

CANADIAN RECORD AUG. 8 TO NOV. 11

BRIEF SUMMARY OF EFFORT IN LAST 3 MONTHS OF WAR

**Captured More Than 150 Small Towns
and Freed Over 300,000 French
and Belgian Civilians.**

The following despatch is forwarded from the office of Sir E. Kemp, Canadian Overseas Minister of Militia, by Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian Overseas.

Western Front:
Canadian troops have furnished a curious coincidence in British military history. The first troops to enter Mons the day the armistice was signed were those of the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, which battalion, through the parent regiment, the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, is affiliated with the famous Black Watch. On August 23, 1914, the last British battalion to leave Mons was the 42nd Highlanders, the Scottish Black Watch.

Captured 34,000 Germans.
From August 8 to November 11, the date the armistice was declared, the Canadian Corps captured 34,000 prisoners, 750 artillery guns of all calibres, 3,500 machine guns, hundreds of trench mortars, and huge quantities of all kinds of material.

In the last three months of the war the corps advanced in depth to a distance of 95 miles, covering an area of approximately 450 square miles. The principal towns captured by the Canadians in that time were Cambrai and Le Cateau on Oct. 9; Denain, Oct. 20; Valenciennes, Nov. 2; Mons, Nov. 2. At least 150 smaller towns and villages were captured in addition to those larger centres, which released from German domination over 300,000 French and Belgian civilians.

The three outstanding battles fought by the Canadian Corps since August, 1918, were: Amiens, which began Aug. 8; Arras, on Aug. 26; and Cambrai, Sept. 27. In these three battles, and in the advance from Cambrai to Mons through Valenciennes, the Canadian Corps engaged and identified a total of fifty-seven German divisions, several of whom were so badly defeated as to render them useless as fighting organizations.

At Amiens we advanced in less than two weeks a depth of 15 miles. At Arras and Cambrai the depth of penetration into the enemy lines was 25 miles, and from Cambrai to Mons 55 miles. At Amiens we captured 12,000 prisoners; Arras, 10,000; Cambrai, 7,174; and from Cambrai to Mons, 2,836.

On the Last Day of War.
On the morning of the 11th, at four o'clock, the 42nd Battalion (the Montreal Kitties), the P.C.L.I., R.C.R.'s and the 4th Battalion of the Seventh Brigade, attacked at Mons. The city was actually captured by the 42nd Battalion and the Princess Pat's, and the R.C.R.'s also had some troops enter the city. By eleven o'clock, the time the armistice came into effect, we had established a line five kilometres east of the city, so that in nine days the Canadians advanced thirty miles.

On the afternoon of the 11th, Lieut. General Sir Arthur Currie and his staff made a triumphant entry into Mons, and were welcomed by thousands of civilians in a most demonstrative way. General Currie presented to the city a Canadian flag tied to a lance, which now has a prominent place in the council chamber of the city hall. The bodyguard of the Corps Commander was a section of the 5th Imperial Lancers, all of whom wore the Mons Ribbon and were among the last to leave the city on August 23, 1914.

It was at Mons that the British began fighting in the war and it was there the war ended. Throughout all the advance invaluable assistance was given by the Canadian Railway Troops and the Canadian Forestry Corps, whose work was extremely difficult owing to the devastation and destruction caused to railway tracks, bridges and roads.

The Power of Speed.

The destruction wrought by the bursting of a flywheel in an electric light plant in New Rockford, N.D., U.S.A., recently, indicates vividly the disastrous results which may follow failure to control the speed of an engine. The engine in question was of the Corliss type, and for some undiscovered reason the governor failed to work. The speed of the flywheel which normally was 100 revolutions per minute, was increased to many times that number. Eventually the big casting burst, and fragments were hurled many hundred feet in all directions. The engine room and the machinery it contained were completely wrecked, except a small generator which, almost miraculously, was unharmed. A great hole was torn in one of the brick walls, and a piece of the wheel, weighing about 450 pounds, was thrown high in the air. It landed in front of a furniture store 500 feet from the power plant, burying itself deep in the concrete sidewalk. The enterprising furniture merchant hastened to paint an advertisement on the side of the fragment.

A PRISONERS PIL-GRIM'S PROGRESS

NO ONE WILL READ UNMOVED THIS STORY

The Long, Ragged, Starved, But Undaunted Procession of Prisoners Returning From Germany.

A long, limping procession of tattered figures, dressed in the oddest collection of old rags and bits of uniform, supporting one another, leaning on clumsy sticks cut from the hedgerows—such is the sight that meets the British Army in every road by which it pursues its victorious march into Germany, writes a British officer in the early days of peace. These sad and suffering figures are the prisoners of war whom the Germans, in the panic of their ruin and defeat, have hastily released from captivity, and turned out without food or adequate clothing upon the high road to make the best of their way back to the Allied lines.

Of all the Allied prisoners of war, I think the French—to judge by their appearance—were the least ill-treated. They, like the rest, are thin—for thinness seems to be universal amongst the dwellers in Germany to-day—but their faces do not reveal the signs of a systematized course of brutality as do the faces of our men, whilst for the most part they have preserved their uniforms intact.

The Road to Germany.

The picture of the bands of returning prisoners will, I believe, remain indelibly fixed on the minds of all who have taken part in the victorious march into Germany. The setting is the broad, tree-lined chaussées. The line of marching battalions spruce and clean and fit, with transport in good shape, and strong, well-groomed horses, fills the right hand of the highway; on the left, coming from the opposite direction, defiles an endless procession of civilians pushing little hand-carts piled high with their belongings, and surmounted by the Belgian flag, interspersed by these little groups of prisoners of war.

Sheer Inhumanity.

The hunched look in the eyes of many of these men tells the whole story of the system which the Allied armies set out to smash, and have smashed. I will not horrify you with the repetition of the stories you have read in such ghastly detail in the British official report on the treatment of our prisoners of war in Germany, the brutality of the guards and their superior officers, the lack of food, even of the disgusting quality provided, the long hours of forced labor, often under shell fire. But what we must insist on—and it appears in the statements of almost all the prisoners—is the sheer inhumanity of the German attitude towards their British victims.

If it were inconvenient to start rationing a party of prisoners on a certain day, the party would simply be confined without food or water until such time as the rationing of the prisoners became convenient. There was apparently no recognition even of such an elementary principle as that you must feed the animal which is to work for you. "Necessity knows no law," says the German, and if there is no food for prisoners—if the transport, for instance, is required more urgently for ammunition—then the prisoners may starve. And starve they did, and die of exposure and neglect and under-nourishment, so that it seems probable that the fortunate ones who are making their way back to happiness and liberty have



The Popular Choice

People of culture taste and refinement are keen for health, simplicity and contentment. Thousands of these people choose the cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

as their table beverage in place of tea or coffee.

Healthful Economical Delicious

escaped death on the principle of the survival of the fittest. The strong have come through the ordeal; the weak, one fears, succumbed.

The Spirit of Britain.

But for all one's deep compassion with their sufferings, one cannot contemplate these prisoners of ours without a feeling of elation. However much the Germans tried to torment their body, they utterly failed to crush their spirit. It is time that a public tribute were paid to the magnificent staunchness of soul, the unshakable self-respect of the British soldier in captivity. There is no doubt that his proud refusal to knuckle down to his oppressor angered the Germans, and led them to redouble their efforts to break his pride.

But the German failed—failed as egregiously as he has done in every psychological problem he has tackled in this war. And so, for all their wasted looks, for all their poisonous rags, these prisoners of war have the bearing of free men. They salute publicly, and look one straight in the face when they are addressed. As a party of British prisoners of war were tramping back through Namur the other day, some German soldiers left a marching column and ran towards them offering them cigarettes and food. One and all the prisoners declined the gift. "We wouldn't be havin' anything to do with them!" said the Irish sergeant who told the story. What a contrast to the lickenside servility of the Boche in captivity.

A Debt Repaid.

Our prisoners unanimously testify to the kindness shown to them by civilians in Belgium. The peasants dared blows from the rifles of the guard, and risked heavy fines, to press bread into the hands of the prisoners marching through the villages. And on their long tramp through Belgium on their way to the Allied lines after their liberation, the prisoners depended entirely on the food and clothing freely given them by the Belgians in the towns and villages through which they passed.

The Boche treated his prisoners as a bad-minded rustic would not treat his cattle. He had treated them monstrously to the end of the chapter. He has not even sought to lessen the exemplary retribution which the Allies are coining to exact from him by making adequate provision for the re-education of the prisoners of war. He has just turned them adrift, the well and the sick alike, and left them to shift for themselves.

And when the German people are called to account for their inhuman treatment of their prisoners of war this last act of callousness must not be forgotten.

JAPAN'S POPULATION

Production of Rice Has Not Kept Pace With Increased Birth Rate.

The shortage in the supply of foodstuffs in Japan has caused the extraordinarily high price of rice and other food, says the Japan Advertiser. It is true that the production of rice has been making more or less increase has not been at such a rate as to keep pace with the steadily growing population. Moreover, the yield of rice is at the mercy of the elements and in a country like Japan, which is subject to frequent visitations of typhoons at the most critical period of the crop, the precarious nature of the agricultural industry may be imagined. In this connection, continues the Advertiser, it will be interesting to note the tremendous rate at which Japan's population is increasing. Until a few years ago the rate of increase was a little more than 50,000, but last year's increase is put at close upon 800,000. According to official statistics just published the total number of the Japanese population on December 31, 1917, was returned at 57,998,373, which were distributed into 10,241,851 dwellings at the rate of 5.7 per dwelling. Compared with the census taken at the end of 1916 the population showed an increase of 799,096, and there can be no doubt that Japan should be seriously exercised by the food problem if its population continues to increase at such a rate. It may be added that the figures are exclusive of the Japanese or Japanese subjects in Korea, Formosa and Karafuto, who may be said to be self-supporting as far as their food supply is concerned.

RIVETLESS SHIP.

Largest Electrically Welded Craft Built in Britain.

There has been much discussion of late about the feasibility of building electrically welded steamships and thereby avoiding the time and expense consumed in riveting. From England comes word of the completion of a rivetless 276-ton barge, supposedly the largest electrically-welded craft so far produced. It is 125 ft. over all, and 16 ft. of beam. The hull is rectangular in section amidships—only the bilge plates being curved. All water-tight joints as far as the latter are concerned are continuously welded on both sides, while those thereafter are tack-welded on one side. The process permitted an estimated saving of from 25 to 40 per cent in time and 10 per cent in material. The expense of welding amounted to \$1,500, \$890 of which went for electrodes, in normal times this item would be less by about 60 per cent. Another experimental barge, with certain parts riveted and others welded, is to be built.

The Weekly Fashions



A very practical little apron indeed is this one which slips on over the head and fastens under the arm. McCall Pattern No. 8682, Girl's Apron. In 6 sizes, 2 to 12 years. Price, 15 cents. Transfer Design No. 591. Price, 10 cents.



This new design has the effect of a corset on the shoulder and at the underarm. McCall Pattern No. 8712 Ladies' Dress. In 4 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the other discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers. Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezone, which will cost very little, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

PEAT AS FUEL

It Also Has Many Other Interesting and Useful Qualities.

Peat is coal in the making. It furnishes a perfectly good fuel. During the eighteenth century, when the forests of northern Europe had been to a great extent cleared away (coal being not yet in general use), peat was the main dependence of the rural population.

It is said that a ton of paper can be manufactured from peat at a cost of \$20, leaving a satisfactory margin of profit.

In France some very beautiful textile fabrics, resembling Scotch tweeds and camel's hair cloth, are woven from peat fibre. They can be bleached to snowy whiteness and will take any dye.

One of the most interesting uses of peat is for packing and preserving perishable foods, such as fruits, vegetables, butter and eggs. Even meats and fish have been shipped for great distances in peat fibre, arriving in perfect condition, thanks to the peculiar preservative qualities of the material.

A marble boiled in milk, porridge, custards, etc., will automatically do the stirring as the liquid cooks and so prevent burning.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

PRINTERS' PIE.

Some Interesting War-time Samples of Typographical Errors.

The grim and often sorrowful details that war news brings home to most of us are now and again unwittingly lit up by the mistakes of the compositor. These typographical errors are termed "printer's pie." Sometimes the omission of a single letter makes quite a startling change from what is really meant, as, for example, in this new view of the Hun's humanity: "The newest Gothas carry bombs of a ton weight, but the German machines that aid hospitals in France continue to use smallish bombs." This one from a Sheffield paper seems much nearer the truth: "Three bombs were dropped upon an ammunition train and a direct hit obtained. The train contained 15,000 bells." To which our airman appears to have obliged by adding an extra one.

The unintentional alteration of a letter also works wonders, as in the case where "Mr. —" wept through the Gallipoli campaign and was awarded the Military Cross, or where more German frightfulness is suggested by the statement that "Hindenburg sent a large number of bug guns to General Broderick," or, again, in the somewhat startling notice from a "Death" column in another newspaper—"In loving memory of our dear son, He nobly answered his country's call, he gave his wife for one and all."

The origin of many such items may not always be laid at the door of the compositor, but often are the product of one who wrote them. In many of them our trials and tribulations arising from the war make their appearance. When the milk difficulty cropped up in Dublin the Lord Mayor delivered himself in these terms: "It would be a crying evil to leave the poor people without milk. It would be a wise thing if the Corporation would take the bull by the horns and deal with the matter."

It was a Glasgow paper that wrote on the coal question thus: "One wise virgin, the father of a large family, has laid in several piles of wood against the coming of coal-rationing time," whilst a University Journal threw cold water on the musical abilities of our fighting men by announcing that "a capital military band will discourage music throughout the afternoon."

Complaints about the inadequate grants to soldiers' dependants caused a Yorkshire correspondent to remark, "I hope that if the Government grant an increase to soldiers' wives, they will increase the wives of soldiers all round." Even the Times adds its quota with this: "The Canadian force is wearing the smile that won't come off. The nature of the ground is entirely favorable to such an operation."

The opinion has often been expressed that the best German is a dead one, but I think it has been left for a Birmingham paper to tell us of those who have been "permanently" killed, which one would think should satisfy the most anti-German amongst us. The food question is hardly a subject for mirth at present, but one can secretly resist a smile when we are told that "the markets are empty, and the prices of such things as remain are impossibly high."

An old Latin saying got a new turn in an advertisement which lately appeared in a leading London paper as follows: "Buy at £5 War Bond. He gives quid who gives twice." The most up-to-date one deals with recent war successes, and describes our moderation in the display of national feeling in this little sentence, "if this were Germany, the bells would be rung thrice over to-day's splendid news."

STUFF FOR MAKING PAPER.

Can be Manufactured of Almost Any Vegetable Substance.

Clippings from the collar factories contribute importantly to the supply of raw material for making high-grade paper. It is just an instance of waste-elimination.

Asbestos makes an excellent paper, which, being fireproof, might recommend itself highly for deeds and other valuable documents. But, unfortunately, no process has been discovered by which paper of this material can be made that has a smooth, hard surface to take ink from a pen without blurring. The inventor who solves this puzzle has a fortune awaiting him.

There will never be a real paper famine, because paper can be made out of almost anything vegetable. It has been manufactured from banana leaves, pineapple leaves, beanstalks, cabbage-stalks, cat-tails, hay, thistle-down and even mummy wrappings.

Sugarcane refuse makes good paper; cotton stalks likewise. Of these materials incalculable quantities are thrown away annually. Rice straw and flax stalks are available for the same purpose; also the wild hemp that grows over vast areas in the South-west.

Wheat straw, rye straw, oat straw and barley straw make first-class newspaper and printing paper. There are always plenty of rags for making high-grade papers. Why, then, all the recent fuss and rising prices? No reason at all except that we have not yet learned to utilize the available raw-materials, which, once turned to proper account, will render it unnecessary to draw upon the forests for pulp.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Copper is said to be the metal first known to man and used in the arts.

1892E No. 3-19

CHARACTER OF THE LATE CZAR

Psychological Makeup of the Last Emperor of the Russias.

As a result of an interview with the Czar, as well as from various other sources, Charles Greene Cumston, M. D., privat-docent at the University of Geneva and Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine of London, etc., has given us the following sketch which will no doubt prove of interest: "The most marked trait of the Czar was his absolute lack of will power. Personally insufficient to govern so great a country, Nicholas II was also an egoist and suspicious of all things and persons. Weak of character, the Czar was both a fatalist and a mystic, and when affairs of court or state did not go well he believed he was abandoned by God. This always increasing conviction since the Manchurian War paralyzed all his initiative and annihilated the little will power which he still possessed. All foreigners who approached him in 1916 gathered this impression. It explains the ease with which Nicholas II abandoned his power and the absolute absence of any effort on his part to recover possession of it. When the revolution of the people arose the Czar regarded it as the judgment of God upon him and his people and he accepted it as a divine decision and as an expiation and an atonement for his earthly errors, and it is undoubtedly true that he died in this spirit of internal sanctity."

I believe that when history shall be written Nicholas II will be looked upon with pity and with sympathy rather than otherwise. Only time will tell.

Keep Your Health

TO-NIGHT TRY

Minard's Liniment

for that Cold and Tired Feeling. Get Well, Keep Well. Kill Spanish Flu by using the OLD RELIABLE. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LTD. VERMONT, N.B.

Might Be Improved.

"What do you think of the army as far as you have gone?" inquired a sergeant of a newly arrived recruit at camp.

"I may like it after a while, but just now I think there is too much drilling and fussing around between meals," was the reply.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

The ham will not dry out and get hard if you fry out some of the fat and let it become hard. Then spread it over the cut end of the ham about a half-inch thick. This will exclude the air. Scrape off the fat before slicing the ham and afterward spread it on again as before.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

British employers who are paying less than the minimum wages have been warned that they will be proceeded against by the Government.

According to government figures, the number of hens in Holland has decreased from 8,000,000 to 3,000,000 in two years.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup"—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postpaid: "Cuticura," Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Thin Endy Hair or Thick and Healthy?

A scalp cared for by Cuticura usually means thick, glossy hair. Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap are excellent. Precede shampoos by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair or skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postpaid: "Cuticura," Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Increased capital \$1,000. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 54, Windsor Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Witte Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write for free leaflet. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

About Boys.

Show me the boy who never threw a stone at someone's cat; Or never hurled a snowball swifly at someone's high silk hat. Who never ran away from school, To seek the swimming hole; Or slyly from a neighbor's yard Green apples never stole.

Show me the boy who never broke A pane of window glass; Who never disobeyed the sign, That says "Keep off the grass," Who never did a thousand things That grieves us sore to tell; And I'll show you a little boy Who must be far from well.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

It is estimated that the money required to settle all the soldiers who desire to go on to the land in the State of Victoria, Australia, will probably amount to \$7,000,000.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 65c.

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the

World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

50c, 60c, \$1.25

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

British employers who are paying less than the minimum wages have been warned that they will be proceeded against by the Government.

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