

What the World is Saying

A Fit Dish for the Kaiser

Crows form an article of diet in Germany, and the Allies are preparing a large dish of the same bird for Wilhelm.—Toronto Star.

The Teutons' Food Problem

"Austria Famished, Desires Peace," says a heading which seems to confirm the way they label the place on the map, Austria Hungary.—Brantford Expositor.

Women at the Wheels of British Industry

Seven million women in Great Britain keep the wheels of industry moving while the men are at war. How can a nation that is shedding its best blood for Justice refuse such women the right to vote?—Manchester Guardian.

A Ghastly Lack of Fitness

Count Zeppelin, whose airships have dropped death from the clouds upon English children and their mothers, has been chosen honorary president of a new society for the protection of German "infants and small children."—New York Times.

A German Claim

German newspapers, in spite of Jellicoe's report that it was a mine, are still insisting that a U-boat destroyed Kitchener's ship. They couldn't be prouder if it had been an ambulance or a cathedral.—New York Sun.

Evidences of Kultur

A piano and a brass bedstead were among the booty captured by the French in a German trench in the Somme Valley. They were evidences of German kultur, having probably been stolen from some French home.—Ottawa Evening Journal.

One of the Mistaken Beliefs in Hunland

A naive impression exists in Hunland that you've only to learn German in order to love Germany and to become a missionary of "Germanism." With that object, it appears that our prisoners are to be forcibly taught the language. But whether this will make them Hun "missionaries" or not remains exceedingly doubtful.—Dundee Courier.

A Reversion to Paganism

Thor and Wotan returned; Nietzsche was their prophet, Bernhardt their apostle. Strength, linked to treachery, lust and dishonor, have become the gods of German idolatry and the Christendom which converted Germany from her paganism is now, after nearly two thousand years, under the necessity of punishing her for her infidelity.—Glasgow Herald.

An Inspiring Presentation to Canadians

The presentation to General Steele, on behalf of the Canadian forces, of a silken Union Jack and silver shield, given by women and children of the British Isles in acknowledgment of Canada's good will and co-operation in the Empire's cause, was marked by a graciousness all its own. The inspiration of the gift will inspire the Canadians still further to deeds that will show what is noblest in man.—Montreal Gazette.

Deserved Sarcasm

There is something appealing in the very name of the German-American Friendship Club. The fact that its aim is "to shelter lone German girls in this country" must touch especially, too, the hearts of the girls of Belgium and northern France who were unable to escape the invaders in August, 1914.—Kingston Whig.

German Trade Methods

The coming together of the allies in this war has led them all to such discussions and investigations of the trade methods of Germany in the past as have opened their eyes. The Germans will never again be permitted to gain the trade underholds on other nations that they had so quietly acquired and profitably enjoyed.—Monetary Times.

Japan and After-the-War Trade

Industry in Japan is booming as a result of the war and the enterprising among the citizens are securing a considerable portion of the business formerly done by German and other merchants and manufacturers. As the Japanese know how to hold on to a thing when they get it, it is to be taken for granted that they will relinquish little if any of their newly-won trade after peace is declared.—Halifax Herald.

A Million Tons of Metal Round Verdun

An experienced French officer estimates that a million tons of metal has been sprinkled over the Meuse hillsides by the guns that have been operating about Verdun in the greatest artillery combat the world has ever seen. After the war there should be a fortune in metal to be dug up in the neighborhood. Souvenirs of the battlefield will be plentiful for a long time to come.—London Truth.

The Slaughter of Armenians

The correspondent of Le Journal of Paris, who has been investigating the atrocities at Erzerum, declares that the Young Turks have slaughtered at least two million Armenians since the beginning of the present war. This puts the reform element of Turkey in even a worse light than the Old Turks, who were pretty bad characters when it came to massacring the Christians of Armenia.—Hamilton Herald.

The Argentine

The census figures give the Argentine Republic a population of 7,883,287, about the same as Canada's. The area is 1,131,841 square miles and the land is capable of supporting many more millions of people. If Argentina's hopes are fulfilled the population will at least have doubled in another twenty years. The Republic dreams of a great immigration as a result of the war.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

The Failure of German "Efficiency"

German efficiency will be less made of in the future. Its limitations are as obvious as those of an analytical conclusion. It solves a given problem, working from premises laid down, but it is baffled by the unexpected and lacks imagination to foresee new conditions. It sees narrowly in a straight line, and when deflected by unconsidered obstacles, which imagination might have provided for, it is like a locomotive off the track.—Boston Transcript.

With a View to Possible Pension Abuses

In one county of the Province where recruiting has been slow, it is proposed to preserve in the county archives a record of the men who refused to enlist, with their stated reasons for refusing. In time to come, should any such pension extravagance develop here, as that which grew up in the United States, such a list as that proposed might come in very handy in rejecting improper pension claims.—Ottawa Free Press.

Germany's Moral Bankruptcy

Germany is utterly bankrupt as a member of the community of civilized nations. Her atrocities in Belgium and France and Poland, and the even worse atrocities which she has deliberately encouraged the Turks to commit in Armenia, and the Bulgarians in Serbia, have roused the most intense repulsion towards her in all honorable nations, whether allied or neutral. It is a kind of moral national debt of colossal proportions, and it will take at least a century to clear it off.—Toronto Globe.

What Germany Has To Face

The consistent treachery and brutality the Germans have displayed in every way, and the lack of a single redeeming feature about their conduct of the war they so wantonly began, have made the Allies resolute to make the end of the physical struggle the beginning of a merciless trade war. The Germans have abused their hospitality in their neighbors' markets; they shall not have the opportunity to do so again. In other words, they have mortgaged their trade future as they have mortgaged their financial future, their moral future, and even their domestic future.—London Chronicle.

The Highland Battalions and Their Kilts

The kilts will not be taken from the Highland battalions organized in Canada; and in this regard precedent is justifying itself. Some forty years ago when the Duke of Cambridge was commander-in-chief of the army, there was a movement to make uniform the uniforms of the British army. Among other things, it was proposed that the kilts should go. The wrathful protest from north of the Tweed was so widespread and so loud that the idea had to be dropped; and the divergencies in the uniformity of the army's dress were maintained. The kilt is a fine garb in certain seasons and in some places. The winter fashion in the trenches of wearing trousers under it corrects some of its deficiencies due to the season. If it pleases the men who wear it and those who see the men who wear it, a little drawback now and then need not count against it.—Cornwall Freeholder.

The Term "American"

It might be interesting to enquire as to how the term "American" came to be applied to an inhabitant of the United States as distinguished from all the other countries on the American continent. A standard dictionary explains that it is applicable to "any human inhabitant of America, aboriginal or non-aboriginal, white, red, or black." In practice this is not so, for no one would speak of a Canadian or a Mexican or a Brazilian as an American, though it would be perfectly correct to apply the term to any inhabitant of any one of twenty-one different countries. Speaking before the American Society, Mr. Whitelaw Reid on one occasion asserted that the name "American" was given to the people of the United States by the English three centuries ago, and, he added, "I venture to suggest that a use for centuries confers a title that will still hold as long as grass grows and water runs."—Westminster Review.

The Net Spread for Submarines

The net which is spread for submarines is not unlike the web which the spider spins. As M. Fabre relates, certain spiders, while waiting for a meal, retire from the web, sometimes as far as ten feet, but they are connected with it by a thread which serves as a telephone line; when the prey is entangled in the web the vibration is communicated to Mme. Spider, who runs down and dispatches the victim. In like manner, when a submarine is entangled in a net the disturbance is signaled to destroyer headquarters.—Chicago Tribune.

The Work of the R.N.W. Mounted Police

Captain French, with two sergeants and four constables of the Northwest Mounted Police, is preparing to start on an expedition into the Arctic regions in search of the Eskimos who murdered Radford and Street, the explorers, two years ago. The trip, it is expected, will occupy three years, and may be full of danger. The prospects are, nevertheless, that it will be crowned with success. The Mounted Police never let a murderer escape in their territory. The chase is invariably maintained until the shedders of blood are brought to justice or perish in the wilderness. That is why far northern Canada is a pretty safe country to travel in.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Lloyd George on W. M. Hughes

In writing a preface to the war speeches of William Morris Hughes, Lloyd George describes the Premier of Australia as "a man of courage, foresight, pertinacity, idealism, commonsense, and great capacity for work." The writer and his subject are Welshmen. In character, too, they must be, as Shakespeare says, "affined and kin," for what Lloyd George said of William Morris Hughes, William Morris Hughes might with equal truth say of Lloyd George, with emphasis on the "great capacity for work." In his new position as Secretary for War, Lloyd George will exercise his great capacity with an undivided public confidence.—Victoria Colonist.

For a Free Germany

With the promises of Kultur and of the ruling caste wholly unfulfilled, with only some millions of killed and maimed, a mountainous debt, and the excretion of the civilized world, to show for their attempt at world dominion, with no chance of repeating the attempt, because the peoples they have repressed and used are free, yet with their own national liberty not only untouched by the victors, but guaranteed under international law, it is inevitable that the German people should have their eyes open to the iniquity of the doctrines by which they have been betrayed, and begin to build up a democratic commonwealth for themselves.—Round Table.

The Supreme Need

The supreme need is patience, patience, patience. People ask petulantly why the big push is postponed. It is not postponed. It is being prepared. It must not commence a moment before the right moment. For my part, I hope and pray that it may come later rather than sooner. We must make sure. It is better to be sure than sorry, even if we wait grimly till 1917. Patience means victory. It also means the saving of precious lives. Gunpowder is the only true way of economizing the lives of our gallant soldiers. Give them gunpowder, and the steel ring round Germany will close slowly and irresistibly like the walls in Poe's tale.—London Times.

Belgium After the War

The cabinet council of the Belgian government, confirming what had already been done last November under the presidency of King Albert, resolved unanimously that Belgian neutrality, which ceased to exist on Aug. 4, 1914, should never again be revived. It had in the past lulled the country into a false sense of security, so that no adequate military defense was prepared; and, besides, so far as the future was concerned, the possibility of proper guarantees was somewhat more dubious. Who could trust any more treaties which Germany had cynically disavowed? The future position of Belgium, and the necessity of her economic independence, form, indeed, a problem second to none in importance after the war is over.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

The Youngest Dominion's Fine Record

To suppress the South African rebellion and subjugate German Southwest Africa, Premier Botha raised 70,000 troops. He has 24,000 men engaged in British East Africa, while 11,000 have gone with the oversea contingent to Europe. In addition, 7,500 have traveled, at their own expense, all the way from the Cape to England and joined Kitchener's Army. Over 600 have been passed for Imperial army commissions. This is a fine showing for the sparsely settled young Dominion, which came into existence only about 12 years ago, after one of the bitterest racial wars in history. We conquered the Boers and then gave them back their country and their liberty. Men like Botha and Smuts know what British freedom is, and fight for it.—St. Thomas Times.