CAMPAIGN NOW IN FLANDERS HAS MANY PURPOSES MAKING FOR FINAL DEFEAT OF HUNS

Noted Expert Analyzes Operations on Western Front for the Past Three Years and Paints Picture of Future Operations, Which Will Chiefly Involve Britain.

By Frank H. Simonds
Author of "The Great War," "They Shall Not Pass."

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What followed is history, not even now familiar. The small British army ome almost immediately into contact with huge German forces, its own flank was threatened when Antwerp fell and the German conquerors came pounding down along the coast through Ostend to the Yser River.

Almost at once the British offensive became a desperate and almost despair-To the north the British flank was bent round until it faced north, not east, and in the south the centre was jammed back upon Ypres and one after another all the vaniage points were lost, until the Ypres salient assumed the shape it was to bear for nearly three years and the British were sumed the snape it was the same threatened with complete annihiliation. therefore nearest to the sea bases, thus therefore nearest to the sea bases, thus

deatened with complete annihilation,
German Wave Stopped.
The first days of November, 1914, saw reducing the problem of rail transportation in France—no inconsiderable factor.

Staggering Blow to Foe. the end of the storm. French reserves came up, the Prussian Guard made its final unsuccessful effort—the road to Calais was barred, and trench warfare was now the order of things from Switzerland to the North Sea. And while the British regular army, the "Old Contemptibles," was dwing at Ypres, the French Fusiliers Marins made their great sacrifice at Dixmude. December I saw the first struggle in Flanders ended; an exhausted British army had just managed to hang on—regiments reduced to handfuls, brigades now at the strength of companies.

Five months later the Flanders battlefields woke to new fame. In the latter days of April the Germans launched their first poison gas attack to the westward of Ypres—between this town and Dixmude. The blow fell upon French African troops, and they collapsed, opening the flank of the Canadians just west of Ypres, and for a few hours the German road to Calias was clear.

Canadians Save Calals.

To cut the Germans off from the

adians just west of Ypres, and for a few hours the German road to Calias was clear.

Canadians Save Calals.

Eut the French rallied, the Canadians stood and died in an unequal struggle, reserves came and the gap was closed. Thereafter it was necessary to draw the British line back nearer to Ypres; towns now mentioned in the latest battle news were abandoned; the French, driven beyond the Yser Canal, came back and made good this line—the British clung to Ypres, which now disappeared under German shelling. This position was, however, always dangerous, for the Germans, sitting on the hills which surround Ypres like the rim of a bowl, poured their artillery fire into the British below.

And from May 1, 1915, to June 1, 1917, the British took their medicine. The Ypres salient acquired evil fame as the worst position on the western front. One school of British experts urged retreat because of the military weakness of the position—a retreat to the hills behind, to Kemmel and Scharfenberg; another insisted that the moral effect would be too great if the Germans at last entered Ypres. And this view prevalled.

From May, 1915, to June of this year, Ypres ceased to be a point of dispute, although it was never a quiet point. The Germans used the sector to train their artillery; the observation conditions were so favorable. Day and night shells

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the housekeeper in Summer.

Served with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruit, they make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of a few cents.

The small capture of guns and the few prisoners—five thousand, as against eleven thousand on the first day of the battle of Arras—indicate that the Germans had been expecting an attack and had withdrawn their guns and held their front line lightly. The recent terrific German drive at the Aisne, too, was patently intended to prevent the transfer of French soldiers to the Yser front, and as such failed, as it also failed to gain ground.



ground.

Supremacy In Alr.

German and British reports agree that the artillery duel which preceded the attack was the heaviest in-all history, and for a full fortnight London heard the guns. The British and French reports frankly claim a complete supremacy in the air, which would mean that the Germans were obliged to fire in the dark—"into blue," as the phrase is, that is, without the aid of air scouts.

Apparently bad weather materially handicapped the attacking force, as it did in the battle of Arras. It seems also that there was a temporary slowing

Made in Canada.

new tactics remains to be seen. Strong German counter attacks developing at once, as contrasted with the forty-hour delay after the recent fight at the Messines Ridge, suggest also German counter-preparation and advance information. Similarly the little German thrus; which destroyed two British battalions north of the Yser, near its mouth, some days ago, was an obvious attempt to forestail and break up an Allied drive in this region.

this region.

So much for the first attack, begun and ended on August 1, the anniversary of the opening of the world war and thirteen months later than the attack at the Somme. For the present the Allied objective must be Roulers, rather more than a dozen miles north of Ypres and Menin, to the east on the Lys, rather less than ten miles from the present front. The fall of Menin would gravely imperil the German hold on Lille, the capture of Roulers would threaten, yet without menacing seriously, the German communications with Zeebrugge via Ghent and Bruges.

Will Free Seacoast.

Will Free Seacoast.

AKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTES

federate press said after the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, the failure before Petersburg. It will furnish many a parallel with current German bulletins. Recall also that Napoleon, having been defeated in Saxony in 1813, fought next in the Marne country because he had stayed too long in Germany, sacrificing military to political and moral considerations.

We are at the beginning of a camconsiderations.

We are at the beginning of a campaign that may well have consequences comparable with those of Leipsic or the last Grant campaign. But we are only at the beginning.

KINCARDINE TO SPEND

cil at its last meeting struck the tax rate, which is 35 8-10 mills. This sounds high, but when property is only assessed for half its value it makes the taxes light.

\$300 AT GARDEN PARTY.

\$300 AT GARDEN PARTY.

KINCARDINE Aug. 10.—The Centre Bruce garden party at George Brown's on the 8th of Bruce, was a success. Over \$300 was realized. This is one of the biggest garden parties in Bruce, and the attendants come from all directions. The grounds are illuminated with old-fashioned stump fires made of pine knots. C. M. Bowman, M.P.P., addressed the gathering.

SCOW RUNS ASHORE.

teemed. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Conserva-tive. He leaves a widow and grown-up family. NOMINATIONS MONDAY. KINCARDINE, Aug. 10 .- Nomin

tions for the reeveship will take place on Monday the 13th. The only name mentioned at present is that of W. J. Henry; who has resigned from the water commission to run for reeve. Mr. Henry formerly served the town in the county council.

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Aided by Providential weather, Ontario's Crop is one of the biggest in her history.

The farmer has done his part.

We Town and City men must do our part.

The crop is on the ground — the farmer can't possibly take it off unaided.

To lose a sheaf of it for want of harvest-help would be an unthinkable crime.

We call upon the Men of Ontario to rouse themselves. To co-operate, employee with employer, in this patriotic service. Many employers have agreed to make it financially possible for their employees to do this work, and the Ontario Government will pay railway fare both ways of all men who go.

Help us, so that we may send word to Ontario's Sons in the trenches — that Ontario's Second Line of Defence stands fast, - that here, as well as there, we "Carry On."

W. H. Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario. S. R. Parsons, Pres. Canadian Manufacturers' Assoc.

Albert H. Abbott, Secretary of Committee.

London Men. Register With John Farrell, F. A. Finn, Public Employment Bureau, 101 Dundas St. Phone 5295