

## SECRETARY BAKER HELD RESPONSIBLE

But Change of Arrangements  
is the Cause of Much of  
U. S. Inefficiency.

## MEN RUSHED TO FRANCE

General Joffe's Urgent Re-  
quest for Troops Com-  
plied With.

By David Lawrence.  
(Copyright, 1918, By New York  
Evening Post.)  
Washington, Jan. 25.—What is the  
truth about the military policy of  
the United States at the present mo-  
ment? Has the government helped  
or hindered the allies in the past nine  
months? Is Secretary Baker respon-  
sible for such mistakes or miscar-  
riages of plans as have occurred, and  
could they have been avoided, and  
is the entire matter or disastrous  
with what America has done—thus  
far?

Based on the testimony before the  
senate military affairs committee the  
country has formed certain conclu-  
sions. But what was revealed in the  
investigation is only a small part  
of the real military effort of the Uni-  
ted States, and the government for  
strictly military reasons has not seen  
fit to take the public into its confi-  
dence on all that has happened. Ger-  
many is very anxious to know what  
America is going to do, and when  
we are going to put our forces into  
the fighting, and to date the German  
general staff is very much in the dark  
about General Pershing's plans. Be-  
tween a desire to satisfy American  
public opinion, on the one hand, and  
its eagerness to know whether the  
United States has made progress, and  
the wish of General Pershing re-  
sisted in messages to the secretary of  
war recently to keep secret American  
plans, especially numbers and dispo-  
sitions of troops, there is a natural,  
but almost irreconcilable conflict. The  
testimony made by the secretary of  
war before the senate committee ne-  
cessarily represents a very incom-  
plete statement of what has happened,  
and it is for this reason that Presi-  
dent Wilson, himself, has said that  
the country was never let in on "the  
secretary Baker or his critics  
understand the business in hand."

Some Essential Facts.  
This correspondence is an effort to  
present fairly the other side, the side  
of which the country cannot as yet  
be told in detail, is here stating  
as much of the essential facts as it  
is possible to give at this time. Briefly  
they are as follows:

First: There were more men in  
France today than anybody of mili-  
tary experience expected that the  
United States could transport in the  
time that has elapsed since the de-  
claration of war.

Second: American troops will be in  
the thick of the fighting in the spring  
months, and will have complete  
equipment for that purpose, including  
all the big guns necessary to sup-  
port the American battle front.

Third: Just as fast as the entire  
allies pool their resources in tonnage,  
or designate the proportions of men  
or supplies needed at stated inter-  
vals, more men power than the allies  
have heretofore expected would be  
at their disposal, will be en route  
to France.

Fourth: There have been some rad-  
ical changes of plan since the United  
States entered the war, the nature  
of which cannot now be disclosed in  
detail, but which alterations, on the  
other side of the Atlantic, were made  
necessarily by the collapse of Russia  
and the defeat of Italy and by other  
reasons.

Fifth: The inter-allied council at  
Paris and the formation of a sup-  
reme war council to sit in France  
was the direct result of changes in  
plans which seriously affected the  
flow of men and supplies to the  
United States, and which have since  
produced a co-ordination that appears  
very effective and one in which the  
United States will be the perma-  
nent representative of the war de-  
partment on it.

A Hitherto Unpublished Story.  
Behind the five essential facts out-  
lined above is a hitherto unpublished  
story. It is given today because it  
is a part of the record and because  
in any judgment as to whether the  
United States has "made good" so  
far, the circumstances and sequence  
of events in the development of our  
plans in the last nine months must  
be taken into consideration.

In the first place, when the United  
States declared a state of war on  
Germany, the general staff of the

## SPECIALIST SAID HE MUST OPERATE

She Took "Fruit-a-tives" In-  
stead, and is Now in  
Perfect Health.

MME. F. GAREAU.  
153 Papineau ave., Montreal.  
"For three years I suffered great  
pain in the lower part of my body,  
with swelling or bloating. I saw a  
specialist, who carefully examined me  
and gave me several tonics to take,  
which did not help me. Then he told  
me I must undergo an operation. This  
I refused to permit.

"I heard about 'Fruit-a-tives' and  
the wonderful results it was giving,  
because this medicine is made from  
fruit juices, so decided to try it.  
"The first box gave great relief, and  
I continued the treatment, taking six  
boxes more. Now my health is ex-  
cellent, I am free of pain and swell-  
ing—and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' my  
warmest thanks."

Mme. F. GAREAU.  
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.  
At all dealers, or sent by Fruit-  
a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

United States army worked out a  
plan. This was the result of confer-  
ences with British and French offi-  
cers. Great Britain told America not  
to rush pell-mell into the fight, and  
thereby disorganize the flow of mun-  
itions and supplies to Europe, not to  
make England's mistake of seeking  
to send men to France before they  
were properly trained. Experience  
gained by Kitchener in his first army  
of a million was taken carefully to  
heart. So the American general staff  
planned to fit the army of the United  
States gradually into the whole situa-  
tion, with the least disturbance to  
the allied war machine. In other  
words, the United States did not go  
into the war to take charge of its  
management at once, but to help the  
allies. Whatever Great Britain and  
France wished America to do, that  
was America's earnest desire to ac-  
complish. So the war department  
proceeded on the theory of training  
most of its men in the United States  
during the first year and of sending  
them abroad when they had been  
thoroughly trained and equipped. This  
fitted with the British idea, for it  
meant less disorganization to their  
plans.

The French Mission.  
But military events on the western  
front were not too favorable for the  
allies. The morale of the French  
people was none too good. Marshal  
Joffre and Mr. Viviani came from  
France to urge the sending of Ameri-  
can troops at once. What Marshal  
Joffre said in an interview with the  
Washington correspondent was fre-  
quently censored by his own staff  
officers, was in effect that France  
wanted troops and wanted them  
right away. He told the American  
general staff the same thing. To com-  
ply with his request meant an entire  
change in plans. But since America  
entered the war to help the allies,  
the president did not hesitate, but  
made the decision. He ordered Gen-  
eral Pershing to France with a small  
number of troops.

Still there was no serious embar-  
rassment to previous plans. But ton-  
nage began to grow short. German  
submarines were again active. The  
French urged that men be sent con-  
tinuously, so that many men and  
would carry. "But they are not ready,  
they haven't the training," said our  
officers in effect. "Never mind that,"  
heavens! It means that all the equip-  
ment which it had been intended to  
furnish to the national army, and  
national guard, had to be suddenly  
taken over for the use of General  
Pershing's forces. In other words  
the men who went to France had to be  
given a six months' reserve supply of  
uniforms and overcoats. This reserve  
supply would not have been necessary  
had they stayed in the United States  
for training; but sending it immedi-  
ately to France deprived the troops  
who were left behind of the equip-  
ment with which they were to be  
trained.

Contrasts for clothing for the Brit-  
ish and French troops could not of  
course be interfered with. Secretary  
Baker knew there would be a shortage  
of clothing and rifles for the men in  
American cantonments. So did Presi-  
dent Wilson. A decision had to be  
made. It was made in favor of the  
men needed in France. This was  
some months ago. But the American  
men might better have been  
kept at home, you will say. When the  
change of plan occurred the selective  
service act was in operation. To have  
stopped in the middle would have  
been gradually called into service in  
increments not entirely because the  
cantonments were not available, but  
because the war department concentrated  
its attention on supplying the needs  
of the men in France. That was what  
the secretary of war meant by "in-  
stant rush of need." For the whole  
regrettable that the men in the Uni-  
ted States didn't have rifles and equip-  
ment, they could not be provided.

with them over night, when the  
French change in plan necessitated  
taking away this supply for use by  
the expeditionary force.  
When the president of the United  
States stands squarely behind the  
secretary of war and says the coun-  
try some day will learn the truth, he  
is not merely making an extravagant  
statement to defend his secretary of  
war. He is basing his statement on  
a set of facts with which the public  
cannot yet be acquainted, but which  
must still remain a matter between  
the United States and the allies.

Has He Done His Job Well?  
In order to know whether the sec-  
retary of war has done his job well it  
is necessary to know all the circum-  
stances. It is necessary to know what  
the British and French high com-  
mands did. It is necessary to know  
that tens of thousands of engineers  
and railwaymen and auxiliary troops  
engaged in dock and port building  
were sent to France suddenly at the  
request of the French. America had  
not planned to send the bulk of these  
regiments until the year 1919, when  
her infantry and artillery forces were  
being mobilized and trained. But the  
engineers and railwaymen required  
uniforms and equipment. The strain  
was extraordinary and unforeseen.

Under the original plan the United  
States was not to become a military  
factor in the first year on account of  
the shortage in shipping, but to keep  
the flow of munitions and food steady  
to build ships and meet the allied  
needs. But events in Russia and  
Italy, which were anticipated some-  
what by the French and British, re-  
quired America not only to keep Eng-  
land and France supplied with food,  
but to begin sending men across, and  
keep those men fed, too. All this  
resulted in the immediate despatch  
also of practically all the trained offi-  
cers of the regular army of the United  
States to France. This left the bu-  
reaux in the war department to be  
manned mostly by reserve officers  
newly acquired from civilian life. In  
this process of expansion many mis-  
takes were made that were the nat-  
ural and inevitable result of haste.  
Many business men came to Wash-  
ington to seek contracts. Many were  
appointed. Many told their senators  
about it. Much of the testimony be-  
fore the senate military affairs com-  
mittee concerned the issue of expedi-  
ency. Our troubles of ordnance and  
supply have been partly due to incom-  
petence at home, but partly to our  
situation abroad. The truth about  
ordnance is a chapter in itself, and  
war department has not told it as yet.

Failed to Be Frank.  
In a certain sense the secretary of  
war is in a defenseless position. He  
is accused of failing to train the  
senate committee. He could not be  
He does not intend to be, and  
in this declaration the fullest sup-  
port of the president of the United  
States, who thinks it would be folly  
to disclose the military negotiations  
of the United States to his allies at  
this time. Some day the truth will  
be known. Then the president is con-  
fident the country will sustain Sec-  
retary Baker, just as today opinion from  
many persons hitherto hostile to Jose-  
ph Daniels is full of praise for the  
policy of the navy. Mr. Wilson  
will not debate the issue of expedi-  
ency with the senate or house. The  
country either has confidence in the  
president or it has not. The congress  
has bestowed on the executive suffi-  
cient power to manage the war. In-  
competence and mistakes and changes  
of plan are difficulties of the pres-  
ent, and for which the entire gov-  
ernment, and difficulties for which  
Germany is responsible, have occurred  
in the great numbers of men and  
military policy may be changed over-  
night. Secretary Baker is the target  
of severe attack today. Will it be the  
same when the truth is known? This  
correspondent has learned sufficient  
facts of the military policy of the  
United States to state that what the  
United States has done thus far in the  
war is worthy of the best traditions  
of America, and with the nearly sup-  
port of the people, with less partisan-  
ship and less attention to petty  
politics, and more thought of the big  
job ahead, the task of America by June 1  
will stand on a higher plane of  
achievement in military history, a re-  
markable work of transportation to a  
war three thousand miles away.

Lord Northcliffe lauds the American  
accomplishment, so does Andre Tar-  
dieu, head of the French war mission  
in this country. What is needed is a  
better understanding between Presi-  
dent Wilson and congress. The possi-  
bility of such mistakes as the method  
of announcing so drastic a measure as  
the Gardfield order, less grumbling by  
the senate, and more frequent confer-  
ences between the president and the men  
to the powers originally entrusted to him  
by congress.

GOOD WORK FOR WAR  
Women's Patriotic League of Brant-  
ford Holds Annual Meeting.

Special to The Toronto World.  
Brantford, Jan. 25.—The annual  
meeting of the Women's Patriotic  
League, a federation of all women's  
organizations of this city for war  
work, was held this afternoon. The  
record of work done was lengthy.  
British, Canadian, French and Italian  
Red Cross appeals having been met  
with large sums and campaigns con-  
ducted for the British soldiers' Great  
War Veterans' Home and  
Christmas stocking fund. The ship-  
ment of goods to France was valued  
at \$8000, while 1400 Christmas stock-  
ings had been sent to Canadian war  
hospitals in England. The Red Cross  
supply depots were constant and  
valuable.

Officers elected were: President,  
Mrs. W. C. Livingston; first vice-  
president, Mrs. Philip Buck; second  
vice-president, Mrs. Harry Jones;  
third vice-president, Mrs. J. H. Suth-  
erland; fourth vice-president, Mrs. G.  
Smith; secretary, Miss E. Buck;  
treasurer, Miss A. Holmstrake.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK  
AMONG LUMBERJACKS

I. W. W. Literature Distributed South of  
Canadian Border.

Virginia, Minn., Jan. 25.—A squad  
of deputy sheriffs departed for the north  
woods tonight to co-operate with a de-  
partment in preventing a threatened outbreak  
among lumber workers. Rumblings of  
disorder in the recent distribution  
of I. W. W. literature printed in Seattle  
thru lumber camps between here and the  
Canadian border, and the arrest of the au-  
thorities. The unrest is most pronounced  
among the 3000 employees of a large con-  
cern producing timber for government  
use, reports received here said.

Detachments of troops probably will be  
ordered to Hibbing, Bemidji and Eveleth.  
Wright County, Quebec, will apply to  
parliament at the next session for a  
divorce from his wife, Margaret Kath-  
arine Graham (formerly Malloch), now  
of Ottawa.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents  
a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for  
\$2.75, at all dealers, or Edmanston,  
Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto. Do  
not be taken into accepting a sub-  
stitute. Imitations only disappoint.

# The Globe of Saturday Morning

THE reading of THE  
GLOBE is a sort of Cana-  
dian National Habit. THE  
GLOBE of Saturday  
morning is a Canadian  
institution.

While, of course, The Sat-  
urday Morning GLOBE  
omits none of the local,  
Canadian news or of that  
unrivalled cable service  
that has made THE  
GLOBE Canada's premier  
daily newspaper, on Sat-  
urday, it is enlarged and  
amplified.

It is a journal  
replete with special features, articles and stories of the most in-  
structive and entertaining nature. For instance:

- Under the heading "Life and Letters" you will find all the new and good books reviewed and described. "Life and Letters" is a fascinating and helpful contribution to the Saturday Morning GLOBE.
- A page is devoted to Young Canada. Stories for bedtime, competitions and prizes that interest and educate; correspondence from thousands of young Canadians, and verses they should know. The Circle of Young Canada provides splendid week-end reading for young Canadians.
- A page is devoted to "Music in the Home, the Concert and the Drama." Through this page you can keep posted on the newest and best of music in Canada and the world, and in touch with the people and organizations who are creating it.
- You will find in THE GLOBE of Saturday morning many bright and interesting articles by special writers and correspondents. Peter MacArthur, the farmer-philosopher, contributes to the Saturday GLOBE, and his writings are sound and helpful.
- "What Women Are Doing" will keep you abreast of the activities of women in Canada and the world over. The serials that appear in THE GLOBE of Saturday are the works of the world's foremost writers.
- "The Outlook of the Church," by Tertius, and "The Sunday School Lesson," by Rev. Dr. Pidgeon (now with the Canadian forces at the front), constitute a mirror of religious activities.

## Canada's National Newspaper

TORONTO  
Canada

The Saturday Globe is, first of all, a News-  
paper. But it is more. It is a journal  
replete with special features, articles and stories of the most in-  
structive and entertaining nature. For instance:

### MUST USE STEAM POWER

Use of Hydro for Brantford Water-  
works is Restricted.

Special to The Toronto World.  
Brantford, Jan. 25.—Hydro power  
can only be spared for the Brant-  
ford waterworks system between the  
hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. and  
during the day time steam power  
must be used. The Ontario com-  
mission has used the big stick in en-  
forcing their demand that power con-  
sumption be reduced to the minimum  
in this city, otherwise the power will  
be cut off entirely.

While the water commissioners do  
not like the arrangement, the diffi-  
culties of the local hydro board were  
fully appreciated and their request  
will be met.

CABLES REDMOND \$15,000.  
Chicago, Jan. 25.—P. P. O'Connor, who  
has been in Chicago for several weeks,  
today cabled \$15,000 to John E. Redmond  
for the Irish Nationalist pro-ally party,  
he announced.

Glass of Hot Water  
Before Breakfast  
a Splendid Habit

Open sluices of the system each  
morning and wash away the  
poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to  
feel dull and heavy when we arise,  
splitting headache, stuffy from a cold,  
foul tongue, nasty breath, acid  
stomach, lame back, can instead, both  
look and feel as fresh as a daisy al-  
ways by washing the poisons and  
toxins from the body with phosphated  
hot water each morning.

We should drink water with a tea-  
spoonful of Limestone phosphate in it  
to flush from the stomach, liver, kid-  
neys and ten yards of bowels the  
previous day's indigestible waste, sour  
bile and poisonous toxins; thus  
cleansing, sweetening and purifying  
the entire alimentary tract before put-  
ting more food into the stomach.

The action of Limestone phosphate  
is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans  
out all the sour fermentations, gases,  
waste and acidity and gives one a  
splendid appetite for breakfast. A  
quarter pound of Limestone phosphate  
will cost very little at the drug store,  
but is sufficient to make anyone who  
is bothered with indigestion, constipa-  
tion, stomach trouble or rheumatism  
a real enthusiast on the subject of  
internal sanitation.

WILL APPLY FOR DIVORCE.  
Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Charles Kenneth  
Graham, barrister, of Hull Township,  
Wright County, Quebec, will apply to  
parliament at the next session for a  
divorce from his wife, Margaret Kath-  
arine Graham (formerly Malloch), now  
of Ottawa.

### ORDER FORM

Have The Morning World mailed or delivered to your  
home regularly every day.

Name .....

Post Office ..... R. R. No. ....

Street .....

Send The Morning World to the above address for ....  
month ..... for which find enclosed \$.....

Rates—Delivered by carrier, one year, \$5.00; 6 mo., \$2.80; 3 mo., \$1.35;  
one mo., 50c.  
Rates—By mail, one year, \$4.00; 6 mo., \$2.00; 3 mo., \$1.00; one mo., 40c.  
Carrier delivery maintained in Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford.

SEEK TO EXTEND RAILWAY.  
Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The Edmonton,  
Dunvegan and British Columbia Rail-  
way Company will apply to parliament  
at the next session for an act author-  
izing an extension of the railway to  
the boundary line between the Prov-  
inces of Alberta and British Columbia,  
a distance of approximately 65 miles.

BRANTFORD SUNDAY SCHOOLS.  
Special to The Toronto World.  
Brantford, Jan. 25.—The annual  
meeting of the City Sunday School  
Association was held this afternoon  
and evening. Rev. E. W. Halpern  
of Toronto and Mrs. Byrner of Chi-  
cago were the speakers, they placing  
emphasis on the need of the Sun-  
day school supplementing the work  
of the church.

Our New Price List  
Port in cases, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50,  
\$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00; in wood, \$1.50 to  
\$2.50 per imperial gallon. P. O. Sherry,  
\$8.50 per case; \$2.25 per gallon. Claret,  
cases, \$5.00; per gallon, \$1.75. Burgundy,  
cases, \$6.00; per gallon, \$2.00. Catawba,  
cases, \$4.00; per gallon, \$2.00. No sale  
less than 1 dozen quarts or 5 gallons.  
P. O. Brantford, 6-gallon kegs, \$1.50;  
10-gallon kegs, \$2.00. Full price list on  
application.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.  
Wine Manufacturers  
BRANTFORD - ONTARIO.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.  
Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Joint stock com-  
panies incorporated during the past  
week include: Monarch Tractors Ltd.,  
Toronto, capital \$1,000,000; Thornton  
Rubber Co. Ltd., Oshawa, \$50,000;  
Sesnewitz Brothers Ltd., Winnipeg,  
\$50,000; The Canada Metal Co. Ltd.,  
Toronto, \$100,000; Gas Processes  
Ltd., Toronto, \$50,000; Predigest Food  
Co. Ltd., Toronto, \$100,000; The Wal-  
ter Paul Ltd., Montreal, \$50,000; The  
International Securities Investment  
Corporation Ltd., Toronto, \$200,000;  
The Manitoba Steel and Iron Co. Ltd.,  
Winnipeg, \$500,000; The Sullivan Mail  
Shipping Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, \$20,000.

## EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush  
Kidneys if Bladder  
Bothers You.

Eating meat regularly eventually  
produces kidney trouble in some form  
or other, says a well-known authority,  
because the uric acid in meat ex-  
cesses the kidneys, they become over-  
worked; get sluggish; clog up and  
cause all sorts of distress, particu-  
larly backache and misery in the kid-  
ney region; rheumatism, twinges, se-  
vere headaches, acid stomach, con-  
stipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness,  
bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or if  
bladder bothers you, get about four  
ounces of Jad Salts from any good  
pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a  
glass of water before breakfast for a  
few days and your kidneys will then  
act fine. This famous salt is made  
from the acid of grapes and lemon  
juice, combined with lithia, and has  
been used for generations to flush  
clogged kidneys and stimulate them  
to normal activity; also to neutralize  
the acids in the urine so it no longer  
irritates, thus ending bladder dis-  
eases.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone;  
makes a delightful effervescent lithia-  
water drink which millions of men  
and women take now and then to  
keep the kidneys and urinary organs  
clean, thus avoiding serious kidney  
diseases.

## AUSTRIA GENE

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his two sons.

SAGE TEA

It's Grand  
Bringing  
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