

to have taken place in numbers that might have seemed scarcely credible."

Perhaps the most damning paragraph in the whole report is as follows:

"We are driven to the conclusion that the harrying of the villages in the districts, the burning of a large part of Louvain, the massacres there, the marching out of the prisoners, and the transport to Cologne (all done without inquiry as to whether the particular persons seized or killed had committed any wrongful act), were due to a calculated policy carried out scientifically and deliberately, not merely with the sanction, but under the direction of higher military authorities, and were not due to any provocation or resistance by the civilian population."

ROUSING MANKIND.

AFTER all, these reports are only a part of the evidence which the British is patiently gathering together and putting before the world. The actions of the captains of submarines in such cases as the Falaba and Lusitania is being fully and accurately described. Nothing is being overlooked.

Moreover, the forcing of Italy into the war, the attempts to bring in Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece, the patient struggle with German officials in the United States—all these diplomatic moves show that Britain intends to make a clean sweep of what it regards as a menace to civilization. Every nation is to be convinced that this is the world's war, not Britain's only.

Again, the coalition cabinet and the ordering of supplies for 1916, is not only an indication of a long war, but, what is more important, a thorough war. There are to be no half-way measures, no premature peace, no turning back at any one point. The people are being prepared for the sacrifices involved. The anti-German riots in England indicate how thoroughly the work is being done, because riots in England indicate unusual and deep-seated antagonisms.

Canadians need have no fear that this war will be unproductive of results. Germany will be crushed if all the nations of the earth have to be ranged against her. Prussianism will be crushed and eliminated even more thoroughly than Napoleonism was crushed one hundred years ago.

More Munitions

MINISTER OF MUNITIONS HON. LLOYD GEORGE wastes no time getting to the point. A few days ago he was put in charge of this new portfolio. A week later he delivered a storm of high explosives to employers in the engineering trades and their employees in Manchester. His shells burst with great effect. There was no oratory about Germany; just plain, hard-hitting truth about what he as Minister of Munitions

sees to be the immediate great need in the war, and how as Minister he proposes to enlist the co-operation of employers and workmen to get it. He said:

"I come as an emissary of State to carry the most urgent message ever told to the ears of a Manchester audience. Our country is fighting for its life, for the liberties of Europe, and upon what it does, upon what it is prepared to sacrifice, depends the issue. It depends more upon the masters and men occupied in running workshops than upon any part of the community whether Great Britain will emerge from this colossal struggle beaten, humiliated, stripped of power, honour and influence, and a mere bond slave of cruel military tyranny, or whether it will come out triumphant, free and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men."

Pushing the truth still further home, he admitted that the Russians had been severely defeated in Galicia. The morning his speech was cabled came further news of that defeat—in the recapture of Permyl by the Austro-German forces under Mackensen. It seemed almost as though the Minister of Munitions foresaw what was coming; and he certainly knew the reason; the enormous, overwhelming need in Russia for the munitions which it is Lloyd George's business to supply for the British Army at the front.

"I come here to tell you the truth. Unless you know it, you cannot be expected to make sacrifices. Our Russian allies have suffered a severe setback. The Germans have achieved a great success, not because of superior valour of their soldiers or strategy of their generals. The German triumph is due entirely to superior equipment, an overwhelming superiority of shot and shell and munitions and equipment. It was a battle won by the use made of their skilled industries, and especially by the superior organization of German workshops.

"Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated in a single hour on the heads of the gallant Russians. Had we been in a position to supply the same process to the Germans on our front the Germans would have been turned out of France, and driven half way across the devastated plain of Flanders. They would have been well out of the country they had tortured and tormented with dastardly cruelty. More than that, we should have actually penetrated Germany."

FRANCE'S EXAMPLE.

MEN without munitions is to Lord George a poor way to conduct this war. He made it clear that, though there should be no let-up on recruiting, it is more immediately important to equip the men that England has already got; that a great army unsupported by heavy artillery and high explosives is a sure way to sacrifice thousands of lives. He cited the splendid example of France as a stimulus to the makers of munitions in England.

"For the moment," he said, "we have more than plenty of men for the equipment available. More men will come to the call, but we want the workshops to equip them with weapons. The State now needs the help of all, and I am perfectly certain that British engineers can do what the French engineers have already done.

"In France, private firms have given the State assistance in this critical hour which is beyond computation. The last French victories were largely attributable to the private workshops of France. I am here to ask you to help us to equip our armies with the means for breaking through the German lines in front of our gallant troops, and I know you will do it.

"We were the worst organized nation in the world for this war, which showed that we had nothing to do with precipitating it. It is a war of munitions and the Government has decided that compulsory powers are essential to utilize the resources of the country to the best advantage. The work of the country must come first, because unless it does, there will be no country worth fighting for.

"The employers are now subject to complete State control for industrial purposes, and if we are to make the best of our resources for the shortening of war, the same principles must extend to the whole field of industrial organization, whether it be capital or labour. There must be one reservation—that State control of labour must be for the benefit of the State, and not for the purpose of increasing the profits of any individual or private organization; it must increase the mobility of labour, and have a greater subordination of labour to the direction and control of the State."

"We have enlisted men who would have rendered better service at home. We needed compulsion not to send men to the front, but to prevent them from going to the front. We have been endeavouring to conduct a war against the most formidable antagonist that has even attacked human freedom with the ordinary untrained weapons of peace. You may as well send our men to face shrapnel and howitzers, armed with picks and shovels, as merely to go through the war with the industrial army organized, equipped and armed with the ordinary shifts and experiments of peace."

The immediate effect of this speech was the passing of a resolution unanimously pledging the support of the meeting to the Minister of Munitions in his campaign to get more war materials and equipment to the front. This is a proof of the value in one man of the power of action and of argument. No man in England except Lord Kitchener is the equal of the Minister of Munitions in action. No man is his superior in persuasive and powerful oratory. When the Minister of Munitions gets done with his speech-making on this subject, England will have converted most of her opinions into the kind of action which matches that of Germany.

It is no longer the cause, but the care of the war that from now on will unite the British nation. The opinions which count most in ending the war are those that are translated into shrapnel and high explosives.

HEROES FROM THE DARDANELLES



Australians and New Zealanders wounded in the heavy Dardanelles fighting are being sent to hospital camps in Egypt. This picture was taken near Cairo showing some of them leaving a hospital train.



Egyptians watching the wounded from the Dardanelles being transferred to hospitals upon their arrival in Egypt.