

SIX.

London Advertiser

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LONDON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

HISTORIC GROUND.

THE region of the great battle between Germans and Belgians is historic ground. To the student of old wars such names as Landen, Tirlemont and Maastricht are old acquaintances.

It was in 1693 that the French marshal Luxembourg won his brilliant victory over the English and Dutch troops under William III. between Landen and Neerwinden. Exactly 100 years later the French revolutionary army was defeated by the Austrians.

Ten miles or so south of Neerwinden and Tirlemont is the village of Ramillies, known to every British schoolboy as the scene of Marlborough's most effective victory. Here, on May 23, 1706, the date from the modern Imperial calendar, the great English captain attacked and beat Villeroi, whose army was strongly posted. It was a hot fight, Marlborough himself engaged like a trooper and being unhorsed on one encounter. Cavalry were hurled in one encounter. Cavalry were hurled in one encounter.

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It is easy to understand this. Their fathers knew what it meant to be kept down by want of opportunity, and by actual oppression. When the chance came to their children they encouraged them and perhaps the children knew by instinct what was expected of them. If the German people had in Germany the same liberty and power they have in the United States and Canada, life would be quite different. If the conditions were the same as in England, the people rule. If the result of the war is to place the government of the country in the hands of the people it will be a good result, but the price paid will be far too great. It is to be hoped that the war will terminate speedily, and that many Germans will find here the happy homes and splendid opportunities awaiting them in Canada.

FOOD PRICES.

LET the Federal Government and the municipal authorities keep constant watch upon the food supplies of the land at this juncture. Several food manufacturers have announced that they WILL NOT advance the prices of their staples. If the price is kept down of the source of supply the middleman who advances prices is taking a most dishonorable advantage of the buying public. We do not believe there are many, if any, who will be guilty of such a transgression.

And the individual with money enough to buy in stores of food has the power to take bread from the mouth of the poor man, under present conditions. A "run" on food may send prices up in spite of every precaution. There is no occasion for anxiety. There is likely to be plenty of food for all at reasonable prices as long as the war may last.

PEACE IN CANADA.

THERE are certain sentimental benefits of the war that have already become apparent to the observer in Canada. In a twinkling of an eye, carved-out national attitudes have been struck away, and, for a time, at least, we appear, for the first time in Canadian history, a national brotherhood. The petty agitations and controversies that constantly beset our political life have disappeared. Instead of entering into contentions as to the right or wrong of this or that policy, we unite at the sound of a great call. Our religious differences, and they have been deeply rooted and bitterly paraded in this fair land, have found themselves to be excellent elements for fusing. A young Ulsterman carries the green flag of Ireland in a parade in this city. He shutters a great tradition, and those who march beneath that banner, if only for a day, were magnified as men in the eyes of men. Gone are all our excesses of speech and writing. The political battle until after this marvelous unifying period has been a war of the unifying period has been a war of the unifying period.

Truly, while it is the time of flaming war, while the world seems to have run mad, while civilization is in the grip of a terrific passion, while the cauldrons of the darker spirits seethe, yet there is a peace in Canada, an end to factional strife, that steels us for whatever may come. At last, a united Canadianism!

THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE.

WRITING in Collier's of this week, Dr. Armauerd Karl Graves, for many years attached to Emperor William's personal secret service staff, gives the public a collection of most interesting details about the "German war machine" and some elaborate predictions as to what may be expected to happen in the present war.

According to the former agent of the Kaiser, the German war machine is the most thoroughly organized in the world. It is organized not only from the standpoint of putting an enormous number of men in the field, well equipped, but from the standpoint of transportation, visualization and intelligence. In every department, the writer sets it down, there is a constant state of preparedness. The army has been repeatedly flung all over the country at a moment's notice, and the railway facilities are of such a character as to bring the entire standing army and militia into the enemy's country "within 48 hours after war had been declared." "A lightning change from citizen to soldier" all over Germany may be accomplished by the pressing of a button in the offices of the general staff at Berlin. The whereabouts of any transport train is constantly indicated in the general offices. The general war chest is always amply supplied (its net cost was the French indemnity of 200,000,000 marks in 1871). There is always an enormous emergency stock of food.

All this wonderful organization may be as Dr. Graves has related, but evidently the war machine has not been working as smoothly, or as rapidly, as was anticipated. Some cogs may have slipped. Liege has held an enormous invading force in check for many days. Where is the perfect system of transportation and intelligence that should have overwhelmed this mere outpost with some of the Kaiser's hundreds of thousands? And there have been stories, confirmed by German soldiers, that they had to give up fighting because they were starving. Napoleon's remark that "an army travels on its stomach" is as true today as it was in the Little Corporal's time, and if the Germans have a marvelous commissariat, where is it at this time, when there was only an individual comrade, as conducted, as compared to the far-flung battle-line that this writer boasts

What are a few thousand sheep to the wolf of Europe?

The world goes for the German haus frau and her kind.

The inaction of the European volcano is dreadfully ominous.

For some time now tourists will go in for seeing Canada first.

It is a case of "Breakers ahead!" for the European ships of state.

There are still a few places left if you wish to send an ultimatum.

Even Switzerland, the little Quaker of the nations, has his "docks" up.

The Belgian bantam has muscled up the feathers of the German eagle.

Canada may soon be glad to remove the duty from American foodstuffs.

The day for exploding fireworks is passed. Good gunpowder cannot be wasted.

How could the Kaiser hope to win? All the House Wagners came to America long ago.

We must thank the Kaiser for having erased from Canada's slate much intestine strife.

Many reservists are unable to get back to Europe to join the colors. Some people are born lucky.

After the Kaiser has dismantled the earth, it will require another atlas to set it straight again.

That "War of Seven Nations" was a fine-sounding phrase. But the latest returns quickly disposed of it.

Germans invading French territory destroyed a church and a brewery. All institutions look alike to the war god.

In the United States is the unusual situation of foodstuff prices soaring, although no foodstuffs are being exported.

The number of liners reported with

There has been so much crying of "wolf!" How is a frenzied editor to know a real battle in the North Sea from a traveler's nightmare.

The trouble with Germany is that she offered to play all the teams in the league at once. Even the Athletics have never yet successfully accomplished that.

Cutcliffe Hynes, who gave us "Capt. Kettle," has gone to the wars. When he comes back will he please make a story of the doughty little scrapper "putting one over" on the Kaiser?

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.
[Detroit Free Press.]
What I knew had she known
Then she never would have smiled;
All her peace would have flown,
'Twould have driven her wild.

All unkindful of me
In that crowded cafe,
She sat sipping her tea
And was care-free and gay.

Had she known what I knew
She'd have thought it was shocking,
For right in plain view
Was a hole in her stocking.

A PROVOKING PERSON.
[Indianapolis Star.]
The most aggravating person in the world is the man whom we call a liar and who then proves his truthfulness by admitting the correctness of our accusation.

DOWN ON OUR SEX.
[Boston Transcript.]
Miss Gusher (at the summer resort)—Isn't it just like heaven?
Miss Grout—Yes; the proportion of men here is in heaven. I imagine, will be just about the same.

THE SMART STAMP CLERK.
[London Standard.]
Pompous Lady—Must I put this stamp on myself?
Postoffice Clerk—Well, you can if you like, but it's no use putting it on the letter.

the Teutons were prepared to provision and man in 48 hours? Anyone on the British side of the war is likely to have read with some uneasiness Dr. Graves' article on the war machine. Especially is this true of the portion he devotes to the aerial weapons of the Germans. The German dirigible has been a commercial success to a certain extent. It is admitted. Regular trips of more than one hundred miles have been made many times, and there has been an opinion among experts that under favorable conditions they would prove a menace to all of Europe and to Britain. Dr. Graves believes them to be the most formidable fighting equipment of the present conflict. He infers, with a good deal of confidence, that this aerial navy of Germany's will be able to swoop down upon London and quickly make terms, and that the fleets and armies of other nations will prove futile once the improved Zeppelins are in action. There is a good deal of mystery as to his knowledge of the present ships. They are supposed to have become practically enemy-proof. But of the "secret" Zeppelins there is deeper conjecture. These craft are possessed of the ability to carry many tons of explosives. They are equipped with a new explosive, which will leave in its trail devastation beyond words. They are also to be filled with a sort of gas that is non-inflammable. They are invulnerable to attack by aeroplanes, also, Dr. Graves has said.

The one test that confronts the doctor's article up to the present is this: It is admitted that the taking of Liege and an entry into France would have been decisive strokes for the German Emperor. If his army and his Zeppelins possess the might and skill which has been stated, why have they not been used to greater advantage in reducing the fortifications at Liege? A successful attack by dirigibles upon Liege would have sent a tremor through every enemy. Its effect upon the armies and navies of the Kaiser's opponents would have been staggering. They may be held in reserve for the present, but surely the strategists of the German army would have seen an opportunity for a terrible demonstration of superiority that they could ill afford to overlook if they possessed the means with which to deal the blow.

And the individual with money enough to buy in stores of food has the power to take bread from the mouth of the poor man, under present conditions. A "run" on food may send prices up in spite of every precaution. There is no occasion for anxiety. There is likely to be plenty of food for all at reasonable prices as long as the war may last.

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---and the Worst Is Yet to Come



J. Wellington

PRESS COMMENT ON THE WAR

THE BUSY B'S.
[Toronto Telegram.]
Belgians, so far, are the busy B's of the campaign.

WHAT NOT TO EXPECT.
[Stratford Herald.]
Don't expect a big battle every time you open your paper.

WAR NOT THE WORST.
[Hamilton Times.]
We have no love for war ourselves, but there are sometimes worse things.

WHEN THEY RETURN.
[Kingston Whig.]
Single men will get the first chance to volunteer for military service. Perhaps some of them will be glad to marry when they come back.

ANY PORT LOOKS GOOD.
[Buffalo News.]
It was only a coincidence that the German liner took refuge in Frenchman's Bay. Any port in America looked good to the Cælle in that storm.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.
[Toronto Star.]
The reticence of the British navy in giving out news as to what it is doing merely means that it is dealing in deeds, not words.

JUST BRITISH NOW.
[Guelph Mercury.]
No Home-Rulers, or no Anti-Home Rulers in Ireland, no Reformers or Conservatives in Canada, just all British when the trouble's on. When the old lion gets cooled off after the fray we can take up the lesser things again.

GERMANY RILING U. S.
[New York Sun.]
Apparently the German authorities have an idea that because of the war there is no check on them and no redress for whatever they may do. The American state department should disprove this idea in short order. It should thoroughly impress on Germany that ample amends to the victims and punishment of gold turn over in his grave.

THE ATTACK ON LIEGE.
[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]
Germans advancing in close order on the fortifications at Liege indicate that German officers are unable to learn the first lessons of modern warfare, or else that they despised their antagonists so much that they thought the old mass attack would terrify them.

THOUGHTLESS, SELFISH, OR HEARTLESS.
[Toronto News.]
Many families are laying in supplies of provisions, groceries and other necessities and luxuries. The certain result will be to increase prices unnecessarily and to impose greater hardships on the poorer people who cannot make any such provision for the future. If those who are doing this will think seriously and unselfishly, they will give no more such orders.

STEADY!
[Ottawa Free Press.]
Inducement for war and excessive jubilation over war results are indicative neither of true patriotism nor of national progress along the best lines of intellectual development and industrial advance. The less rhetoric and noise on occasions like this, the greater the national stability and strength of character. There is no glory in victories and reversals with equal dignity and calmness.

WHAT HAPSBURG WANTS.
[Thomas Times.]
The Hapsburgs are fighting to extend their boundaries toward the Aegean; the Hohenzollerns have dreams of world dominion and the greater glory of their name; the Romanoffs are seeking to maintain their hold upon the loyalty of the Slavs outside their empire and to bind them more closely to St. Petersburg so that the ultimate extension of the Russian frontier to the Mediterranean may be facilitated. There is no doubt that these are among the potential reasons for the present great European conflict.

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[Thomas Times.]
The Hapsburgs are fighting to extend their boundaries toward the Aegean; the Hohenzollerns have dreams of world dominion and the greater glory of their name; the Romanoffs are seeking to maintain their hold upon the loyalty of the Slavs outside their empire and to bind them more closely to St. Petersburg so that the ultimate extension of the Russian frontier to the Mediterranean may be facilitated. There is no doubt that these are among the potential reasons for the present great European conflict.

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