

WHAT IS BASIC CAUSE OF BIG WAR?

GERMAN BABIES ANSWERS CAMPBELL MACCULLOCH



Children in Costume Leaving Village School.



FRED KUIZ



Black-White-Green Regiment, Drilling of Girls. Photo by Paul Thompson, N. Y.



Children Near Frankfurt.

A THOUSAND men have a thousand differing opinions as to the cause of the European conflagration. Many incline to the opinion that it is due to the pride or just of the Kaiser to display his battalions in battle; others will asseverate that the German war lord has gone mad with militarism, and cannot be restrained, while still others are convinced that the Teutonic Emperor is a much abused individual who has been thrust into a corner and a sabre forced into his unwilling hand. All are wrong and none is right, for the war is not a military display; it is not based on anger and hate, it is not the product of one man's energy or folly. The blase that has arisen in Europe is an economic situation without parallel in many years, for it is due entirely to the German babies.

The German babies, two million of them arriving yearly, have brought about a struggle that cannot but result in geographical changes. The pink and white infants have sent battalions into the firing zone, the dreadnoughts into the deep. Many nations are locked in a death struggle all because the German baby must have room to grow. Ten million men are at war with one another on land and two million more upon the sea all because a chubby German fist is reaching yearly for more land to spread its blanket upon. In a word, it is land hunger, territorial greed if you like, that has precipitated the greatest war modern countries have seen, and no man knows where it will end nor what it will involve.

GREAT GERMAN EMPIRE FOUND NO TERRITORY FOR EXPANSION

The German Empire has no history back of 1871. In that year, and later after the Franco-Prussian War, began the causes that have led up to the present horror. Germany is the youngest of the nations. The genius of Bismarck welded Germany; the mailed fist of the Iron Chancellor took the fragments of the Confederation and forged an empire. The dimpled fist of the German baby bids fair to undo, or increase, that construction.

When Germany came to the point of peace after the Franco-Prussian War and recognized herself as one of the Powers of Europe she naturally glanced about her to see what should be her next step. Obviously a European Power could not be a Power when hemmed in by other countries and a short two hundred miles of open seaboard. Other nations were expanding, so why not Germany? Unfortunately, the colonial bargain counter had been all too well picked over by the time Germany began to look about her for foreign possessions. She had little or no merchant marine, no navy to speak of and not a foot of land that lay without her own borders until 1884. Then she found some corners of Africa—Togoland, Cameroon, a bit of Southwest Africa, and a spare bit of the East Coast. In the next fifteen years she found some of the islands of the South Pacific and



This Photograph Shows the Emperor and Empress of Germany at the Opening of the Beach Resort at Ahlbeck, Established for the Poorly Nourished Children of the Great Cities of Germany.

that has been all, with the exception of a bit of China, Kiaochow, which is but a pocket handkerchief in size.

At first the situation was not visibly serious. Immediately after the war the whole population was but 42,000,000 or thereabouts, and in the next three years it had progressed but a few hundred thousand; then it began to grow vigorously, and the babies arrived promptly and continuously, grew up, stretched and looked about. The Fatherland was beginning to get cramped, and there was no room for expansion. Less than 200,000 square miles of territory in Europe, with boundaries as fixed and immovable as steel bands, and in that constricted area—barely the combined size of Missouri and Montana, which shelter approximately 500,000 babies—were 57,000,000 Germans in 1900, and the babies continued to arrive, steadily, continuously. And they stretched and crowded and grew up, and when there was little more room for them they emigrated. It would seem that this emigration was the solution of the problem. English babies grew up and emigrated; French babies grew up and did likewise; Italian, Spanish, Dutch babies crossed the seas and made new homes, so one might ask why the German baby should have been a problem at all, and why the land hunger?

The problem lay in the colonies again. As before stated, England had dealt largely at the colonial bargain counter. France had taken her share, so had Italy and Spain, all quite some time before there ever was a United Germany in Europe. When those English and French and Spanish and Italian and Dutch babies grew up and emigrated they did so largely to their own possessions over seas, and those that did not come to the

United States. Now, it is plain that an Englishman emigrating to Australia or New Zealand or Canada continues to be a British subject, but it is not so positive that the German emigrating to any of those countries or the United States will continue to remain a German subject. In fact, the statistics show that he doesn't. Of the 1,278,670 Germans resident in the United States, according to the last census—and this refers merely to males of voting age—seventy per cent had renounced the Fatherland and had become American citizens. They were lost to Germany; they had no part in or of her; they contributed nothing to her and could not be accounted longer her children. To what extent the same condition exists elsewhere would be mere guesswork, though, as the German is by instinct a good citizen, it is to be presumed his thrifty consideration of his property rights would lead him to take citizenship where, *vis-à-vis* he might be.

THE POLITICIANS OF EUROPE

SCOUT GERMAN DEFERENCE TALK Germany's navy and merchant marine are of recent origin. The former has never struck a blow, nor for that matter felt one, yet it ranks second alone to Great Britain and is regarded as highly efficient. Ostensibly it is organized to protect German commerce on the high seas, yet one cannot go among the politicians of Europe with such a statement and find general credence. On the contrary, grins and open jeers will greet any such theory, and it is more than likely that the person accosted will pull down an atlas of the world and point out the sparse German settlements outside of Europe. No one familiar with the trend of European diplomacy believes for one moment that Germany is content with her position among the nations. All, on the contrary, know that

she has had in view the wresting from Great Britain of her maritime supremacy, that she wants the ships, and wants to own the ports to which many of them steam.

In Southern Brazil, in the States of Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes, are many Germans, most of them unaturalized, because they find it possible to hold property and conduct their business without the necessity of renouncing their German allegiance. Three years ago Brazil was in a ferment. It was known that 500,000 Germans were in those provinces and that practically the whole number were trained soldiers; it was known that German officers had been brought over to officiate the Brazilian army, presumably, and it was well established that Brazil was mightily uneasy in her consciousness that she had an army as great, and much more efficient, than her own, within her borders.

There was a rumor that persisted for a year that the Germans might rise at any minute and claim the two States for Germany, throwing the Monroe Doctrine to the winds. In Pearson's Magazine during 1911 appeared two articles by Theon Lowell Brant in which it was argued that Germany's war preparations were not directed against England—as feared at that time—but against the United States, with the object of smashing the Monroe Doctrine and taking what was needed of Brazil. The German babies needed room to more.

I may be asked why Germany should worry so about her babies. Other nations saw their children depart and become citizens of other lands without grief. The answer lies in German pride, in the spirit of patriotism that the Kaiser has striven so continuously to foster and increase. "Once a German always a



School Children Out for a Walk.

German" has been his slogan. There is no profit in training soldiers to fight and then to release them to become efficient citizens of one's neighbor across the sea. Teaching Germans to wave flags for the Fatherland, and then by economic pressure to see them depart to wave flags for some one else is neither gratifying nor expedient, especially when one has a vast reserve corps that must be counted on, and large parts of which cannot be called back to the Fatherland once citizenship is renounced.

It has been argued that Germany can stand a much greater increase in population without alarm; that her arable land is amply sufficient for the needs of a hundred million. In the commercial reports a question rises of itself. Germany imports nearly a billion and a quarter dollars' worth of foodstuffs in the last year. Why, if there is all that arable land?

The situation is solely one of territory. The statesmen of Germany have known since their empire was born that eventually they must come to grips with some Power or Powers and carve out for themselves new territory. To those that doubt this it may be said that every move made by Germany has been in

preparation for territorial expansion in the last twenty-five years. Some day she knew she must fight if she was to remain among the first Powers of Europe. At Spandau has been kept the war treasures, one hundred and fifty millions in gold. Germany has known that when she struck it must be a swift blow; that she should not be hampered by having to ask the country for money, so she took a part of her French war indemnity as a nucleus for the emergency fund, and has added to it every year since. She has been ready for years.

GERMANY SHOULD BE SUPREME, IS BELIEF OF TEUTON PEOPLE

The babies have forced this war. If Germany can slash out a slice of Russia, if she can seize another piece of French soil to add to Alsace-Lorraine, if she can drive England from Africa and retain her hold on Belgium, she will be content, for the babies can grow up and emigrate; they can grow up on German soil, even though that soil be across the Volga, in Africa or Brazil, and they will still be subject to a call to the colors, still will answer the Fatherland in her hour of need, for these babies will grow up German citizens.

The Kaiser has dreamed a dream, and whether he has had a Daniel to interpret

for him remains to be seen, or whether the vision will be fulfilled. That dream has been the Teutonic dominance of Europe. William II. has cast his eyes across the seas. He has seen vast territory—most of it red—and it has made his palm itch. He cannot be satisfied. The destiny—as he believes—of the German people drives him onward. He cannot be content with second place. Not alone Germany for the Germans, but Europe for the Germans. It is said that his army is for defence, the navy for protection of commerce. No one familiar with European conditions takes that statement seriously. Why, it may be asked, does the German horde of land and landmark of England and France and Russia? Why are all these lands mapped into sections and officers assigned to these sections, who make themselves more familiar with the topographical features than the inhabitants themselves? Why has during many years the standing toast of the German navy been "Der Tag," or "The Day" on which they should clash with England for the supremacy of the seas and the welfare of the German babies?

The pressure is an economic pressure from within; a bursting pressure that cannot be restrained. There must be a vent and opening somewhere. Germany has no colonies abroad worthy of the name; all were gone when she came into being. To retain her position, to take care of her surplus population, to hold her children to her territory, she must have land, and she is on her way to have it or be crushed in the attempt.

The chubby horde of German babies, 2,000,000 of them each year, is forcing her armies to the front. In the exact middle of each soldier's back is the resistance pressure of a tiny dimpled hand.

Chinese Like Spoons.

CHINESE, while sticking to their chopsticks, are taking kindly to the use of that implement of Occidental civilization—the spoon—according to a report made by Mr. George E. Anderson, United States Consul General at Hong Kong.

"There seems to be no reason whatever why cheap spoons and similar goods of American manufacture should not be sold in the open ports of China and in those portions of the country within reach of foreign influence in such goods. The Chinese do not use knives and forks in ordinary life, but they do use spoons. The latter are mostly of native manufacture, with long, shallow bowls, and usually of crude shape, often of porcelain or earthenware or other materials.

"Foreign goods of this sort have already been introduced to a considerable extent. Spoons of German and Australian manufacture made in imitation of Chinese native goods, or at least in the same shape and style, are sold in increasing quantities in Hong Kong, particularly in the Chinese department stores. These spoons are of earthenware and also of enameled ware, as well as of the usual composition metals. Spoons of the foreign style and of foreign manufacture are also sold in increasing volume."

Football

Tutela.....3	Holmedale.....1
Cockshutt.....3	Scots.....0
S. O. E.....2	Paris.....0
P. S. A.....1	Duffs.....0
*Unfinished.	

The results of the Saturday football games in the Brantford and Paris league teamed with interest, inasmuch as the celebrities came forward to administer defeat to the higher placed clubs. With the exception of Tutela, all the higher teams went down to defeat and this gives Tutela the championship of the league irrespective of any other matches to be played this season.

Tutela's Superiority

This Tutela is sure of two of the three trophies of the league. They have already won the Courier Cup and the championship trophy, and if they defeat the Duffs on Saturday they will have three cups are theirs. On Saturday they played much too strong for the Tigers, who put up a fine brand of soccer, but they were at the mercy of a superior aggregation, and after scoring once, they could never repeat the performance and lost by large goals to one on their own ground.

P. S. A. Surprise

Again the Congregationalists have sprung into the limelight by virtue of meritorious success against the Duffs. The score was not large but it was amply sufficient to give P. S. A. 1200 well earned and valued points. Playing hard from the beginning, neither team scored in the first half, and it was only after ten minutes in the second period that P. S. A.'s success was made. They stuck grimly to their only point and pulled through worthily.

Scots Fall

The Sons of Scotland have fallen off from the once famed succession of wins. Internal discussions is given as the cause, and it is certain that it has naturally affected the quality of the game played by the Scots. They have suffered some losses, but these

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