

patriotism which marks this contribution of the old-time Indian allies of the French and English in America, Mr. Verne De Witt Rowell, writing in "Current History," says:

"The Canadian Indian, not being a citizen, knows no politics as yet. He knows nothing of nationalism, neither that of the French-Canadian variety, which has something of a racial basis, nor the now unheard-of nationalism of the English-speaking Canadian, which was just budding before the war, and which, as one of its manifestations, opposed strenuously any contribution by Canada to an imperial navy. The Indian is loyal to the Crown; he is a monarchist. Whether his views will change when he becomes a citizen, as it is expected he will as a reward for his services in the war, remains to be seen."

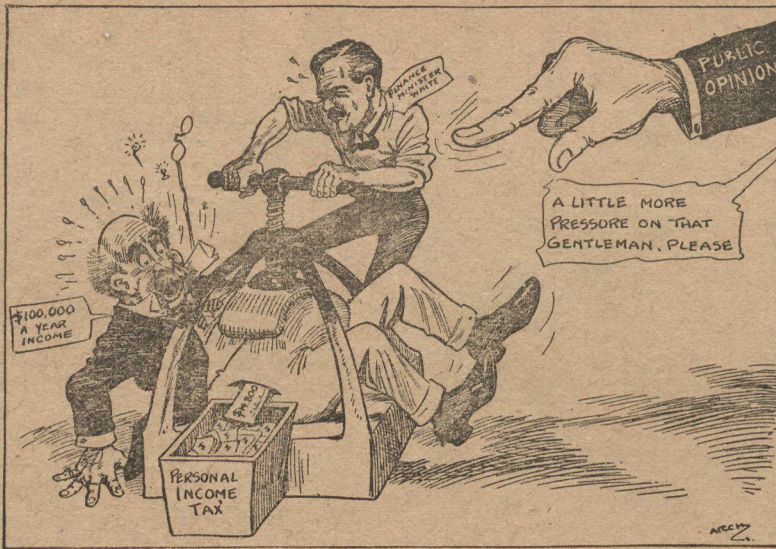
Mr. Rowell makes reference to a recent remark of an Indian mother who has four sons at the front and whose baby son of 14 years also attempted to enlist, as being typical of the loyalty of the Indian race to Canada. "Yes," she said, "I have given four of my boys, and I am sorry that my other children died when they were babies, for I would gladly have given them, too, to fight for England."

Many individual members of various tribes, passed by recruiting officers whose appreciation of good fighting material overlooked the regulations, went overseas with white units and gave good accounts for their race before any Indian companies were authorized, but it was not until the beginning of the present year, according to the information given by Mr. Rowell, that whole companies of American Indians have been holding front-line trenches on the western front. "The first Indian company to arrive in France," says Mr. Rowell, "was the

### The Red Men for Canada's Army

135th Middlesex, which crossed the English Channel in December, 1916, after training several months in England. Other Indian units from Western Ontario which soon followed the Middlesex Indians to the trenches were the 149th Lambton Battalion Indians, Chippewas of Walpole Island and Sarnia Reserve; the 160th Bruce Battalion, Saugeen Indians from the remote Georgian Bay district, near the former scene of a bloody massacre of early Christianized Hurons by the Iroquois; the 114th Haldimand County Battalion Indians, and the Mohawks of the Brant County battalions.

NOW that Bethmann Hollweg has apparently been foisted from the position of prime favourite of Kaiser Wilhelm, there are many speculations as to the quality of the force which tilted him from his place of high authority and inspired the Kaiser's demand for his resignation. According to the surmise of an editorial writer in the Outlook, Hollweg slipped from his high seat because he grasped at a shadow of sentiment which seems to be stirring faintly amongst the common people of Germany. "Bethmann Hollweg," says this writer, "is not a statesman; he is a politician. No statesman would have characterized a sacred treaty as 'a scrap of paper.' No statesman would have publicly acknowledged that the invasion of Belgium was an injustice and tried to avoid the effect of that damning admission by saying that Germany would remedy the injustice when the war was over. Bethmann Hollweg has been well characterized as an honest, hard-working bureaucrat; but he has had the ability to see what the simple-minded absolutist never sees—a public sentiment growing gradually into a public resolve among the common people. The Revolution in Russia and the entrance of the United States into the war have added definiteness and strength to that sentiment and given it a voice. It is no longer a dumb desire; it is growing into a serious conviction, though not yet into a stern resolve. It is the conviction that the domination of Europe which the military party started out to accomplish cannot be accomplished. Hence the demand for peace without annexations or indemnities. It is the conviction that



Reducing will do him good.

—The Grain Growers' Guide.

the people should have some share in a Government which has cost the people so much. Hence the demand for an extension of the suffrage and a responsible Ministry. It is doubtful whether Bethmann Hollweg has any sincere conviction upon either of these questions. He is no reformer; he is a compromiser. He is no Abraham Lincoln; but neither is he a Jefferson Davis. Each of these two men stood for a definite idea. Bethmann Hollweg is rather a Buchanan. He is incapable of being a leader either for the old Germany or for the new Germany. Compromise is no longer possible, and the compromiser steps down.

"It is hardly likely," continues the writer, "that the new Ministry will attempt to find some new compromise . . . the German bureaucracy would as readily oust the Emperor as his secretary if they thought it necessary for the preservation of their ancient power and privileges.

"Whatever this political change means to Germany," says this writer, in conclusion, "it certainly means to the world that peace without victory is more than ever impossible. If peace is made now with autocratic Germany, it will be only a truce to enable an unprincipled militarism to prepare for a yet more terrible tragedy in the near future. There can be no lasting peace for the world until the autocracy of Germany is ground to powder and blown away by the cleansing winds of heaven. Only an emancipated Germany can give peace to an emancipated Europe."

BRITAIN'S birth-rate is in a rapid decline, and an appalling increase in infant mortality is revealed by the vital statistics for the United Kingdom. Added to the frightful wastage of war, these losses to the prospective producing power of the country have stirred the National conscience to a fear for the future of the race. Within fifty years the birth-rate has dropped from 35 per 1,000 to 22 per 1,000 in 1915 and, in some parts of the United Kingdom, according to J. Cossar Stewart, in the Nineteenth Century Review, the birth-rate is already lower than in France. There were 100,000 fewer babies in 1915 than in 1914, and in 1916, 29,000 fewer than in 1915. In 1910 the births in the United Kingdom exceeded the deaths by 413,715, in 1914 the excess over deaths had diminished to 362,354, and in 1915 had dropped to 252,201. In the city of Edinburgh during the first three months of 1917 the deaths actually exceeded the births by 222.

The immediate solution of the problem, according to Mr. Stewart's view, is to reduce infant mortality. He does not consider it probable that any practical result will be achieved for many years to come by the plans proposed to increase the birth-rate. That the infant mortality is abnormally high is clearly indicated by the fact that out of the 1,100,000 infants born in the United Kingdom in 1905, 140,000 died before they were a year old, and an equal number died before reaching the comparatively safe age of five years. Comparing the losses from infant mortality to the wastage of war, he says: "On an average, in 1915, nine men of the British forces died every hour . . . but the loss of children in the United Kingdom was still heavier, for, on an average during

1915, 12 babies under one year old died every hour."

Following an able analysis of the vital statistics gathered from all parts of the United Kingdom, Mr. Stewart makes a clear case for his statement that infant mortality is not mainly a question of heredity, but largely depends on the conditions that prevail in any given area. "It must be admitted," he says, "that 'infants do not die—they are killed,' that infants have, in the past, been the unconscious victims of a want of organization on the part of those responsible for the National welfare." He says, further, that the chief medical officer of the English Local Government Board is justified in the contention made in the 1915 report of that body that "there should be no insuperable difficulty in reducing the total deaths in childhood to one-half their present number."

In his search for an immediate and effective remedy, Mr. Stewart narrows the en-

quiry down to a point where he detects the milk pail as being the genesis of the chief cause for the high infant mortality. Enteritis and diarrhoea should be attacked first, he says, of the list of fatal maladies which wipe out so many little lives each year. His analysis of the statistical data indicate that the germ of these diseases is carried to the child in the milk supply. Babies enjoying the natural birth-right of infants are singularly free from the fatal effects of diarrhoeal disease, but a serious toll is taken, especially during hot, dry summers, by the grim reaper from the ranks of the bottle-fed children.

### Infants Don't Die. They are Killed, Says J. C. Stewart

"When Nature's plan is followed," says Mr. Stewart (i.e., when the milk of the mother passes straight from the milk gland into the mouth of her offspring), a few micro-organisms have a chance of reach-

ing the milk, but when it passes through many hands before it reaches infants, it has, as a rule, ample opportunities of getting contaminated. It was no part of Nature's plan that cow's milk should be substituted for human milk; hence probably the absence in milk of ferments or phagocytes (warrior cells) capable of dealing effectively with large invasions of bacteria. Unfortunately the interference with Nature's plan involved in substituting cow's milk for human milk has led in the past to the loss of a countless number of infants. Many infant lives have been saved during recent years by substituting boat-shaped feeding bottles for feeding bottles with long tubes. We must now see to it that the 'tube' between the cow's udder and the infant is shortened. If this is done, there will be less excuse for saying 'The babies do not die, they are killed,' there will be fewer Rachels weeping for their children, and the re-creation of the man-power and wealth of the Empire will be accelerated."

FROM the unique elevation of her lonely seat in the House of Congress, Miss Jeannette Rankin—Representative-at-large from Montana, essays to tell the women of America what they should do towards the winning of the war. In the outline of her programme, as set forth in the Ladies' Home Journal, she turns the kitchen tables against the men, mere, near and otherwise, who have been busily attempting to tuck the big end of the conservation burden somewhere in between the market basket and the garbage pail.

She recites a number of well selected economic precepts as reasons why the ladies of the larder should refuse to give a serious hearing to suggestions that they revive soap-making, candle-making and home-grinding of grain in the individual household.

"Our programme of frugality needs to be conceived in a constructive and not merely a negative spirit," says Miss Rankin. "Thrift must be intelligent; it must not degenerate into mere 'skimping' and 'going without.' What is needed is not wholesale self-denial, but right utilization. Petty economies which cramp the soul should be avoided. This