires of each of the Allies and the possibility of satisfying these desires. He has been able to play a notable part without forgetting he is a Canadian, or Canada's interests. Could we not follow the British precedent? They sent Lord Reading to Washington, although he was Lord Chief Justice and disassociated from political life. The emergency demanded the man and he was found in Lord Reading. Have we not a Lord Reading in Canada? Have we not a man removed from political influences and of vision, tact and courage who could be requested for this important position? Could we not for once look outside the Commons and give as a representative one who could grasp the opportunity made for us by Canada's heroic army and Canada's sacrifice?

T. H. BLACKLOCK.

Might Satisfy Her.

Foreman—That machine can do the work of a dozen men.

Visitor—Gee, whiz! My wife ought to have married it.

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### 180,000 HUNS FAIL TO STOP YANK FIGHTERS

Teutons' Resistance Fiercer in Argonne Than Elsewhere Along Line—Greatest Obstacles Have Been Overcome.

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

With the American Army in the field, Oct. 25.—While the Germans seem to be coding ground elsewhere between Verdun and the Channel the constantly are intensifying their resistance to the Americans from the Argonne to the Meuse. There is positive proof today that during the last three weeks the Germans have used approximately 180,000 fighting men with enormous losses against America's First Army alone.

Despite this the First Army has forged steadily forward against a concentration of enemy machine guns such as seldom has been massed anywhere in this war. Of 500-odd prisoners taken by one American corps in the recent fighting 90 per cent. were machine gunners.

The resistance centre of Thursday's fighting was found north of Grandpre and on the southern fringe of Bois des Loges. Our infantry infiltrated into this wood, which is the German's last stronghold south of Buzancy, silencing scores of machine guns last Thursday. Our observers spotted a concentration of enemy infantry slightly to the northeast of the village of Champignolle toward evening and notified the batteries in the rear of the situation.

Shellfire Works Havoc.

Heavy and accurate shellfire on the groups of Germans within a quarter of an hour literally slaughtered them and their counter attack, which apparently had been designed to dislodge us from the Bois des Loges, failed to materialize. Observers plainly saw the havoc that was wrought in the enemy ranks when the shells fell among them.

Everywhere on our front we are keeping a steady pressure on the enemy, whose constant employment of new offensives shows his desperation. The importance of the entire American operation thus far northwest of Verdun is measured not so much by the ground gained, which is entirely satisfactory in extent, as by the holding of large numbers of Germans from other sectors where they are badly needed; and this has contributed well to "strategic" retreats elsewhere on the long battle front.

In heavy mud which was ankle deep the doughboys Thursday used every tiny valley northeast of Grandpre, and even the wrinkles in the hillsides, to crawl steadily forward wherever they found the best protection against machine guns. They gained appreciable territory, and were holding fast every foot of it Thursday night.

Football Player Leads Men.

Not long before Rice Lake, Wisconsin, was smouldering in ruins from the forest fires in the Northwest, Rice Lake's fire chief, Machine Gun Captain McCullum, a well-known football player of the University of Wisconsin, was fighting another kind of fire on the formidable enemy stronghold here in France on a certain hill on the road between the towns in the Romagne area. This is one of the formidable natural fortresses which the American troops were forced to take before it was possible to widen the breach of the famous Krimmlid line. Surrounded by heavy wire entanglements and studded with machine guns, the crest offered stern resistance.

McCullum's machine gunners reached the southern slope Monday morning unaided ahead of our infantry, which was unable to advance because of the thick belts of wire and the heavy rain of machine gun bullets. At 7 o'clock Captain McCullum decided to feel out the situation, and with Corporal J. Jereback, another citizen of Rice Lake, seven men and one machine gun crawled through the wire and wormed his way up the hillside, a distance of 100 yards ahead of the infantry, placed the gun in position, and opened fire on the German machine gun nests. He and his men made things so hot that twenty-two Germans abandoned their guns and crawled over to Jereback's position, surrendering.

Machine Guns Busy.

Four hours later, while Jereback's one gun held the enemy fire down to a minimum, McCullum and the remainder of the men with guns crawled up, finding Jereback still firing away with the prisoners under guard. All the guns were then placed in position, and between 11 a. m. and midnight the machine gun duel continued on the hillside to the extent of 30,000 rounds fired by McCullum's men, 7,000 of which were fired by Jereback's gun. At midnight they placed the guns in better positions farther up. McCullum sent the following note down to the infantry: "We have just finished 30,000 rounds and we are sitting easy now and sure can give 'em hell in the morning, for we have got good positions." McCullum "gave 'em hell" in the morning and the infantry advanced over the hill, wiping up what enemy machine guns remained.

The battle of this hill was typical of the fighting in this sector and the enemy seems to have concentrated machine guns at his immediate commands to stay our advance. He is fighting, also, with the advantage of the strong natural positions which are falling one by one into our hands. The general of the division has issued the following order: "Get word to all the troops that can be reached of my hearty congratulations on their fine work. I consider it the best day's work of the division has done."

Strongholds Taken.

This day's work was when the division overcame one stronghold after another, breaking through two to three kilometers except where McCullum's streams had to pave the way. The advance was not swift but was sure, and saved hundreds of lives. To have taken the hill by direct infantry assault would have been merely a suicidal conquest. The hill has been called to the attention of General Pershing himself.



To you from falling hands we throw  
The Torch—be yours to hold it high;  
If ye break faith with us who die,  
We shall not sleep though poppies grow  
In Flanders' fields.

Through all these dark, uncertain days, our soldiers have held aloft and brightly burning, the sacred torch of freedom.

On Monday, for a space, it passes to our hands. Does it pass to hands less eager—hands less worthy?

The world shall know our answer!

On Monday we will be asked to buy Victory Bonds—the sinews of war.

Our obligation is clear. Our duty is unmistakable. Victory Bonds are the weapons with which we at home can strike and strive for freedom.

This solemn thought shall possess us: Until the Victory Loan 1918 is assured our duty is not accomplished—our task is incomplete.

From every province, city and

town; from every county, township and farm of our country will come forth a mighty flood of money. The word will ring around the world that Canada's gold, no less than Canada's soldiers, is Germany's uncompromising enemy.

This surely will be our message to our sons:—Carry on, brave souls! Canada's treasure is not a laggard in the fight. Eager hands are stretched to catch and hold aloft forever the Flaming Torch of Freedom!

## The Victory Loan 1918 Opens Monday

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance  
of the Dominion of Canada

Meantime McCullum, with his fellow Wisconsinite, know nothing of Rice Lake's destruction by fire.

Another evidence of the enemy's treachery was shown today in the small town of Chatel Chehery, just south of Grandpre, which was occupied by the Americans exactly a week ago. Six dugouts which had been left apparently intact blew up at intervals with forceful detonations from mines buried under the floors.

The death traps were so placed as to escape detection even under the most careful inspection for hidden wires. The most wonderful thing of all was that the loss of no American life rewarded the enemy for his treachery. The Americans had declined to use the abandoned German shelters and had constructed entirely new ones.

### RUSS GRAND DUKES ARE NOW IN EXILE

By Joseph Chaplain, United States Staff Correspondent.

All the Romanoffs have been exiled from Petrograd and vicinity. Grand Dukes Paul Alexandrovitch, Nicolai Michailovitch, Serge Michailovitch, as well as the brother of the wife of Paul Alexandrovitch, Prince Paul Alexandrovitch Palet, on leaving Petrograd took with them only necessities and books. They took very little baggage with them, due to impossibility of transporting anything cumbersome in Russia. All articles of luxury, art, paintings, religious objects and precious stones belonging to the grand dukes were left in Petrograd.

The Grand Duke Nicolai Michailovitch, who is a noted writer and historian, in fact the only man of big talent produced by the Romanoff dynasty in recent years, left all his writings, memoirs and very rich historical library in the care of a certain prominent Russian writer and politician, who played a big part in the revolution and prominent member of the Russian Historical Society, which after the revolution, unanimously chose the Grand Duke Nicolai Michailovitch its president.

This grand duke is noted throughout Europe not only as an historian but as an antiquarian and collector. The palace of Nicolai Michailovitch is a wonderful museum of ancient history, the contents of which he collected from all parts of the world. The grand duke refused to go to Perm,

where he has many powerful friends, and preferred to go to Volodga because, he explained, there was a collection of ancient icons and an ancient church there.

The former grand dukes are greatly worried under their property. Particularly under the Bolshevik regime, many of the precious and rare paintings and things of art belonging to the grand dukes have been stolen and scattered throughout Europe. A horse-shoe, studded with diamonds, for example—the property of the Grand Duke Andrei Vladimirovitch—and valued at more than 3,000,000 roubles (about \$1,000,000) in normal times, was obtained by a speculator for 3,000 roubles and sold for 350,000 roubles. Fortunately, the horse-shoe was recovered through the grand Duke's own efforts. The pillow on which Alexander II, eldest son of the Alexandrinski market for 15 roubles, afterwards sold for 50 roubles, and finally located at the home of a cab driver. The handkerchiefs of Catherine II, and the former Zarina were sold in the streets

of Petrograd at a rouble (13 cents) apiece. A peasant who obtained a handkerchief used by Catherine II, sold it to a member of the French Military Mission for 15,000 roubles. Valuable dogs belonging to the Czar were sold at from 10 to 15 roubles each. One dog named "Pili" which accompanied the Czar on all his trips and was the gift of the Kaiser, was sold for two roubles. The boots of Peter the Great were sold for 20 roubles.

The grand dukes have addressed a special plea to the Bolshevik Government for the security of their property.

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