

CANADA HAS MOST TO LOSE

By THE MONOCLE MAN

NOTHING but a dense ignorance of the international situation could possibly justify the feeling which is so common in Canada that we have very much less at stake in this war than have the European Allied nations. Of course, our people never have taken international politics seriously. They have always acted on the theory that "diplomacy" was a wicked mixture of lying and secrecy and deception with which it was distinctly to our credit to have nothing to do. We were too honourable and upright and truth-telling to play the diplomatic game. Only the effete and immoral peoples of the Old World could be got to mix in such a muddy muddle. The consequence is that we, as a result of our hypocrisy, do not understand the direct and important relations which exist between our national future as well as our individual happiness and "diplomacy." We imagine ourselves safely outside its sway, and conceive of ourselves to-day as generously sending soldiers to help other people fight their battles.

A MORE wrong-headed and deadly dangerous notion could hardly exist. The precise opposite is, in my opinion, the truth. We stand to lose MORE by a German victory than do any of the other Allied nations, with the possible exceptions of Belgium and Serbia. This is not hyperbole or metaphor. I believe it to be the literal fact; and I will tell you why. A German victory in this war means the early dismemberment of the British Empire. Most of our people see this now without finding it necessary to have the why and the wherefore explained to them in detail. So I shall not pause at this point. Now, the dismemberment of the British Empire will not mean, I take it, the German occupation of any part of the British Islands. England, Ireland, and Scotland will be much poorer—they will have lost their Empire—but they will be free and self-governed. The greater part of France will be left intact—free, French and self-governed. Germany will not want any more Alsace-Lorraines. Italy will come out of the struggle—even if beaten—still Italy, with the exception of some of her Northern Provinces. Russia may lose Poland; but Russia will still be Russia.

CANADA, on the other hand, will be wholly taken over, occupied, systematically settled and ruthlessly ruled by Germany. There is no more doubt of this than there is that the sun will rise to-morrow morning. Take a map of the world, which shows the British Empire coloured red, and decide what portions of that red territory a wise German Empire would acquire if she had her choice. What she wants, we all know. She wants a land where her people can live and prosper—where there is an abundance of natural wealth for them to exploit—where they can colonize and create an Overseas Germany—where they will stand ever ready to fly to the help of the Fatherland if it be attacked. Where can she best find that within the limits of the British Empire? Not in India—that is too full already. She might like to exploit India—compel her people to consume goods "made in Germany"—but both climate and a swarming population would prevent her from turning India into an Overseas Germany.

EGYPT, she would probably take over commercially under the guise of a Turkish province. But Germans cannot live there the whole year round. South Africa will be tempting; but the Boer population would not take kindly to Prussian methods. They have shown what they think of the prospect by their gallant efforts in this war. Australia is an empty Island-Continent; but a large part of it is said to be uninhabitable by Europeans—and it lies ever under the menace of an awakened and over-crowded Asia. That pretty well calls the roll till we get to Canada. And what of Canada? It has a temperate climate, not unlike Germany itself. It is sparsely populated, and so could soon, by systematic German emigration, be turned into a German Colony. Its natural resources are not matched in the world. It is an ideal land for the overseas development of German Imperial ambitions. The Germans could create here a German-speaking "United States" which they would hope to hold in perpetual fief to the Hohenzollern crown. And, judging by the docility of the German-Americans in the present United States, they would have a comparatively easy proposition. The German race lacks that passion for self-government and individual freedom which dominates and spurs on the English-speaking races.

SO there is no doubt that Germany would want Canada—want it much more than any other possible spoil of war after the defeat of the Allies. And she commonly takes what she wants—

when she can. And who would prevent her from taking Canada, once the British Empire was beaten prostrate and the present gallant Alliance of Free Nations shattered? If our very good neighbours, the Americans, cherish the delusion that for one minute they could prevent it, they are due for a rude awakening—if Germany wins this war. They have a navy which, even to-day, is second to the German navy. But they may be very certain that the German navy—before it overpowers the British navy—will be much bigger and more powerful than it is to-day. And, remember, we are not calculating in this little discussion, on them fighting while the British navy is still able to fight. They show little inclination to do that now, when they could probably win this war

for the Allies and for national independence by simply joining us formally. We are assuming that they will stand aloof, imagining that it is no business of theirs, and see the British fleet blown out of the water.

SO they will then have an inferior navy to that of Germany—much inferior. They will have no army at all in the European sense. Moreover, Germany will not declare war on them. She will simply announce that she proposes to "move in next door," and that she hopes that they will be the very best of neighbours. Then she will land a German army here, strong enough to sweep from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande without serious trouble, and will proceed to take up any border disputes or trade hostilities that she may find in being. It is just possible that, in that day, if it ever dawns, the pundits at Washington may regret that they did not curb the might of Germany when they could have done it by simply signing a declaration of war.

THE MONOCLE MAN.

WHO'S WHO IN FRANCE

A NUMBER of changes have been made in the senior commands of the Canadian Army in France. The number of Canadians in the fighting line is now about fifty thousand, which makes a full army corps and some over. A British Division consists of 18,600 men, and two Divisions make an army corps. General Alderson is the commander-in-chief of the whole Canadian Force in France, which is divided into two Divisions and the Corps Troops. The latter might be termed a reserve division.

Through the courtesy of Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, the Courier is able to publish this week a list of the senior commands revised to October 1st. This is as follows:

CANADIAN ARMY CORPS. (2 DIVISIONS.)

Under command of General Alderson.

1. **First Division—Major-General Currie, C.B.**
First Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke. (Four Battalions.)

Second Brigade—Brig.-Gen. L. J. Lipsett. (Four Battalions.)

Third Brigade—Brig.-Gen. R. G. E. Leckie. (Four Battalions.)

Divisional Cavalry—Brig.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely.

Divisional Artillery—Brig.-Gen. H. E. Burstall.

2. **Second Division—Major-General R. E. W. Turner, C.B., V.C.**

Fourth Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Garnet Hughes. (Four Battalions.)

Sixth Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Ketchen. (Four Battalions.)

Divisional Cavalry—Brig.-Gen. F. O. Sissions.

Divisional Artillery.

3. **Corps Troops—Major-General Mercer.**

Cavalry Brigade—Brig.-Gen. C. A. Smart.

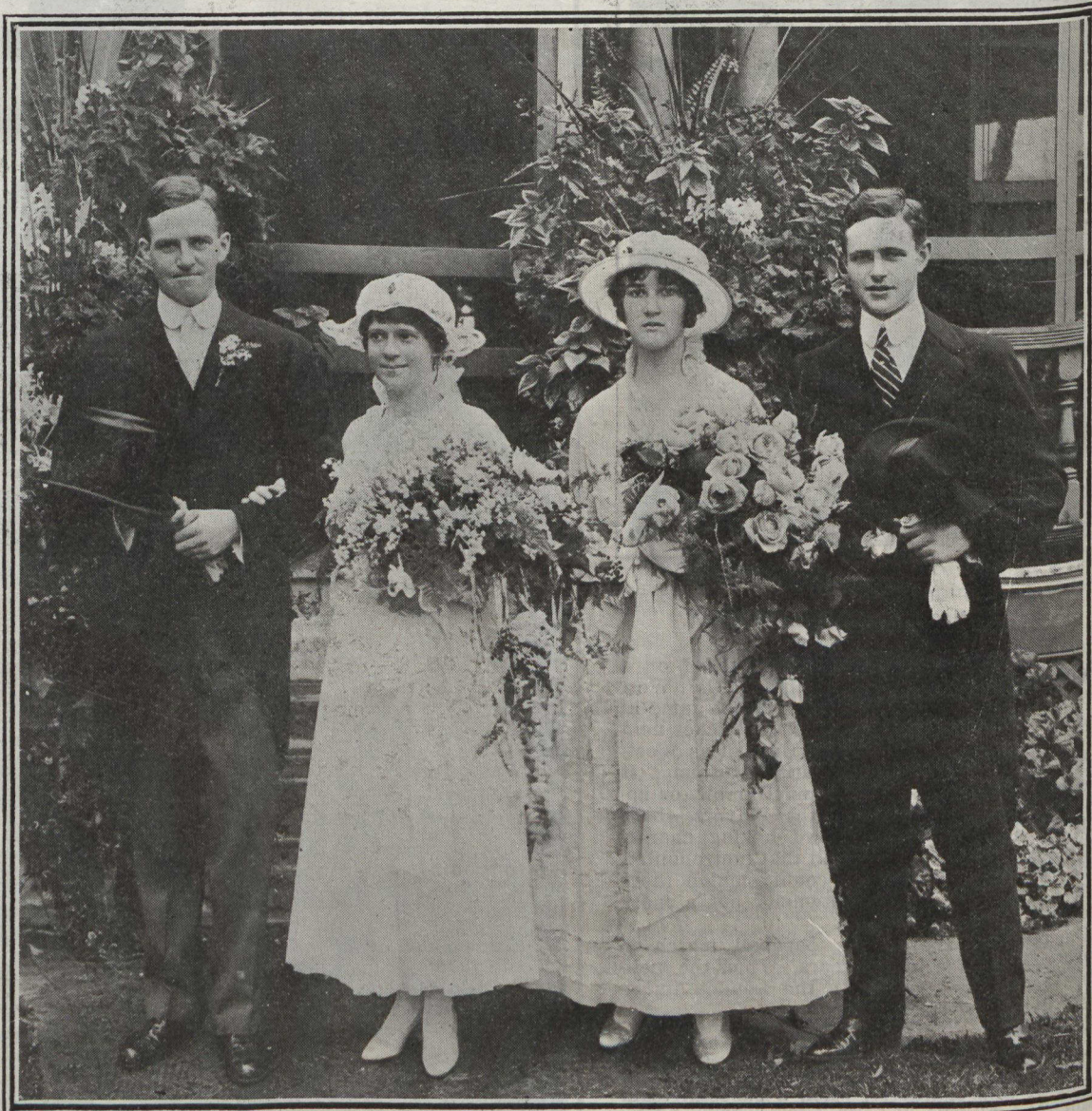
Forty-Second Highlanders (Montreal).

Forty-Ninth (Edmonton).

Royal Canadian Regiment.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

PRINCIPALS IN A RECENT OTTAWA WEDDING



A wedding which caused much interest in social circles recently, was that of Miss Louise Tamplatt, only daughter of Mrs. Henry Cameron, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Allan Bate, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Cameron Bate, of Ottawa. The Maid of Honour was Miss Lois Booth, and the Groomsman, Mr. T. Bate, Flag Lieutenant under Admiral Kingsmill. The group is here seen outside the residence of the bride's mother on Laurier Avenue, Ottawa.