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NINETEEN NINETEEN.

Some men are born late, some achieve lateness, and some have lateness thrust upon them. The latter are in the minority. Some have acquired a habit of being late, which has become chronic. They get up late. They are late for school, late at university class, late for business, and for pleasure. They marry late in life, and at the last it is written of them "the late Mr. So-and-so." Late-again Lawson belongs to that tribe of procrastinators of whom there is an exceedingly large family. To vary Longfellow:

Of all sad words

On book or slate,

The saddest are these

It is just "too late"!

It is not, of course, in our power to command events. We can only wait upon and take advantage of them. In the Khaki University of Canada the men in the Canadian Forces have a magnificent opportunity in the closing months of the war to make up in study for time lost, and it will be their own fault to their standing discredit if they do not seize the chance with both hands. Knowledge is a precious possession not hard to acquire, easy to carry. The plums in the professional, business, and industrial worlds fall to the most skilful, the most competent—in short, to the expert. The beginning of a new year is made the occasion for new resolves, new plans, new intentions. Every man jack who expects to get back to civil life as fast as may be should fix his objective and go for it hot-foot. Let those who can begin at once, a course under the direction of the College heads, and let them persistently pursue it until their objective is reached. Nothing proved so disastrous to the Allies during the great war as "late again." Destiny and bull-dog grit saved the Cause, and set in motion the gigantic movements which knocked out the Bosche and which will finish when the watch is wound up on the Rhine. Let it not be said of Canadians at any rate that when a unique scheme of Education was placed within their reach they made no attempt to take it up until it was too late. Those who jump in will go back to the Homeland better equipped for their civil duties than when they left, and that will be something gained by the war.

For 1919 we wish every reader wisdom, prosperity, and the best of good luck.

FOR REFLECTION.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is doomsday.—Emerson.

Know the true value of time; snatch, seize and enjoy every moment of it. No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination; never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.—Earl of Chesterfield.

CANADIANS CROSS THE RHINE AT BONN.

The vision of over four years was realised by the Canadian Forces to-day, when the First and Second Divisions crossed the Rhine—the First from Cologne over the suspension bridge; the Second from Bonn over the huge steel arch structure. To-night the new boundary line of Canada was flung 30 kilometres east of the famous river, and the Canadians have taken over part of the watch on the Rhine. The crossing was made in a torrential downpour of rain and a thick murky atmosphere, so it was impossible to take good pictures of the great historic and melodramatic event.

At Bonn Lieut-General Currie took the salute of all the units of the Second Division on a specially erected elevated stand on the east side of the bridge, from which fluttered the Union Jack and the Canadian flag. At Cologne, General Plumer, Army Commander, took the salute from the west end of the bridge. Each unit carried a big Union Jack at the head, and German male civilians who failed to salute the flag were requested to do so under penalty of having their hats flipped off by military police. To-day's crossing was in no way a ceremonial parade, or review, but an ordinary march as if going as an armed force to the trenches, as so often done before back in the old cockpits of France and Belgium. Each unit had its brass or pipe band; its transport, even its mascot. The Artillery had guns of all calibres with the regulation quantity of ammunition; the Engineers with pontoons and the usual equipment for action. Field kitchens gave off white clouds of steam from dinners being cooked.

It took over six hours for each division to cross the bridge. The procession was miles long. Though the weather was so atrocious it was almost expected, for Friday was the thirteenth. All ranks, with their equipment, looked remarkably smart, and civilians, who witnessed the march, were obviously impressed with the smartness and substantial appearance of the turnout. At Cologne the Germans at each side of the bridges numbered a few thousand, but at Bonn not more than a few hundreds. While the Canadians were crossing at Cologne and Bonn, two British Divisions, the 9th (Scottish) and 29th (English) crossed simultaneously at Cologne over the famous Hohenzollern Bridge and a smaller one to the north.

The Second Canadian Division was preceded by the Canadian Light Horse Cavalry Regiment, which acted as Corps Cavalry.

General Plumer expressed pleasure at the fine appearance of Canada's oldest Division to the Divisional Commander, and General Currie also congratulated warmly the Commander of the Second Division.

The western end of the bridges was reached at 9.30 o'clock, and it was nearly 4 o'clock when the last units got to the bridges.

The people in the territory occupied by the British and Canadians seem to accept the troops with good grace. War makes strange changes.

The headquarters of the Khaki University of Canada for France, Belgium and Germany, are now located in Bonn University with the mutual consent of the Governors of that institution.

SWIFT

Asked to estimate his walking speed, a Tommy said, "Four miles an hour with a pack on, but I can do two miles in ten minutes if I am looking for beer."