

## Germany Should Have Won

Many Should Have Won the War—That Opinion Will Probably Surprise You, Coming As It Does From the Ex-Generalissimo of the Allied Armies

By MARSHAL FACH

Germany could have won the war; not only at the beginning, but in the spring of 1918. She could have won if her plans, which were very good, had been carried out with more ability.

To-day, I still wonder how it was possible that Germany, after having prepared so long for the war, failed so lamentably in the execution of her strategic schemes.

I wonder, for instance how it was possible that the German General Staff neglected its right wing. I know that General Count Schlieffen, who planned the march against France through Belgium, unceasingly insisted on the decisive part which should have been played by the right wing, which had to besiege Antwerp and to occupy the coast of the British Channel at least up to Boulogne.

But the right wing, extending from Belgium to the North of France in the shape of a fan, had to be continually reinforced, and on his deathbed Count Schlieffen exclaimed: "Provided that the right wing may be strong enough."

### Unaccountable Mistake

The German General Staff committed the great and unaccountable mistake of weakening the right wing at the most decisive moment in favor of the link wing situated in Alsace-Lorraine, and in removing from it three divisions to send against the Russians in Eastern Prussia, where the battle between Hindenburg and Rennenkampf had, however, already been won.

The German right wing consequently remained too weak and too small to extend itself up to the sea. It failed to secure support, and could thus be turned.

That is what happened to the army of Von Kluck when it arrived close to Paris. Some months later the Germans endeavored to repair their error and occupied the coasts, but at Ypres they were defeated.

Ypres was the direct consequence of their initial error. The right wing was too weak.

### Von Kluck's Retreat

As to whether the German retreat in the first battle of the Marne was necessary or too hasty, I consider that it was both. From the strategic point of view (on account of the faults that I have mentioned) the German army found itself before Paris in a rather precarious position; for we had turned its right wing, and a gap had formed between the first army (Kluck) and the second army (Bulow).

On the other hand, the Germans could still have recovered, instead of retreating with so much haste. To-day, one may clearly see that the intelligence service of our opponents was very defective. Only thus can history do not serve much purpose, be explained the part played by Lieutenant-Colonel Hensch, whose preliminary reports determined the

## Dinner for Five

Beef loaf  
Creamed onions  
Baked sweet potatoes  
Fruit salad  
Hot Rolls  
Devil's food cake  
Ice cream

### Beef Loaf

Put through the food-chopper 2 pounds of fresh pork, and 1 slice of onion. Add 1 cupful of bread crumbs and a well-beaten egg, also a dash of pepper and 1 teaspoonful of salt. Mix well together and form into a loaf. Lay on a greased baking dish and bake in a hot oven. Leave uncovered the first 10 minutes, or until the loaf is nicely seared, to keep the juices in. Simmer together for 10 minutes; 1 quart of canned tomatoes, 1/2 of a ball of butter, a bruised sprig of parsley, 1 tablespoonful of minced sweet pepper and a stalk of celery cut into small pieces. Strain and pour the liquid over the loaf, then reduce the heat and bake in a moderate oven, basting frequently until the meat is done. To the liquor in the pan add enough water to make 1 cupful. If gravy is desired, and thicken with flour paste as usual.

### Fruit Salad

Cut into dice: 2 bananas, 3 slices of pineapple and the pulp from 2 oranges; add 1 cupful of grapes halved and seeded, a dozen each of dates and marshmallows cut into small pieces, and 1/2 of a cupful of blanched almonds. Whip in enough fruit salad dressing to give the salad the right consistency and serve ice cold on lettuce leaves or in apple cups.

### Fruit Salad Dressing

Beat the yolks of two eggs and add slowly the juice from 2 lemons, then 1/2 of a cupful of maple syrup. Mix together well; 1 teaspoonful each of cornstarch and sugar, and a pinch of salt. Pour the liquid slowly into the yolks, stirring slowly. Cook over boiling water until the mixture is thick. When the dressing is cold, add 1 cupful of whipped cream.

### Devil's Food Cake

Cream 1 cupful of sugar with 1/2 cupful of shortening, add the yolks of 2

general retreat on the whole German front.

A psychological explanation is given us by the letters of General Moltke, Chief of the Great Staff, to his wife—letters in which the pessimistic nature and the very advanced sickness of the General are clearly revealed.

It can consequently be affirmed that on the Marne the Central Staff of our adversaries completely failed; it proved very inferior to its task.

Ought the Germans to have followed the other scheme—that which advised the defensive on the Western front and an overwhelming offensive against Russia?

### A Shorter Line

I have already mentioned that in the spring of 1918 the Germans could still have won. If they had arrived at Amiens the English Army would have been cut off from the French Army, and even after the offensive of General Mangin on July 18, 1918, the position of the Germans was not desperate.

I confess that, from the military point of view, I do not very well understand why, towards the 20th August, General Ludendorff did not retreat to the line Metz-Meuse-Brussels-Antwerp. My preparations were to attack the "Hindenburg Line," and if the German Army could have retreated to the straight, short line mentioned I should have had to recommence everything.

This strategic retreat might have prolonged the war by one year—and in critical times many unexpected things can happen in the course of a year.

On the other hand, I understand that Ludendorff could not persuade himself to order this strategic retreat, but it would have meant the confession of an evident inferiority and the abandonment of very important war materials which could not have been easily replaced.

I will even go so far as to say that in November, 1918, Germany could have resisted behind the Rhine. If the German people had had a Gambetta the war would have been prolonged—and who knows?

I believe that a people which does not want to be vanquished need not be. Of course, in November, 1918, Germany had no further chance of success, but if her army had resisted behind the Rhine many things would have been changed.

I speak, of course, from an entirely military point of view. On the other hand, I know that Germany, abandoned by her Allies and cut off from the rest of the world, had not enough food to maintain herself, and that the German people, who had suffered severely, called loudly for peace, immediate peace.

There we must let matters remain. These retrospective considerations of history do not serve much purpose, be explained the part played by Lieutenant-Colonel Hensch, whose preliminary reports determined the

eggs and 1 cupful of sour buttermilk in which 1 teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, and 1/2 cupful of water. Sift together three times: 2 cupfuls of sifted flour, 2 tablespoonfuls of cocoa and 1 teaspoonful of baking powder. Dredge 1 cupful of raisins with part of the flour. Stir the liquid mixture slowly into the rest of the flour, add the raisins, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla and last, the stiffly beaten whites of the 2 eggs. Bake in a moderate oven about 25 minutes if in layers; 45 minutes if in a loaf.

An icing especially good with this cake is made by peeling and crushing a ripe peach and mixing with it about 1 cupful of sifted powdered sugar, or sufficient to make the frosting spread well.

### To Save Time

Prepare in the morning the beef loaf and the sauce to be used with it, and leave them in the refrigerator. Potatoes may also be made ready for baking and the onions cooked. Make the cake and the salad dressing.

An hour and a quarter before serving time, start baking the meat loaf. Half an hour later put the potatoes in the oven and put the salad together. Set the latter in the refrigerator to remain until the last thing before serving the meal. Set the table and order the ice cream. Fifteen minutes before serving time put the rolls into the oven to reheat. With the opening of the bag, twisted to retain the moisture, he rolls will taste as if freshly baked. Cream the onions and set them on top of the oven to keep hot. When meat and potatoes are done, the dinner is ready to be served.

### Taxis and Telephones

A girl from a little village in a remote country district took a situation as a housemaid in a big city. In her first letter home she wrote: "There are many wonderful things here, Mother. None of the cabs has horses, and often I have seen the lady of the house talking to herself through a candlestick in the hall."

### Differences of Culture

Differences of culture do not necessarily connote a relationship of superiority and inferiority.—Dr. Sao-Ke At-tai.

## The Great Moose Trophy



Bringing out with them the first moose shot in Quebec—the 1928 hunting season, Mr. of Miami, Florida, reached Que. Que., at the conclusion of Vermillion River section with out. The moose secured by Mr. Hock inches and while far from being the best, was a splendid trophy and was the day on which the hunting opened.

what was probably since the opening of and Mrs. Oscar Hock, Montreal from La Tu a successful hunt in the fitter Armand Tremblay, had an antler spread of 74 largest secured in the pre shot in the early morning of

## Apron Strings

"My Dear," said Sybil to me when we were discussing life-in-general, "I distinctly foresee the shipwreck of Jeannie's marriage—she flourishes the apron-strings too much!"

When fluffy little Jeannie got engaged to "Big Ben" Traversers had been quite a sensation. Frankly—we were all of us in love with Ben; but we all of us imagined he'd marry somebody sturdier and frightfully nice—"accomplished," too, as grandma might have said! Then suddenly he fell very much in love with Jeannie.

I think the whole business rather turned Jeannie's head; you see, she had just been one of our set, dancing and playing games all together, and then suddenly she became a Real Romance and Big Ben Traversers' fiancée. There is no accounting for the people who fall in love with each other; but you can nearly always account for those who fall out of love!

### Keeping Him on a String

It was dreadful, truly. Though at first Ben did not see how dreadful. It was "Ben this"—and "Ben that" (you know how maddening that can be), and then she began to make Ben fetch and carry; she "cut" her dances with him; she flirted round and let him trapse after her, and a great booby that he was, he followed—so very much did he love her.

But all this was only the prelude to the more serious business of apron-strings. After they were married Jeannie set to work to make a real "married man" of "Big Ben." Nearly every night she fetched him from the office; he felt rather a fool but couldn't bear to hurt her feelings by telling her not to do it too often—she phoned him any and every old time; sometimes just to tell him not to forget to call at the fishmongers, or to command him to hurry home as Mum and Dad and Betty and Billy and Bonny were all coming in to dance. Then, when he did arrive, she'd call out as he came in: "Do hurry, Ben, and change!—Billie's sleeping in your dressing-room so change in the bedroom, and oh! Ben, mind you put on the socks I've put you out, and Ben! do take off your muddy shoes downstairs."

### Maddening!

Well, you can imagine how maddening that sort of thing gets when it's practised in public and private,

## Hunters Are Too Old Says Canadian Guide

Take it from one who knows them, an experienced hunting guide, the sporting fellows are a bit ancient. "Curly" Phillips is one of the best-known guides in the Jasper National Park district. He is an experienced hunter of big horn sheep. In an article on the Alberta Big Horns in the current issue of "Forest and Stream" he reveals some entertaining knowledge of human nature.

"The average sportsman is too old," is the guide's verdict. "That's the trouble. Office men wait until they are sixty before they take time off to go on a hunt. That's at the bottom of nine-tenths of the trouble on the trail. They come out here from the city and expect to jump right into the open air life without noticing it. They aren't in trim and it tells on them. They lose their heads and their tempers; can't adjust themselves; run into disappointments; blame it all on the guide and the country and go home fed up. The young husky fellows who should be out after game are busier than blazes making things go at home. They haven't time for hunting until they get to be sixty or so and then—well, it's almost too late.

"But the majority of men, even the oldest, are pretty good. I remember one chap; he was well over fifty but he was long and lanky and he sure could hike, and I have had a lot of fellows like him, who couldn't go as they used to but who went as far as they could, liked it and never kicked."

Two attorneys, one decidedly glum of countenance, met on the street. "Well, how's business?" the first asked of the dismal one. "Rotten," the pessimist replied. "I just chased an ambulance 12 miles and found a lawyer in it."

## Bathing in Polluted Waters

Waters commonly used for bathing in the vicinity of large cities are frequently so polluted that they constitute a danger to health. This is certainly the case in New York, according to Dr. Louis I. Harris, health commissioner of that city, who, in an interview printed in the New York American, declares that some of its encircling bays are so polluted that they present a genuine menace. He adds that it would not be far-fetched to say that death lurks in every mouthful of their waters swallowed by bathers. We read:

"In a conference recently between Dr. Harris and Dr. Charles F. Pabst, it was developed that in addition to the many internal diseases which the filthy waters carried, there were many serious and painful skin diseases against which the public should be warned. Dr. Pabst, an authority on this phase of the menace, is a city physician and chief attending dermatologist of the Greenpoint Hospital.

"Following their talk it was said that physicians and surgeons would not be astonished to see an epidemic of furuncles or boils, abscesses, and other inflammatory diseases of the skin and blood stream. It was said that these are quite likely to be contracted by bathers in the condemned waters, where the subject has slight cuts or abrasions.

"These abrasions, it was shown, need not be pronounced, but might merely be the result of chafing by a woolen bathing suit in order to give 'Eye specialists have pointed out, too, that these waters present the constant peril of pink-eye and all forms of conjunctivitis, some of which could conceivably result in permanent injury to the eye, or even total blindness.

"Perhaps the most prevalent aftermath of bathing in water containing sewage, it was said at the Health department, is that of middle-ear infection, often leading to mastoiditis, abscesses, ear-drum infections, and often deafness, especially where the gustatory tubes become involved.

"Respiratory diseases also play their part in the lives of bathers who ignore the Health Department warnings. At the department it was said that 'colds,' which bathers imagine they contract from staying around too long in swimming suits, really are contracted from the organisms in the filthy waters.

"Many cases of pneumonia have been traced directly to this source, as have cases of tonsillitis, bronchitis, pharyngitis, and all of the common and throat ills.

"Swallowing these waters, it was declared, might easily lead to disturbances of the digestive tract, not from the water itself, but from the dangerous bacilli they contain and might easily be a predisposing factor of appendicitis."

## Commercial Street

Along the curving brightness of the bay,

The hurried little street runs like a song; Way-up-along, around, and down-along.

It takes its litting, winding vivid way Between small shops and smaller houses, gay

With zinnias, petunias, hollyhocks, Hooked rugs, ships' models, figure-heads, old clocks

And modernistic paintings of to-day. Art students, tourists, townsfolk, fishermen,

Elbow each other; motors warily Dodge horse-drawn carts; great buses, thundering

From distant towns, keep walkers wondering. A daring and delightful thing to be A stroller here—one always comes again!

—Roselle Mercier Montgomery.

We may concede any man a right without doing any man a wrong; but we can favor no one without injuring some one.—Colton.

## Round-the-World Radio Goes Far

As Knowledge Grows Waves Become More Confusing—Signals Keep Moving

### Where is Stopping Point

Not once, but two and one-half times do modern short radio waves circle the globe, according to a study made by Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor, superintendent of the Bellevue Naval Research Laboratory. An informative interview with Dr. Taylor is reported in the radio section of the New York Sun by S. R. Winters. The strength of high frequency signals, says Dr. Winters, is suggested by their ability to encompass the earth thus, with a 'kick' sufficient to be a disturbing factor in reception. At the Bellevue Laboratory the phenomenon of "echo" signals is the subject of a special investigation. We read:

"Signals that race around the world in reverse direction from the transmitting station to the receiving set, or encircle the globe more than once, threaten to become a disruptive influence in short-wave traffic. Messages are garbled, and the only remedy thus far suggested is the use of directional receiving antennas.

"Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor, Superintendent of Radio at the Bellevue Laboratory, compares the effect of 'echo' signals to the results of two operators sending the same message, one being slightly lagged in keying. Echo signals are pronounced in the 20,000-kilocycle band, but this disturbing factor has been observed on various frequencies between 8,700 and 28,000 kilocycles. Dr. Taylor considers the possible disastrous effect of echo signals of such significance as to invite nationwide study. He diagnoses the condition, and tells of the results in the following interview:

"It is amazing that these echo signals, which have been photographed by recorded after having passed approximately two and one-half times around the world, are of sufficient intensity to cause very serious interferences.

"Echo signals usually around the world have been observed on various frequencies, but are usually restricted on the lower frequencies to a very limited time of day and time of year. In the band between 12,000 and 22,000 they may be observed over a large number of hours of the day and over a wider interval in the year. The predominant period for observation of echo signals is in the spring or fall, and the best periods of the day are in the morning or late afternoon hours. They require that the great circle route over which they travel shall be more or less in a daylight or twilight zone. Signals which go more than once around the world are still very frequently of at least one-third to one-half the intensity of the direct signal, but are commonly observed over less time periods, and are restricted more to the bands around 20,000 kilocycles.

"When the signal goes more than once around the world it is generally observed as coming from the same direction as the direct signal. The time differences do not correspond to a ground wave, but they correspond to the circumference of the Heaviside layer, which is somewhat larger than the circumference of the earth. When more than one echo is observed the time difference between the first and second echo is apparently almost always 0.137 second.

"No method other than estimates by ear have been used so far by this laboratory for the accurate timing of these signals, but the time intervals are such as to throw the dots and dashes of a message into complete jumble.

"It has recently been determined during a period when any copy at all received on a vertical antenna was absolutely impossible, that perfect copy without echo could be obtained on a directional long, low signal wire antenna. In other words, the highly directional antenna pointed toward the transmitter is not bothered by echoes of the first type, which have gone around the world in the reverse direction. It is only bothered by echoes of the second type, which have gone around the world once plus the distance from the transmitter to receiver in the same sense as the direct signal. Since these later type of echoes naturally require rather special conditions in order not to strike a region where the Heaviside layer is too high for these frequencies, they are not anywhere near as bothersome in interrupting reception, and may, for the present, at least, be neglected, except in so far as they refer to the operation of beam stations, where it is understood they still constitute a somewhat serious menace, owing to the very great signal strength of these stations."

### Painted Ceilings

A new idea which may or may not be a success is that of having your ceilings painted or distempered the same color as your walls. With cream colored, yellow, or ivory walls the effect is certainly charming, though with some colors it is apt not only to be oppressive, but to give the room a smaller, box-like appearance.

### Now, Hiram, the new waitress

a college girl. "What of it, my butter. This ain't school."

## Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company



Members of the Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company photographed on board the White Star liner Laurentic on which they arrived in Montreal recently. The company will make a tour of the principal theatres in Canada and the United States.