

life rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed the hungry nations; to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies, and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life; we need the development of men in the open country who will be, in the future as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war, and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace."

At another point in his message President Roosevelt observed: "I am well aware that the working farmers themselves will in the last resort have to solve this problem for themselves; but as it also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, it is not merely our duty, but in our interest, to see if we can render any help towards making the solution satisfactory."

From certain quarters in Canada, of late, criticism has been directed against the organized farmers, with the expressed statement, at times, that the farmer has a selfish viewpoint, and that his business institutions are assuming more and more the role of corporations. Such opposition to the organized farmers' movement in Canada is not justified, and in the majority of cases comes only from those interests which have become so self-centered that they can see nothing but selfishness in the motives of other classes.

The words of Roosevelt ten years ago abound in truth today, and they apply to Canada with greater force than at any other time in her history. This country must have more people living in its rural districts. The problem of country life is assuredly the farmer's problem, and if he is beginning, by means of organization, to point the way towards a solution, every class in Canada may well be glad.

Soldiers' Monuments

What monuments, after the war has been fought to its end, should the Canadian people erect in memory of the Canadian soldiers who fell in the fighting? There need be no fear that in our country or in any other of the free countries now fighting in alliance to prevent autocratically-controlled military might from making itself master of human destinies there will be set up, in the years to come, monuments designed to impress and delude future generations with the glamor of military glory. Such monuments abound in Germany, many of them almost Egyptian in their great size and imposing proportions; and they have served their purpose in aiding in the poisoning and perversion of a people's mind and soul, so that Germany has made evil its good.

Even in lands whose national spirit has been, and is, most free from admixture of the evil spirit

which finds its fullest embodiment in the German state-system, there are military monuments which, by suggesting nothing whatever of the actual truth of the horrors of war, have helped the romancers and poets and old-school historians in leading young generations that know nothing of war into regarding it as a gay and splendid and high-spirited pastime, full of heartstirring perils, but the very sport in which the spirit of youth rejoices.

There will be in Canada monuments of marble and of bronze, and of granite, in memory of Canadian heroism in the war. They will stand in enduring testimony of the truth that—

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,

So near is God to man,

When Duty whispers low, Thou must,

The youth replies, I can.

But the most fitting memorials of that heroism will be those which, while making their patriotic appeal to the imagination and perpetuating the heroism of Canadian soldiers fallen in the war, will at the same time be of utilitarian character and serve practically towards the realizing of the ideal of personal good that is to be attained only by every Canadian citizen fulfilling his, or her, responsibilities and obligations of Canadian citizenship. The Canadians at the front face the supreme crisis of these responsibilities and obligations, on battlefields strewn not alone with the actualities of carnage, but with the hopes and fears of men and women and the fate of little children.

How can the memory of such men be more truly honored and their heroic devotion to our country's future welfare be more fittingly commemorated than by the erection throughout Canada of soldier's memorials in the form of public buildings which shall house activities devoted to community welfare, to physical, mental and moral betterment, to the promotion of enlightenment and

right thinking, to the quickening of the response to the individual responsibilities of citizenship, to the furtherance of social justice?

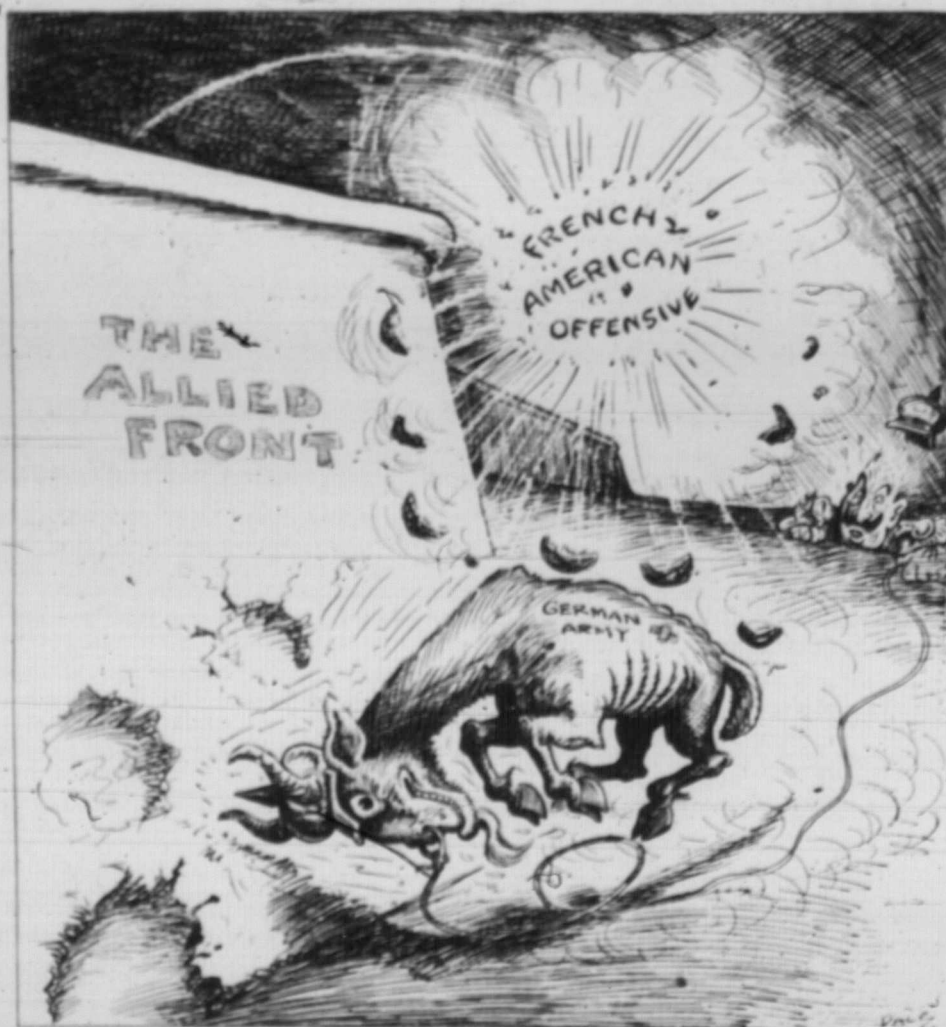
Y.M.C.A. Vindicated

In a very clear, concise and business-like statement, the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of Canada, under whose auspices the military work represented by the Red Triangle Fund is carried on, has given a complete and satisfying answer to those who were disposed to criticize it last May when special funds were being solicited throughout the Dominion. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a fully-audited statement of the finances of the National Council for 1917, and all the claims that have been made for the Y.M.C.A. in its campaign for funds are fully supported. It has been known by friends of the Y.M.C.A. for many months that this audited record of accounts was delayed in appearing before the public through circumstances over which the officers of the "Y" had absolutely no control.

The criticism of the Y.M.C.A. has been that in its war work, the soldiers have been exploited to a certain degree through the monetary charges that were levied upon canteen supplied. It has been shown that the prices charged for goods in their canteens by the Y.M.C.A. overseas were adopted entirely from the lists established by the Army and Navy canteens. So far as the work rendered at home, in Canada, is concerned, the Y.M.C.A. has suffered financial losses. Now that the Y.M.C.A. has issued its financial statement, the last critic has been answered, and the vast majority of people in Canada will agree that next to the Red Cross, the Red Triangle has been the most beneficent symbol of the war.

The recent speech of Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, before a visiting group of Canadian newspapermen, in which he proclaimed the deeds of Canada in the war in effusive language, was not representative of the statesmanly traits which people on this side of the ocean have been accustomed to admire in "the little Welshman." His words savored too much of the flattery in which Sir Frederick Smith indulged himself when he visited Canada a few months ago. Canada's part in the war is not at all glorified by the rhetorical, and rather jingoistic praise, of which Lloyd George and Sir Frederick Smith have lately been guilty.

General Foch already has welded the Yanks and the French into a first-class fighting team.



"GETTING HIS GOAT"

"I T is perfectly clear who has any immediate future, cast any part, indications of we are just upon the time when the state country will be sustained supplemented at every governmental activity. As to determine what kind of activity it shall be in the first place, it shall be indirect the talents which have already themselves, and, which supersede the government. I believe that the when the governments both state and national stage, and set it very carefully, for the do men in every relation has been free and easy it has been go as you been every man look, and we have continued this year, when every not with another man with a body of men I seen, that the relations are the same as they have great tasks before must enter on them, with the responsibility new era. We have of governmental assist in the co-operative list but we dare not enter until we have government. America statement responsive to the and until America rec in practice, she will n to hold her head high nations as she used to

World's Greatest

So spoke President campaign which result to the presidency. A proven, they were no has splendidly fulfilled promises and placed head of the world's gr as its greatest democ sidering his achievement it will be well resume of his career. Staunton, Virginia, D Scotch-Irish parentage a Presbyterian minister not particularly ev entered Princeton U tember, 1875. All t show that he imme leadership in his ch young man of great acter and took a l everything pertaining. His was the bearing young southerner, his cultured, and he bore having a wide knowl extensive reading. is no sense a book's interest in all colle later became preside sity Athletic Associ was what may be ca and rarely passed hi the head of the list. an interest in public took up the study politics early in his determined to make conduct of great affi haps never expecti attain to the high of the United Stat regularly "The G zine," an English y by Samuel Johna department edited b afterwards and to th of Punch. Lucy wa Edward. This depar to the parliamentary time.

These were the 2 British House of Co giants were John Disraeli, Earl Gren Harcourt. Lucy tre