

"Still for all they are a pretty fair imitation. How about the Bow River, eh?"

"Ah!" mused the walrus as his eye caught the sparkle of his own Hunland river winding through Cologne, "it is—superb! But it is not the Rhine."

From this point of the rambling narrative in The Gazette, we trace a curious complicity between the editor and the hero, Captain Clock. Evidently the intimacy set up between the two men becomes like the sending and receiving stations of wireless. The constant decoding of Clock's epistles induced the habit not merely of reading between the lines, but of rummaging behind the lines for some hidden but surely implied meaning. No lovelorn maiden ever scrutinized the epistles of her other self with half the sagacity and intuition that Thom bestowed upon Clock's communiques. Every jumbled screed absolutely untouched by the censor spelled to the editor a vivid picture of what was going on in Germany. He made it his business to get what Clock was driving at by himself making Clock's impersonal communications spell out the story of the man.

And there was some reason more than mere mental satisfaction why the Captain was sending him

all this stuff about air-war. What was it? Thom made himself the slave of his accomplice. He set himself the task of working out the man's ideas. Clock expected action; co-operation. He had some game to play in Hunland besides being a mere prisoner ventilating his ideas about air-war.

"And it's up to me," concluded Thom, "to provide the action on this end. I'm the emissary of Clock."

The picture of Thom as I have seen him night after night among his type-cases working on this idea is a remarkable instance of how a man with real time to think is able to become a co-respondent in a drama the size of which he never began to comprehend. Fooling the Hun authorities with his code-letter compliments was but one end of the story. The complete execution of the joke on Germany depended upon Thom.

At first Thom's ruse seemed—as most ultimately clever things are—quite stupidly bewildering to me. After typing up and proofing half a dozen of Clock's original letters just as they were before decodation, he got his type-stick and went setting heads. For each letter he set half a dozen heads in as many varieties of type; some one-line, some two, some three. Then he went to the "stones" and picked out

as many page-forms of type. From each page he lifted an item big enough to let in one letter.

"This is a slow job," he said. "But it's got to be done right. The headquarter Huns have got to be made to believe that these letters of Clock's are being syndicated by me all over Canada."

After he had got six pages doctored in this way, Thom pulled a newspaper proof of each on his proof-press, purposely picking out sheets that were a little shop-worn. Afterwards he clipped from each proof the letter he had foxily inserted, with half a column of ragged type on each side. Craftily he rubber-stamped each clipping with the fake name of a newspaper and handed me the lot.

"Now," he said, "if you were a clever but stupid Hun, don't you think when Captain Clock handed you that bunch of items that you'd swear they were clipped extracts from a syndicate of papers all engaged in spreading Hun propaganda?"

"Mr. Thom," I assured him, "the illusion is perfect. You will be recognized in Germany as a spontaneous propagandist for Germany. You will get an Iron Cross for this. I congratulate you."

(Concluded in our next.)



What Canada has Done

Story of the C. E. F.
From Lt.-Col. Vincent Massey
Secretary of the War Cabinet

ENLISTMENTS in the Canadian Expeditionary Force of all sorts from the outbreak of the war to 30th June, 1918, were 552,601. This number was diminished by wastage in Canada before sailing. The number who had actually gone overseas by June 30th, 1918, was 385,523.

The movement overseas by years has been as follows:

Before 31st December, 1914	30,999
Calendar Year, 1915	84,334
Calendar Year, 1916	165,553
Calendar Year, 1917	63,536
1st January to 30th June, 1918	39,101

Of the foregoing 26,537 were recruited by the Military Service Act.

For all practical purposes Canada was without an army before war broke out. In the pre-war months of 1914 there was a permanent force of about 3,000 men, with no reserves; a lightly trained militia numbering about 60,000; and A CONFIDENTIAL PLAN ALL READY IN THE ARMY ARCHIVES FOR THE RAISING AND SENDING TO EUROPE OF A CANADIAN CONTINGENT—IF THE MENACE OF GERMAN MATERIALIZED INTO A REAL DANGER.

All the world knows the story of how the first infantry division was raised and sent across the Atlantic in the early autumn of 1914. A second division appeared in France in September, 1915. The third division was formed in the first two months of 1916; the fourth joined the army in August, 1916, and numerous corps troops and line of communication units were added. In the late summer of 1916 the Canadian Army Corps had reached its full development with four divisions. A cavalry brigade appeared in France in 1915. Since then Canadian effort has been directed towards keeping the existing formation up to establishment.

Maintaining four divisions, corps troops and a cavalry brigade, in France, means that 125,000 seasoned men must be kept in the front line and lines of communication with around 25,000 more men at the advanced base for the purpose of keeping the fighting formations, line of communications, and auxiliary units up to strength. Early in 1918 the number of Canadians in France was near 150,000.

The foregoing outlines the composition of the first of the three main divisions of the present military organization of Canada. It is the Fighting Echelon.

The total casualties sustained by the Canadian Expeditionary Force up to 30th June, 1918, were 159,084.

SOME day you may find these accurate official statements from Headquarters of Canadian War Work so valuable that you will wonder what you did with the issue containing them. Owing to the Letter-Carriers' Strike we have been prevented from getting some of the information. All black-face and capital-letter lines in any of these articles are the device of
—The Editor

The details are:

Killed in action	27,040
Died of wounds	9,280
Wounded	113,007
Died of disease	2,259
Prisoners of war	2,774
Presumed dead	4,342
Missing	384
	159,084

Of the wounded and sick between 30,000 and 40,000 returned to France for further service. Between 50,000 and 60,000 have been returned to Canada, wounded, medically unfit, or otherwise unavailable.

By periods the casualties were:

From beginning to 31st December, 1915	14,495
Calendar Year, 1916	56,536
Calendar Year 1917	74,648
1st January to 30th June, 1918	14,043

In connection with these sad figures the battle honors won by Canadian soldiers may be given. Omitting all but specifically fighting decorations, the total is: Victoria Cross, —; Distinguished Service Order, 413; Bar to Distinguished Service Order, 14; Military Cross, 1,368; Bar to Military Cross, 59; Distinguished Conduct Medal, —; Military Medal, —; Mentioned in despatches, 1,547; Royal Red Cross, 1st class, 30; Royal Red Cross, 2nd class, 101.

The Second Echelon, in England, comprises the Training, Equipment, Organizing and Administering, Hospital, Evacuation and Miscellaneous establishments. Its principal duties are:

(a) To receive recruits forwarded from Canada, and to organize, train and forward them to the Advanced Base in France.

(b) To harden, train and forward to the Advanced Base wounded and sick who recover sufficiently to be fit again to go to France.

(c) To return to Canada men who by reason of wounds, sickness or other causes, are unavailable

for further service; or who are needed in Canada for instructional or other duties.

(d) To perform certain services in the United Kingdom, such as forestry operations.

(e) To carry on the hospital and other services necessary for (b) and (c).

The Third Echelon, in Canada, is occupied with the procuring of recruits, their equipment and preliminary organization, and their preliminary training. To it also are attached the troops needed for home service and for the instruction of recruits who are being prepared to go overseas. At present the troops engaged in home service number about 12,000—including the men now garrisoning St. Lucia, W.I.

Large numbers of men have been furnished for the Allied cause outside the C. E. F. The Royal Air Force is a notable example. Military reasons forbid mentioning the actual number of men who have joined alike the Royal Air Force, and its predecessors the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying corps. Canadian universities have given several hundred young men who have been given commissions in the Imperial Army. The Royal Military College since the war began has furnished 152 officers to the Imperial Army, 93 to the Canadian Permanent Force, and 94 to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. One in every four of the 900 cadets from the college who have been at the front have been decorated. Canada has also furnished several hundred doctors and veterinarians, 2,000 nurses and hundreds of motor drivers for the Imperial Army. And 200 Canadian officers have been loaned to the United States for instructional purposes. Several thousands of Poles, Serbians and Montenegrins have been raised in Canada by the Military Department and sent overseas to fight with their compatriots.

There were in Canada on June 30th, 1918, Canadian Expeditionary Force troops to the number of 61,143; in addition to these there were 5,900 embarked but not yet sailed from Canada; the men in Canada were being sent overseas as rapidly as ships could be procured to transport them.

War-izing Our Railways

By W. M. Neal

General Secy., Canadian Railway War Board

ENGLAND without any railways—Holland, Belgium, France, Japan, New Zealand and Italy without railways could nevertheless distribute their supplies by water and by wagon-route. Canada without railways would be impossible.

(Continued on page 10.)