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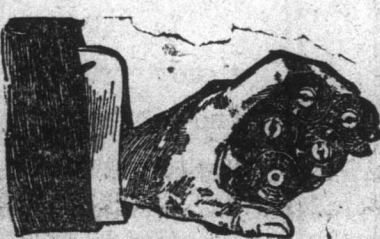
From a purely military point of view the Germans won the war up to July 18th, 1918. Then came a sudden and dramatic turn of affairs and from that date until the signing of the armistice on November 11th they were driven backward all along the line and were only saved from complete destruction by the great surrender. Since that time there has been much discussion as to whom the supreme honours are due for the deliverance of the knock-out blow which ended the long blood-bath of the nations, there being a tendency for each of the Allies to put forth special claims. It is pleasant reading, therefore, to find an American writer summing up the triumphant statistics of the various Allies during the four final months of the campaign on all the fronts, and after due consideration honoring the British Empire with the greatest accomplishment.

After the termination of the enemy offensive against the British front in Flanders and in Northern France, a tremendous task confronted Haig's Army. Fully 5,000 miles of new trenches had to be dug, 23,000 tons of barbed wire and fifteen million steel or wooden pickets used and 485 miles of new railroad with 4,000 miles of siding had to be constructed. Fully 3,500 miles of carriage roads had to be built and 500 shell craters filled, using one and one half million tons of road rock and 685,000 ties. In its advance 700 road bridges had to be built, and many miles of water mains and 400 mechanical pumps had to be installed to insure 20 million gallons of water daily to the advancing troops. Such was the enormous amount of material work to be done in order to start and carry forward the great offensive campaign. Meantime the Air Forces had been at work most energetically. Between January 1st, 1918, and November 11th of the same year, the Royal Air Force downed 2,900 enemy planes and put 1,200 others out of action, while 300 observation balloons were destroyed and 5,000 tons of bombs dropped on German positions. In May, General Haig loaned four divisions of British troops to the French. Early in July all French troops were withdrawn from the British front, and by the middle of the month eight divisions were loaned to the French. When the grand offensive was on, day after day saw great gains made in terrain and huge numbers of prisoners taken. From July 18th to November 11th, 59 British divisions encountered and seriously defeated 99 separate German divisions, capturing 2,858 guns, 9,500 trench mortars, 29,000 machine guns and 188,000 prisoners. During the same period, the French took 1,580 guns and 189,000 prisoners, the Americans 1,421 guns and 14,500 prisoners. It will thus be seen that the British figures are much greater than those of the other Allies, and it may be added that from first to last the British forces captured 327,000 German prisoners.

The Italian battle line was also the scene of tremendous activities during the final period of the war, and in those activities the British and French contingents did their parts in splendid style, but the taking of Austrian prisoners was a very different task from capturing the stern fighters of Prussia. As it was, the British captured 49,000 prisoners on the Italian front and 759 guns. The French captured 20,000 prisoners and 400 guns, while the Italians took 200,000 prisoners and something like 2,000 guns, their forces being, of course, many times more numerous than those of the British and French co-operating with them.

In the Balkans there was an Allied army composed of practically all the Allied nations, and of these the Serbians did the fiercest of the fighting, yet the British forces there captured 25,000 prisoners.

In Mesopotamia 25,000 prisoners were captured and in Palestine 70,000 more. The sum total of British captures from July 18th to November 11th, 1918, in all the various theatres of warfare were 4,000 guns, 4,500 mor-



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tars, 40,000 machine guns and 350,000 prisoners.

The totals for the other Allies during the same period were: Americans, 1,450 guns and 43,500 prisoners; French, 2,250 guns and 175,000 prisoners; Italians, 3,000 guns and 225,000 prisoners. Neither the French, Americans nor Italians have given out any official figures of mortars and machine guns.

During the year 1918, on all fronts, the Royal Air Service brought down more enemy planes than the combined totals of all the other nations fighting the General Powers, and it gives an added pleasure to Canadians to know that a very large number of the officers of the Imperial Air Service are Canadians, the very best of the individual fighters being men from the Dominion. As the British casualties on all fronts in 1918 passed the million mark, it must be confessed by all that the hardest blows in the final conflict were struck by Britain; but there is plenty of glory to go around.—Acadian Recorder.

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may28,ed,tf

Wave of Resentment.

Sweeps Over Germany.
Paris.—The protests that come from various quarters in Germany over the peace terms, as they were reported before the official terms became known, are as nothing in comparison with the wave of remonstrance, anger and bitter disappointment that is sweeping over Germany now that the treaty has been presented. States, municipalities, districts, organizations of various societies, business men's and women's clubs and the political parties through their spokesmen are vying with each other in finding words in which to express scorn and condemnation for the document.

For perhaps the first time in history all the German parties are united in opposition to the terms. The newspapers are utterly swamped with protests being able to print but a fraction of them. They are urged to this, for instance, by the Tagblatt, which says the unalterable attitude toward the treaty taken by the Socialists of other countries will not be of assistance, because they are in the minority in their countries, and the Germans must protest for themselves.

The government likewise is being overwhelmed with telegrams which it is utterly unable to answer save by public announcement of its gratitude. In the criticisms, President Wilson is only mildly assailed here and there, since word has gone to the press from official quarters that he is not to be taken to task. The assertions upon which stress are laid are that the proposed peace lacks all elements of justice and conforms in no way to the President's fourteen points, while indignation is expressed over terms characterized as unbearable and as spelling slavery for the German people. Some of the protestants declare they are deeply moved and outraged by the provisions of the treaty, while others express deep contempt with what they call "a brutal peace of force." The expression, "a verdict of death," is one frequently used.

Rock of Moses.

The "Rock of Moses" lies in the wild valley at the base of Jebel Musa, the Mount of the Law, in the Peninsula of Sinai. The rock is eighteen or twenty feet high, slightly inclined. A rough indentation runs over each side, which is intersected here and there with slits, and the stone is worn away in places as if from the effects of running water. It is beyond doubt the oldest known legendary object in the vicinity. The Koran refers to this rock more than once, and from these allusions arose the reverence from the Bedouins, who held it sacred. From the Middle Ages onward it has been visited by Christian pilgrims, who have carved rude crosses in its side. Of all the objects in the desert, it is most closely bound up with the simple faith of its wild inhabitants and of its early visitors.—The Masonic Sun.

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