

ARE WOMEN SLACKING IN RED CROSS WORK?

Supplies Draining Below Normal While Canadians are Still in Thick of Fight

(Toronto Star)

Women are so polite to each other that it isn't always easy to get facts from them, but here are a few blunt facts for the women of Canada to ponder before leaving for their summer vacations.

The sock supply of the Canadian Red Cross Society is below normal. The Red Cross supplies in the headquarters in England are only stocked up one month ahead.

The five thousand cases of supplies needed in France have had to be cut to a much lower figure.

Canadian men at the front are fighting harder than they've fought yet—that is more continuously, and they are all in it.

"When we had just the militia supplies," said Colonel Hardy on his return from the base in France, "the men who came in, covered with mud, wounds and blood, in such condition that I will not attempt to describe it, were bound up as best we could manage and then rolled in blankets."

"But when the Red Cross supplies came it was a wonderful relief to have abundant clean linen, sheets, shirts, caps and socks for the poor fellows. And when they got back to the hospitals there were more clean sheets and clothing. I wish I could point for all Canada just what it meant for those men."

These are the supplies that come from the women of Canada, and which are not being produced as rapidly as they were at the beginning of the war.

"When I left Canada, said Captain Jenkins, of Bradford, in talking to the Great War Veterans meeting last week, "ninety-nine per cent. of the women were knitting at any public meeting, and now not twenty-five per cent. are."

"Of course, the women of Canada

have done wonderful work," said Mrs. Shears-Hicks, who has charge of the Red Cross Supply Rooms on King street. "Some of them have never relaxed their efforts from the very beginning. Churches and clubs are doing perfectly splendid and steady work. It is only natural that there should be a little dropping off from the first enthusiasm of the war."

"But we must remember that the men never have a holiday; that the casualty lists and the hospital needs are growing more terrible and more urgent every day, and that knitting and work may be taken away to the country by women going on their vacations."

"There is a slackening every summer, of course, but this should not be too great, for there is no slackening for the men in the trenches."

This year France has appealed to the British Red Cross for help—France, which has "bled white"—and the appeal is being sent on to Canada. To secure this help, a day of giving will be held on Friday, July 13th. Red Cross needs being above supererogation. July 14th is France's day, but Saturday is an out-of-town day for Toronto.

"A Tragic Queen"

Now ninety-one, the Empress Eugenie has surely exceeded all royal records of longevity. She once remarked (the Daily Graphic says) that "God in His infinite mercy may give me a hundred years of life." From her lips, too, the came that pious confession: "I am left alone the sole remnant of a shipwreck which proves how fragile are the foundations of this world." She has been an exile nearly half a century now, the larger portion of which she has spent, not at Chislehurst as so many think, but at Farnborough Hill, the property she purchased when the death of her son made the memories of Chislehurst too poignant to endure.

A large wing of the Farnborough mansion has been adapted as a hospital for wounded British officers, the arrangements having been carried out under the personal supervision of Her Majesty. This work of mercy has been her chief occupation since the war began, as heretofore, with her own private chapel, she rarely leaves her home save to attend mass for the fallen of the French and British armies.

EXAGGERATE LOSSES OF DOCTORS IN WAR

British Medical Casualties on Western Front Total 864 Since the War Began

Many various and extravagant figures have been published of the casualties in the Medical Service of the British army. To obtain authoritative information in regard to these figures Dr. Robert H. Halsey of New York, who is a captain in the medical reserve corps, wrote to Colonel T. H. Goodwin of the British army medical service, who has been at the western front since the war began until very recently, when he was detailed to the British Medical Corps in the United States. Colonel Goodwin thereupon cabled to the British war office and obtained the following information, which was transmitted to Dr. Halsey:

The total casualties among medical officers of the British forces on the western front from the commencement of the war until June 28, 1917, were: Killed, 181; died of sickness, 62; wounded, 707, making a total of 950. The total battle casualties, therefore, were 964 less 62, or 902.

Commenting on the exaggerated reports of losses in the British medical service, The New York Medical Journal says:

"Theoretically the military surgeon is a noncombatant, and, therefore, is far from being the case. The reports, however, of the high mortality among the medical staff of the British army which have received currency in the lay press and credence among medical men are grossly exaggerated. A Washington newspaper recently published the statement—

"Colonel Goodwin says that more than 6,000 officers have been lost in this war, by the Royal Army Medical Corps. In his recent address to the graduating class of the Cornell University medical school, Colonel Goodwin quoted this statement in order specifically to deny it. He said: 'This is totally untrue. Our total medical force is 10,000. During three months last year 53 medical officers were killed and 185 wounded. These figures will show the extent of the casualties among our medical officers.'"

"It is most fortunate that we have correction of these exaggerated statements from so competent an authority as Colonel Goodwin, who, as a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has spent the last three years at the front, and who is a member of the British Medical Service."

Colonel Goodwin is a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and has won the Distinguished Service Order, and his statements may be taken as authoritative."

"The persistence of some of the extreme pacifists in the United States now that the country has really launched itself into the war is (says the Christian Science Monitor), comparable to that of the man who saw, at a little station in New York State, one of the first locomotives used in railroading. It is related that, after viewing the strange contrivance with a critical eye, the observer referred to it as 'The never can start her.' As the engine moved more or less easily away, the skeptic, still critical, asserted with self-satisfied finality: 'They never will stop her.'"

WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY

(Toronto Globe)

Examination of the following data of the world's production of cereals for crop year 1916-1917, and comparison with previous years, indicates that all reserves are being rapidly exhausted, and that the present economy is necessary. Authorities state that, according to all indications, the supply of cereals will show improvement compared with the preceding year, but in view of the heavy requirements for all purposes, including the supply of the armies in the field, and the reduced reserves, it is probable that we shall face the necessity of finding substitute foods for cereals, especially wheat. In this connection, it is encouraging to note the generally favorable reports as to the production of vegetables, fruits, food oils and a few other foods including corn.

Production of cereals, in tons (data for all countries excluding the Central Powers and their allies) and comparisons follow:

1916-1917—All cereals, 248,921,414; wheat, 76,092,200; wheat and rye, 95,266,992; 1915-1916, all cereals, 294,115,797; wheat, 102,672,700; wheat and rye, 129,517,080; average five years, 1912-1916, all cereals, 292,466,593; wheat, 85,429,000; wheat and rye, 103,274,700; surplus or deficiency, all cereals, +8,515,988; wheat, +618,860; wheat and rye, +495,422.

*Decrease. *Excluding Russia and Roumania for the calculation. **Type alone.

It is interesting to note the decline in the 1916-1917 crops, compared, not only with the 1915-1916 results, which were comparatively favorable, but with the average of the five previous years. The percentage of decline as against the five-year average for all cereals was 14 per cent.; wheat 12½ per cent.; and wheat and rye 8.22 per cent.

According to estimates, the United States will be called upon to supply for the allies 967,000,000 bushels of bread and fodder grains out of the next harvest, 850,000,000 bushels of bread grains and 416,000,000 fodder grains. Considering the exhaustion of our reserves, the rather unpromising coming wheat crop and the slight improvement in other cereals, it is evident that to fill this requirement and to care for our needs will need careful conservation and most strict economy in our domestic consumption.

New Table Manners in Berlin

German soup etiquette in war-time is described by Oscar King Davis, one of the American newspaper correspondents who are now back in the United States from Berlin. He writes in the New York Times:

"One sees nowadays in such places as the great dining rooms of the Adlon and Esplanade Hotels in Berlin, and the Astor House in Leipzig and other places of such quality, performances that would have resulted, before the war, in almost any kind of remonstrance or protest."

"It is quite the thing, for instance, to pick up the emptied soup plate, and holding it on edge, let the last remnant of the little portion of soup which had been there, drip slowly and carefully into the waiting spoon."

"I have seen well-dressed women, and men in the uniform of the German army and navy, do that repeatedly, utterly oblivious of the notice their actions would attract from any other quarter of the room."

"After they have thus drained the last drop that would run out by their scrupulous care, the plate most carefully scrubbed clean with a sop of bread."

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CANADA AND QUEBEC

(Toronto Star)

The essence of conscription is that it substitutes the law of the land for persuasion, for rebuke, for denunciation. These are methods associated with volunteering. When voluntary recruiting ceases, they cease. When the law touches a man on the shoulder and tells him to go there is no sense in scolding him, sneering at him, and asking him why he did not go of his own accord. Talk of all kind becomes idle. The law of the land should work with something of the silence and dignity of a law of nature.

In view of this, why should the time of parliament be wasted in denunciations of Quebec? It is idle and it is mischievous. It is idle because parliament is now considering a law which will work in the same way, with the same uniformity and certainty, whatever may be our opinion of French-Canadians or any others who have failed to respond to the call for recruits. It is mischievous because it embitters the relations between races and provinces, and creates difficulties which will endure long after the war is over.

For it must not be forgotten that this country will exist hundreds of thousands of years after the war is over, and that the relations between ourselves and the French-Canadians will be of enormous importance. We are bound together. We cannot separate. A proposal that Quebec should break away from confederation is rejected promptly as impracticable, if not sedition. We cannot exterminate French-Canadians, we cannot prevent their natural increase. The two million French-Canadians of today will some day become twenty millions. Suppose that there is a corresponding increase, or even a greater increase, of the population of our race, that great and growing French population will always be with us a source of strength or a source of weakness and disunion.

Statesmanship surely demands that we shall make the best and not the worst of conditions that we can neither abolish nor change, any more than we can change the weather. We may regret that French-Canadians do not see eye to eye with the majority. But when, in spite of that difference of opinion and viewpoint, we place on the statute books a law to which Quebec is opposed, it is not necessary, it is mischievous, to accompany our legislation with sneers and threats. In everything we do we should have regard to the future of Canada, and to the conditions of our indivisible union.

It might attract from any other quarter of the room.

"After they have thus drained the last drop that would run out by their scrupulous care, the plate most carefully scrubbed clean with a sop of bread."



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MENTHOLATUM

The persistence of some of the extreme pacifists in the United States now that the country has really launched itself into the war is (says the Christian Science Monitor), comparable to that of the man who saw, at a little station in New York State, one of the first locomotives used in railroading. It is related that, after viewing the strange contrivance with a critical eye, the observer referred to it as 'The never can start her.' As the engine moved more or less easily away, the skeptic, still critical, asserted with self-satisfied finality: 'They never will stop her.'"

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Iron, I feel it is such a valuable remedy that it should be kept in every hospital and prescribed by every physician in this country."

Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. James, is for sale by Watson's Drug Store, and all good druggists on an absolute guarantee of success and satisfaction, or your money refunded.

MUST SAVE TO WIN WAR; HOOVER WARNS PUBLIC

Last 500,000 Bushels of Wheat Decide—How Democracy Can Defeat Autocracy

Washington, July 6.—An appeal to the American public to help win the war against Germany by organizing to save food for supplying the Allies is made by Herbert C. Hoover. Quoting a European statesman, saying the war would be won by the last 500,000 bushels of wheat, Mr. Hoover said:

"It is within our power to give this last 500,000 bushels, but only if we organize to save and organize to supply all."

Only by self-sacrifice in America can the war be won, Mr. Hoover declares. "Autocracy has been for years," he says, "organizing its resources, to hold the wolf from the door of the world. Our obligation is greater than that of the materialist, the selfishness, and the jealousy of individual interests in democracy make it impossible for it to organize such a strength. They do not deny the bravery of the men of democracy in battle, but they comfort themselves in the belief that we have not the self-sacrifice at home for their support."

"Our problem is not alone to mobilize our civilian population for the support of the fighting men of our allies. We must feed our allies, and their people remain constant in the war. Liberty cannot be maintained on the empty stomachs of the women and the children."

"Out of our abundance, by eliminating waste and extravagance, it is in our power, and in our power alone, to hold the wolf from the door of the world. Our obligation is greater than that of the materialist, the selfishness, and the jealousy of individual interests in democracy make it impossible for it to organize such a strength. They do not deny the bravery of the men of democracy in battle, but they comfort themselves in the belief that we have not the self-sacrifice at home for their support."

"There is no dictatorship in volunteer effort. It is by voluntary mobilization that we can answer autocracy with democracy. It is as great in efficiency and greater in spirit."

"I want you to tell me plainly, doctor," said the man with the fat government position, "what is the matter with me?"

"Well, sir," answered the old doctor, leaning back in his chair, and looking at his beefy, red-faced patient, "you are suffering from underwork and overpay."

HORSES

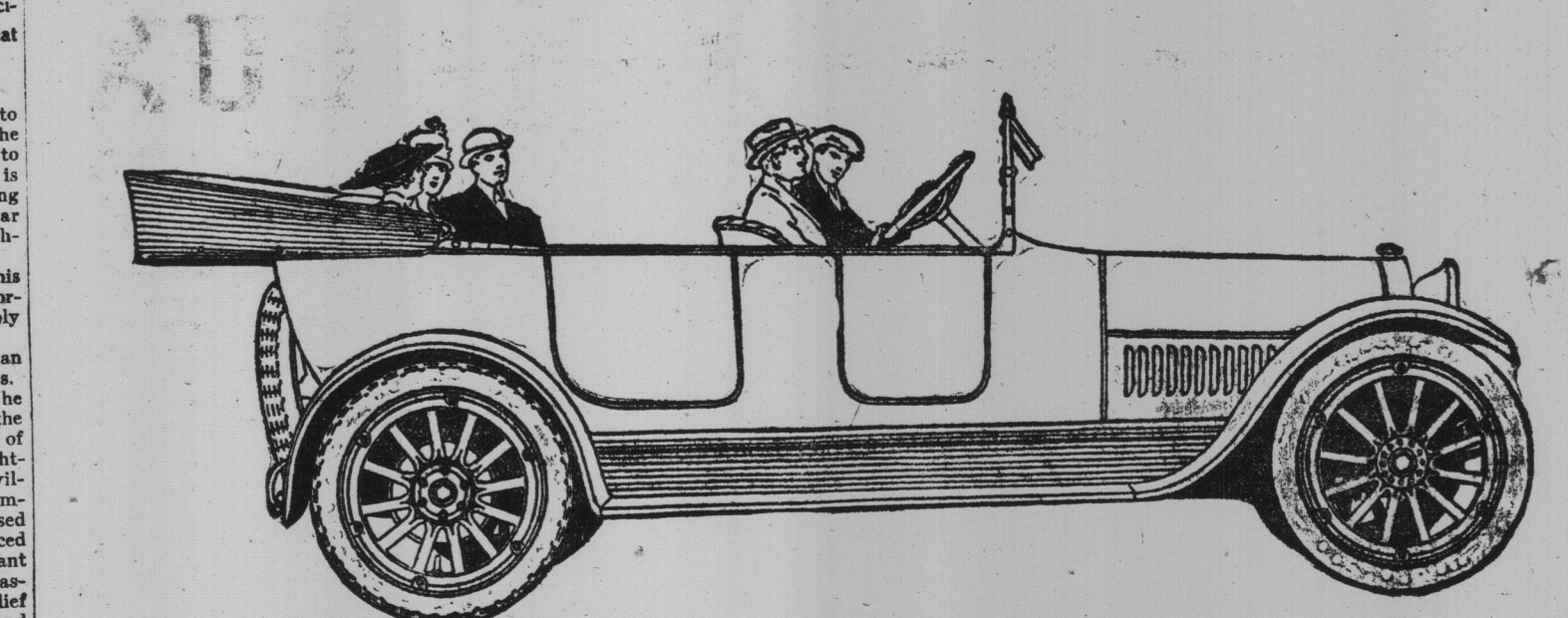
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