

LUDENDORF'S DILEMMA



This photograph of General Ludendorff at headquarters, absorbed in the study of the staff map spread upon the table (which was recently published in a German newspaper) has peculiar appropriateness just now when the Allies are crumbling up all his lines at one and the same time. He has studied that map in vain for months in an endeavor to find a way to block Foch and his forces.

The Ottawa of The Present

Some Suggestions to Union Government About Getting The Views of More Than a Few Classes

(Toronto Star.)
Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Ottawa was always a city that impressed the visitor as being, owing to its political atmosphere, different from other places in Canada. One always had the feeling that the people he saw round about him were strangers like himself, present for some purpose, and that neither this man, nor that, nor the other, had any stake in the community except a suitcase. No doubt, there is a permanent and substantial Ottawa, always here, but what the stranger sees is a shifting city of comers and goers, from far and near, with their minds turned in, estimating their chances of success with the projects or problems that brought them here.

But if Ottawa has always had a political atmosphere that made it noticeably different from other cities where politics are of very secondary importance, the Ottawa of today is a changed place also and different from what it was before. The atmosphere of the capital today may be described as less partisan, but quite as political, as ever.

One of the great causes in the change that has come over Ottawa is the presence here in posts of every kind, on all sorts of boards and commissions, of prominent business men from all the chief centres of Canada. One sees them everywhere, meets with them everywhere. They are in the hotel rotundas, dining-rooms, the clubs, in and out of all the departments of government. They are not seekers of favors; they are bestowers. They are not pursuing personal self-interests; they have been called to the service of the country, and with a patriotism of which one can but speak in the highest terms they are giving their services. They are serving on the War Trade Board, the Food Board, the Pensions Board, the C. N. R. Board, the Fuel Control system and in connection with victory loans, patriotic funds, military hospitals, conscription, army demobilization, reconstruction after the war, and in other capacities. They have official posts and they are all engaged in a semi-governing capacity.

Men Who Surround the Government.
There is a new Ottawa now. These men have created its atmosphere. They are serving the country in a patriotic way, most of them without salary or reward, but they are here, everywhere, and they belong, nearly all of them, to the ranks of big business and view all questions from the one angle. They surround the government with a local public opinion not representative of the country as a whole, but of a special class and special interests only.

One does not underestimate the services these men are giving the country, but one may fairly call the attention of the government to the fact that the administration now lives in an artificial atmosphere created by the boards, commissions, and advisers that surround it on every side, composed entirely of men of one class and interest. The government should take cognizance of this and not mistake for the general public opinion of the country the exclusive opinions of those assembled about it.

The Union government began well and brought in such progressive war measures at the outset as furnished justification to those who had supported it. The Union government has so far adhered well to the policies and measures taken in the first bold and busy hours of its life. But it has added little since that time to the list of its courageous performances. One wonders whether, in the present atmosphere in which it exists, the Union government can rise again, at any time, to the fervor of public spirit which animated it at the outset. At that time the Union government was composed of a group of men brought together by a nationwide movement. Many of them were new to Ottawa and to each other. They met and put into effect policies in which all, each in deference to others, could agree. Now they have scattered to their departments, meet all at one time as a ministry less often and each separate one of them is encircled by one and the same class of special advisers, few, if any, of whom would advise a single one

Soon after the reconstruction period began an old southern planter met one of the negroes whom he had not seen since

the latter's liberation. "Well, well!" said the planter, "what are you doing now, Uncle Josh?" "I'm a-preachin' of de gospel." "What You preaching?"

Yanah, master, I'm preachin' "well, well, Do you use notes?" "Noshuh. At de fust I use notes, but now I demands de cash."—Buffalo Commercial.

The Rt. Rev. Pietro Di Maria, a new Apostolic delegate to Canada, arrived in Rome. He had been sent by Pope Benedict V as

Apostolic delegate to Canada and Newfoundland as successor of the Most Rev. Perquimance Stagni, who was recently recalled to Rome.

What last year's Victory Loan achieved

LAST year the people of Canada lent the nation \$425,000,000, by buying Victory Bonds.

And because Canada now needs more money and will presently ask the people to lend it, the people have a right to know what was accomplished by last year's loan.

Every dollar of it was spent in Canada.

Not only was it spent in Canada—it was circulated—it became the working capital of the nation.

IT financed millions of dollars worth of munitions for Great Britain through which great sums of money were passed along to the workers in a hundred cities and towns and to the coal and iron miners of Nova Scotia and New Ontario.

It financed the purchase of thousands of aeroplanes for Great Britain through which again, millions of dollars were passed along to scores of lumber camps in British Columbia and to thousands of workers in the cities.

It financed the export of millions of dollars worth of copper, lead and zinc and that again gave employment to an army of miners and metal workers all over Canada.

It financed the building of 112 steel and wooden ships in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia through which many more millions were passed along to the artisans, miners, steel workers and lumbermen of Canada.

It financed the purchase of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs as a result of which the money passed along to the farmers all over Canada.

And the farmers and the workers of Canada deposited their savings in the banks and the banks in turn loaned it to more producers who circulated it again and yet again, until every individual in Canada felt the benefit.

THE money from the Victory Loan, like any other working capital, was "turned over" several times. It kept working, over and over again, until it built up a tremendous commerce—it developed the greatest export trade Canada ever had, greater by several times, than the amount of the loan itself.

And this trade furnished the market for Canada's products of the field, the mine, the forest and the shop.

Thus was Canada's prosperity, upon which her war efficiency depends, kept at a high level.

And by reason of this prosperity, Canada has maintained and equipped an army of over 400,000 men—an army which has brought glory to Canada by its courage and prowess in the field, and by its heroic spirit of sacrifice.

So when Canada asks us to lend our money to carry on we have an opportunity to contribute again to the nation's prosperity and to the fighting efficiency of her noble sons on the battle line.

How Canada's Exports have Grown

What Canada's war activities and financing have actually achieved for the nation's export business may be seen at a glance by comparing certain items for the year ending March 31st, 1918, with the average volume of trade in the same items for three years previous to the war.

From the Farms:	Average for 1913-14-15	For 1918
Dairy.....	\$21,064,893	\$40,175,270
Grain.....	97,061,983	403,985,858
Flour.....	18,861,944	95,896,492
Meat.....	6,146,554	76,729,060
Vegetables.....	1,205,709	19,034,528

From the Mines:		
Iron and Steel (1914 only).....	11,374,981	45,810,367
Copper, Nickel, Zinc, and Aluminum.....	15,323,513	46,271,848

From the Industries:		
Munitions.....		450,000,000
Leather.....	2,182,662	10,985,281
Clothing.....	337,047	9,702,207
Vehicles.....	2,871,163	22,775,590

From the Forests:		
Pulp and Paper.....	12,446,523	59,599,339

Canada's fisheries will yield, in addition to the above, during the present year about \$9,000,000 worth of export.

In addition to the forest items 248 million feet of aeroplane spruce timber averaging over \$20 per thousand is contracted for in British Columbia as the result of Canada's financial assistance to Great Britain.

Not ranking as exports, but nevertheless directly financed by the Victory Loan 1917, is 446,000 tons of ships valued at \$70,000,000 which will be completed by the end of this year. These ships use millions of dollars worth of lumber and steel which again circulates vast sums among the workers of Canada.

Be ready when the call comes to lend your money

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF DOESN'T KNOW IT, BUT HE SPOILED MUTT'S STORY

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