

"Fighting Tenth" which made the name of Canada a glory at Langemarck. Here it was that Captain H. A. C. Wallace, Lieutenant A. Ransome Ball and Lieutenant Hoskin all met their death, besides many other gallant Winnipeggers whose memory will be kept green in their native city. The 13th Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel A. O. Ducharme, and the 79th Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Cantile, were in the tremendous engagements at Ypres and St. Julien, which took so fearful a toll of our Canadians, and it was at the latter place that Captain John Geddes, of the 79th Highlanders, was killed. The 90th Winnipeg Rifles, the "Little Black Devils" of North-West Rebellion fame, a regiment particularly dear to the hearts of its townspeople, because of its complete identification with the city life for long years back, has been in repeated sanguinary engagements under the intrepid leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel Lipsett, and has made for itself a magnificent record for dash and gallantry. Among the many heroes from the 90th who have fallen in battle, none has left more sorrowing friends than Captain Ernest McMeans, a young man, who, like Lieutenant Ball, gave up ease and pleasure and finally life itself at the call of duty. In all parts of Canada there has been some criticism regarding the relatively small number of recruits from the homes of the very well-to-do citizens. But if this be true of other cities, it is certainly not true of Winnipeg, where there are very few young fellows who have preferred tennis, tea and safety, to the battlefields. Colonel Lipsett, himself and Captain Bell, of the Army Medical Corps, have lately appeared in the lists of those gaining honourable mention from Sir John French for "gallant and distinguished service," and their fine deeds have made glad the hearts of their fellow citizens.

BESIDES the Overseas Contingents from Winnipeg, there are at Camp Sewell the following Winnipeg regiments: The 61st Battalion, numbering 1,100 men, a composite regiment made up of men from the 106th, the University Corps, and the 90th. It is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel

Murray, and it is said to be a particularly fine body of soldiers. The 5th Artillery Brigade, with 650 men, is under the command of Major A. G. Carruthers; the Canadian Mounted Rifles have 300 men; the 44th



MAJOR-GENERAL STEELE.

The former hero commander of the R. N. W. M. P., and veteran of the Boer War, was put in command of the 2nd Canadian Contingent, but has lately been given entire command of the eastern camp in England, including Shorncliffe.

Battalion has 800 men; and if plans now well under way are completed, the 100th Battalion, with 1,100 men will shortly receive the sanction of the military authorities and will proceed to organize.

Owing to the withdrawal of the Winnipeg regiments of the Canadian Permanent Force from Osborne Barracks, there has been some local talk of the dangers of the consequent lack of adequate protection at home, and some attempt at the formation of a Volunteer Home Guard. But this movement has not received any official encouragement and it is understood that however many of the troops now at Sewell may be sent to the front, there will always remain a sufficient number of trained men for home defence at or near Winnipeg.

CONTROL of Winnipeg Military District is in the hands of Colonel H. M. Ruttan, a distinguished officer who was formerly Brigadier of the 20th Infantry Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 90th Regiment. Colonel Ruttan takes the place of General Steele, the former D.O.C. of the Winnipeg District, afterwards commandant of the 2nd Canadian Contingent Overseas. It is a matter of great pride to his townspeople that this honour should have come to Major-General Steele, their own particular military star. As Colonel Steele, he has been for years one of the great figures in military circles in Canada. His distinguished services in the Rebellion of '85, in the North-West Mounted Police, in Lord Strathcona Horse in South Africa, as D.O.C. of District 13, and later of 10, and as A.D.C. to the Governor-General are all well known to Canadians everywhere, but Winnipeg takes in him the peculiar pride of ownership because of his long identification with the city and all its affairs. When war broke out, Colonel Steele expressed the utmost confidence that Winnipeg would respond adequately to the nation's call for men. His confidence has been amply justified, and to-day this military hero of great experience is not more proud of the honourable part his fellow citizens are playing in the great European Tragedy than are they of his recognized distinction as a soldier. And Winnipeg is proud of both.

THE WORLD AGAINST GERMANY

A Year's War as Seen Through American Spectacles

DESPITE Germany's thirty years of preparation for this terrific struggle and her utter disregard for the laws of God and man; her violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg in her invasion of France; her murders from the sky; her bombardments of undefended coast towns, her employment of asphyxiating gases, and her policy of piracy against unarmed enemy and neutral vessels—culminating in the horror of the ages, the sinking without warning of the great Cunard line steamship and the murder of hundreds of harmless men and helpless women and children who were passengers; despite her foul play and fiendish practices, Germany at the end of the first year of the war, which has cost the lives of 4,000,000 men and resulted in the maiming of double that number, finds herself further from the Kaiser's dream of world domination than ever, and the fruits of her ambition have turned to ashes on her lips.

Notwithstanding her temporary successes—and they are only temporary—in the Eastern theatre of war, millions of homes in Germany are in mourning; other millions will be added before the great war, for which the Kaiser above all men is responsible, will be ended.

Germany's commerce with the outer world, owing to the command of the sea by the allied fleets, is nil and her business men, robbed first to fill the war chest of the War Lord, are facing ruin. The great thrust at Warsaw, designed to inspire hope of victory, is really meant to rob them of more money under the guise of subscriptions to another war loan, which will leave the Empire facing, if not really in, bankruptcy.

Germany's colonies are disappearing. First it was Kiaochow, taken by Germany from China by trick and theft, and now in the hands of the subtle Japanese. Then followed German South-West Africa, conquered by the redoubtable Boer turned Britisher, General Louis Botha, and added to the possessions of the British Empire, and all signs indicate that every vestige of territory which she has annexed in lands beyond her borders will be lost.

NO GERMAN FLAG ON THE SEA.

THE German flag is no longer seen upon the sea. Her great fleet of commercial vessels have been either captured, are idle at home or are interned in neutral lands. Her great war fleet, too, is locked in behind the Bight of Heligoland, and her only triumphs by sea are those achieved by her submarines in attacks on unarmed passenger steamships or fishing smacks.

Whenever and wherever the British and German navies have met, gun for gun, as in the battle off the Falkland Islands, the British have won, and so at the close of a year of warfare the ships of the German navy, outside of those in sanctuary at Kiel, have

Special cable to the N. Y. Herald from the London correspondent, probably representing the views of J. Gordon Bennett, the proprietor.

been swept from the seas, and Britannia still rules the waves!

Because of this British domination of the sea Germany, through its agents and propagandists in America, has sought by appealing to sectional interests—the cotton growers of the South, for instance—to embroil the United States with England; but these plots have been abortive, the pro-German strikes in the munition works of New England have failed and the Kaiser and his government stand convicted by the jury of American public opinion as murderers, and this verdict is indorsed by every neutral nation in the world.

While Germany has suffered tremendous losses and stands as an outlaw among the nations, the forces that are fighting for the freedom of the world have been compelled to make appalling sacrifices of men and money, the expenditures running well into billions.

Russia, which has borne the brunt of the tremendous struggle with the war-mad Kaiser and his armed hosts, has contributed hundreds of thousands of lives and treasure untold.

France, believing in German promises of peace, and therefore unprepared for the gigantic conflict with the world's greatest military machine, has performed prodigies of valour, and though she has achieved no other victory to compare with the glorious battle of the Marne, her great General Joffre, the first French commander-in-chief to realize that orderly retirement makes for final victory, continues to do nine-tenths of the fighting in the western theatre of the war, and holds the Kaiser's forces with their demoniac methods in peremptory, permanent check until the hour strikes for the great allied advance.

ENGLAND WOULD FIGHT FOR YEARS.

ENGLAND, which entered the war with Lord Kitchener calling for 100,000 men, a call which has been answered thirtyfold—there are 3,000,000 Britishers in khaki to-day—at last realizes that this is a life and death struggle, and just as the Kaiser's troops, after months of terrific fighting, are exhausting their ultimate strength in the effort to crush Russia, at this precise moment England, which fought through a thirty years' war once and is willing to do this again if it be necessary, is beginning to move in deadly earnest.

I do not know whether the censor will permit me to say it, but I know that during the last two months England has been forwarding splendidly equipped armies to "somewhere in France" and to somewhere else, where they will be able to give a splendid account of themselves in the war for liberty, a war

which Mr. Asquith says will continue until the spectre of German military oppression is laid forever; a war which King George says will be fought until the forces of liberty triumph.

So, summing the situation up at the end of the first twelve months of conflict, it appears that at the cost of her national honour Germany has been able to over-run Belgium and has penetrated beyond the borders of France; she has been able to check, for a time, the march of the Great Bear on Berlin; she has lured the Turk—her only acceptable ally—to his destruction, and she has brought the House of Hapsburg and the Dual Monarchy into the valley of the shadow of death.

These are the whole of Germany's achievements during the first year of the great war for which she has been preparing for more than three decades.

On the other hand, Germany has united civilization against her. The world will never forget the Lusitania horror. Though America may not declare war to avenge the outrage, the stain of the crime will be worn by and the punishment of ostracism therefor will be the lot of the descendants of the criminals for many generations.

While it may be freely confessed that the Russians are being terribly punished by the Germans for the moment, it must not be forgotten that France and England are stronger and better able to fight the conscienceless foe than they were a year ago. It is heartening to remember, too, that while the credit of these two great nations is at the highest, both at home and abroad, and money is theirs for the asking, no one wants German bonds. Neutral investors will not trust the honour of a nation that regards sacred covenants and treaties as "scraps of paper."

The outlook, therefore, at the end of the first year of the war, is that Germany and her puppet—for that is what once proud Austria-Hungary has come to be—will be thoroughly beaten even if, as King George says, it takes ten years to accomplish the task. France, England and Russia have undertaken this work, and they will not stop until military Deutschland is "under" instead of "ueber" alles. Italy has joined the forces of liberty, and the achievements of her army have been superb. Others will follow Italy and align themselves on the side of right, and if the prophecies of the greatest men in the nations of the Quadruple Entente are fulfilled, the war will end in victory for the forces of freedom.

Belgium will be rehabilitated, France will come into her own again, and the Germany of the military despot, of the "Junkers," now a pariah among the nations, will disappear to give place to another Germany, representative of the genius and democracy of that land—a Germany like unto that which Americans believed the Fatherland to be before the "Mad Dog of Europe" made the name German a byword in the mouths and a stench in the nostrils of men.