

THE BRITISH RESTORING THE GARDEN OF EDEN



WAR PICTURES FROM BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS. (Crown Copyright Reserved)

(1) Turkish prisoners under British escort marching through Baghdad.
 (2) London, Scottish marching through a captured city in Palestine.
 (3) Scenes on the Sakartutan Baghas road over the Jibel Hamrin, in Mesopotamia.
 (4) Turkish booby trap. Table spread to invite the unwary to partake. Had the invitation been accepted the guests would have been blown sky high.
 (5) An eighteen-pounder in action on the Mesopotamia desert.
 (6) Indian first line transport in Mesopotamia. (7) An advanced water post in Mesopotamia.
 (8) Indian troops at advanced line of captured Turkish trenches.
 (9) A transport crossing the Diale River. (10) A heavy gun in action in Mesopotamia.

British and Canadians in U.S.A.

ON September 28th the work of British and Canadian Railway Mission in the United States automatically comes to a finish under the new treaty which has just been signed between Canada and the United States. Col. J. S. Dennis, who was given leave of absence from the C. P. R. to take an active and leading part in this mission and has been made a C. M. G. in recognition of his services, has recently been addressing a series of meetings in the Middle West, with very notable results in the way of recruits. His explanation of the treaty and of the work of the Mission have been widely quoted in the United States and are reproduced here.

"Before the United States entered the war, and while you were a neutral country, it was illegal under the provisions of your Criminal Code for any of the allied nations to recruit their citizens resident in the United States for military service. I am not committing any breach of confidence in saying that in spite of this provision certain Britishers were enlisted in the United States and went forward to fight, and, as you know, some over-zealous persons in San Francisco were impatient for breach of the law but were released after the United States entered the war.

"Very shortly after the United States entered the war, the Criminal Code was amended so as to give the Secretary of War the right to issue a permit to properly accredited commissions of any of the allied countries to come into the United States and recruit their citizens for military service, and it was under a permit of that kind that the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission came here in June, 1917, and have been recruiting Britons and Canadians since that date. When this Mission was established, the information available from your last census indicated that there were about 400,000 Britons and Canadians resident in the United States. When your Government called upon all men between 21 and 31, irrespective of nationality, to register, the returns showed that 286,000 Britons and Canadians were included in the ten million men who registered, and the names and addresses of these men were given us by the Draft Boards and carefully card indexed by us. The military age in Great Britain and Canada is from 18 to 45, so it is quite safe to assume that if we add to the 286,000 men between 21 and 31, who registered, those between 18 and 21 and 31 and 45, we are safe in saying that there were 350,000 Britons and Canadians of military age in the United States, and these are the men we have been trying to reach through the Recruiting Mission.

"Now let me tell you what we have been able to do through the Recruiting Mission since it was established. We opened recruiting depots in all the main centres from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We asked these resident in the United States to come forward and meet the recruiting need of the countries of their birth for men to win the war. What has been the result? Fourteen months of concentrated effort and hard work has induced some 65,000 Britons and Canadians to volunteer up to last week. Of that number we have been able to accept and dispatch to the service about 42,000. I said a moment ago that there were 250,000 Britons and Canadians of military age. 45,000 have volunteered. What has become of the remaining 205,000? It is for the purpose of dealing with this large number who have failed to respond to their countries call that this treaty has been entered into.

"Why did these Britons and Canadians come to the United States? They came because they thought the opportunities here were better than at home. You welcomed them—yes, you gave them every chance to share with you the bountiful resources with

which nature has blessed your wonderful country—they have been allowed to take advantage of all the privileges of citizenship, but have not become citizens, and in that they failed in their duty to you and to the flag that has protected them. 205,000 of these men are living in your midst and have not responded to the call of the country of their nationality. They say Great Britain and Canada can't reach us because we are in the United States and Uncle Sam can't get us because we are Britons or Canadians, so why should we worry. Well, this treaty was entered into to meet that situation and now they are going to be given every reason to worry.

"This treaty is really an historical event. It is true that a treaty on such matters with officers and non-commissioned officers who have been or active service, and most of them have been wounded. We brought military units with bands from Canada. We have covered the country with posters, have sent appeals through the mails on three different occasions, have carried advertise-

ments in the papers and have held public meetings and recruiting rallies without end—all for the purpose of carrying the urgent appeal of Great Britain and Canada to their citizens. Similar lines was entered into a short time ago between Great Britain, France and Russia, but it has remained for this war to make history in the completion of treaties between allied countries, under the provisions of which the citizens of one allied country resident in another allied country can be forced to do military service in the army of the country of their residence, instead of in that of the country of their nationality.

"The treaty provides that a period of sixty days is granted during which the Britons and Canadians in the United States can volunteer. That period expires at midnight on September 28th next; sixty days from the date of ratification of the treaty on July 28th last. Every Briton or Canadian who volunteers during that period will be given a certificate if he is found medically suitable, and this certificate will be exchanged for an exemption certificate, issued by the British Ambassador at Washington, which certificate will be recognized by the United States as exempting the holder from military service.

"Provision is also made for exemption during the sixty day period by the Ambassador for certain special causes, as set out in the regulations, and practically similar provisions exist regarding American citizens resident in Great Britain and

Canada; these cases being dealt with by the American Ambassador in England, and the American Consul-General in Canada. You will therefore see that the treaty is reciprocal and perfectly fair in its provisions. Now, what is going to happen to the Britons and Canadians who have not volunteered or been exempted when midnight strikes on September 28th next? I will tell you! From that date and for all time thereafter they and their children and grandchildren after them will be branded in the eyes of the world as men without a country—duty dodgers, shirkers and slackers, who would not respond to the agonizing appeal for help from the country of their birth and nationality, and who had to be turned over through the provisions of a treaty to the country of their residence to be forcibly made to do their duty, and our sincere hope is that early in the morning of September 28th, Uncle Sam will take every one of these Britons and Canadians by the back of the neck and march them down the street to the nearest military camp. Why am I justified in saying these hard things? Well, I look back to the sacrifice made by Britons and Canadians during the past four years and the lavish way in which Britons and Canadians have shed their blood in the cause, and then I look on these Britons and Canadians here who have made no sacrifice; have enjoyed peace and plenty, high wages and comfortable living, and I ask you is it fair that while your boys are going to the front as volunteers or under draft regulations these British and Canadian slackers shall be allowed to sit in peace and the positions made vacant by the departure of your sons, and to act as if the country of their birth has no call on their services in its desperate need?

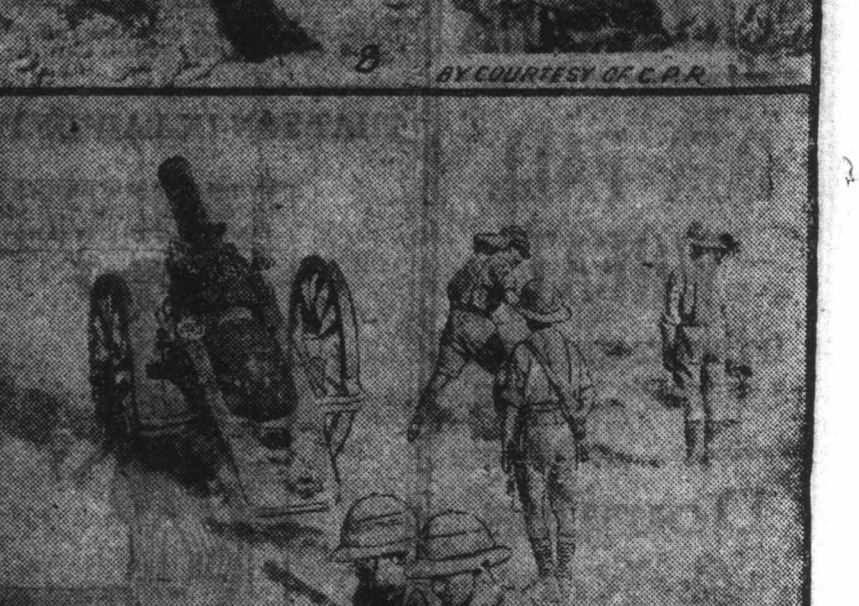
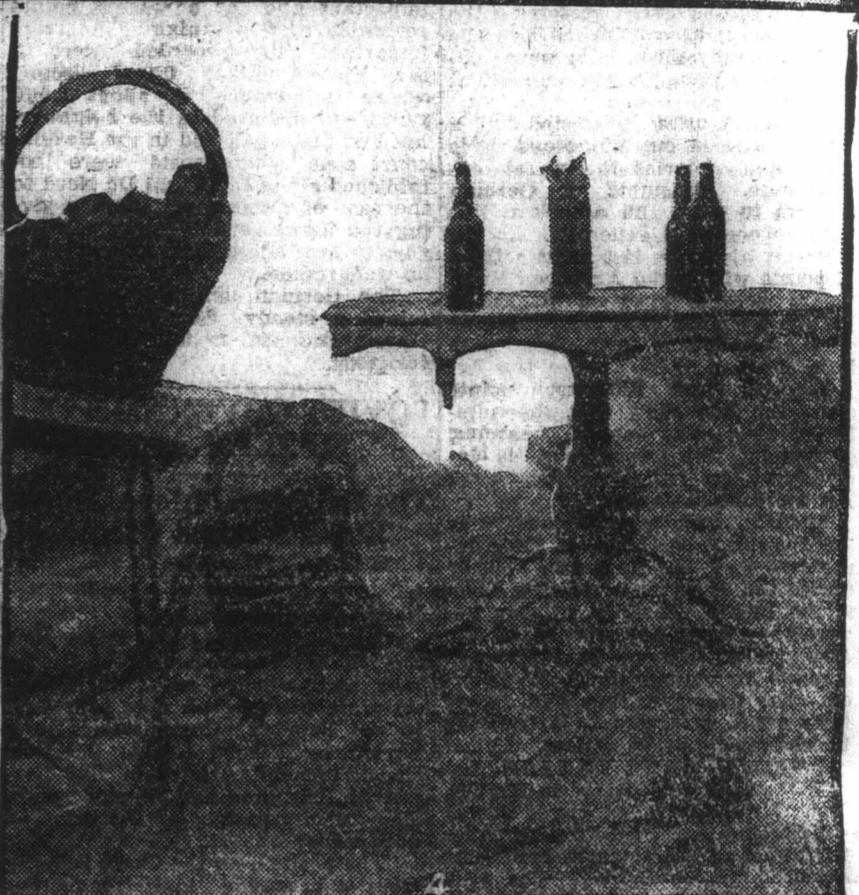
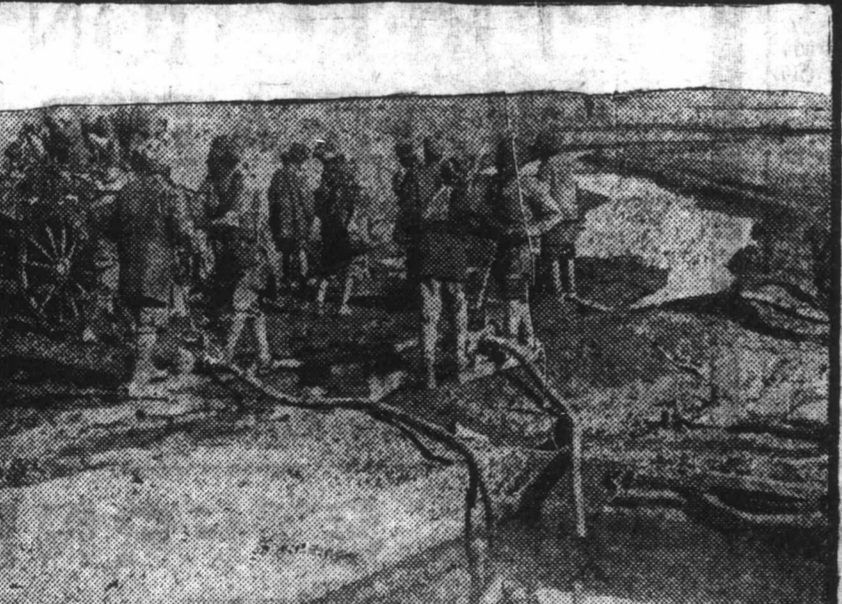
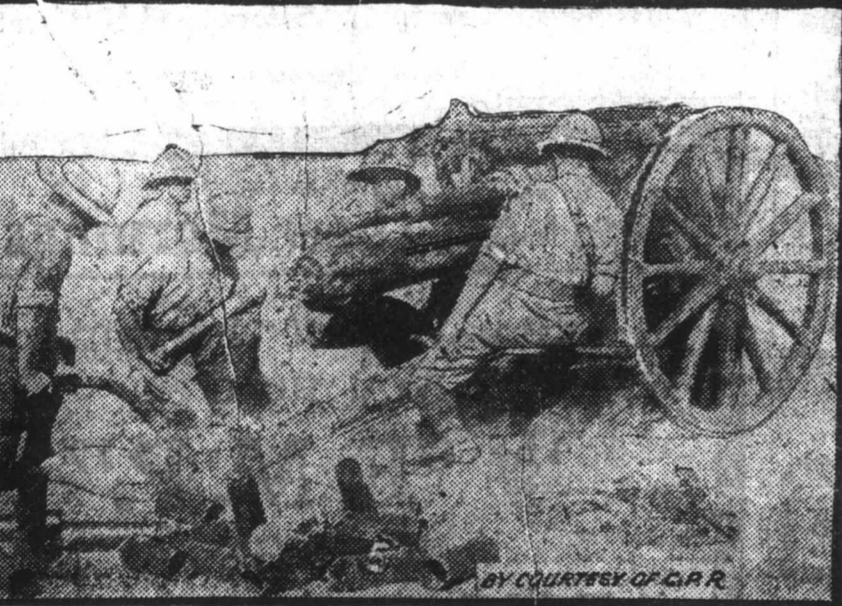
"Is there any Englishman within sound of my voice who, after the 28th of September next, will ever again presume to call himself an Englishman and thus attempt to share in the standing given that name throughout the world by those English regiments that have fought when they stood outnumbered fifty to one until they died?

"Can any Scotchman ever claim kinship with the land of the heather, knowing that the glens of Scotland are depleted of men up to fifty years of age to re-inforce these ill-fated battalions of the British army, who, in this, as in every other war, have been foremost in the fight?

"Is there any Welshman who can hope to face the hills of Wales and claim citizenship with men from these hills and valleys who, under the badge of the lion, are fighting in France?

"Can any Scotchman ever again claim the wrongs claimed by Ireland, presume to claim himself with the men of the British Guards, the Connaught Rangers, the Munsters, the Inniskillings, and those other units of the fighting Irish race, and, finally, is there any Canadian who, after the 28th of September, will presume to head north and cross that imaginary boundary separating Canada from the United States and hope that they will be any welcome for him there and that he will be allowed to share in the name 'Canadian,' now known throughout the world as signifying citizenship in a country that voluntarily warred three thousand miles to war, and on many a bloody battlefield proved that the name designated a virtue and nobility?

"I have endeavored to put the position of Britons and Canadians in the United States clearly before them and must leave the final decision to them. They must decide whether they are going to play a man's part or be forever ear-marked as men without a country and absolutely lacking in the red blood that we are justified in saying is recognized throughout the world as characterizing Britons.



THE TR TRA

(By Lieut. J. B. M.)

A big lorry came bumping down the road. It could not go fast, having been under almost continuous shell-fire for days. It really wonderful how he managed to steer at all. Minute it looked as if it would come to grief in or become stuck in a ditch. But the driver was unperturbed. He was old, smoke-blackened, his eyes were fixed in looking out for pitfalls. Now and then, with frequency, there was a smoke on one side of the road. Once a shell landed thirty yards behind the ground it had just traversed, the driver turned his head at his side.

"Bit late, wasn't they and winked."

Further on a big branch of the trunk of a tree lay across the road. The lorry stopped. Two men got down and came presently to a group which were apparently mark for the German driver took in the critic in a second, and increased. The lorry bounded forward over the cobbles. It had been a village street. On the ruins he slowed down. There was a big rent in one of his wheels and several places. He turned and drew up alongside a dump.

"Never thought you'd night Joe," said the Quartermaster's clerk.

"What an' leave the grey-me? Not much, this child."

While the lorry was being repaired, the driver stamped and down to restore the and swung his arms as do across his chest. Prepared to begin the repair fortified by a cup of tea, a hunk of bread and jam, the engine, and climbed seat. It was almost dark he would have to drive more carefully.

He rumbled off down the road, turned the corner again.



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