

## DOES ANYONE DOUBT THE EMPIRE PATRIOTISM OF THE WEST?



On August 21st, 1,000 rough-and-ready 101st Fusiliers massed in front of the Parliament Buildings in Edmonton to hear addresses from Premier Sifton, Archbishop Gray and Mayor MacNamara before en-training for Valcartier.

the old sections of Paris. Second, the 17 detached forts without the inner wall in a circuit of 34 miles in length or about 11 miles across. Third, an outer ring of forts in a circle of 25 miles diameter on the heights commanding the valley of the Seine.

Each of these units is self-complete. The outer forts are linked together with redoubts, bastions and minor fortifications much more compactly than the line of forts on the Franco-German frontier. They are of modern design, equipped with all the mechanism and resistance-machinery that made the capture of Liege so difficult. It is in this outer ring of forts

that the German concentration must find its first tremendous setback. The second line of forts is mainly an improvement on the old lines of 1871. The inner wall is a reinforcement of the ancient wall of that time.

Paris is probably the best fortified city in Europe. The siege of Paris in 1914, if it happens, should be a longer and more difficult siege than that of 1871.

But that again depends a great deal upon the size and strength of the battering ram that can be brought to bear upon it in mass at any one point, according to the Napoleonic method of attack.

## REFLECTIONS

By THE EDITOR

SOME pseudo-politician has suggested that the Conservative party appeal to the country and get a five-years' renewal of power. It is almost incredible, but several picayune parliamentarians boast of having thought of it. They cannot see that such action would be political suicide. Fortunately Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Rogers and their associates have a high sense of their duty to the Empire at this moment and they would not harbour such an unpatriotic thought for a moment.

"Britain's motto: Business as Usual," is displayed in every financial and commercial newspaper in the United Kingdom. This is the supreme test of the man who stays at home.

Toronto's city corporation, instead of cutting salaries, discharged one-third of its employees in the works department. The Commissioner protested without avail. Fortunately there are not many cases in Canada of such inhumanity.

Some employers of labour would be more patriotic if they spent their time fighting business depression in their own offices instead of going around collecting "funds" and shouting "Courage!"

While you are praying for the "boy" at the front, do not forget the "boy" next door. He may need more than your prayers.

Hail to the Conservation Commission! While others are talking, it sends out a circular to the farmers, via the press, urging them to increase their wheat acreage for 1915. This is the ounce of practice which is worth more than a pound of theory.

If Germany was fair before the war, the opposite has since been the case. Her army has violated the Geneva and Hague agreements as ruthlessly as Austria tore up the Treaty of Berlin five years ago. This is barbarism.

Patriotic citizens in Toronto gave \$900,000 in four days. There are only three reliable "funds"—the

Patriotic Fund, the Hospital Ship Fund and the Red Cross Society Fund. There are no others, and should be no others. Further, the Patriotic Fund should be incorporated and some reputable people made responsible. Not every one who cries "Give, Give," is a patriot.

Toronto's famous exhibition is being held this week as usual. The directors are to be congratulated upon both their courage and their wisdom.

It may be necessary for the Canadian Government to take over the gold mines and see what is in them. Gold is scarce and we cannot borrow in war-time.

There is no Canadian navy now. The Niobe, the Rainbow and the submarines have been handed over to the British Admiralty. What a silly fuss some statesmen made as to "how" it should be done.

There are no Nova Scotian, or Ontario, or British Columbian soldiers at Valcartier camp. They are all Canadians.

Let us not forget that Australia and New Zealand and South Africa are all giving men and ships. Canada is doing no more than the others—only her fair share. This is really "the grand imperial asset."

"Such as I have, give I unto thee," is the motto instinctively adopted by Canada in this war. Up to the present the Federal and Provincial Governments of this country have voted to Great Britain, besides her citizen army, the following practical gifts: Dominion: 1,000,000 bags of flour.

Ontario: 250,000 bags flour.

Quebec: 4,000,000 pounds of cheese.

Nova Scotia: 500,000 tons coal.

P. E. I.: 100,000 bus. oats to the Dominion Government for Canadian horses.

Alberta: 500,000 bags oats.

And there are more to follow.

One thing the war has done, it has reduced the fat man in the limousine to his proper place in so-

ciety. It is the lean man in a pair of Government boots who will save the Empire. The men who were wont to parade their wealth on King and St. James streets and to hog the highway are now relegated to their proper obscurity.

Another thing war has done—it has proved the insignificance of the stock exchanges. The broker is sometimes inclined to claim that his business is the most sacred on earth, next to that of the foreign missionary. Yet the world is getting along pretty well, while both of them take a holiday.

Canada should never forget her debt of gratitude to the United States for the manifestations of sympathy during these trying days. The journalists and publicists have supported the British cause with fervour. That the British-born are outnumbered by the German-born in the United States makes the pro-British attitude even more significant.

This war is so fierce that it cannot last. Already, in one month, the losses exceed those of the Boer war, which lasted two years. The German losses alone are placed at 60,000 killed and 130,000 wounded. Add those of the Austrians, Servians, Russians, French and British and we must be well on the way to the half million mark. Figure out for yourself how long the nations can stand that pace. On the money side, there is less difficulty. Sir George Paish, in the "Statist," claims that Britain can raise a thousand million dollars a year indefinitely for war purposes, so long as the fleet rules the sea.

## War Chronicle

**Tuesday, August 25th.**—Details of Sunday and Monday's battle at Neufchateau showed that Germans repulsed the attack of the Allies. The British held their lines at Mons, but lost 2,000 men.

A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Antwerp. Belgians issued from Antwerp and defeated Germans at Malines.

**Wednesday, August 26th.**—British army fights for third day against a superior force. The troops behaved well, and retired on Arras.

**Thursday, August 27th.**—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk by H. M. S. Highflyer off coast of Africa. She had been converted into an armoured cruiser and had escaped to sea.

Longwy, an old fortress in Northern France, surrendered after twenty-four days' bombardment. German cruiser Magdeburg sunk by Russian ships in Baltic.

Russian troops occupied Konigsburg, 388 miles from Berlin. German army invested in citadel. Information let out that British army landed at Havre and Boulogne, August 10th to 15th.

British Parliament met and sent a message of congratulation to the King of the Belgians on the noble part they played in the war, assuring the Belgian people of "our whole-hearted and unflinching support."

**Friday, August 28th.**—First important naval engagement. A British squadron entered Heligoland Bight and sunk three cruisers and two destroyers. Several other vessels are reported disabled. Not a British vessel was lost and only two injured. The "New Zealand" was in the battle.

Princess Patricia Light Infantry, 1,100 strong, all ex-service men, left for Montreal, whence they sailed on the Megantic.

**Saturday, August 29th.**—Reported that Sweden is mobilizing, and that Italian mobilization is nearly complete.

Russians reported advancing rapidly on Lemburg, Galicia, and driving back the Austrians.

Britain received details of the wanton destruction of the Belgian town of Louvain.

Last portion of Toronto's 4,800 troops leave for Valcartier.

**Sunday, August 30th.**—A review of the week shows the Allies driven out of Belgium, except at Antwerp and Ostend, but Germans have occupied Lille and are near to Boulogne. German losses in the advance have been enormous. The total from August 3rd to date must be at least 200,000 men. Russian progress has been satisfactory and fairly rapid. General French's report shows that the British army lost 5,000 or 6,000 during the week, but has been reinforced and brought back to strength.

**Monday, August 31st.**—That Lille was abandoned intentionally is confirmed.

There is a fairly authentic rumour that 160 train loads of German soldiers have been withdrawn from the north of France to meet the Russians in East Prussia.

The occupation of German Samoa by a British expedition from New Zealand on the 29th is confirmed.

Reports continue to come in indicating that the Germans are still moving around the Allies' left flank and have reached Lafere, about sixty miles from Paris.

The Russians are close to Lemburg, in Galicia, and it is reported that Austrian Slav and Polish soldiers are deserting to the invaders.

Germans admit naval losses at Heligoland on August 28th.