cold steel, the bayonet ife, with which, as a oldiers in the field are d it does not involve r seeing thru stone wspapers have said, immediate utility for

speech before the

exchange on the Lon-instance, and the high which put up the price in Italy and directly should be modified, ction of Great Britain

two kinds of persons, only of conquerins ose who think only of a financial profit gory should be transsecond grand army. second grand army, ned, for the develop-ction of all that the r-warfare and all that

needs, irmy ought to be in-countries of the allies same spirit of sacrifice ting in the field. The offer his life to the this way can victory victory of justice and



What Our Women Are Doing, Can Do, Must Do



MAN'S attitude toward re-

effect on Recruiting e to fulfil its obligations, and the France," or on other posts of duty. men in almost every instance have Girls With Brothers ng to excuse them which is selfishness, but rather a strength Doing Their Duty

worker, has a son-in-law at the Mrs. McKenzie Alexander speak of duty, that exists for many patriotic gatherings, and who is very woman filling her place by being a ceaseless worker, has a son on acart of the piece of mechanism which tive service; so, too, has Mrs. McLenpurpose of bringing victory to with the league. Mrs. Frank Ball, e who are fighting in the cause of whose only son is with the colors; Mrs. manity and justice. In this respect Stearns Hicks, the tireless voluntary women are no greater "slackers" "housekeeper" at 559 Sherbourne in those men who seeing their duty, street, has a nephew "somewhere in

outlook is confined within hard- guests and adding to their coffers was tirely absent.

THE "BIT" THE WOMEN OF CANADA ARE DOING EXTENDS FAR BEYOND MERE "PATRIOTICS" - USEFUL WORK OF HEAD AND HANDS IS SUPPLEMENTED BY ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN TO MEN FOLKS - WHAT EVERY WOMAN MUST DO BEFORE SHE CAN SAY. "WE" SHALL WIN THIS WAR.

cent piece. A young girl had the toy

they are to start for France."

nancy said, "Yes, and I'm proud to ave them. Why, I'd kill them if they

to volunteer. At another stall were the other in khaki in Toronto waiting the call to duty. At another point was Mrs. W. A. Kavanagh, whose nephew, a son of Judge O'Reilly of Cornwall, is now overseas, and near her again was Miss Marie Macdonnell, whose brother, Lt.-Col. Macdonnell, besides nephews and cousins, six in all, are all off making the supreme sacrifice for the preservation of all that the

sent to expose to danger those many of them quite young, are doing the objects of their maternal their part, was accidentally illustrated at a patriotic bazaar given lately. The of this and of the Women's Patriotic described from them. There may have been other instangeneral staff and the projected Entert to expose to danger those many of them quite young, are doing the which might be quoted in the some of the mistakes committed by at a patriotic bazaar given lately. The of this and of the Women's Patriotic described from them. This class are for the most at a patriotic bazaar given lately. The of this and of the Women's Patriotic the older and more conservative affair was being conducted by the League is sufficient to show that en, those who live almost en- girls of the Rosary Hall Guild, and patriotic sentiment pervades certain within their homes, whose men- among their ways of entertaining their homes, while from others it seems en-

walls, impervious to fresh im- a puppet "kaiser," at which a chance In speaking or writing on the war ons and whose ideas refuse to might be taken in exchange for a five- and on recruiting in particular, one



those they hold as the apple of their sacrifice of life. If every man who is ing should be unknown in any country eye, still the duty is there. If this eligible would at once offer, if bicker with the allies.



another, that of self-preservation and in the making of munitions would the preservation of their children, cease, if governments would concenng which should appeal to wo- trate on the public good and not on

Women's Duty Clear

WarHasProducedNoGermanNapoleon

of taking the war seriouslythus the compulsion bill, the new army council, the re-constituted

germany. There is real comfort to be derived from them.

First and foremost among these was the disposition of the German fleet at the beginning of the war.

A surprise war gave the Germans one great initial advantage from which indeed in great part their navy was designed. I refer to the neglect of the German Admiratty to send out their numerous cruisers across our trade routes before the outbreak of war. It was for this purpose that they had been built, both large and small boats, and this, it was clearly recognized here, was one of England's particular dangers.

The Germans missed the advantage. Very few of their ships were "out" in August 1914. It is no extegeration to say that the Germans lost in the first week of war their great, if not their only, opportunity to deal us a decisive sea blow which beyond all question it was in their power to inflict, to our most grave national disadvantage.

When we reflect today on the enormous damage caused by the Emden and the few other cruisers that were

When we reflect today on the enormous damage caused by the Emden and the few other cruisers that were out at the time, the extraordinary ingenuity they displayed in eluding capture, in sinking our ships—thus sending up prices, creating panic and disturbing trade—and the difficulty experienced in hunting them down and destroying them, we can thank our stars that the Germans had so few of their swiff ships on the seas, for had their full cruiser strength been at work a most serious situation would have arisen.

I think this proves how little the Germans thought that we would come in just at that moment. Otherwise it is almost inconceivable that they would have flung away the chance of their lives. Had Tirpitz only realized that France's honor was England's honor, it is humanly unbelievable that he would not have said to the Kaiser: "For God's sake. Your Majesty, no ultimatum until my ships are out."

Once out they could have jurated the seas for a good six months, and had they done so—! Well, they didn't, and so that Providence which seems to watch over us once more saved us from a disaster without parallel in our history.

from a disaster without parallel in our history.

Their second blunder was military—their delay in Belgium. We may remember the curious delay in Belgium when here we were told they were hammering away at Liege, the in reality that fortress fell in two days, Then ensued a pause of quitaten days; then, with great processional display, the Germans started on their march thru Belgium.

The reasons for this are still not clear. It is difficult to bbelieve that the Germans so early in the campaign had to "reform." It is far more likely that they were baffled by Joffre's strategy, otherwise their delay is lacexousable. They had run thru the

SOME SAD BLUNDERS HAVE BEEN MADE BYTHE ALL-HIGH-EST'S ADVISERS-NO OUT-STANDING MILITARY GENIUS AND NO GREAT STRENGTH OF CHARACTER HAS APPEARED IN TEUTON FORCES.

Belgian forts, Liege, Namur; the top of France lay open to their advance. And yet they paused.

It looks as if they had been strategetically defeated by Joffre. They reckoned on his pushing up into Belgium, tiring his soldiers by forced marches, compelled by reasons of sentiment and poktical honor to seek out the enemy at all costs, far from their own railways, in a foreign country. Had the French done so they would have been overwhelmed.

Joffre did precisely the contrary. Instead of allowing the Germans the strategetic offensive he assumed it himself, by forcing the Germans to come down to him and accept battle on his own most carefully thought-our battlefields, every inch of which was known to the French staff, to fight when and where the pleased instead of when and where the Germans intended to seek a decision.

The result was Kluck's straddled

simm, thring distinguish eresonated estationers and stated costs, for from their terms and stall costs, for from their terms and stall costs, for from their terms and stall costs, for from their terms are at all costs, for from their terms and the state of their strategy, and the state of the strategy and the state of the strategy, and the state of the strategy and the strategy and the state of the strategy and the s

was a mistake that I do not feel qualified to pronounce upon; time alone will show. Yet that the Germans have thrown up any real military genius. I can see small trace of Hindenburg and Mackensen are great soldiers, and there are others. The German general staff has performed wonders. German organization has astonished the world.

But the man, a Napoleon? No, I do not see him. It is staff work that has led the Germans so well; yet there has been little genius so far. In France, in the early days Joffre unquestionably defeated the Germans strategically. They seem to have no sense of the positively attainable in war. Always seeking decisions, they have as frequently missed them in the full sense of the word. All this is all the more curious because their cwn military experts before the war resisted on the impracticability of absolute decisions owing to the enormous numbers engaged and the consequent abstance of that singleness of eye and direction which in the old days simplified both control and execution.

Efficiency and Genius

Don't imagine I am disparaging the German command. I know its efficiency only too well. But there is a huge difference between efficiency and gerius, and it is the want of genius I am alluding to. There is no such combination as in '70—Moltko, Bismarck Boon. One feels the German

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

First "Front" Impressions

T. 23.—I am in a house in a village about 400 yards behind the firing line attached to the li ng line, attached to "A" comthe — Territorials. We have the front line trenches for inns for four days, and now we les have left of the village. It

of our men was bombed by a rifle ir the cellar, as we had to move our grenade and cut about a bit, and an officer in the —'s was sniped thru the heart. These are the only casualties up to date. These are the most splendfdly made and comfortable trenches—about the best in France. Things were remarkably quiet until we had a steady. Things were remarkably quiet until we took them over. I believe if a gun, went off in the night everyone would wake up and say, "My God, what was that?" But we have livened things up a bit and are beginning to "strafe" all

a bit and are beginning to "strafe" all round now. The most unpleasant things the Allemand favors us with are the Minenwerfer, which are com-monly called "Minnies," a sort of monly called "Minnies." a sort of aerial torpedo. Their effect is terrible,

PAGE THREE

going, and it was a gorgeous 'fug," enly terribly smoky.

At 3.45 we rose to find a steady downpour of rain. We got together and staggered forth into the elements, formed up and marched off in the and staggered forth into the elements, formed up and marched off in the soaking wet in half platoons at intervals of 300 yards, to avoid being wiped out if the mild and kindly Huns chose to playfully shell the road. As it was still dark, we had to have contained to the source of the stage o necting files out, and so we ploughed on thru mud ankle deep over muddy fields, and wading thru mud, with the rain lashing down. As I trudged along I said to my self. "I am sleepy, cold, lower west, my pack is heavy and I are the Minenwerfer, which are commonly called "Minnles." a sort of
the bloches have left of the village. It
the stratorilarshy interesting in the
first line. We came into the trenches
be skit. Imagine the same as we
shared—a dark, cloudy night,
who feecy clouds constantly blown
fleecy clouds constantly
fl