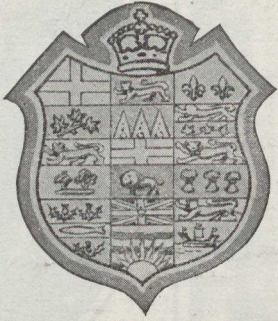


THE CANADIAN COURIER



PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
COURIER PRESS, LIMITED

181 SIMCOE ST.
EDITED BY JOHN A. COOPER

TORONTO, OCTOBER 2, 1915

Finance Our Own Share

CANADA should finance her own share in the war. That is becoming clearer every day. Why should we continue to pile up deposits in the banks where there is a plethora of funds, and borrow from Great Britain to pay our soldiers?

This is neither good business nor patriotic. It is not good business because our capital would earn more by being invested in war securities. It is not patriotic because every dollar the British Government has is needed at home.

If Hon. Mr. White would ask Canadians to subscribe to a national loan at five per cent. he would be generously supported by every class. The people would be glad to cut off the ten-million-dollar dole which comes to us monthly. That dole is a disgrace to a free people.

The Hyphenates

SLOWLY but surely the United States is discovering that its hyphenated citizens must be closely watched. Slowly and surely, that nation is discovering that it has been too generous in allowing these foreigners the privileges of citizenship without forcing them to accept its responsibilities.

Canada, too, has hyphenated citizens. Here, too, there must come a broader recognition of the fact that a Canadian who puts another word and a hyphen before the term Canadian is not a citizen in the full sense of the word.

The resident of Canada who puts his duty to his religion, or his language, or his former place of residence ahead of his duty as a Canadian citizen, is not a national asset. Such a man is a menace to the national welfare and must be treated as such.

Double Salaries

WHILE the earnings of all professional men and of most clerks in business offices have been reduced during the past year, Canada's civil servants are getting the same salaries as before. As these salaries were not unduly high, there is no urgent reason why they should be reduced. Nevertheless it is a crime against the State that some civil servants should get two salaries.

It is known that those civil servants who have gone to the front as officers in the fighting ranks are drawing double salaries. This is unfair to the officers from civil life who have given up good earnings to fight for their country. But just as vicious is the double salary being paid to civil servants from certain departments at Ottawa who have been transferred temporarily to the military staffs, such as censors, pay clerks and other similar non-combatant offices. For extra work men should get extra pay, but not double salaries.

Sir George Foster has, quite properly, been telling the nation that it must economize. But the Government should set the example.

Beware of Rumours

CANADIANS should remember that there are enemies in our midst and that all sorts of rumours are started in the hope of slowing up Canada's efforts and lessening Canada's ambition. These pessimistic tales should neither be repeated nor believed.

For example, a curious rumour spread in Toronto that Red Cross comforts were being sold to the soldiers and that money was being demanded in France for tobacco and socks donated by Canadian women. This is so absolutely false, so absolutely opposed to the fifty years' record of the Red Cross, that it might be thought no one would be deceived.

And yet, many women believed it and declared they would do no more voluntary work.

Intelligent citizens everywhere should be on the alert for these stories. They will find usually that they emanate from a pro-German source. This should be reported to the authorities so that nothing of the kind will occur again. There is still some space in the detention camps.

Your Neighbour's Honesty

ONE evening recently a gentleman visited a confectionery store and asked for a box of candy. He was under the impression that he was asking for a "pound" of candy. A box was shown him. He inspected it and then, on a sudden impulse, asked the dealer to weigh it. This was done and the scales recorded 12½ ounces—box, packing and contents. He then chose another box and asked that it be weighed—it went 17½ ounces.

There is a lesson here for the public. Patronize the dealer who gives you full value. Further, do not assume that all Canadian manufacturers are honest. They are human, even as you and I and the baker.

Patriotic Giving

PEOPLE who have money to give for patriotic purposes should be careful to see that their gifts are properly placed. The recent trouble in connection with the overseas Tobacco Fund and other gift organizations indicates that people are too easily impressed by novel appeals. The Dominion Government gave a million bags of flour when war broke out, and it is doubtful if it was a wise gift. Some of the Provinces have made equally doubtful donations. Much money has been raised for machine guns and field kitchens which were not necessary.

The wise man will confine his gifts to the two great funds—the Patriotic Fund, of which Sir Herbert Ames is secretary, and the Hon. Thomas White treasurer, and the Red Cross Fund, which is managed by equally responsible citizens. These funds are the only really important national funds, and have first claim upon the people.

Indeed, it might be wise for the Dominion authorities to put a ban upon "Tag Days," "Rose Days," "Kitchen Funds," and all such means of gathering funds unless they are specially authorized by the Militia Department. This would prevent both waste and overlapping.

The Dawn of Victory

CANADA has waited long for the news which arrived on Sunday. The big advance in France was expected last May, but failed to materialize. Since then hope deferred had made many hearts sad. Recently there have been various rumours that something would happen in October. It was known that the shippers of munitions from the United States had been urged to make all possible shipments before September 15th, and that in some cases bonuses were offered for material put on boats by that date. Letters from the trenches indicated that the soldiers were told that important developments were to occur before the winter season arrived. The systematic bombardments in Flanders

and France since about September 10th indicated the beginning of a new era. The ferment in the Balkans had grown so intense that it was apparent something must happen to break the tension.

Now comes news which presages the dawn of that victory which every Britisher felt must come some day—how distant or how near, he did not care to estimate. The shake-up in Russia and the slowing down of the German advance in that part of the great battlefield of Europe was in itself evidence that the ebb tide had nearly spent itself. The Italians were advancing steadily, though slowly. The production of munitions in England had been speeded up to the point at which the British experts had been aiming. It seemed as if something must happen, or the reputation of the Allies would suffer severely. That something happened on September 25th.

That the British and French were able to advance in one day along twenty miles of front and penetrate to a depth of two to five miles proves that the stalemate can be broken if the Allies are prepared to pay the price in men and shells. That in itself is a great deal. It is quite different, for example, to what happened at Neuve Chapelle. Even if the line cannot be broken yet, it is clear that we are nearing the point where this will be possible.

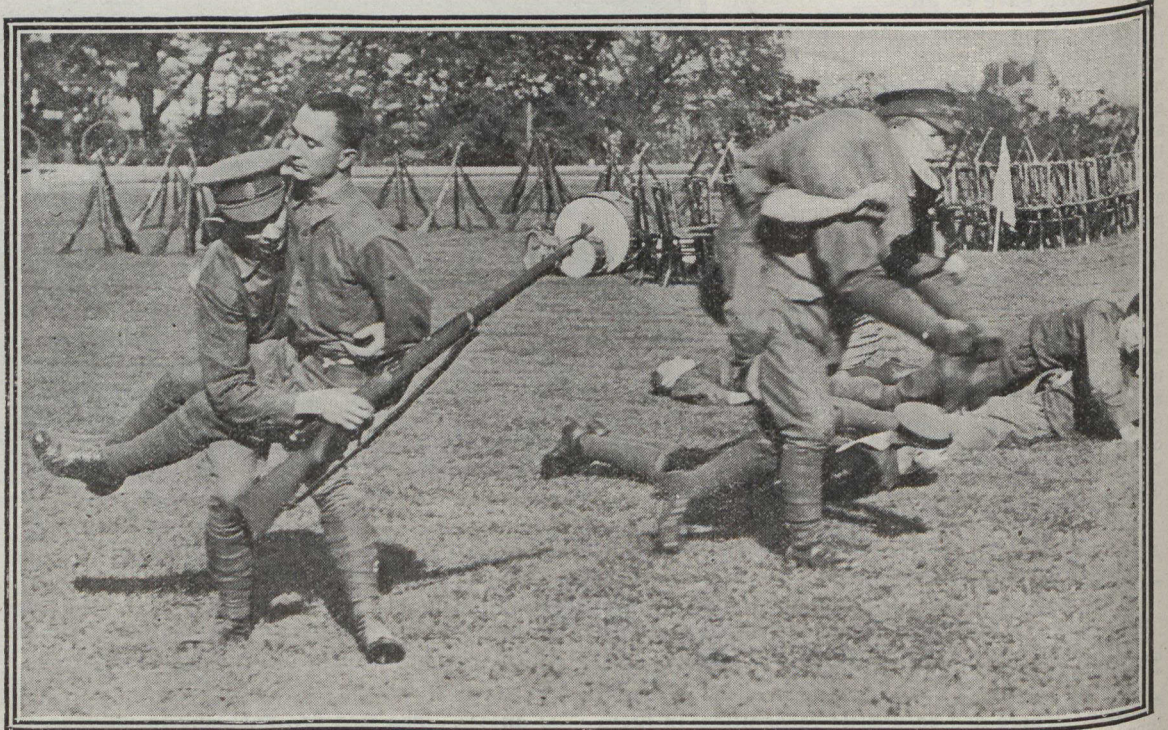
Most significant is the report that an Allied army may move from a Greek base through Bulgaria toward Constantinople. The Germans were threatening an advance through Serbia and Bulgaria towards the same goal. It was necessary for the Allies to play some card to off-set that report and that possible play. That they are able to do this is further proof that the Allies' strength is rising, not dwindling.

Further, the immense difficulties of the Allies in Gallipoli created some fear lest a disaster might happen in that quarter, of which the political effect in Moslem countries would be disconcerting. The best guarantee of success in Gallipoli is a land army moving on Constantinople from the direction of Salonika. If the co-operation of the Greeks and the Italians could be secured for such a move, the attitude of Bulgaria mattered little. It meant that Bulgaria must reach a decision of some kind, but that decision was more vital to Bulgaria than to the Allies.

The battle area broadens, and as it broadens, the difficulties of Germany and Austria increase. Belloc's theory, as stated in August, 1914, was that Germany and Austria could not possibly defend all their extended boundaries at one and the same time. Four attacks, he premised, from four different quarters, would be too many for them. For nearly a year, however, the attacks were on only two corners of the Teuton parallelogram. Italy then came in and made the third. Only the fourth remained unfulfilled and that must be supplied through Serbia and Roumania. Now the fourth is developing, and when it gains the strength of the other three, then the end will be in sight as Belloc predicted.

One swallow does not make a summer, neither does one victory spell final success in this last great struggle between error and truth, between autocracy and democracy, between oppression and liberty. Nevertheless, there is much to justify us in feeling that the darkest days are past and that the future, though strenuous and bloody, will bring ultimate victory. That victory is still far distant, but there is a glow in the sky which foretells the coming of a bright and glorious dawn.

MILITARY SPORTS MARK OPENING OF MCGILL'S NEW STADIUM



Montreal society turned out in great force to witness the sports of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion, which was the inaugural event to be held in the magnificent new stadium of McGill University. The various events had a strong military tinge, and were keenly enjoyed both by spectators and contestants. This photo shows an incident during the Victoria Cross race, wherein the contestants had to rescue a fallen companion when under fire.