

REAT AUDIENCE OF WOUNDED BUT HAPPY BRITISHERS



One section of the crowd of between 4,000 and 5,000 wounded soldiers who attended a great meeting held in Albert Hall, London, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war.

The Race Question in Transylvania

A Complicated Problem for the Bucharest Government If it is Successful

(By Felicia Vexler.)
New York, Sept. 9, 1916.
The Roumanian race numbers upward of twelve million people. Of these about seven million live in the kingdom of Roumania, and over three million and a half in Austria-Hungary. It is quite probable, however, since Hungarian statistics are notoriously inaccurate, that the latter number should be increased by a few hundred thousand. We thus see why Tache Ionescu voiced the opinion of every Roumanian statesman when he said: "If I thought that the Roumanians of Transylvania could ever conceivably become Magyarized I should give up politics altogether, for it would no longer be worth while for us Roumanians of the kingdom to go on living."

In Hungarian diplomas and documents of the thirteenth century one finds sufficient indications of a past in which Transylvanian Roumanians enjoyed a certain amount of freedom. Thus, as "Jobagiones Castrorum" they performed military duties to which attached certain privileges. Nevertheless with the arrival of numerous Magyar nobles, attracted to those parts by royal grants of land, the Roumanians sunk into a state of servitude. They now had only duties but no rights and privileges whatever, the latter being confined to the "privileged nations," the Magyars (who soon assimilated Roumanian nobility), Szeklers and Saxons. The history of Roumanians under the Crown of St. Stephen fills some of the darkest pages in the history of European servitude. Suffice it to say that this state of subjection was abolished only after the revolution of 1848, when, having risen

en masse, the Roumanians helped the Austrians to quell the Hungarian rebellion. The Roumanians' hope for a better fate proved futile, for the Ausgleich of 1867 again delivered them to the mercies of the Hungarian government,

which, in the words of Dr. Seton-Watson, has "long held the record in Europe for the grossest political and electoral corruption." A policy of forcible Magyarization was relentlessly pursued, fines and imprisonment being meted out to those who dared resist. Of late years not even a semblance of legality was preserved, and brute force was avowed to be the raison d'être of Hungarian state policy. On this point the indictment of Dr. Seton-Watson has convinced the civilized world.

Accordingly, the apologists of Hungary have given up all attempts at justification, and content themselves with paralleling Hungarian regime with Roumanian's treatment of her own Jews and

peasants. One should not forget, however, when considering these countercharges, that most of the Jews have gone to Roumania during the last century, and that peasants of Hungary, irrespective of nationality, have to resort to wholesale migration to the United States in order to avoid starvation and loss of their homesteads. The attitude of the Roumanian government toward the peasant is that of a correspondent of the Times of Sept. 1, who voices the alarm lest a Roumanian victory may give the peasants a balance of power.

By discriminating between the villages the Hungarian government has enabled the Magyar Szeklers, who live mostly in towns, to elect one deputy in 4,000 to 5,000, while the Roumanians may have only one in 50,000 to 60,000.

The Roumanians and the Great War.
By R. W. Seton-Watson.

The alien nationalities are not the only sufferers; the agitation over the unjust distribution of the ballot, threatened to assume the proportions of a revolution, which was anticipated by the timely death of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the war that followed.

One often hears from Hungarian sources that the Roumanians are "not a solid formation but rather a collection of other nationalities," whence it is concluded that a political repatriation of Transylvania and the rest of Roumania along racial lines is impossible.

This view is no truer than that of Roumanian Chauvinists who lay claim to all of the land east of Theiss, or even of the more moderate, who claim the whole of the country of Macaronesia.

Seatmar, Seliag, Bihar, Arad, Temes, and Tordai, which contain the line of demarcation between the Magyars and Roumanians. It is, however, possible to believe in an enormous Roumanian area comprised between the Carpathians and the five Szekler counties on the east and an irregular line passing near Veresce, Temesvar, Arad, Grosswarden, Tansand and Seged, and thence into Bukovina, on the west.

Within this territory there are no more than 70,000 Slavs (census of 1910), while the Hungarian number only 70,000. If we accept their own figures, and in reality the Roumanians are nearly three million in number (2,700,000), according to the census. The Magyars form an insignificant minority everywhere, save a few racial islets, which no one would change the ethnographic character of the country.

Of the United States. If the Roumanians annex the 500,000 Szeklers, who live in a compact mass eastward, to this territory, the Magyar percentage of population in Greater Transylvania will not exceed 27.7, against a Roumanian percentage of 72.3. The Saxons will, of course, remain a minority (11.5 per cent), while the Slavic percentage will be below 2. It is, therefore, misleading to border as typical of Transylvania.

Until the '90s Transylvanian Roumanians discriminated between Hungarians, to whom they expected to aid them. The "Memorandum of 1914" and 1904 and subsequent events led them to abandon this hope, and the idea of a union with the Roumanians of the kingdom found an ever-growing number of adherents, especially among the middle classes.

I have in my possession letters and poems written by peasants from all parts of Transylvania. These (Roumanian Chauvinists notwithstanding) during the earlier stages of the war many obscure inhabitants of this region still cherished the idea of aiding their aged emperor against his Serbian and Russian foes. Many of these folk-poets also allude in touching terms to their sufferings, and express the hope that after the war the emperor may do the Roumanians justice. Now that Roumania has entered the war it is quite likely that the Transylvanians are practically unanimous in their desire to join her.

Roumania would have proved false to her national aspirations had she kept out of a war from which she hopes to emerge as a great power. The Roumanians are furthermore convinced that by fighting with their own emperor they will be able to secure for themselves a share in the spoils of the war.

They think, as Dr. Batelli, the president of the National party, told his Hungarian antagonists, that the Magyars are a discordant note in the concert of European nations, and point with pride to their own achievements within the last fifty years. Yet the problems which have hitherto confronted Roumania were comparatively simple. By the annexation of Transylvania she will have to assimilate a social organization which in certain respects is more complex and more advanced than her own.

The national danger once abolished, she will have to devote her energy to the task of eradicating her own social and political shortcomings. The world will accept victorious Roumania at her own valuation if she will grant her new subjects and her own people the liberties which she has claimed for her oppressed subjects.

FELICIA VEXLER.

There are so many uses for Old Dutch that it's a household necessity

Old Dutch Cleanser

There never was a purer Cigarette

Craven's "A"

The Cigarette with a "flavor personality."

In this cigarette—Purity is the first requirement—Quality and "Flavor Personality" are obtained by our special blend of selected highest quality Virginia tobaccos.

Beautiful boxes do not improve tobacco hence we have purposely packed Craven's "A" in inexpensive boxes and put the full value in the cigarette, so that you might have the very best smoke that money will buy.

Any man who wants Virginia tobacco at its best will recognize in the first pack the superiority of Craven's "A" Cigarettes.

They embody the mellowness of southern sunshine with an aroma that soothes and gratifies.

Clean burn—free draught—no throat dryness—no cigarette after-taste—just a delightful satisfying smoke.

In the Red Box

10 for 10 Cents

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REAL DOGS OF WAR AND THEIR WORK

Have Played Prominent Part on Continent

Mentioned in Despatches

Their Courage and Intelligence Have Made Canine Corps Valuable Allies to Both Sides

Among all the histories that are written is over the war, there is not a book devoted to the combatants other than bipeds. The active imagination of the reader will suggest some of the animals that have played a prominent part in the struggle; the bitter memory of the soldier would suggest some others. In this article special mention is made of the dog, which differs from all living creatures in the war in that he knows friend from foe, and treats them as such. It is worth remarking that in a war in which human beings have been subordinated to the machine, the best friend of the dog, has continued to play his part. Up to date the horse has been unable to do anything except snuff the battle from afar, and since the battle has been not from afar, the assistance of the horse, especially upon the western front, has been slight. But the dog has risen to the occasion, the German dog not less than the war dogs of the Allies.

Many Uses for Dog

He has been put to many uses. Before the present war such dogs as were used in war were employed in the hunt, and the St. Bernards famous. They have been trained to hunt out the wounded. In the present war they have

peasants. One should not forget, however, when considering these countercharges, that most of the Jews have gone to Roumania during the last century, and that peasants of Hungary, irrespective of nationality, have to resort to wholesale migration to the United States in order to avoid starvation and loss of their homesteads.

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THE ROAD TO HEALTH

Lies Through Rich Blood and Strong Nerves.

Debility is a word that fairly expresses many ailments under one name. Poor blood, weak nerves, impaired digestion, loss of flesh, no energy, no ambition, listless and indifferent. This condition is perhaps the penalty of overwork or the result of neglected health. You must regain your health or succumb entirely. There is just one absolutely sure way to new health—take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills will bring you new life, fill every vein with new, rich blood, restore elasticity to your step, the glow of health to your cheeks. They will supply you with new energy and supply the vital forces of mind and body.

There is not a corner in Canada where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not brought health and hope and happiness to some weak debilitated person. If you have not used this medicine yourself ask your neighbors and they will tell you some sufferer who has been restored to health and strength through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Luther Smith, of West Hill, Ont., who writes: "I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I had an operation for tumors. The operation in itself was quite successful, but I was so badly run down and anemic that I did not gain strength, and the incision did not heal, and kept discharging for nearly a year, until I weighed only eighty-six pounds and could scarcely walk across the floor. I had got to the point where I thought I could not live when I tried to take it. A good friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought I could feel a difference, and I got a further supply. By the time I had taken five boxes the wound ceased discharging and commenced to heal. I took in all thirteen boxes and am today enjoying the best health of my life and weigh 140 pounds. I sincerely hope anyone suffering as I did will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and I feel sure they will not be disappointed."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 20 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville (Ont.).

carried messages, signalled the approach of the enemy, and have even stayed by their masters to give their lives for them when the enemy approached. Some have been so distinguished themselves in the struggle that they have been mentioned in army orders. Some have had costly tombs erected to their memory in France. Theo. Marples, editor of our Dogs, and well known on this side of the Atlantic as a judge, has contributed to the Continental Magazine a series of articles on the dogs that have distinguished themselves in the present war. His notes ought to provide valuable material for the historian who wishes to tell posterity what the dogs have done and are capable of doing in a great struggle.

The Breeds Used

He notes that the French have an Association of War Dogs, the president of which is Mr. Etienne, formerly war minister, and the acting president, Mr. Bellan, formerly president of the municipal council. This association is really a dog academy, in which a curriculum of tuition is laid down to fit the psychological capability of each canine.

The Prussians attach a team of dogs to every Jager (rifle) battalion, and each regiment has a number of doggy officers. They are mostly of the sheepdog breed, a register of which, numbering 10,000, is kept for mobilization purposes by the Verein fur Deutsche Schaferhund. Dogs are also employed by other regiments, up to ten with each battalion. They are mostly of the same breed, but Alsatians, Dalmatians, Pinschers and boxers (a sort of bull terrier) are also employed.

Work of Belgian Dogs

Both Russian and Belgian have their dogs, which have been largely employed with the greatest success. When the Prussian hosts swept through Belgium the dogs of King Albert kept for mobilization purposes by the Verein fur Deutsche Schaferhund. Dogs are also employed by other regiments, up to ten with each battalion. They are mostly of the same breed, but Alsatians, Dalmatians, Pinschers and boxers (a sort of bull terrier) are also employed.

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