

The World Window

Britain's Part in the War

We have been told sometimes that France and Russia were dissatisfied with the part taken by Britain in the land campaigns. These reports have come from sources that have been actively engaged in the conscription propaganda that has been said by responsible Frenchmen or Russians. Britain's military strength was quite well known to the experts of continental Europe and assuredly in the early stages of the war no more extensive aid was expected than that actually given. The British Empire entered the war without full consciousness of all that it involved and of the ulterior aims of Germany. The deciding influence was the brutal attack by Germany on Belgium and the atrocious conduct of German soldiers towards Belgian men, women and children. The utter disregard of treaties, rules of war and of ordinary human rights roused the British people to a deeper realization of all that the war meant, and also disclosed the infatuation of the German mind with the notion that in order to establish their dominion over the world they were entitled to pursue a deliberate policy of "frightfulness." The cruiser and Zeppelin raids, the bombardment of undefended towns, the murder of innocent women and children, the sinking of unarmed passenger ships, and all the other atrocities that have horrified the civilized world, aroused no terror in the British heart, but only an ever-growing determination to crush forever the menace of Prussian militarism.

Ten days after Britain entered the war an expeditionary force was landed in France under Sir John French and was later reinforced. How magnificently it fought during the long retreat from Belgium to the gates of Paris is written large on the pages of history. Then came the call for great voluntary armies and how splendid the response has been doesn't need to be proclaimed. What had taken Germany years of training and preparation to accomplish was done by Britain and the Dominions in fewer months. Let any one say whether man for man the British troops at the front have not proved themselves superior to the German in all but the munitions of war. Even with that advantage the Germans on the west could only hold their own, and now that the deficiency is being redressed they will not be able even to do that. It is evident great movements are impending, movements, there is every reason to hope, that will entirely transform the European situation. German strength is beginning to wane, altho Germany is yet far from the point when it is prepared to admit defeat. But as the strength of Germany decreases, so does the strength of the Allies increase, for as yet they have not reached the limit of their war strength. They have, too, far greater reserves of men, of money and of resources.

A French Senator in Britain

Our brave French and Russian allies were under no illusion or delusion regarding the position of Britain and the extent of the help on land that could be given in these first crucial weeks—Britain did what she could and all that was expected, but also began to build up armies comparable in number to those of her allies. The British military strength to day runs to millions, and these volunteers have already received their baptism of fire and fought with a skill, valor and intelligence at least equal to their German enemies. French statesmen and soldiers who have seen the men fighting under the Union Jack cannot find words of praise sufficient to express their appreciation of the volunteers from the United Kingdom and all parts of its far-flung battle line. Writing last month in the Paris Journal, Senator Humbert gave an enthusiastic account of the visit he paid to England and of his interview with Mr. Lloyd George, the British minister of munitions. He praises unstintingly the work that has been done, and the spirit in which it has been performed.

"Our great ally," writes Senator Humbert, "without ceasing to maintain and reinforce her colossal fleet, has raised millions of soldiers, equipped them, provided them with rifles, machine guns, light and heavy artillery. Cartridges, projectiles of all kinds, shells, are rising mountain high to feed the ever-increasing number of cannons. In many respects," he proceeds, "the British program is more ample than our own. The army which is being raised will be one of the mightiest the world has seen. And when, later on, it will be possible to describe what has been accomplished in so short a space, the whole world will be struck with admiration." These words from a Senator of France do not look like a declaration that France is dissatisfied with the share Britain is taking in this greatest of wars. Rather do they appear in their proper light as a full recognition and realization that Britain has gone wholeheartedly to war and is in it to stay until Prussian militarism is crushed once and for ever.

Elite of the British Nation

Senator Humbert is not the only Frenchman to publish tributes to the new British armies. M. Joseph Reinach, who writes in the Paris Figaro, under the pseudonym, "Polybe," recently passed a few days at the British front. He took back to Paris an absolute conviction that the British troops cannot be beaten. "They may have to abandon a trench," he wrote, "but they are second to none for organization, for armament, steadiness, discipline and leadership. The creation of Kitchener's armies is a magnificent chapter in British history." M. Reinach refuses to express an opinion regarding the desirability of adopting a compulsory system in the United Kingdom, but he says that the "three million volunteers composing Kitchener's armies represent intellectually and morally the best of England's manhood." He was struck by the youthfulness of the faces and the health and intelligence of the troops. He observes—"They fulfil the British ideal: to be a man. They are men, real men. The voluntary system has brought the elite of the nation to the war."

Our Italian allies have done superbly in the mountainous regions, where they are operating against the Austrians. Their advances do not look much on the map, but when the nature of the country is remembered, they represent as hard and as difficult fighting as has yet occurred, even at the Dardanelles. Particularly on the northern frontier, the Italian troops have struggled up tortuous valleys, winding thru mountains, often rising to a height of 3,000 feet above the solitary road. Every crag is a defensive position. Every ridge which nature has made is an ideal gun emplacement. Yet the Italian Alpinists have cleared the faces and summits of what look like inaccessible heights, have slowly and steadily advanced thru these valleys and made them their own strongholds against any possible counter-offensive on the part of the enemy. Austria possessed this natural stronghold commanding the passes leading down to the plains of Italy and the first job of the Italian commanders was to protect the country from attack. In that they have been successful, but the task has been enormous and the manner of its accomplishment will be a lasting assurance of the quality of the Italian armies.

The First Expeditionary Force

Great British Program

What the Italians Have Done

WAR AGREES WITH JACK CANUCK



OLD MOTHER EMPIRE: Jack's getting more like old John Bull every day.

Election Talk

It is not strange that the return of the Prime Minister should have revived election talk. Naturally enough, one of the first subjects to be taken up by the Premier with his colleagues would be the political outlook. The government, unless some agreement be made with the Opposition to change our constitution, must have an election either before or after the session. Naturally enough, members of the government, before preparing for the session, might ask one another shall we have the election first?

Specialising

A protest is being made against the great national academies devoted to science upon the ground that no member can possibly understand 90 per cent. of the papers read before, and the publications made by these various societies. A learned man in the old sense of the term no longer exists. A man today may be a great specialist, but he cannot be a man of universal knowledge. How far our schools are run on a wrong basis we are not prepared to say, but they certainly attempt to give the children some knowledge of physics, chemistry, astronomy, and nearly every other science. Whether the little smattering of knowledge they get is of any use may be open to question. But, after all, the dispute between general culture and useful knowledge is by no means a new one. Matthew Arnold fought for culture all his life. Yet Matthew Arnold's world was a world of ladies and gentlemen with genteel incomes, who concealed anything like emotions under a placid and well-dressed exterior. The ability to do some one thing better than anyone else is, after all, the great thing to attain.

Two Cripples

The Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific railway systems are just now under public review. Both have passed into receiverships, and the former has been investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Rock Island was looted by a syndicate which got control of the stock and manipulated a lot of respectable, but fat-headed dummy directors. How many millions of dollars the syndicate stole from the stockholders will never be known, but Rock Island stock, which stood at \$200 in 1902, is now worth less than \$20.

Election Talk

The Missouri Pacific, once the pride of the southwest, came to grief largely thru the ambition and incapacity of George J. Gould. In his effort to become a trans-continental magnate, Gould lost and wrecked the great properties his father left him. The St. Louis papers, however, take an optimistic view of the road and its prospects. It was stock-watering that sent both of these great properties to the scrap-heap.

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Eat Fish

The Dominion Government is trying to help the fish industry by encouraging people to eat fish. It is a good idea, to which not even the farmers and butchers can take exception. The supply of meat will never exceed the popular demand. Indeed, if every person in Canada became a vegetarian tomorrow it would not

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CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

By Albert Ernest Stafford

KINDLY tell me," asks an Ecclesiastical correspondent, "if life is being thrown away and more ruthlessly in this war than it is called into being?" There is a problem to stump all the philosophers! The only reasonable and satisfying answers I can get to such questions come from the scientific investigators of the ancient east. It is true that they and their conclusions are not definitely recognized by western official science, but neither has western science upset any of the facts which the eastern men of science have asserted as having been established. The knowledge of most of these facts is only accessible to those who have proved themselves worthy of such a trust. The west has not shown itself to be so wise in the use of the knowledge it has acquired as to encourage the indiscriminate dissemination of knowledge, which in wicked and unbrotherly hands would be as dangerous to humanity as it is valuable. Germany, for example, with all her opportunities, has turned her forces to destructive purpose, and compelled the other nations in self-protection to resort to similar waste. It is notable that the allies have refrained from the more devilish applications of science, and it is to the credit of Great Britain that Lord Cochrane's invention, which is said to be capable of the total annihilation of an enemy by comparatively simple means, has never been brought into use. Had the Germans possessed this deadly agent Europe would now be under vassalage to the Kaiser. The uninitiated, the uneducated, the children of the race, may ask why all means are not employed to gain victory. The answer is that honor is greater than life. Our athletes should learn this lesson. The game that is won by cheating is not won at all. The devil may keep a score card and record a victory, but the eternal record contains the entry of a defeat, lost to foul. It is better to die than to tell a lie. It is wiser to lose one's present body than to use it for unfair ends. The rules of the game are well known, and whether any earthly umpire sees or not, each man knows in his own heart whether he has played the game. If he stifles the voice of the inner umpire, and continues to play foul, then he will develop a crooked character, which will one day bring him into the ranks of the black-listed. One can imagine that the final contest between the black and the white forces, the good and the evil, will be a struggle between those who played the game unwaveringly, and those who played foul when they thought no one saw.

THE Secret Doctrine is the accumulated wisdom of the ages, and its cosmogony alone is the most stupendous and elaborate system, even in the exotericism of the Puranas. But such is the mysterious power of occult symbolism that the facts which have occupied countless generations of initiated Seers to marshal and explain are all recorded in a few pages of geometrical signs and glyphs. It is useless to say that the system in question is no fancy of one or several isolated individuals. It is the uninterrupted record covering thousands of generations of Seers, whose respective experiences were made to test and verify the traditions (passed orally from one early race to another), of the teachings of exalted Beings who watched over the childhood of Humanity. For long ages the "Wise Men" of the Fifth Race, of the stock saved from the last cataclysm and shifting continents, passed their lives in learning, not teaching; checking, testing and verifying in every department of Nature the old traditions by the independent visions of the great adepts; that is, men who have developed and perfected their physical, mental, psychic and spiritual organizations to the utmost possible degree. No vision of any one adept was accepted till it was checked and confirmed by the independent visions of other adepts, and by centuries of experience." Katherine Hilliard, the Dante scholar, has abridged this passage from the first volume of "The Secret Doctrine." It is stated further in the second volume that "after the submergence of the last remnant of the Atlantean race, some 12,000 years ago, an impenetrable veil of secrecy was thrown over the occult and religious mysteries. Rest they should be shared by the unworthy, and desecrated."

ON the legends and traditions and fragments of knowledge, which have come down to us about these ancient mysteries, rest practically all the doctrine and dogmas of ordinary ancient religion. The mistake many people make is in thinking that such religion is false or worthless because it merely represents truth. It should be remembered that most of our science, as well as nearly all our art, is based upon the same principle. They tempt to represent truth and fact as being of a different order, but no reasonable man can imagine that the Genesis story of creation, for example, is any more than an effort to represent truth and fact to minds only capable of receiving impressions in that form. There is no objection among scientific men to the use of figurative language to repre-

How to Save The Work of the Vice Has One Arm

The work of the Corps has been the most remarkable in that it course of operations very different from what was expected it but proved that military value if they would have it watch one and so to bring action.

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The ultimate day in the co trenchments fr North Sea, and air scouting of far to produce

Over and o Germany's ar certain point t task on the E results of these led by the R satisfactory ar made for their have named doubtless the d been able to similar success troops for like

Surprise! It has beco able to launc ture of a surpr