

## Victory!

NOVEMBER 11TH, 1918, will stand out as the greatest day in the history of civilization. The armistice concluded on the morning of that day, between the vanquished German armies and the victorious allied forces, proves once more the impotency of might without right.

NO sympathy need be wasted on the defeated Hun. He did every damnable thing that he could imagine in order to force the British Empire to its knees. That he has surrendered at last does not mitigate his crimes. His surrender was not voluntary; his attitude toward Britain and Canada has not changed. Starvation forced him to throw up his hands. With ample food supplies there would have been no revolution in Germany; the war would have continued until next summer at least. The German mind has not altered; the German body is starved. Food will be supplied and further starvation alleviated so far as possible. That much is called for by the humanitarian standards of the Allies. But no humanitarian arguments can be advanced which would in any way justify resumption after the war of commercial relations between Canadians and our late enemies. Let the Huns severely alone. We want none of them. The first whining, apologetic German commercial traveller who calls upon you should be unceremoniously kicked out of your door.

IN September, 1914, *The Canadian Engineer* editorially declared its intention of refusing all advertisements of machinery and materials made in Germany or Austria-Hungary, whether the advertisements were offered by Canadian firms or foreign agents. This prohibition will not be removed after peace is declared. Other Canadian journals have made no declaration of policy in this regard, so far as we are aware. They should do so. The columns of every paper in Canada should be closed to all German, Turkish, Austrian, Bulgarian and Hungarian goods for the present generation. So far as we are concerned, we will sink or swim without the aid of the Hun's advertising. We will be no party to the German commercial penetration which undoubtedly will begin throughout the world before the ink is dry on the peace contract.

ENGINEERS can hold their heads high with pride in the part that their profession has played in the world's greatest war. Military authorities everywhere have conceded that it has been an engineer's war. Science and engineering skill have counted throughout far more than personal bravery on the battlefield. Just as the Allied troops have shown their courage in facing enormous odds, so have the Allied engineers proven their

superiority in scientific attainments in countering the devilish ingenuity of the Hun. In transportation by land and sea, in aeroplane production, in artillery work, in resisting gas attacks, in planning and intelligence work, in munition production and in all of the many other engineering phases of the war, Canadian engineers have attained enviable reputations.

NO accurate estimation can be made of the number of Canadian engineers at the front or engaged in essential war work at home. Hundreds enlisted in other branches of the service than the engineering corps. Judging from the record of the Engineering Institute of Canada, one-third of whose members enlisted in the army or navy, and from the records of other technical organizations, it is almost certain that fully one-third of all Canadian engineers were in active service before conscription was proposed. In fact it is questionable whether the percentage was not over fifty instead of thirty-three. Of those engineers who remained in Canada, by far the greater proportion have been engaged in war work, and most of the others are in essential work, if not in war work. The members of no other profession can look down upon the engineers' part in the victory just achieved. The war has been a great illustration of the value of the engineer to the welfare of his fellow men.

IF the armistice terms are fully carried out by the Germans, the dragon's teeth will have been drawn. From a military standpoint, they will be powerless to do much further damage. They surrender all submarines, 25,000 machine guns, 1,700 aeroplanes, 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 railway cars, 5,000 cannon, 10,000 motor trucks, and a large part of their navy. Bottled behind the Rhine, having surrendered such vast quantities of material, and with the allies in possession of all strategic points and in command of most of the sources of munition supplies, there will be slight likelihood of the enemy's resuming war in thirty days. Every period and comma of the final peace terms will be dictated by the allies.

PEACE on earth to men of good will. Neither the Hapsburgs nor the Hohenzollerns are men of good will. There can be no peace on earth for murderers. Remember Belgium, the poison gas, the liquid fire, the treatment of the captured British, the Lusitania, the murderers of Capt. Fryatt and Nurse Cavell, and the thousands of other equally great iniquities wrought by the Central Powers,—in many of which the crowned heads were active accomplices.