

The Canadian
Courier
 THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



THE BULWARKS OF THE EMPIRE

Drawn by Fergus Kyle

*Ye Mariners of England
 That guard our native seas!
 Whose flag has braved a thousand years
 The battle and the breeze!*

*Your glorious standard launch again
 To match another foe;
 And sweep through the deep,
 While the stormy winds do blow!*

EDITED BY JOHN A. COOPER

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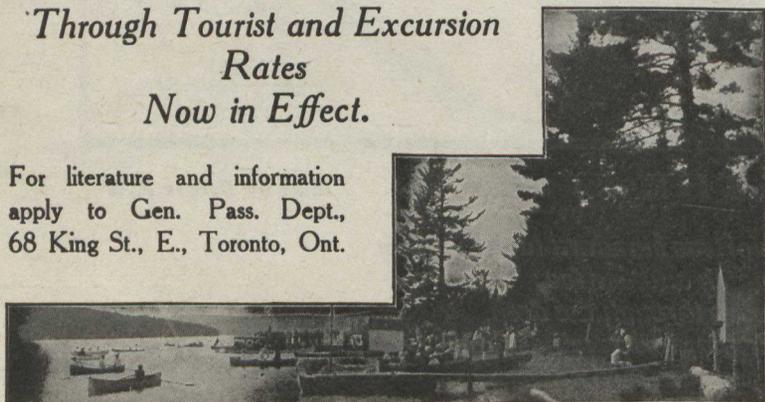
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The Canadian Courier

A National Weekly

Published at 12 Wellington St. East, by the Courier Press, Limited

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NO. 11

Editor's Talk

THIS is practically a War Number. We have abandoned much of our usual makeup because in times like this there is really no news but war news. The cover drawing is by Fergus Kyle, and as this goes to press it seems to be peculiarly apropos of the situation. The number contains several illustrated articles dealing with various phases of the war not treated by the daily press. Norman Patterson deals with the strength of the British Navy. Another article gives the comparative statistics of the great military powers engaged in the present struggle. Augustus Bridle writes a descriptive article on the debarkation of Canadian troops from Quebec. Our cartoonist, Newton McConnell, focuses the situation up to date. Special war pictures of people and places concerned, a map of the war area, aeronautics in war, and other features reflecting the present extraordinary lines of interest in the world at large, and particularly in this country, go as far as it is possible to represent what is going on in the world of war without depending on the fragmentary contents of ten-minute extras from the daily press. And the Woman's Supplement is devoted largely to war, as it affects and is affected by women in this country; dealing especially with the activities of women in the response to the call for nursing volunteers—all illustrated by news photographs.



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In Lighter Vein

A Pertinent Question.—With the boundless enthusiasm of his kind, the food faddist harangued the mob on the marvellous results to be obtained from chewing soap and eating nut butter.

"Friends," he cried, swelling visibly and clapping his chest, "two years ago I was a walking skeleton—a haggard, miserable wreck. What do you suppose brought about this great change in me?"

He paused to see the effect of his words. Then a voice rose from among his listeners: "Wot change?"—Kansas City Star.

Came High.—Lady Customer (pleasantly)—"I hear you are getting married to-day, Mr. Ribbs. Let me congratulate you."

Mr. Ribbs (the local butcher)—"Well, I dunno so much about congratulations, mum. It do be costing me a pretty penny, I can tell you. Mrs. Ribbs as is to be, what with her trousseau, you know, an' the furnishing, an' the license, an' the parson's fees, an' then I've to give 'er an' 'er sister a piece of jewelry each, and wot with one thing an' another she's a 'eavy woman, as you know, mum, thirteen stun odd, an' I reckon she'll cost me best part o' two shillings eleven pence a pound before I get her 'ome."—Punch.

Too Much.—One day a Scottish boy and an English boy who were fighting were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, though the smaller, being far the most pugnacious.

"What garred ye fight a big laddie like that for?" said the mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers."—Tit-Bits.

Can't Fool Him.—"By the way, Jack, Mr. Sebrecht says you ought to cover this lawn with fertilizer this fall."

Jack (pushing the lawn mower)—"Oh, does he! I s'pose he thinks I want this grass to grow even faster than it does now."—Life.

Helping Him Out.—Mischa Elman tells a story of his early youth. He was playing at a reception given by a Russian prince, and played Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," which has several long and impressive rests in it. During one of these rests a motherly old lady leaned forward, patted him on the shoulder, and said:

"Play something you know, dear."—The Argonaut.

Nothing New.—A reporter was interviewing Thomas A. Edison.

"And you, sir," he said to the inventor, "made the first talking machine?"

"No," Mr. Edison replied; "the first one was made long before my time—out of a rib."—Tit-Bits.

Impressed.—A girl who saw the Atlantic Ocean for the first time was standing on the beach, gazing dreamily over the expanse of foaming water.

"So this is the first time you've ever seen the ocean?" said her escort.

"Yes, the very first time."

"And what do you think of it?"

"Ah!" she sighed in ecstasy, "it smells just like oysters."—The Argonaut.

Accounted For.—"Is he a credit to his family?"

"No; a debit."—Concord Herald.

Sufficient Reason.—Parson—"How is it I haven't seen you at church lately?"

Hodge—"I ain't been."—Printer's Pie.

Why Not?—"My son, Hiram, is just crazy to go to college an' study pharmacy," said Mrs. Wheatley.

"It may be all right," replied Mrs. Cornrossel, "but I think th' place to study farmin' is right here on the farm, where ye git practical experience."—Livingston Lance.

Food for Thought.—The cultured young woman from Boston was trying to make conversation.

"Do you care for Crabbe's Tales?" she asked.

"I never ate any," replied the breezy girl from Chicago; "but I'm just dead stuck on lobsters."—Judge.



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King, Kaiser, President and Czar

The Quartette of Rulers Now Doing Various Things on the Programme in the Concert of Europe

A LITTLE more than a year ago King George rode in the same carriage with the Kaiser through Berlin. It was the occasion of the wedding of the Crown Princess of Germany, and a return compliment to the Kaiser, who was present at the Coronation of King George, in June, 1911. The King was dressed in Field Marshal's uniform; the Kaiser as commander-in-chief of the German army. If a cerebrograph could have been used on these two monarchs during that memorable ride, it might have disclosed some strange processes of thought. Thus do monarchs wear smiling masks to the world at large.

King George has never spent much time dreaming about war. He is a man of peace, head of an Empire that depends for its very existence on honourable peace and justifiable war. Twice he has been in Canada as Prince of Wales; in 1901, after a tour of most of the Empire; in 1908, at the Tercentenary celebration in Quebec, when on his way back he went below to stoke one of the boilers in the warship. King George is as much at home on a British battleship as on the throne of England. He was brought up as a sailor. His message to the navy was that of a man who knew. When he reviewed the naval pageant at Spithead, a few weeks ago, he was probably thinking more than he expressed about the work that navy might soon be doing. Not long before that he called the Conference on Home Rule, at which he said things that meant more than met the ear. A few weeks earlier he was down in the mines of Wales, whose miners supply most of the British navy with coal. There are those who say that if only King Edward had been alive the great war might have been averted. Even so, if possible; is it not better to have the war that was sure to come, under a King who, whatever he knows and hopes and fears, keeps his head, respects his counsellors and is universally looked up to by a free people?

WHAT of the Kaiser? A few days ago, with tears in his eyes, he shook hands with all the members of the Reichstag in the name of a united Germany. The tears were genuine. The Kaiser wept once in England; at the funeral of Queen Victoria. He is a man of impulses; who with the sublimest egotism since Napoleon, has much less than a Napoleonic



King and Kaiser in the same boat at Berlin when the German Crown Princess was married.

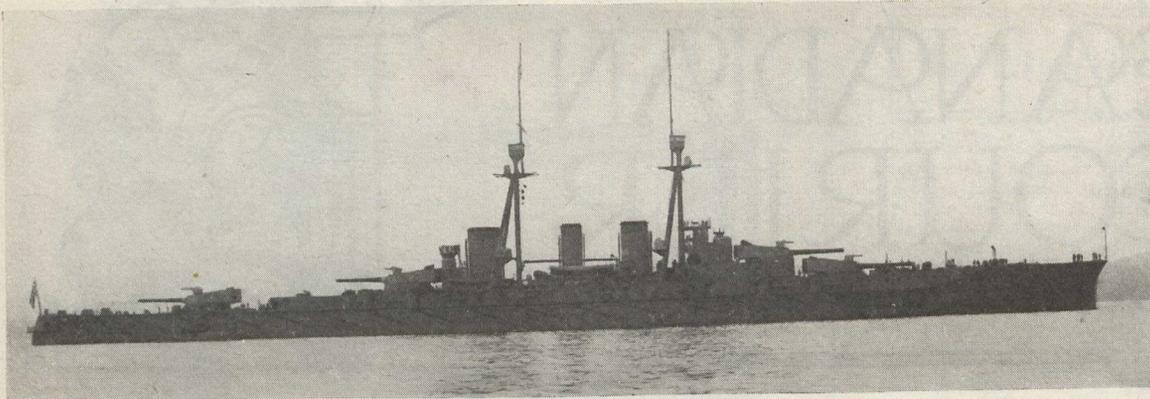


President Poincaré's visit to Russia a short time ago now looks like one of the "shadows before." This picture shows the French President and the Czar passing the guard of honour at Kronstadt.

brain, and has used it in the most complete mastery of twentieth century civilization ever achieved by any monarch. The Kaiser knows Germany. He knows the army and the navy, the university and the opera house, the Junker and the art gallery, the crooked counsels of the bureaucrats and the vaguely splendid dreams of the Socialists; and he has made of Berlin a vast civic hobby that makes the German capital the greatest city in continental Europe. More than that, he knows by his matchless system of "welt-politik" more than may be going on in the courts and counsels and practical affairs of the world at large than has ever been achieved by any national head in our times. Under his rule Germany has been organized on the factory system into a great civilization-machine that must find work to do bigger than Germany. If the machine cannot get work, the peace-prepared-for-war regime of Kaiser Wilhelm II. will have been largely in vain. The machine is now at work. When it fails, as it must; when the conscriptionized, war-taxed democracy of Germany gets its say in the Reichstag—what then of the Kaiser?

AND the Czar—what of him? Head of 130,000,000 people scattered over one-fourth of the world's surface, a vast cosmos of arrested development, of oppressed moujiks, penal colonies, anarchies, corrupt nobles, bloody archdukes, assassinations, Hebrew massacres, Poles and Finlands crying out for vengeance, an army of ten millions on a war footing, a navy demoralized by Japan in 1905, a people who are bled white to glut the aristocracy and the war chest, a Duma that is the burlesque of popular government—and yet a tremendous and terrific machine of conquest and revolution that once it gets under way may grind the face of Europe as a glacier does a mountain. Was there ever a monarch with such awful, incomprehensible powers at his command; who is in hourly fear of a bomb or a dirk or a draught of poison; yet who in a world crisis like the present is able to command the blind allegiance of 130,000,000, mostly Slavs, eager to crush 120,000,000, mainly Germans, including Austria? The Czar trusts in God because he can't trust anybody else outside his own family. His alliance with England is one of the prac-

(Concluded on page 14.)



WILL SHE TAKE HER PLACE ALONGSIDE THE BRITISH DREADNOUGHTS?

The world's largest ship is the Japanese cruiser, "Kongo." Japan, an ally of Britain, will make common cause with her late enemy Russia, if necessary, against "the mad dog of Europe."

Navies of the Contending Powers

Strength and Distribution of the Widely Scattered Fleets of the Nations Involved

By JAMES JOHNSTON

PROPHECIES as to what will happen on the sea have been made freely during the recent troublous days. The general belief has crystallized into the expectation of two great naval battles, one in the North Sea, and one in the Adriatic. In the North Sea the British and German fleets will meet in the most stupendous and desperate naval battle in the world's history. In the Adriatic, the French fleet and the British Mediterranean fleet will meet the combined naval forces of Germany and Austria. It is not expected that the Italian fleet will be involved. The immediate object of the latter battle will be to close the Austrian ports of Trieste and Fiume.

The strength of the British fleet can only be approximately expressed in figures. According to the latest official figures, the actual present strength of the British Navy is 496 vessels of all classes. This is made up as follows:

Capital ships (Dreadnoughts and battleships) . . .	69
Armoured Cruisers	34
Protected Cruisers	17
Light Cruisers	92
Destroyers (which includes all submarines)	232
Sea-going fleet auxiliaries	52

Total 496

Of this four hundred and ninety-six vessels, four hundred and sixty-three are in Home waters and were reviewed at Spithead just before the war broke out. In the lines as drawn up for the King to review there were 216 warships of various sorts. Moored a few miles up the Channel were the destroyer flotillas, and the submarines. So that no less than 463 vessels were mobilized on that occasion. Of these, 24 were Dreadnoughts, and 35 pre-Dreadnought battleships. Thus 59 of the total 69 capital ships ready for action were present at Spithead, and 18 out of the 34 armoured cruisers. Presumably, all these big vessels proceeded into the North Sea after the review, so as to be ready to meet the German fleet when war was declared.

The Dreadnought vessels are of the type of the "Iron Duke" and "Marlborough," frowning monsters

with huge guns of the latest type. Thirteen of them mount the new 13.5-inch gun. These are the premier battleships of that great fleet which covered forty miles of water outside Portsmouth Harbour.

The largest vessel present at Spithead was the "Queen Mary," a battle cruiser which is 660 feet long and displaces 27,000 tons. The "Lion" and "Princess Royal" are of the same length, but only displace 26,350 tons. The designed speed of these three vessels is 28 knots.

DETAILS OF HOME FLEET.

THE British Home Fleet is divided into three parts, First, Second and Third Fleet. The Third Fleet appeared at the review for the first time this year. These fleets are composed as follows: The First Home Fleet consists of four battle squadrons, comprising twenty-seven battleships, with mine sweeping gunboats, and flotillas of destroyers. Each battle squadron contains from five to eight battleships, about six cruisers, and several attached ships. The Second Home Fleet consists of two battle squadrons of fifteen battleships, eleven cruisers, and about seven mine layer gunboats. The Third Home Fleet is composed of two battle squadrons containing seventeen battleships, and about thirty cruisers.

Thus the Home Fleet contains at least fifty-nine of the sixty-nine big ships that Great Britain possesses. The other ten are probably in reserve. To these must be added the two ships bought last week from Turkey, one of which is ready for service.

GERMANY'S NORTH SEA FLEET.

AGAINST this huge "Home Fleet," Germany has a formidable array of ships known as "The High Sea Fleet," with bases at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. There are twenty-nine battleships in it, as compared with Great Britain's sixty-nine. These were divided recently as follows:

Flagship—Friederich der Grosse.

First Squadron—Ostfriesland, Thuringen, Heligoland, Oldenburg, Nassau, Rheinland, Posen, and Westfalen.

Second Squadron—Preussen, Schleswig-Holstein, Pommeren, Hanover, Hessen, Schlesien, Lothring

and Deutschland.

Third Squadron—Kaiser, Kaiserin, Koenig Albert, and Prinz Regent Luipold. (These are four of the biggest and newest.)

Reserve Squadron—Wittelsbach, Braunschweig, El Sars, Zahringen. (These are small vessels of an old type.)

Battle Cruiser Squadron—Seydlitz, Goeben, Von der Tann, and Moltke.

Germany is credited with forty Dreadnoughts and battleships. Just where the other eleven are is not clear.

Of course there are the usual flotillas of light cruisers, destroyers, gunboats and submarines.

RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET.

BRTAIN has set out to help the Russian fleet, which is probably little able to help itself. The Russians are not very proficient in naval matters. The Baltic Fleet consists of four battleships and five cruisers.

Battleships—Andrei Pervoz Vannyi, Imperator Pavel, Csarevitch, and Stavid.

Cruisers—Rurik, Gromoboi, Admiral Makaroff, Bayan, and Pallada.

Russia is credited with twelve battleships.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

HERE Great Britain is leaving the struggle to France. Yet there are four British battle cruisers there, Inflexible, Indefatigable, Indomitable, and Invincible. There are also nine other cruisers, according to the latest information.

France has a formidable fleet there. Its First Squadron consists of eight battleships, its Second Squadron of five battleships, a Reserve Squadron of three battleships and at least six armoured cruisers.

The combined French and British fleets thus total twenty battleships and fifteen cruisers. There are probably quite a number of smaller vessels.

To oppose these, Austria has a squadron of battleships and a number of smaller vessels. Some authorities give Austria two Dreadnoughts and fourteen battleships, sixteen in all, but the information as to their whereabouts is not available. Even if they are all in the Adriatic, the French and British combined fleet will probably make short work of the Austrian fleet, if they do not take refuge behind the forts of Trieste and Fiume.

FLEETS ELSEWHERE.

SOMEWHERE on this side of the Atlantic are five British cruisers, Berwick, Suffolk, Bristol, Essex and Lancaster. France has, or had two, Conde and Descartes. To oppose these seven, there are four German cruisers, Dresden, Karlsruhe, Strassburg and Leipsic.

Down around California are the British cruisers Algerine and Shearwater, and one German cruiser, the Nuremburg.

All the vessels are apt to appear in Canadian waters at any time.

Away off in the Pacific are British and German squadrons. Britain has three—the China Squadron of five cruisers, the Australian fleet of one battle-cruiser and three light cruisers, and the East Indies Squadron of one battleship and one cruiser. The latter squadron contains a number of destroyers, submarines and river gun boats.

Germany has only one armoured cruiser and three light cruisers in Chinese waters, while France has two medium-sized vessels. Presumably the German navy in Asiatic waters would be but a light lunch for the British and French vessels.

Great Britain's Fleet of Air Vessels

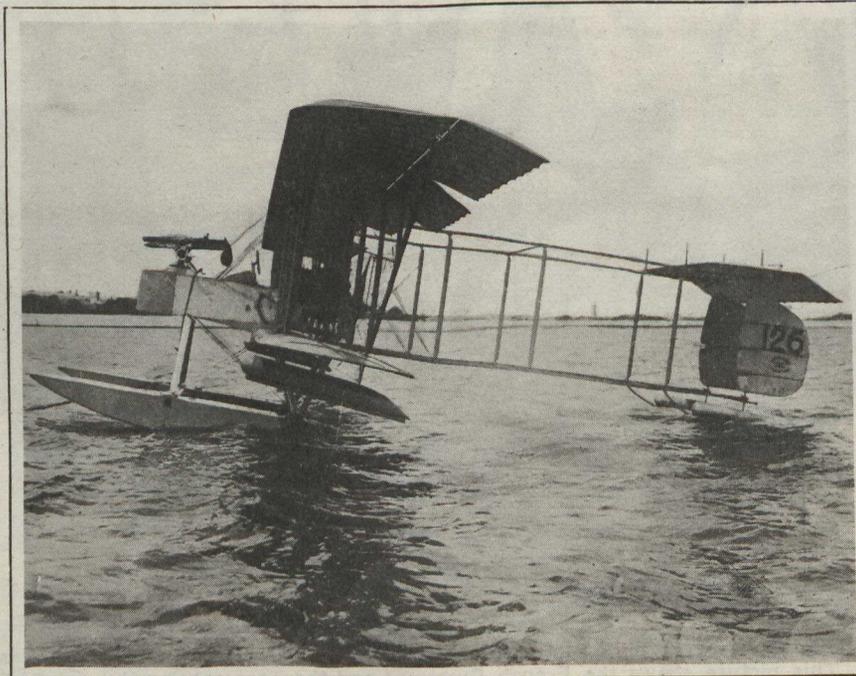
BEFORE many days the world will know the comparative value of

Britain's fleet of air craft. At the recent mobilization of the fleet at Spithead, the air craft were given considerable prominence. These, with their attendant vessels, formed a distinct section of the naval assembly.

At Spithead, the seaplanes were divided into "flights" of four. "A" flight consisted of four Short machines, each with engines of one hundred horsepower. "B" flight was the same. "C" flight consisted of four H. Farman machines of 120 horsepower each. "D" flight contained four M. Farman machines of 100 horsepower. "E" flight was composed of three Sopwiths and one Short. There were also three other spare seaplanes.

All the seaplanes are two-seater bi-planes, with floats in the place where there were wheels on a land machine. Nearly all the Short machines have their propellers in the front. One "Sopwith" machine also has its propeller in front. Practically all the other seaplanes have their propellers in the rear, and most of them carry a 1½-pounder gun.

Next in order came the aeroplanes. There were ten of these, all under the command of naval officers. These



A British seaplane riding at anchor. Note the quick-firing gun in front.

were of various makes, and had engines of from fifty to eighty horsepower.

The third line consisted of four aeroplanes, the Astra-Torres, the Parsifal, the Gama and the Delta, each in charge of a captain and a second officer.

Some idea of the size of the aeroplanes may be gathered from the figures of the Astra-Torres. Its displacement is seven and a half tons; its engines generate 420 horsepower, and its speed is fifty-one miles per hour.

Naval aeroplanes made their first appearance at the King's inspection of the fleet in Weymouth Bay in 1912, when five of them were present in command of naval officers. On this occasion there were thirty-three seaplanes and aeroplanes and four aeroplanes. Of course, the seaplanes will be carried on board the naval vessels until such time as they are required for service. The aeroplanes must stay on land, but the seaplanes go with the fleet. In spite of the fact that the span of the top wings varies from fifty-six to fifty-eight feet, it is not difficult to transfer the machines from a vessel to the sea or from the sea to a vessel. The total weight when loaded is not over three thousand pounds.

The Battle of Liege

A Modern Example of the Old-Time Story of David and Goliath

MOST surprising of the events which have marked the first week of the general European conflagration is the campaign in Belgium. No one but the military experts anticipated a German invasion of the little kingdom which lies on the northern boundary of France. In August, 1870, when Germany invaded France, all the German armies entered France, between Luxembourg on the north and the Swiss boundary on the south. In those days Alsace and Lorraine were French provinces, and Strassburg was the chief French fortress. After the fall of Strassburg, which held out for several months, the end was in sight. Alsace and Lorraine passed to Germany, and the French boundary was pushed westward. During the forty-four years that have elapsed since these events, France has been steadily and persistently fortifying this new boundary. To-day, a chain of forts extends from Verdun and Nancy on the north to the Jura Mountains on the border between France and Switzerland. That chain of fortifications explains the campaign.

Belgium, being neutral, with its neutrality guaranteed by the great powers of Europe, had no line of fortifications along its German boundary. To get to Paris without crossing the French fortifications, it was necessary for Germany to violate Belgian neutrality, and send her columns from Cologne to Sedan via Liege and Namur. Apparently, the Germans believed that Belgium, with its puny little army of 40,000 regulars and ancient forts, would offer no resistance. The egotism of Germany saw only a pleasant march across the Belgian provinces of Liege, Namur and Luxembourg, without serious opposition until the invaders reached the French border.

If ever a great power met with a huge disappointment Germany met with one in Belgium. Backed up by assurances of assistance from France and Great Britain, King Albert ordered his troops to defend Liege to the best of their ability. The result gives Belgium an honoured place in the history of modern nations. Nothing more heroic, nothing more skilful, and nothing more daring has been seen in military warfare of recent times than the defence of Liege by General Leeman. Not only did the little force withstand the shock of the huge advance guard of the German army, but it inflicted such damage that the invading hosts were seriously delayed. For more than three days the plucky Belgians held the Kaiser's invincible troops at bay. So great was the slaughter that the Germans were led to ask for an armistice during which they might bury their dead.

An official statement by the Belgian War Office contains the following illuminating comment:

"For many days our little army by tenacity and courage rendered highly valuable service to the French army, which for some days under forced march has been hurrying to our assistance and now occupies a considerable portion of our territory.

"Hundreds of German prisoners have been captured. These are chiefly cavalymen. The spirit of the German soldiers lacks enthusiasm. They appear to be fighting lethargically, while their officers endeavour to pass themselves off as Frenchmen."

MUCH depended upon this first engagement, as much depends upon the first engagement in the North Sea, for it is more than forty years since the armies of the great powers of Europe were tried out in actual conflict. Everything is largely a matter of theory. Whether German methods are better than French methods or better than British methods is an undecided point. Each army has its own particular systems and theories. These have yet to be tested, but, apparently, doughty little Belgium, of whose military prowess no one has ever sufficient to hold the powerful Germans in check. If Belgium can make such a showing of the German army, what will the French and British armies do when they come into conflict with the German hosts? Is it reasonable to suppose that French and British soldiers will be less effective in the field than the Belgian troops? While it is not safe to draw a general conclusion from this first battle, most of us will hereafter have less fear of the much-vaunted German system of training. The great machine which was supposed to be invincible has broken down at its first encounter. While it may do better

later on, it has gained nothing in prestige from this defeat.

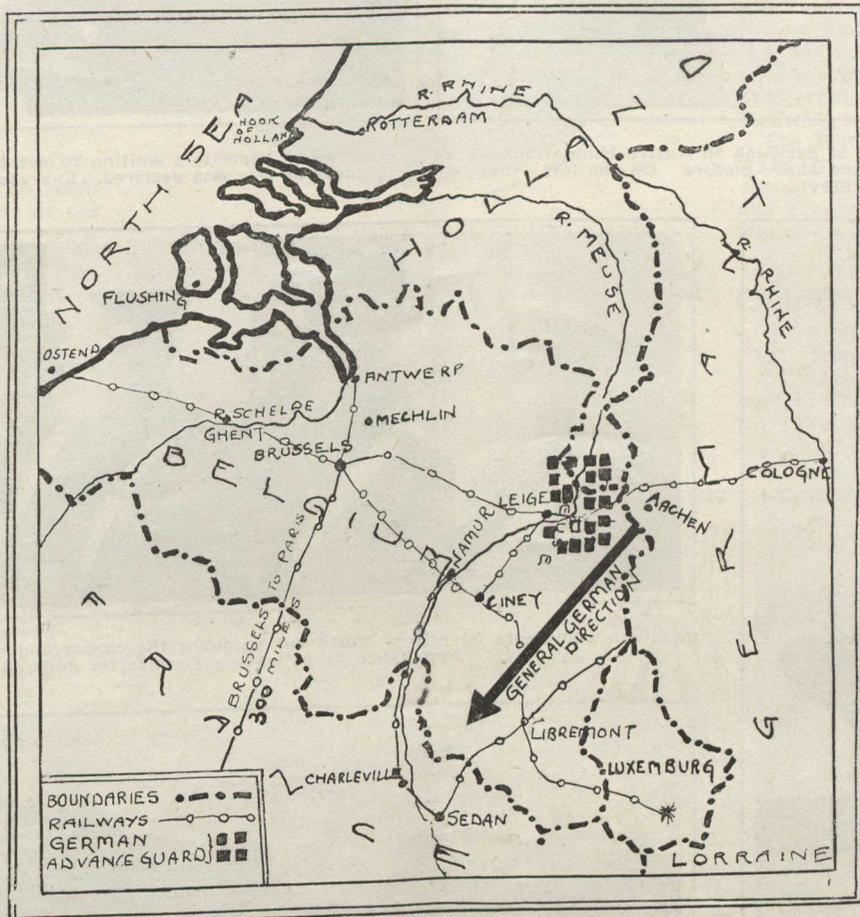
Belgian valour may have saved the French. The German advance guard has been checked at Liege, and will again be checked at Namur, which is only a few miles to the southwest, and which is also strongly fortified. Before the German troops reach Namur, a huge French and British force will be on Belgian soil. The British are reported to have landed at Dunkirk, which is only about one hundred and forty miles from Namur and Liege. Even before the British troops had landed on the French coast, French cavalry were reported in the neighbourhood of Liege. When the second battle of the war occurs the finest generals of the French and British armies will be present to give advice and assistance. The army of eight hundred thousand men, under the command of the belligerent Crown Prince of Germany, will find its task increased.

Whether or not it will be able to push back the defenders to the French boundary depends largely

harbour and district in China, covering about 200 square miles, which was leased from China for ninety-nine years in March, 1898. Kaiser Wilhelm's land comprises part of southeast New Guinea, and comprises seventy thousand miles. The other possessions include the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands; Caroline, Pelew and Marianne Islands; Marshall Islands; and the Samoan Islands.

The question now arises, "Who will get the German possessions if Germany is vanquished in war?" Great Britain is almost the only power in a position to send expeditions to take possession of these German colonies. Therefore, the burden of taking possession of these territories will fall upon the British Empire. When the final treaty is prepared, the question must be considered and answered.

It is probable that Germany will make a strong effort to retain them, as the loss of them would put an end to the dream of Germany as a world-wide power. And with an end to such a dream Germany would sink to the level of a Spain, her people half-hearted and slow of pride. And if she does the world will reflect that she brought it on herself.



FIRST ENGAGEMENT OF THE WAR.
The only serious fighting during the first week of the war (4th to 11th) was in the neighbourhood of Liege. The German advance guard was checked by the Belgians, who fought valiantly. The next battle is expected at Namur, where the French and British are concentrating.

upon events elsewhere. If the other German armies pressing upon the French frontier are not able to find an entrance upon French territory the great bulk of the British and French forces will be thrown into southwestern Belgium. If the German fleet is driven back through the North Sea, under the guns of Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven and Heligoland, the German army in the field will be fighting in desperation rather than in confidence, while the British and French will go forward in a spirit of exultation.

The German Colonies

CONSIDERABLE ignorance as to the extent of the German colonies prevails in the English world, yet the German possessions overseas are very extensive. Roughly speaking, their area is equal to one-third of the area of the Dominion of Canada, the official figures being 931,460 square miles. The German possessions occupy a territory nearly as large as the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia combined. The total white population is only a little over twenty-two thousand, but the native population is placed at eleven million.

In Africa, Germany has four fairly large possessions. Togo has 33,700 square miles; Kamerun has 191,130 square miles; German South West Africa has 322,450 square miles; and German East Africa 384,180 square miles. Of course, these possessions are not suitable for residence by people from Northern climates, nevertheless, they are of considerable potential value.

In Asia, the German possessions are smaller, but strategically of greater value. Kia-Chau is a town

Taking Mulhausen

ON July 15th, 1870, Napoleon III. of France declared war on Germany.

By the end of July, Germany had massed half a million soldiers on the French frontier. The first fight was at Weissenburg, on August 4th—the same date as forty-four years later, Germany declared war on France, Belgium and Great Britain. On October 27th, 100,000 French capitulated at Metz. On January 28th, 1871, Paris was surrendered. On May 10th, peace was signed and Alsace-Lorraine passed under the German flag.

Mulhausen, with an umlaut on the u, is the chief town in southern Alsace, near the French and Swiss borders. When it was a French town, before 1871, it was the site of a French military training school and had a strongly fortified castle. When the Germans took it over they continued the school as a training place for cadets. The garrison numbered about twelve thousand.

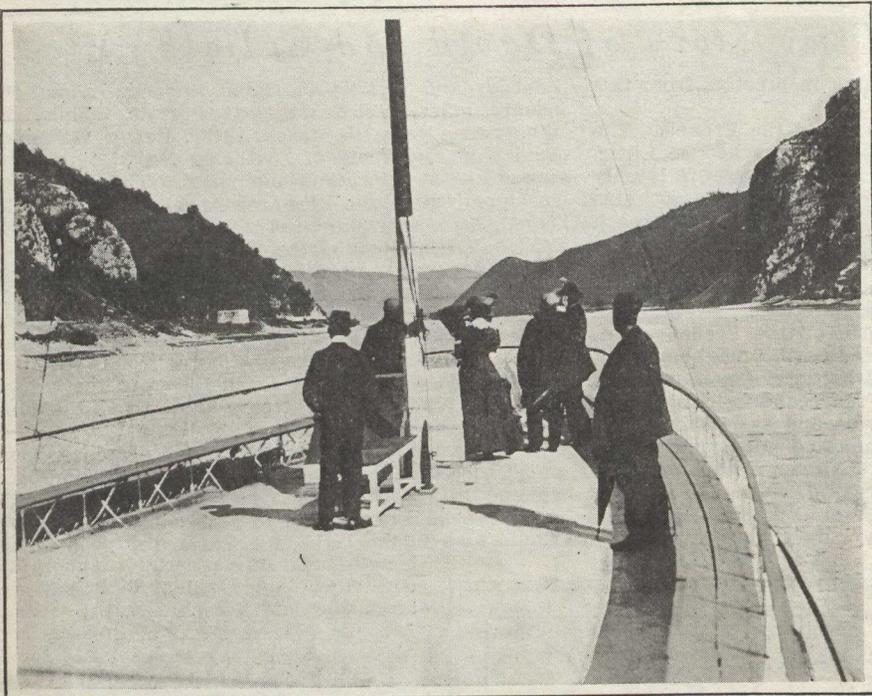
Eager to recover Alsace, a French army entered that province at Altkirch, seventeen miles west of Basle. That was on Friday the 7th. On Saturday a forced march against Mulhausen, eighteen miles away, was undertaken. The pace and the fighting are said to have been terrific. The final assault on the fortifications was keen but apparently the Germans intended to make their first decided stand at Strassburg. The result was the French occupation of the key to southwest Germany.

EACH FOR ALL, AND ALL FOR EACH.



John Redmond electrified the House last week by saying that the British Government could withdraw every soldier from Ireland, for Nationalists and Unionists would unite to guard her shores. He is seen here leaving Buckingham Palace. On the left is his co-worker, John Dillon, M.P.

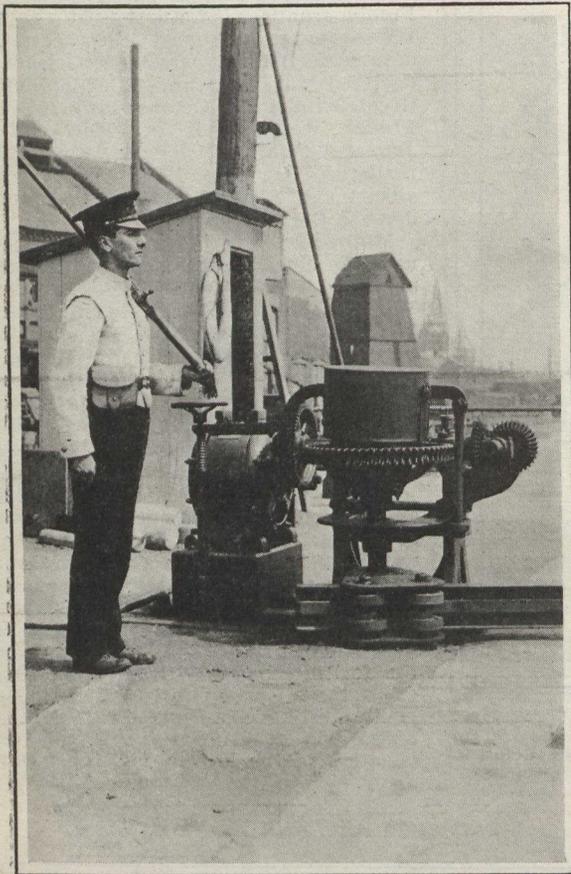
War Pictures From Toronto to the Danube



An early skirmish in the war was the firing of Servians on Austro-Hungarians across the Danube at Temee-Kubin, illustrated in the above picture. On the left, Austria; right bank, Servia.



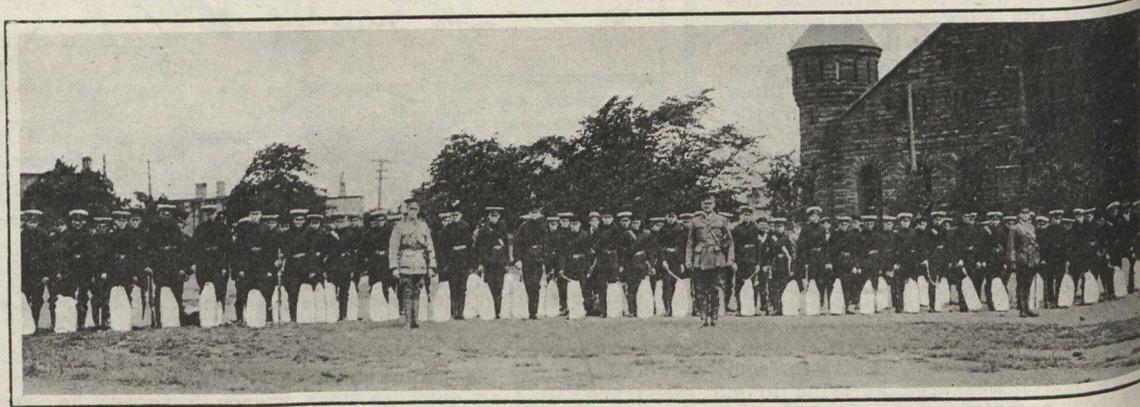
A crowd of depositors waiting to withdraw money from the Berlin Savings Bank as soon as war was declared. Everybody got the deposits asked for paid in full.



Montreal Militiaman guarding locks of the Lachine Canal on the grain route.



Canadian volunteers have been called out to guard the canals and railways. This picture shows the 10th Field Ambulance Corps leaving Toronto for duty on the Welland Canal.



The first hundred volunteers drafted for Canadian service on August 4 were chosen from the 63rd Rifles at Halifax. They were assigned to duty in Halifax city and outposts.



Midnight crowd outside a Montreal newspaper office waiting for news.



R.M.S. Victorian, with English and French reservists on board, leaving Montreal.

REFLECTIONS

By THE EDITOR

In the Play-Room

A PLAY-ROOM is the place where the sentiment of the future generation is created. In the play-room of the editor's home are bound copies of illustrated papers giving a picture account of the great international struggles of the nineteenth century, including the Boer War. Two small boys have leafed those volumes many times and thus learned much of modern history before they could understand even the inscriptions below the pictures.

A bound volume of *The Canadian Courier* for 1914 will be a valuable addition to the library of the play-room that you have now, or the one that you hope to have some day. Save the current issues of *The Canadian Courier* and bind them when the war is over. Then you will have a complete history of the war for yourself and your children.

The *Canadian Courier* will contain a full and accurate account of all the events of the war, not printed hurriedly, but when the facts are verified. Mere rumours will find no place in its pages. It will contain the best pictures secured by the two leading picture agencies of London, England, as well as photographs from every part of Canada and the other Dominions. There will also be special maps from week to week showing the movements of the troops and the navies. Preserve your copies from week to week.—THE EDITOR.



Canada's Immediate Duty

EVERY one of the nine Provincial Governments of Canada should at once turn their whole attention to the increase of the grain acreage. There are millions of idle acres in Canada that will produce wheat. There are thousands of idle men

who would till and plant these fields, if the Governments made the arrangements. The grain will be needed in 1915, because this war will create a



THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Now the British Government has the right man at the War Office. Lord Kitchener, hero of Khartoum and many another campaign, succeeded Premier Asquith last week as Minister for War.

shortage in Great Britain, France and Belgium.

This is the duty of the hour.

Our army is going forward. Our militia will do their duty. Those of us who are not called on to bear arms must do our duty in other directions. The

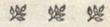
militia sacrifice their home ties and comforts and go forth to battle for the Empire. Those of us who remain should be prepared to make every sacrifice.

Let us have "A Patriotic Food League," headed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir Donald Mann, President Chamberlin, and others interested in finance and transportation. Later this might be turned into a National Council of Agriculture, with permanent duties and powers. Let these men form a general plan, with the co-operation of the Dominion Government, which will double Canada's food production in 1915. The Provincial Premiers will all help enthusiastically, if a general plan is agreed upon.

Each farmer in Eastern Canada can double his food-product if the Provincial Governments will supply him with a guarantee that he will get a fair price for his product. Arrangements could easily be made to supply him with the extra labour required for ploughing and planting. A corps of men with ploughs and seed-drills could be organized in every county. This must be done quickly, as the grain must be planted in September. Fall wheat is the best food grain in Eastern Canada.

In the West, the grain need not be sowed until spring, but the land must be ploughed this fall. Let the Governments of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan hire a small army of steam-ploughs and put them to work. The non-resident land owners can be paid a small fee, and a general anti-trespass law will make this easy. In this way Western grain production could be increased by at least one hundred million of bushels of wheat and oats. The financing of the work will be easy.

The British fleet will keep the trade routes open, while the European armies keep the Germans in check. It is our duty to supply the people of Britain and France with food. Wheat, oats, beef, pork, eggs and other foodstuffs will be needed in vast quantities.



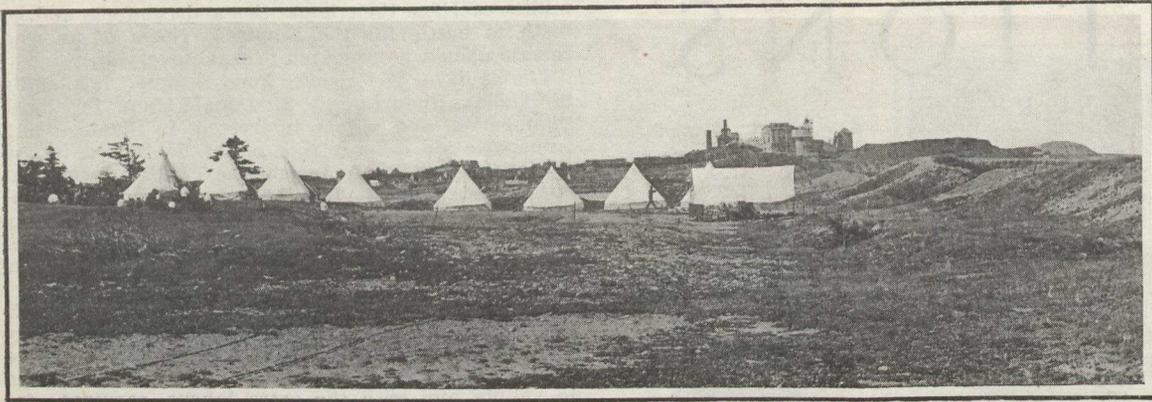
Canada's Contingent

NATURALLY Canada would like to send a contingent of soldiers to Great Britain. Even those intelligent and far-sighted citizens who hoot at the militia in times of peace and call them "toy soldiers" are quite agreed that a contingent should go forward. The newspapers are full of



YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY

KING GEORGE TO ADMIRAL JELlicOE—"I HAVE CONFIDENCE THAT THE BRITISH FLEET WILL REVIVE THE OLD GLORIES OF THE NAVY."

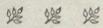


GUARDING COAL MINES AT SYDNEY, N.S.
Old French fortifications on the right, and in the background the Steel and Coal Company's buildings.

rumours as to those who have volunteered and those who have been chosen. The Minister of Militia has selected a place for mobilization and troops are being concentrated, at a point where it will be easy to send them across the Atlantic. All of this is splendidly patriotic and exceedingly creditable.

Nevertheless, it would have been much better for Canada had she exhibited her ardent patriotism in the piping times of peace. If all the people who are now grasping the Union Jack with both hands had exercised a little judgment they would have lent stronger support to the Canadian militia and the Canadian navy during the past five years. There is a lot of patriotism in this country which was born too late to have much value in this struggle.

Moreover, had Canada shown a proper appreciation for the Canadian militia and the Canadian navy the country's reputation would have been at a higher mark in Westminster. Indeed, if Lord Kitchener, the new British Secretary of War, takes a Canadian contingent for service abroad, it will be very much against his will. He may be forced to do it for political purposes, but it will be decidedly reluctant. Of course Lord Kitchener is wrong, but his error in judgment is to some extent palliated by the crass stupidity of those who cry, "toy soldier" and "tin-pot navy" in times of peace.

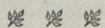


Free Wheat and Flour

DURING the recent session of Parliament there was considerable agitation to put wheat and flour on the free list. The object of this movement was to set up reciprocity in wheat and flour between Canada and the United States on the basis set forth by the Wilson Tariff Bill of 1913. The Government considered it seriously and decided that while they would like to give the Canadian farmer a chance to send his wheat into the United States free of duty, they could not see their way clear to subject the Canadian miller to free competition from the United States. Thus the question stood at the opening of the war period.

Now there is an agitation to take off the Canadian duty on wheat and flour in order that the Canadian supply may be increased. Our crop this year is not as large as usual and prices are likely to be higher. There are some people who think that free wheat and free flour would relieve our situation to some extent.

Free wheat and free flour may be advisable, but such a policy would have no effect whatever upon the price. The price of wheat has always been made in Liverpool, and both the Chicago and Winnipeg markets are ruled by these quotations. The tariff between the two countries has no effect on the price in either, except when the United States is in need of wheat from this side or when there are certain grades of Canadian wheat for sale for which the only market is in the United States. It is just possible that the price of Canadian flour might rise more than United States flour, but this is not likely. The duty on flour coming into this country is so small as to be almost negligible in war time.



Big Trade in Sight

WITHIN a week, insurance rates should be on a basis where it will be possible to resume shipping across the Atlantic. During the past fortnight, the insurance rate at Lloyds has risen from 17 cents a hundred dollars to \$21. The British Government stepped in and offered to insure cargoes of foodstuffs going to Great Britain at five guineas per cent. or a little over \$5 per hundred. Later it undertook to insure the hulls of all vessels engaged in this trade. This enables Canadian vessels to sail for England, but does not help them on the return trip.

However, another week or two should see a more normal state of affairs. As soon as the German Fleet is safely locked up under the guns of Wilhelmshaven, the British cruisers will be free to patrol the Atlantic and ensure the safety of all shipping going and coming. By that time, all loose German cruisers will have been chased off the Atlantic.

This will mean much to Canada, as well as to Great Britain. Canadian wheat, flour, beef and bacon will go forward rapidly, and this will bring much gold into the country. Only an unthinkable disaster to the British fleet will prevent our having a tremendous

movement in all the supplies that Great Britain needs. In this respect, Canada will be in a much better position than Australia, the Argentine and India, and thus our products will have a real preference in the British market. This should make Canada cheerful and optimistic.



Austria's Attitude

AUSTRIA does not seem anxious to declare war against Great Britain and her fervour for the general struggle is not great. There has long been a party in Austria looking to a political fusion with Germany. Bismarck dreamed of it, and so did



GUARDING EUROPEAN CABLES.

Guard at Western Union Cable Station at North Sydney, N.S., where most of the cables from Europe reach America. This old office has not had a door locked for over fifty years, and now, within a few months of its being abandoned for new offices, it is disgraced by being placed under military guard.

Count Julius Andrássy, the Hungarian statesman of that day. Count Karl Sturgkh, the present premier of Austria-Hungary, is also supposed to be favourable.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who was assassinated recently, was opposed to "Germanostria," but his successor as heir-apparent and commander of the Austrian naval and military forces, Archduke Friedrich, is pro-German. The accession to power of the latter seemed to fire the Kaiser's ambition to bring the two nations together, and hence his belligerent activity.

Such a union would give Germanostria a population of 120,000,000, of whom two-thirds would be purely German. With such a nation behind him, Kaiser William II. could dominate Europe, over-awe the Balkan States and dictate terms to the other powers. Such a state would have three outlets, the Baltic, the North Sea and the Adriatic. Then the Kaiser would be greater than Napoleon dreamed of being.

But the Hungarians and the Slavs are not favourable. Hence Austria-Hungary is not a unit in favour of the Kaiser's insolent war on France and Russia. It may be that they will find it necessary

to back up the German struggle for the dominance of Europe, and it may equally be that they will remain fairly inactive. Austria's only hope as an independent monarchy is the defeat of the Kaiser, but Austria is not in a position to take that attitude. The Kaiser has a tremendous hold upon that country, and so far has been able to make it tolerably subservient.

There is a bare possibility that Austria will choose the lesser of two evils, and hang back in the hope that Germany will be crushed by the ever-widening circle of enemies. Whatever happens, Austria loses by this struggle which was launched by the announcement of her intention to chastise Serbia. When Austria lost Franz Ferdinand, she lost the only man who stood between her and disaster, the one leader who believed firmly in Austrian independence. Her other statesmen have toyed with Pan-Germanism so long that it is difficult to see how they could abandon the Kaiser now. With him Pan-Germanism is the summum bonum.

Dodging the Kiel Canal

AT present the most notable canal in the world is not the Suez, nor the Soo; not even Panama, about which the world has been talking for years. It is the Kiel Canal, which, with the naval arsenal and war port of Kiel, is headquarters for the German navy. For war purposes this is the most strategic canal ever built. Kiel City is the chief naval port of Germany in the Baltic. Kiel Harbour is the one spot on the map that supremely makes Germany a naval power. The Kiel Canal, connecting Kiel on the Baltic with Brunsbuttel at the mouth of the Elbe in the North Sea is the strategic base of the German fleet. When the newspapers state that the German fleet is bottled up in Kiel, what they really mean is that for as long as it suits Germany's purpose, the German fleet is bottled up there on purpose to keep the British fleet guessing as to which route it intends to take to get to the open sea. The distance from one mouth of the canal to the other round by the Cattegat on the north end of Denmark is a good day's run for a warship. By the shortcut of the canal, with its huge locks, 1,082 feet long, with a mean depth of 45 feet, the distance for the German fleet is only a few miles. Any fleet of an enemy must make sure whether the German fleet intends to emerge by the North Sea or by the Baltic. This necessitates having two fleets to watch the exits. With the enemy's fleet massed to cover the North Sea exit while the German fleet slips out by the Baltic mouth, it would be possible for at least part of the German fleet to make for the open sea and to harass British shipping before they could be corraled by the enemy.

The Kiel Canal is an essential part of the German navy. For a waiting game it is worth as much to Germany as the preponderance of British warships is worth to England. So long as the German fleet is bottled up in Kiel it is safe. If by means of the two-mouthed canal part of it manages to escape while the British fleet is hovering near the other exit, the waiting game will be over and there will be enough of the German ships on the high seas to menace our shipping.

At present the Admiralty is hoping for an open-sea engagement as soon as possible. When it comes, if it comes big enough, there will not be enough of the German fleet left to pay for the cost of the Kiel Canal.

Kiel is the most dangerous spot in Europe at the present time. It is all the more dangerous because Heligoland, the island ceded by Lord Salisbury to Germany in 1890, forms with its fortification and its coaling station a third angle to the astute naval triangle in the Baltic and the North Sea.



THE KIEL CANAL.

Which connects the North Sea with the Baltic, is 60 miles in length. Kiel is a fortified naval station at the Baltic end, and Wilhelmshaven does similar duty on the North Sea. It enables the German fleet to dodge from one sea to the other, and to keep the enemy guessing.

Statistics of Warring Nations

Relative Strength on Land

Armies of the Triple Entente

	Peace Strength.	War Strength.
Russia	1,290,000	2,000,000
France	720,000	1,250,000
Great Britain	256,000	730,000
Belgium	44,000	180,000
Servia	32,000	200,000
British Dominions (self-governing) ..	200,000	400,000
Total war strength		4,760,000

Armies of the Triple Alliance

	Peace Strength.	War Strength.
Austria	424,000	810,000
Germany	600,000	2,250,000
Total war strength		3,060,000

The war strength of a nation should be judged by the number of men it can equip, not by the number that has been trained. Trained men are useless unless they can be equipped and maintained in the field. For example, Russia's war strength may be nominally five million, and in reality less than three million. Some believe Russia cannot send more than a million men against Germany and Austria. Germany should be able to equip double that number, but may have difficulty in feeding them.

Relative Strength on the Ocean

Fleets of the Triple Entente

	Dreadnoughts.	Battleships.	Cruisers, Destroyers, etc.
Russia .....	..	12	200
France .....	..	24	362
Great Britain	24	35	437
Servia .....	..	..	..
Greece .....	..	4	35
Totals	24	75	1,034

Fleets of the Triple Alliance

	Dreadnoughts.	Battleships.	Cruisers, Destroyers, etc.
Germany	15	25	285
Austria	2	14	104
Totals	17	39	389

The Entente has 99 capital ships as against 56 of the Alliance. Here is where the Entente is superior and where victory should be swift and certain. Japan has 22 capital ships and Italy 18, but these will probably remain neutral.

The British ships have 104 guns, 13.5 inch; and 152 guns, 12 inch—total, 296. The Germans have 98 guns, 12 inch; and 112 guns, 11 inches—total, 210. The weight of a British broadside is 273,600 pounds, as against a German broadside of 170,400 pounds.

Relative Resources of Opponents

	Population.	Foreign Trade.	Railways (miles).	Cattle (No.).	Wheat (Bus.).
TRIPLE ENTENTE.					
Russia	160,000,000	\$1,267,673,000	43,000	42 million	970 million.
France	39,000,000	2,815,391,000	30,000	14 million	323 million.
Great Britain	45,000,000	7,000,000,000	23,250	6 million	57 million.
Belgium	7,500,000	1,630,000,000	.....	..	8 million.
British Dominions	20,000,000	3,000,000,000	53,633	20 million	306 million.
TRIPLE ALLIANCE.					
Germany	65,000,000	4,676,275,000	37,000	20 million	170 million.
Austria-Hungary	50,000,000	1,277,003,000	26,000	15 million	225 million.

The Entente has plenty of cattle and wheat, but much of its food supply depends upon control of the trade routes. On the contrary, Germany's and Austria's supply is within reach, though smaller. If the British and French fleets bottle up or defeat the German and Austrian fleets, there will be plenty of food to supply their people, though prices will be high. Canada's immediate duty is to increase food production.

Relative Strength in the Air

Fleets of the Triple Entente

Russia	380
France	750
Great Britain	130
Total	1,260

Fleets of the Triple Alliance

Germany	350
Austria	150
Total	500

War Calendar

- June 28th—Servian shot Austrian Crown Prince and Princess on Austrian territory.
- July 24th—Austria serves 24-hour ultimatum on Servia. Germany foreshadows its support of Austria.
- July 30th—Germany gives Russia and France 24 hours to explain mobilization.
- August 1st—Germany serves ultimatum on France. Italy announces neutrality.
- August 2nd—Germany declares war on Russia. German troops invade Swiss, French, Belgian and Russian territory. French repulse Germans at Petit Croix. German cruiser bombards Russian port of Libau.
- August 3rd—Kaiser demands passage for German army through Belgium. Belgium refuses and appeals for Britain's protection. Britain announces she will guard France and French shipping.
- August 4th—Germany declares war on Belgium. Germany admits "state of war" between herself and France. Britain declares war on Germany. King's message to Fleet.
- August 5th—King George calls for volunteers for army. Belgian victory over German forces at Liege. British torpedo-boat destroyer blows up German mine-layer, Koenigin Luise.
- August 6th—Kitchener appointed Britain's Minister for War. British cruiser Amphion sunk, through contact with German-laid mine.
- August 7th—British troops land in France. Siege of Liege goes on. Germany's losses here are said to be 30,000.
- August 8th—Germans occupy Liege. French troops capture Mulhausen in Alsace.
- August 10th—France declares war on Austria. The French army, which has taken Altkirch, Mulhausen and Comar, in Alsace, faces the German army at Neubreisach. Battle imminent.

British and German Dreadnoughts

BRITISH DREADNOUGHTS.

Iron Duke, Marlborough, Colossus, Hercules, Neptune, St. Vincent, Vanguard, Superb, Collingwood, Dreadnought, Temeraire, Bellerophon, King George V., Audacious, Ajax, Centurion, Orion, Conqueror, Monarch, Thunderer, Lion, Queen Mary, Princess Royal, and New Zealand.

Total—24.

GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS.

Oldenburg, Heligoland, Ostfriesland, Thuringen, Friedrich der Grosse, Kaiser, Goeben, Von der Tann, Posen, Rheinland, Westfalen, Nassau. Also, Koenig Albert, Kaiserin Prinz Regent, Luitpold.

Total—15.

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Courierettes.

IT'S an odd thing and therefore noteworthy, that the maid at the bathing beach who doesn't venture into the water is generally most "in the swim."

"World women now to unite" is a big heading in a Canadian weekly. It has always been the aim of women to unite—individually—with a man.

An Arkansas editor is running the Bible as a serial story. No doubt he hopes to see his circulation rise when he begins to print the Song of Solomon.

Many a man who is no musician does very well on the second fiddle in his home.

Scientists tell us that the smallest thing in the world is an ion. Now we know what to call the people who borrow our lawnmower and use our telephone.

A Yankee judge freed his prisoners because the jail was too hot. In tempering justice with mercy he gave an overdose of mercy.

One of the things to be most dreaded as a natural accompaniment of war is an increased crop of poets.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle declares that Canada needs 100,000 women. Sherlock Holmes is right again.

But it seems rather odd to have Sherlock Holmes attempting to play the role of Cupid in a wholesale way.

Some people who talk of taking a country house may only have snapped it with a camera.

Why should a woman want to be a full-fledged lawyer when she can already wear the gown?

If Manager Orr wants to give the people a real treat in the amusement line at the big Toronto Fair, why not stage a City Council meeting before the Grand Stand?

Lionel Kingsley, an English writer, says that nothing of any value is given away in Canada. That's a hard crack at the daily papers which are always giving free advice to Britain.

"Bank notes that talk" are the latest invention. A phonograph test is applied to find out whether they are genuine. No doubt about it, cash is the greatest conversationist.

A rare old painting was found in a Toronto shop. Some rare old paintings may also be found on Toronto faces.

Quite So.—"What is the laziest thing in the world?"

"Give it up."

"An oyster. It never leaves its bed."

"Jimmy" Was Busy.—This is a little summer story, and the point of the jest is at the expense of Controller James Simpson, of Toronto, who is better known in the ranks of labour as "Jimmy" Simpson.

The controller is just as ardent a labour unionist to-day as in the days when he held no civic office. He never loses a chance to assist in the great work of organizing the workers to battle for what they claim are their rights.

Not long ago Mr. Simpson was at a Lake Ontario bathing beach with some friends. They were all taking a duck beneath the water, and the idea was to see which could stay below the surface longest.

"Jimmy" ducked and stayed down for what seemed a rather long time. His friends stood around in the water, wondering.

"What's he doing, anyway?" said one.

"I'll bet he's making a speech to the fish and urging them to form a

union," chipped in a fellow who knew the controller best.

Bathing Note.—The average summer girl has to be very careful this season, lest a moth get a bite at her bathing suit and eat it up.

More School Howlers.—Recent examinations have brought to light a few more "howlers," penned by the future greats of Ontario. Here they are:

"Caesar was noted for his great strength; he threw a bridge across the Rhine."

"Tennyson wrote a beautiful poem called 'In Memorandum.'"

"During the interdict in John's reign, births, deaths and marriages were not allowed to take place."

"The people of India are divided into casts and outcasts."

"The seven great powers of Europe are gravity, electricity, steam, gas, flywheels, motors, and Mr. Lloyd George."

"Water is put into large tanks and filleted."

The "King was crowned in the Crystal Palace with his sepulchre in his hand."

More "Safety First" Stuff.

Don't accompany Lieut. Porte across the Atlantic.

Don't try to walk across a city corner. Take a car.

Don't try to teach a summer girl how to swim. She knows.

Don't laugh at a golfer when he slices his drive.

Don't call a man a liar if he's bigger than you are.

Don't accept an invitation to umpire a ball game.

Don't take more than ten drinks if you're motoring.

Don't wear an orange tie at an Irish Catholic picnic.

Legal Definition.—A writ of attachment—a love letter.

Somebody Start It.—What the civilized world seems to need most these days is a Society for the Prevention of the Over-population of Motor Cycles.

No Doubt About This.—It has to be admitted that it is a mighty sight easier for a woman to make a fool of a man than to make a man of a fool.

A Happy Thought.—Britain seems to be missing something really appropriate. Why not name one of the new warship destroyers "The Suffragette"?

What's Wanted.—Philosophers tell us that the average man cannot stand prosperity. What the average man wants is a chance to try.

This is Strange.—Isn't it peculiar that it is generally when the weather is so close that we want to get away from it?

Of Course.—Our days are numbered. If you doubt it, ask the man who makes the calendars.

Mexico for Ours.—Down in Mexico, they say, the words are all long. For instance, the word "kiss" in Mexican is "tetennamiquiliztli." We fancy that the Mexican kiss is therefore one of those long, lingering, osculatory affairs.

We Wonder Why.—Strange that we never hear of mattresses being made out of bed rock!



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War Units

GERMANY'S normal war forces consist of regular troops, reserve and landwehr. The regulars comprise twenty-five army corps and eleven cavalry divisions. An army corps is the chief unit, and consists of:

- 8 squadrons cavalry.
- 25 battalions infantry.
- 24 machine guns (in war 48).
- 160 field guns.

Thus each army corps contains 1,200 cavalry, 25,000 infantry and 27 batteries of artillery—a total of approximately 31,000.

Austria's army in normal war strength consists of sixteen army corps and twenty-six cavalry brigades. Each army corps is made up as follows:

- 9 squadrons cavalry.
- 42 battalions infantry.
- 84 machine guns.
- 112 field guns.

This makes it larger than a German army corps—1,350 cavalry, 42,000 infantry, 18 batteries of artillery and four heavy Howitzer guns. Total approximately 50,000.

France's normal war forces consist of twenty army corps in France and one in Algeria, eight cavalry divisions, and 24 special cavalry brigades. A French army corps comprises:

- 8 squadrons cavalry.
- 24 battalions infantry.
- 48 machine guns.
- 120 field guns.

Practically the only difference between a French and a German army corps is that the French have 120 field guns and the Germans 160. A French army corps thus numbers about the same as a German.

Belgium's normal war army is four divisions and two cavalry divisions. The Belgians do not use the term army corps. Each division consists of:

- 1 squadron cavalry.
- 16 battalions infantry.
- 72 field guns.

Thus a division would consist of 178 cavalry, 16,000 infantry, and 12 batteries of artillery. This would be a total force of about 70,000. At the present time Belgium has probably doubled these.

Servia has normally five divisions and one cavalry division. Each division is about the same strength as Belgium's, and the total would thus be about 90,000. It has fewer field guns and more cavalry than Belgium.

Russia's army (European) comprises about 1,200,000 men, the largest in Europe. It is divided into thirty army corps and twenty-three cavalry divisions. Each army corps comprises:

- 32 battalions infantry.
- 64 machine guns.
- 108 field guns.

A Russian cavalry division is about the same as that of other countries, with a total of 3,466 sabres. Italy's cavalry division is 1,800; Germany's, 2,400; Bulgaria's, 2,500, and Austria's, 3,600.

Great Britain has no army corps, but reckons her army by divisions. A British division comprises:

- 3 infantry brigades (12 battalions).
- 3 artillery brigades.
- 1 Howitzer brigade.
- 1 heavy battery.
- 1 ammunition column.
- 2 field companies engineers.
- 1 signal company.
- 2 mounted infantry companies.
- 1 division train.
- 3 field ambulances.

This totals 598 officers, 18,077 other ranks, 1,577 riding horses, 4,347 draught horses, 237 pack horses, 100 guns, 869 carts and waggons, 9 motor cars, 277 bicycles, and 9 motorcycles.

Canada's permanent and active militia is divided into regiments and brigades, but "divisions" and "army

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corps" are terms which are not used. At the Imperial Conference of 1909, it was agreed that the organization of all the forces of the Empire should be assimilated as far as possible, and that if units were ever despatched to co-operate in an Imperial undertaking that Dominion units should be the same as units of the British army. Hence, the number of soldiers to be sent as a first contingent from Canada will approximate to a British division of 18,675 men and 5,000 horses. It will require fifteen to twenty ordinary steamships to transport such a force.

King, Kaiser, President and Czar

(Concluded from page 5.)

tical enigmas in "welt-politik." The crowds in St. Petersburg may sing "God Save the King" along with "Long Live Our Noble Czar." They only know that England is with Russia in this war. And King George, related by blood to the Czar, knows that he is in alliance with Nicholas only because it was necessary to be so for the welfare of Europe, which at present does not seem to exist.

President Poincare is totally unlike any of the other three. Essentially he is a man who flourishes amid the arts of peace; art-connoisseur, orator, student of drama, member of the French Academy, master of all the polite arts of civilization, and at the same time a profoundly capable lawyer. He has been Minister of Public Instruction and of Finance. Personally, he has no great appetite for war. But he understands the Latin impulses of his people, which at the present time are anti-German as ever they were in the wars of Napoleon or the Franco-Prussian war, which made France pay the piper ten years after Raymond Poincare was born. His visit to Russia may have had nothing to do with the opposition of the Latin and the Slav to the Germanic part of Europe. But at the present time it looks very much like one of the shadows that are cast before by coming events.

Press Opinions

Montreal "Le Canada": "We are certain that in Canada, as in England, the country will be put before party. When the country is in danger political opinions must remain silent. Let us, then, await events with a firm heart, ready to do our duty, whatever it may be. The best preparation for a national crisis is calmness."

Manitoba "Free Press": "Here in Canada we must wait upon events. The need of the moment is for Canadians to keep their heads cool and prepare for emergencies. If Great Britain is involved in war, either by her own decision that the circumstances leave her no option or through the aggression of an outside party, it is quite certain that Canada will come to her assistance with all the power at her disposal. It is already evident that an appeal for help will be responded to by tens of thousands of Canada's best blood and brawn."

Montreal "La Presse": "In Canada the mass of the people does not hesitate to regard with disdain the ambitions of the Kaiser, and to hope, from the bottom of their hearts, that the cause of the Triple Entente will triumph. The phantom of the German peril is materializing, and all friends of the entente cordiale feel the need of closing up the ranks to combat this menacing reality."

Montreal "Evening News": "It is a biting commentary upon modern Christian civilization that, for a punctilio, for a petty pin-prick, a passing cholera, all the labourious gains which have been husbanded with care through the centuries, will be jeopardized by those nations which are the most advanced in all that makes life and human society desirable."

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

A FEW PAGES PREPARED TO MY LADY'S TASTE

As We See Others

Energy and Fuss

THE sky was an inverted bowl of turquoise, the lake was ruffled sapphire, and we were just as lazy as if we belonged to the most tropical islands that ever supplied humanity with the maximum of food and demanded the minimum of clothing.

"What a difference there is between Mrs. Ives and her sister," remarked Doris, breaking the August stillness, with a remark at the expense of one of our dear friends. "Mrs. Ives is always busy, but never fussy. When she has nothing else to do, she establishes herself with some sewing, and seems to be putting things together in the idlest fashion, until you suddenly discover that she is completing the very latest kind of blouse. Now her sister, Winnifred Bates, is always telling you how frightfully busy she is and how she's simply rushed off her feet, yet she never seems to have anything ready when it is wanted—I don't care whether it's five o'clock tea or a handkerchief. Mrs. Ives has energy and Winnifred has fuss."

"I wonder what it is that makes the difference," reflected Bessie, as she threw a stone at an extra large wave which was approaching the shore.

"It's merely concentration," was the wise reply of Doris. "Did you ever read 'How to Live on Twenty-Four Hours a Day'—that little book by Arnold Bennett?"

We both nodded. "It saved my life," continued Doris. "After I had typhoid fever and nothing seemed worth while, that book made me realize that I knew precious little about anything. One day, I was looking at some flowers which had been sent to me, when it suddenly occurred to me that I had always talked about my fondness for flowers and my desire to study botany. In some way that I can't explain, Arnold Bennett made me see that I was a good deal of a hypocrite—more fuss than energy. So, I set to work to study botany for about an hour a day, and to learn something of the cultivation of my few favourites. Now I wouldn't give up my little knowledge of flowers and their 'families' for all the cheap novels I used to read in my good twenty-four hours a day."

"I suppose it's lack of concentration which makes the fussy person so tiresome," said Bessie. "And I really think that women take a long time to learn to concentrate. Perhaps, it's because their lives have been made up of details and they haven't learned to 'plan' their time."

Just then, a wave, more daring than its predecessors, made such a splash and "fuss" that we were obliged to devote all our "energy" to making a safe retreat.

Our Abbreviated Meals

THE popular publications, both scientific and domestic, are beginning to discuss the question of the meals of the future. So many wonders have been accomplished during the last hundred years, that we are not in the mood to doubt any prophecy concerning the diet or the transportation of those who will be flying over the cities of Canada in the days of 1964. It is not to be denied that our daily bread is undergoing curious changes. It has become transformed from a substantial homemade loaf into a comparatively shrunken affair, contained in a magnified, waxed paper envelope. Probably, in fifty years from now, it will have dwindled to a brownish tabloid, with wheatey flavour, which the Canadians of 1964 will swallow in a few seconds, afterwards discussing those cumbersome old loaves which doomed their grand-parents to an early death.

Perhaps you remember the plump bags of cracked wheat which used to come home from the grocer's. It was, no doubt, a sad waste of time and fuel to cook it all day; but it was sheer ambrosia, with cream. Yes, of course, our modern methods must be better, and it may be all a fancy that the old breakfast dish was sweeter than the more finished product of to-day. Our jelly powders and soup tablets, we are informed, are ever so superior to the old careful strainings and boilings of fruit juice, to say nothing of reducing a bone or a "shank" to broth or potted meat. Yet someone may be so lost to all that is progressive, as to regret the old days and to express the opinion that no summer fruit

juice on the market is as good as the raspberry vinegar which Aunt Caroline used to make.

But we are only beginning to compress fruit and vegetables into packages and boxlets. The banquet of the future will have no robust sirloins, such as our ancestors loved, no joints of noble proportions to gladden the revellers. There will be cubes of bouillon and cylinders of cherries and, just perhaps, there will be a drop or two of the clarified essence of the grape.

The Ignored Parent

SHE was a highly-indignant mother, who was expressing her views on the subject of the ignored or patronized parent.

"The speakers and writers who are giving advice



MRS. CLARK MURRAY

Founder of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, and originator of last week's night demonstration by the patriotic Order in Montreal streets.

to-day are enough to make any mother long to say things."

"Perhaps no one really follows their advice," I suggested comfortingly.

"Their advice is bad enough," said the indignant parent, "but their placid assumption that all mothers are fools or worse is quite maddening to any sane parent. Unmarried women in the public schools are supposed to be teaching small girls how to take care of infants. Humph!" The scorn of the last inelegant exclamation could not be exceeded. "Don't these people ever consider that the little girl's mother may have views of her own and that she may possibly be able to instruct her small daughter in domestic affairs? I'd like to catch any woman 'informing' my Dorothy in the way these Chicago teachers are advised to talk. And Canadians are becoming as foolish. You would think we were a nation of orphans."

"They mean well," I ventured to remark.

"Did you ever know an irritating blunderer who didn't mean well?" asked the lady.

"Perhaps you forget what the public schools of Toronto and Winnipeg mean. The school population in Winnipeg, for instance, must be largely foreign, and in Toronto, in many quarters it is becoming the same. And just here lies the difficulty."

"I shouldn't think of sending Dorothy to a public school."

"Well, in that case, you need have no personal grudge against the public school system."

"Don't you suppose any of the foreign women know how to bring up their children?"

"I don't know anything about them or the modern public school training," I admitted, in that confession which is alleged to be good for the soul. "I don't believe in co-education and I think that domestic training of some kind should be in the small girl's school course, as she is likely to have very little of school. I suppose our public schools must consider the greatest good to the greatest number."

"It is an insult to the mothers, anyway," asserted the indignant mother:

"I've heard that the mothers quite approve of it—but remember that they are women who have had no opportunity themselves for learning about modern sanitation."

"Roumanians and Galicians, perhaps. The Bulgarians, at any rate, must know of health laws, for many of their old women live to be over a hundred years old. That's where Metchnikoff got his theories about sour milk being a life preservative. I suppose we must make the best of the theories, but it's a great mistake to pin 'progress' on every new fad which comes out. And I really think it is time for editors who are 'mere men' and teachers who are spinsters, to give up advising the mothers of the land in this patronizing fashion. It's quite wonderful how the world has managed to be brought up without the help of the hygienic reformers."

"But the first child was sadly spoiled," I reminded her. "Perhaps if Eve had employed a reformer as governess, Cain would have been a decent brother to poor little Abel."

"Nonsense!" said the indignant parent, "it's the education of the girls I'm talking about."

ERIN.

A Flourish of Patriotism

ARISING out of the war situation, it was the idea last week of Mrs. Clark Murray, the Montreal lady who was the organizer of Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, to excite sympathy for the wives and children of men who are going out to the war, by a women's night demonstration in the city streets.

The Order requested French, Belgian, Russian, Dutch—women of all nations friendly to Britain who are represented in that composite city—to join in the patriotic procession. The purpose was to re-awaken at once that spirit of keen anxiety to succour which brought into being the I. O. D. E. in the days of the Boer War, a decade ago. In the fourteen years since its organization, the Order has amassed a working membership of 50,000 in Canada alone, to say nothing of branches in South Africa, Australia and many other quarters of the Empire. So that it may be counted upon as a powerful relief force when it comes again to the minimizing of hardships, which are the inevitable accompaniments of conflict.

The women responded in large numbers and marched, flourishing flags of country in as many as possible cases, French, British and Belgian, to military music. And to judge by the streets the parade attained its object.

Nurses for the Field

THERE was once a Crimea which had its angel in the character of Florence Nightingale. And again there is war—plain "Crime" this time—which is likely to have its angels also in the persons of hundreds of volunteer nurses of whom that noble soul was prototype.

The Armouries, Toronto, are a scene of registration where not only are men enlisting, but where also wives, sweethearts, mothers, and "just patriot women" are manifesting a more than willingness—a keenness—to join the British ranks in the field in the capacity of nurses. Hysteria is conspicuously absent among the hundreds who are making application. The nurses, graduates and novices alike, are eager to render practical service. And, anyway, purely romantic notions would be promptly dispelled by the statement of facts regarding the actual duties of a war nurse.

These, according to Captain Collins, who addressed



CAROLINE S. BROWN, M.D.C.M.

A Toronto physician, who has volunteered for the war. She is only one of several who have done so.

the applicants the first evening on "Medical Arrangements in the Field," are vitally utilitarian in nature and only incidentally picturesque. First, last, always, must the military nurse be useful. She must know, act promptly, and endure like a very soldier, if she is to be looked upon as a help and not a hindrance.

There is no place for the latter at the front, as the speaker showed by the use of charts which demonstrated the work of the stretcher-bearers. They march at the rear of the hollow square patching up men who are slightly wounded and sending them back at once to the fighting line, keeping the line clean of the fallen, who are sorted out at the clearing-tent and despatched, according to damage sustained, to rest, stationary, military or general hospital. The point is to keep the army unencumbered.

The hardest work of the nursing sister is naturally at the "clearing" station, the nearest she ever gets to the actual front. Here, only the strongest physique can stand the demands.

For the preparation of volunteer nurses in Toronto whose training is incomplete, or who are beginners, first aid classes have been instituted by the St. John's Ambulance Association and are being conducted twice a week by Mrs. G. R. N. Collins, lady superintendent of the local division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade nursing corps. For this purpose, the Georgina House has extended the accommodation of a room, through the kindness of Miss Hepper, the superintendent. The keenest interest is being manifested by splendid young women of all classes who are availing themselves of the lessons in relief work.

THE St. John's Ambulance Brigade in Canada has divisions with regular nursing corps in Hamilton, Cobourg, Muskoka, London, Welland, Winnipeg and other posts, in addition to Toronto, and has to its credit a life-saving record of which even so ancient an Order as this, which dates its origin from the time of the Crusaders, may be proud.

The Brigade in England is able to muster an army of eight thousand nurses, if need be; the men of it number twenty thousand.

Of the preparation of the English nurses, Mrs. Collins has word in a letter from Miss Wharton, a Canadian nurse graduated from the Lyndhurst Hospital. Miss Wharton states that the downs of Kent are the scene of mimic work in relief, serious prac-

tice for actual field work, on the part of both voluntary aid and Red Cross forces.

In Canada, it is the graduate nurses who are likely to be called first to the scene of conflict. Already a reply has been received by Miss Gunn, Secretary of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, from Sir Robert Borden, in acknowledgment of her offer of trained nursing service for the army. The Premier expressed his personal gratification and announced that he had placed the communication before the Department of Militia for consideration.

Among the women who have volunteered aid are Dr. Margaret Wallace, of the Women's Hospital, Ludhiana, India, at present on furlough in Toronto, who saw service during the Boxer trouble; Mrs. Browning, who trained at the Greenwich Hospital,

England's great naval relief headquarters; and Dr. Caroline Brown, a local physician.

If the war continues, it is not unlikely, according to the view of Captain Collins, that Canada may be used by England as a base hospital, where serious cases and convalescent soldiers could be treated and nursed. This would relieve England immensely and at the same time provide an outlet for the energies of Canadian sympathizers. The making of bandages and clothing for supplies would be a congenial task for Canadian women. Indeed, many are at it already, including classes composed of the Girl Guides.

Altogether, the Florence Nightingale spirit is abroad in this mightily filial country and the modern angels (if you like) of war-time are as keen as the great pioneer could wish on "service."

As Woman Sees the War

A Miscellany

Cassandra in Muskoka

THERE is a woman up in Muskoka just now, the Austrian wife of a Toronto citizen. And this is how she expressed herself in a letter to her husband in the city, a few days since:

"I have just come upstairs. It is early yet, but I feel the war in my limbs. It seems to me as if the whole world should cry."

The chances are that the whole world will. The foundations of it are ripe for shaking. And when the convulsion has left it spent and conviction has taken the place of foreboding, unless the wells are dry there will be weeping. The whole world that must cry, shall cry. It shouts now because its mind is muddled.

Were the limbs of the agitators marble, that they were free from the paralysis of dread that the whole world felt which heard the war news. Would that they had been statuary merely! No, the Austrian wife in Canada must feel it, the peace-prophets who are made a mock, the children who must give so many fathers! Race against race, then what is intermarriage? Man against man—how mighty, then, is the advocate of quiet? A Kaiser's glory—what are little children? Last, what is the caution—"Lest we forget" when the kings of the earth have set themselves and the rule of the Prince of Peace is as a fable?

So the war cloud lowers despite Cassandra, the Austrian lady up in Muskoka, who looks forth upon

Christmas—which it isn't, but quite the contrary, war-time—and the great demand is for flour, sugar and other essentials, instead of nuts and raisins.

In the United States that resistive body known as the National Housewives' League has recently sent notice throughout the Union calling upon members to get together to safeguard the interests of its households against any such avaricious merchants as will seek to profit unduly from the present crisis.

It is the conviction of the League that few merchants will be likely at such a tide in affairs to take dishonest advantage of consumers' straits. The notice is purely precautionary, therefore. The League have command of its subject before taking action whatsoever. Meanwhile, it will watch prices and report to the National Committee in New York.

Plight of Tourists

"SEE Naples and die" as a phrase is pretty, but as an experience seeing either it, or any part of Europe, in war-time, is a clear case for the use of the telescope.

Tourists whom we envied in June, tutors in pursuit of further culture, feminine Sybarites keen on spending, motorists anxious to add Europe to ground covered west of the Atlantic, are all thinking of "home sweet home" and us, in a general way, as a goal and object. They are stuck, stranded. The tutor cannot toot. The shops enthusiast offers a check which is suddenly and mysteriously worthless.

And, the car being of necessity forsaken, the owner, dozens and dozens of him, is busy trying to consult a shipping office.

A recent Toronto arrival by the Olympic recounts a highly exciting passage in which the vessel sailed, unlighted, for two nights through fog, off Sandy Hook. Coming in they passed the Lusitania. Still more exciting will the crossing be of the vessels preparing to bring home "stranded" at a charge per berth of some five hundred dollars. So the war is likely to popularize "home travel."

Schumann-Heink, who is at Bayreuth, where her object was to sing at the Wagnerian celebration, is anxious to know when Uncle Sam is going to feel concerned for a prima donna. But then so is the teacher concerned, and the feminine spendthrift, and all the others. It is just on general principles, however, that apprehension is felt for tourists' safety.

Shortage of funds is their pressing difficulty.

The Social Equalizer

THERE is no time like the time of war for proving the strict correctness of Kipling's judgment that under

his judgment that under the epidermis "the Colonel's lady and July O'Grady" are sisters. War is the social equalizer.

The drudge who offers her stripling son, though perhaps he would have freed her from the treadmill, has the same heart in the midst of her being as she whose gallant lad rides off through the iron gate beyond the drive, his lady mother pale, but proud to give him. There are women of royal blood in Europe performing angel ministry as nurses and there are women of clay that fatigue proves common, of lowly birth, at the same angelic service.



ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE NURSES

The central nursing division in Toronto, of which the lady superintendent, Mrs. Collins, is at present drilling applicant nurses for field wars.

summer islands and feels in her soul the woe of premonition.

The Housewife Bellicose

THE housewife at present is arming herself against the immediate tendency of prices to soar into the realms of aviation. Grocery departments in the big stores are a crush of eager, provident women, who are purchasing supplies against the day of want. Grocers are rushed as though it were



TORONTO CONSERVATIVE LADIES' GARDEN PARTY.

The delightful event at which an episode was the presentation of a tea service to Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, president of the ladies' branch of the Centre and South Toronto Conservative Club. The function took place at the residence of Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Hearst, Glen Road. Lady Willison was among the guests.

Proud and simple—all love country, all bleed when the shot pierces, all shrink at thought of strange Walhalla. Therefore, women forget the gulf which is left unbridged by social distinctions, and thanks to the apparition of Mars, are shaken into a sense of sudden kinship.

A Ship of Grace

A HOSPITAL ship is to be the gift of the women of Canada to Britain as a result of the initiative of the National Executive of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, at headquarters, Toronto.

An appeal was made to Canada's women to contribute \$100,000 by August 13th, the same being the sum required to buy and equip the "ship of grace," which is to be given to the Canadian Government and, through it, transferred to the British Admiralty.

Publicity was given to the undertaking through the numbers of press women present at the meeting, which was called by the president, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, and also by dispatches sent out promptly to the secretaries of all the other nationally-organized bodies of Canadian women. These include such powerful societies as the National Council of Women, the W. C. T. U., the Women's Institutes, et cetera, and the appeal will be spread by means of emergency meetings.

In the event of a speedy termination of the war, it was decided that all moneys collected should be given over to military or naval hospital purposes.

Societies represented at the meeting included the National Council of Women, the Women's Liberal Association, Graduate Nurses of the Toronto General Hospital, the St. John's Ambulance, the Women's Society of Old St. Andrew's, Rosary Hall, United Empire Loyalist Association, the Association of Women Teachers, Women's Canadian Club, University Women's Club, Alumnae of Grace Hospital, and many others.

The president of the Central Council, which is carrying out details, is Mrs. Gooderham, with Miss Plummer, secretary, and Mrs. John Bruce, treasurer. Responses are pouring in to these ladies at the I. O. D. E. headquarters, corner of Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto. A general letter from the president to the members of the Order is published as follows:

To the I. O. D. E.:
I would remind every member of the privilege and obligation enjoined upon them at this time of Imperial

crisis. The call has come to us to do our duty as urgently as to the soldiers and sailors of the Empire. The Daughters of the Empire ask the co-operation of the women of Canada to give this tangible expression of their sentiment in the service of King and Country in providing a Hospital Ship to be placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty.

MARY R. GOODERHAM.

A meeting was held on Monday evening last at the home of Mrs. Gooderham, Deancroft, Toronto. It was announced that money, from the sum

ters of credit on the Bank of Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Bigelow Dodge, daughter of Hon. Mrs. Lionel Griest, to Mr. Walter T. Rosen, of New York, was celebrated in Montreal at St. George's Church, St. Anne de Bellevue, on August 11th. Miss Marguerite Shaughnessy and Miss Geraldine Paterson were bridesmaids.

Officers of the National Council of Women are discussing the possible effect of the war upon the work of the International Council. The secretary resides in Berlin, and between her and the Countess of Aberdeen, the president, is a sea of lusty warships.

The United States has been thrown into mourning by the death, after a some months' illness, of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, at the White House. "The First Lady of the Land" was beloved. She was born in Georgia and was the first southerner in sixty years to preside as the mistress of the White House. In addition to being a gracious hostess, the late Mrs. Wilson was also a clever artist.

The idea of a hospital ship as the gift of Canada's women to the Empire originated with Miss Mollie Plummer, of Toronto, who is acting as secretary of the fund committee.

Mrs. Colin Campbell, of Winnipeg, who is president of the Provincial Chapter I. O. D. E., of Manitoba, had had experience in collecting for the Red Cross in a former war-time, and suggested that in raising the hospital ship fund, cities be divided off into districts, the divisions being assigned to different societies who could subdivide them again for house-to-house calls.

At the first note of the Imperial bugle some seventy nurses in Montreal, members of the Victorian Order, volunteered for field work.

A letter received by Lady Gibson, at Government House, Toronto, expressed the pleasure of the Duchess of Connaught in the proposed undertaking of Canada's women to give a hospital ship for the war as follows:

"I am delighted to hear of the splendid proposal made by women of Canada to equip a hospital ship. I shall be only too glad to associate myself with it and give every support to the movement. Please keep me informed."
(Signed) LOUISE MARGARET.



MADAME THAMAR KARSAVINA

The so-called "Queen of Russian dancers," whose unique performances at Drury Lane have captivated the fancy of critical London.

of a one cent piece to cheques for five hundred dollars, was rapidly coming in, and that negotiations were under way to secure a 4,000-ton ship.

News in Brief

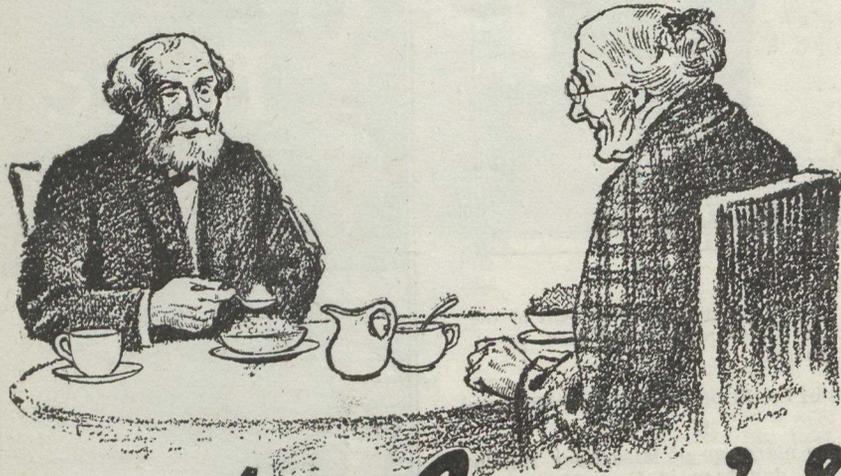
MISS PERCY HASWELL, the well-known actress, gave a special matinee in Toronto this week in aid of the Canadian Women's Hospital Ship Fund. "Jane Eyre" was the play on that occasion.

Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin are in Europe, and it is reported that, having arrived in London, Quebec's Premier came to the assistance of a considerable number of French-Canadians stranded there with uncashable let-

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The Canadian Women's Press Club

THE Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver are erecting, in Stanley Park, a memorial to Pauline Johnson, and are asking the assistance of the other Canadian Clubs throughout the Dominion, and of the Canadian Women's Press Club. The design at present under consideration has been prepared by Signor Marega and has for its motif, "The Song My Paddle Sings." The figure of the poetess in the canoe is silhouetted in bas-relief against a background of hills and trees, overhanging the lake in front. The sum of \$500 has been subscribed in the Vancouver Club, leaving \$2,800 to be subscribed by the other Canadian Associations, or by individual admirers of Pauline Johnson's work. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. J. J. Banfield, 644 Buta Street, Vancouver.

gration; government and leaders of society; Council of Women; child welfare; journalism and literature; art, music and drama; reformatory agencies, political status of women, education, etc. The prospectus has already been issued by William Briggs & Co. The fact that the Weavers have undertaken this work is a sufficient guarantee of its success.

A LETTER has been received from Mrs. Ryckman, of Winnipeg, correcting an item which appeared in these columns during July. Mrs. Ryckman says: In your C.W.P.



MRS. GRANVILLE CUPPAGE
Of Victoria, B.C., editor and manager of "The Lady's Review," a supplement of "The Week," Victoria, B.C.

AT the last meeting of the season held by the Toronto Women's Press Club, Mrs. Forsyth Grant read extracts from Sir John Beverley Robinson's diary of 1857, concerning the elections of that year, which the members found to be vastly entertaining.

MRS. KATE SIMPSON HAYES, "Mary Markwell," of England, is spending the summer in Winnipeg. Mrs. Hayes had the honour of being elected the first president of the Canadian Women's Press Club. This clever woman is especially and deservedly popular in Western Canada where, for years, she was the best known woman writer on topics pertaining to the vital interests of the people. At present she is in charge of the publicity work of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Charing Cross, London. Mrs. Hayes has amply demonstrated in her own life the claim she makes in her splendid poem entitled "The Trail":

"The Trail hath no languorous longing;
It leads to no Lotus land;
On its way dead Hopes come thronging
To take you by the hand;
He who treads the Trail undaunted,
Thereafter shall command."

IN describing the opening of the C.W.P.C. room of the Port Arthur and Fort William Clubs this month, the Times-Journal says: "There was a pleasant stir of interest throughout the 'Hotel de Ville' when the newspaper women of the two cities and their comrades of the pen took possession of the meeting place provided through the kindness of the city fathers, and 'the girls,' for the first time, felt a sense of protection and 'belonging to the city' that was good for the soul. That this sense of taking the arm of our municipal management will result in a higher sense of duty to our city there can be no doubt, and the C.W.P.C. will be loyal advocates of the welfare of the town and its authorities."

C. page in the "Courier" of July 18th mention is made of our removal to Minneapolis.

This is a mistake. We are only spending the summer away from Winnipeg, as we frequently do. Our hearts and our interests are in Canada, and so is our home, and we don't want to be alienized even in the courteous way in which your kind notice was couched.

I hope to continue an active and serviceable member of the C.W.P.C., in which I take the keenest interest and the associations of which I hold in highest esteem.

AMONG the members of the C.W.P.C. who are spending the summer abroad, is Mrs. Jean S. Hughes, Winnipeg, of the staff of the Medical Journal of Western Canada.

"RUSTY O'NEIL" is the title of a book to be published shortly by Mrs. William Grattan, of the Port Arthur and Fort William Club.

THE latest members of the C.W.P.C. are Mrs. G. V. Cuppage, editor and manager of the Ladies' Review, Victoria, B.C., and Mrs. A. D. Archibald, of Calgary, Alberta.

MRS. LIPSETT-SKINNER, the president of the Winnipeg Club, has been visiting at Banff. While passing through Calgary she addressed the local club at the Hotel Palliser. Mrs. Lipsett-Skinner edits the woman's page of the Winnipeg Telegram, and two years ago gave a series of lectures in England for the Manitoba Government on "The Advantages for British Women in Canada."

THE Fort William branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club recently entertained for the first time in their new quarters, at the city hall, when Miss Clare Sproule, editor of the Women's Department and also special writer for the Saskatchewan "Daily Star," was the honoured guest. Through the courtesy of His Worship Mayor Young, who placed his limousine at the disposal of the club, the visitor was motored out to Glen Gowan, the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. James Gowanlock on the rugged banks of the Kaministiquia. Here the visitors were received by Mrs. Gowanlock and her guest, Mrs. Robertson, of Toronto. Upon their return to headquarters, Miss Sproule was shown through the city hall by His Worship, after which a delightful social chat was enjoyed in the attractive club room, tea being served by the President, Mrs. A. J. Barrie, Miss Mitchell assisting. Those present included Miss Dobie, Mrs. J. M. Sherk, Mrs. Bingay, Mrs. M. Thompson, Mrs. Webster and Miss Davies.

ONE of the most interesting publications of the coming year will be "The Canadian Women's Annual and Social Service Directory," which is to be edited by Emily P. Weaver, A. E. Weaver, and E. C. Weaver, B.A., of Toronto. The volume is to contain twenty sections, and will deal with such matters as immi-

The FIFTH WHEEL

By *Beatrice Heron-Maxwell* and *Florence & Eastwick*

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

"Of course I shall go, too," Sallie decided, and although the old lady grumbled at the additional expense, the girl had her own way as usual. In due time she found herself at Aix with a cargo of new garments, installed in Lady Adeliza's comfortable suite of rooms au premier, with her ladyship's clever French maid to do her hair and otherwise give the finishing touches to the striking beauty which attracted general admiration and comment.

"Mr. Ferdinand Saxon is here," Lady Adeliza announced one day soon after they arrived.

"Yes—who is he?" Sallie, fanning herself by the open window, was serenely uninterested.

"My dear child—who is he? Why, the Mount Ararat magnate. Surely you know who I mean."

"Oh—that oil man. I forgot. Multi-millionaire, isn't he?"

"Wear your yellow chiffon to-night, Sallie. I've asked him to dine at our table."

Sallie looked at her aunt attentively. "Is he old or young—married or single?"

"A widower and seventy." Sallie made a little grimace.

"Don't be a little fool, a man of seventy will worship you, load you up with presents, give you anything on earth your heart may desire. Since you say young Pridham has trailed off, it's as well to make the most of other chances. By the way, did you hear Pridham pere is to get his baronetcy?"

"I suppose that was a foregone conclusion. Well, they can make him a baronet but they'll never make him a gentleman. If I married Laurie, I should soon drop his parents."

Lady Adeliza laughed. "I think you'll wear the yellow chiffon to-night, Sallie!"

"I believe I shall," she answered. And when she entered the table d'hôte room a trifle late, to give due effect to her appearance, she looked a vision of loveliness; the pale yellow of her gown emphasized the dazzling white of her skin, while her eyes flashed in triumph beneath the waved masses of chestnut hair.

Mr. Ferdinand Saxon forgave instantly the iniquity of being kept waiting for his dinner. He bowed low over the dimpled hand extended to him with queenly condescension.

"Lady Adeliza, you were just asking me what sight had most impressed me since I came to Europe—well, here you have my answer. There's nothing so impressive or so truly worthy of admiration on God's earth, as a beautiful young woman—and your niece is quite the most beautiful young woman I've ever seen. I make my homage accordingly!"

A tall, well-set-up man, white-haired, with a smooth, unwrinkled face, Saxon bore his years easily. There was nothing offensive in his open expression of admiration; it was made with a natural frankness and simplicity which, coming from an old man, debarred it from being taken amiss. In any case Sallie would have accepted it with smiling composure, not forgetting that the speaker was a multi-millionaire whose approval carried value.

The spoilt beauty never put herself out to be agreeable, and her attitude of absolute indifference on this occasion was another point in her favour. Ferdinand Saxon had been an object of pursuit ever since he realized a

huge fortune in oil; men and women fawned upon him for the possible benefits they might receive at his hands, for he had great influence in financial circles and wielded it judiciously. His first wife had been of humble station and her impecunious relations had proved a considerable tax upon the successful man's forbearance. He felt sure this haughty girl would be unapproachable by the outside world, a wife to be proud of, beautiful and of noble birth—exactly the sort of woman he would choose to reign as queen-consort in his princely home. Before that evening was over he had made up his mind that, fortune favouring him, he would ask Sarah Mauleverer to be his wife.

He followed up his advantage by taking the two ladies for a long motor expedition the next day. Admiral Webster—an old friend of Lady Adeliza's—was the fourth member of the party, and the worldly dame took good care to monopolize his attention and leave Saxon free to extend his acquaintance with her niece. Sallie began to thaw. The American's wit and independence amused and pleased her, while the deference with which he treated her was very flattering to her self-esteem. She accepted a bouquet of roses from him and, detaching one perfect white bloom, placed it in her bodice with a coquettish glance which provoked and acknowledged some feeling beyond the fleeting acquaintance of a few hours.

HE began to think himself secure, but he was not one to risk failure by premature declaration. After dinner that night, he sat in the hotel garden talking to Lady Adeliza, and was wise enough to take her into his confidence to the extent of saying that a man was lonely without a wife, especially placed as he was, with town and country houses, where he was bound to entertain on a large scale.

"I want a woman to help me—a woman who could direct and rule, versed in the ways of the world, well-born, and who would hold herself above the common herd. I'm an old man—over seventy—but I should be no drag upon a young woman's enjoyment of life. She should please herself as long as I live, and when I quit living she should have every cent I possess. I'd settle it on her, hard and fast, on her wedding-day. Now Lady Adeliza, what's your opinion? Do you think a beautiful girl—such as your niece, Sarah Mauleverer—would throw in her lot with Ferdinand Saxon?"

"I think—in fact, I may say quite positively, she would." On hearing Lady Adeliza's decided reply, the Mount Ararat millionaire shook hands in impressive silence and then walked off in search of Sallie. He found her listening to the band, with Admiral Webster laboriously attempting to dispel the frown which marred her handsome face. The frown disappeared at Saxon's approach, and the sailor, with a muttered excuse, yielded his seat to the newcomer.

"You're tired or worried about something," the American said presently. "Did I take you too far this afternoon in the car?"

"No—no, I enjoyed it. I'm not a scrap tired, but I found a letter here on my return which has vexed me. My brother has gone to America."

"Is that unexpected?" He shrewdly suspected some trouble.

"Quite. My father will be furious, and I'm angry too because there are only we two, Tubby and I, at home.

It will be sickening without him."

"You're fond of your brother, of course, but tell me, if it's not impertinent, was there any particular reason for his leaving so suddenly?"

"Yes, worse luck! He'd lost a pot of money—over cards, I suppose. Anyway, he tells me he had to make a swift retreat from this country and disappear for a time. Oh! isn't it disgusting to have no money?"

"It is. I've known it myself when I was young. But don't you trouble about your brother. I'll cable to one of my agents and tell him to look up Mr. Mauleverer and take care of him. I expect I shall be able to do something to get him on his feet if he's willing to put his shoulder to the wheel."

"You're very kind—but Tubby isn't travelling under his own name. He tells me to address his letters to 'S. Broke, Post Restante, New York.'"

"That's good enough. My man will track him out all right and make him comfortable. Now that's settled, so you're not to vex your pretty head about it any more."

SALLIE beamed upon him. "I think you're quite the nicest man I ever knew."

"Just what I want you to think, Miss Mauleverer. Your good opinion represents to me the sum total of my present ambitions. I see you're still wearing one of my roses. May I take that as an encouragement? You see, I'm a bold man. I don't shirk the fences, though maybe my hardness may bring me a fall."

Sallie drooped her head gracefully over the rose, and it seemed to him she touched it with her lips. "I like courage and ambition; they appeal to me. I'm ambitious myself, and no one would accuse me of being a coward."

"And what might constitute the object of your ambition? Power?"

"Yes."

"Influence?"

"Yes."

"Miss Mauleverer, haven't you got them already, through the Almighty's gift of great personal attractions?"

Sallie shook her head. "A woman in England who's poor and unmarried has very little influence. She is almost a nobody—unless she happens to be on the stage and a popular favourite."

"That's not as it should be, but if that's really the case, there's only one course open to her. She should marry a man who can provide her with everything she wants."

"It's often done—but supposing she does not care for anyone of that sort?"

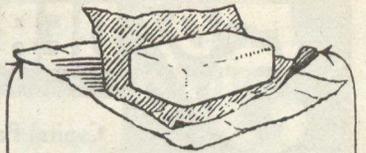
"Any man who is worth his salt can make a woman care. Don't you believe that if he put his whole heart and soul into winning her he might succeed?"

Sallie was silent. The glow from an archway of fairy lights fell full on her face, and he could see the sparkle of her eyes, the anticipation of future success in the curving laughter on her lips. But the man was urgent for a reply. "Tell me, Miss Mauleverer—don't you think he should succeed?"

She turned the dazzling brilliance of her eyes upon him.

"Yes, Mr. Saxon, I believe you're right; such a man as you describe might and would succeed."

He drew a long breath of satisfaction. "Well, it's up to me to prove that what you and I both believe is true. In my opinion the best evidence of faith is its realization. Now, here comes Lady Adeliza to carry you



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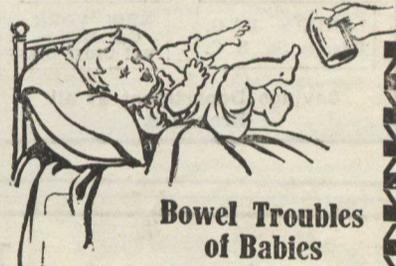
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off and before you go, I have to thank you for one of the best days I've ever enjoyed in my long life."

Sallie's laughter rang out softly. She saw herself with unlimited wealth laid at her feet.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

When a woman reaches twenty-eight, she stops there until she's forty.

SALLIE sat in the hotel garden, under a tree, reading a batch of letters which had been forwarded to her from home. With them there was a curt half-page from her father which conveyed no news save the all-important fact to him that the new cook was a success, so far as knowing her business was concerned. "A grotesquely ugly woman, though that is of little consequence if she can cook properly. As you are away, she insisted on seeing me this morning, to ask if she gave satisfaction. She is forty, if a day, and enormously stout. I thought Adeliza wrote to us she was a good-looking woman of twenty-eight, probably come to us with a false character, but tell your aunt the woman can cook, and nothing else matters. I am asking a few of my friends here for the week-end. Your affectionate father, Brismain."

Sallie tossed the slip of paper scornfully on one side. "He's satisfied, at all events—a few of my friends for the week-end." I know what that means; chemin-de-fer and baccarat. We shall be poorer than ever after this, I expect!"

Several envelopes were then opened and the contents torn up swiftly into small shreds—bills with the addenda that an immediate remittance would be esteemed. "I daresay it would—but you're not likely to get it," Sallie muttered.

Then she came to one in a large scrawly hand, and with the exclamation "Theo!" set herself to master its contents.

"Father met Lord Brismain yesterday, and heard you had gone to Aix with Lady Adeliza. How I envy you. Here it is too deadly dull, as we have been giving up everything on account of Laurie's illness, but I expect you will like to hear that he is rapidly on the mend. We have had a fearfully rotten time altogether since his accident, but now things are not so poisonously depressing. Dr. Fraser has promised he shall come down to-morrow. I wish you had been at home to come over and buck him up by telling him some of your London stories. Have you heard from your brother yet?" (Ah! that's the real reason Theo's writing to me!) "I heard that he had left London and gone abroad. Is that true and, if so, where is he, and what is he doing? Do write me and tell me all your news. If there is anything you want in this part of the world, let me know and I shall be delighted to do it."

"Not much in that," thought Sallie. "I wonder how she heard that Tubby had gone away. Perhaps he wrote to her and told her not to mention it. Rather a nice little flapper, Theo!"

A shadow fell across the open page, and Sallie looked up to find Mr. Saxon quite close to her. They exchanged greetings and he said, "You're busy with your letters. I must not disturb you."

"Oh, do stay! They're all rubbish; not a bit interesting, I know, by the outsides. Aunt Liza is at the Baths, so I'm all by my lone. Talk to me and amuse me."

He took the chair beside her and noted with keen appreciation that her beauty did not suffer by inspection under the searching light of the Alpine sun. It pleased him, too, that her manner was softer, more yielding, expressing the desire to please, and also to know him better. She began to question him of the life in New York, saying, "I feel anxious about my brother. He is very careless. I've always heard New York is so expensive, and I can't imagine how he's going to live there without money if he could not do so here, where my father provided him with a home, at all events."

"What was your brother's vocation?" Saxon asked.

"He had none. He was supposed

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to go into the Army, but would not work, so failed in all his exams. Then he went to Cambridge, and muddled away his time more or less. He's first-rate at all sports and games; spends his days playing cricket or golf, and is an A1 shot. The whole of the shooting season he's booked up for house-parties—and that's about all he does."

"Can he ride?"

"Yes—whenever he gets the chance. He went in for steeplechasing at one time and about ruined us all."

"I expect an outdoor life will suit your brother best. Perhaps he might feel inclined to go up to my ranche in Texas for a time. I daresay it would amuse him, and meanwhile he could look out for something more remunerative."

"It would suit him down to the ground. He's often said he'd like to do something of that sort, but my father would never agree to it. He keeps Tubby knocking about at home, doing nothing."

Saxon meditated for a few moments. "I feel as if I should cotton to your young brother somehow. His starting-off on his own tack, for the States, pleases me—shows me he's got some grit in him."

"Tubby has lots of grit. When he makes up his mind about anything, he'll carry it through. You can't move him; he's not easily roused. Awfully good-tempered, you know, and people think they can take advantage of him on that account, but they soon find their mistake. I've only seen him once in a real rage, and then I was astounded. A man was rude to me, and I thought Tubby would have killed him!"

"That's the sort they want out West. You've got to hold your own there. If not, you go under. That's what's happened to a nephew of mine—or rather of my late wife's—who I sent to California on some business. He was too soft with the fellows. They saw he was no good as boss, and did him all round. He went utterly to smash; lost every cent he possessed and a heap of mine besides. Then took to drink and bolted with another man's wife. He'd married a nice young woman out there and they had two children—pretty near broke her heart. She wrote to me in great distress—she's ill, consumptive. The doctors say she ought to travel, so I've sent for her and told her I'll provide for her."

"YOU seem to be a sort of fairy godfather to most people," Sallie told him, thinking of his prompt offer to help Tubby.

"Oh, I dunno. I've got more money than I can spend, so what's the use of hoarding it. I do what I can when it comes my way, though I don't think it's right to be indiscriminate. This girl, Evaleen Moorhouse, hasn't been accustomed to rough it. Her people were bankers in Rio, but she married Hal for love. It's a pity he's turned out badly, for he was a good-looking boy but weak, and easily led away."

"What we call a rotter in England," Sallie told him laconically.

"Just so. I want you to know this girl. It would be a help to her in her trouble to have a friend like you."

Sallie murmured something polite, but not binding, with the secret conviction that she should not trouble herself overmuch about Mrs. Hal Moorhouse. The neglected wife did not attract her sympathies. Sallie choose her friends on the principle of what they would do for her, without any thought of giving a return—an egoist living entirely for herself.

"I had the whole family to spend the New Year with me, in New York," Saxon continued. "I hadn't seen Hal's wife before. A pretty doll—no backbone—no sort of use for such a man as young Moorhouse. He ought to have married a vixen."

"Like me, for example," Sallie laughed ironically. "They used to call me that at school—Sallie, the Vixen—because I never put up with any nonsense."

"It would have been better for Evaleen, too, if she'd been one not to put up with any nonsense, and it might have saved her husband. I wasn't impressed favourably by her. I like a

woman with character. But the little girl—little Eve—was a pretty creature. The child took to me, and it's for her sake partly I've bidden the mother join me in Europe. Are you fond of children, Miss Mauleverer? But there's no need to ask, for every true woman loves children, and you'll just adore little Eve Moorhouse when you see her. She's a perfectly charming little thing. I expect they're about leaving New York in the Lausanne, and we'll have them here in another ten days or a fortnight at most. I daresay Evaleen will stop in London a few days and then come on here. I must get rid of my rheumatic gout before I quit this place. I eat too many good dinners in London, I expect; you English are so hospitable, and everyone's been just too kind in asking me about since I crossed over—so Aix-les-Bains had to follow."

Sallie sat listening to him with her enigmatical smile; it concealed the sneer of a cynic. Every true woman loves children! This Colossus of Finance was, after all, only a homely commonplace individual with homely commonplace ideas which lifted the domestic virtues on to a plane above the world.

It was amusing, although so extremely absurd, to think of herself, Sallie Mauleverer, as being credited with such everyday interests and feelings. She saw plainly that this simple-hearted, credulous man would be as wax in her hands, and if any doubt existed in her mind before as to the wisdom of becoming Mrs. Ferdinand Saxon, it was now set at rest once for all. She overlooked one potential fact. Ferdinand Saxon might be simple-hearted and credulous. His rule of life was to take for granted all people were good until he found them otherwise. After that they ceased to hold a place in the world for him.

CHAPTER XXIX.

There are nine and twenty ways of construing legal phrase, and every single one of them is right.

L AURIE was convalescent at last. "Now look here, mother," he said, as Mrs. Pridham followed him on to the verandah with a woollen scarf for his neck, "you musn't coddle me any more. My invalid days are over, thank goodness, and I want to be up and doing. To begin with, I must go to town to-morrow."

"Is that wise, my boy?" asked Mr. Pridham as he joined them. "Why not take it easy for another day or two. Your Colonel won't mind, I'm sure."

"He's been jolly good to me," Laurie answered, "and I'm not going to take advantage of it." He paused while Mr. Pridham took out a cigar and lit it, and Mrs. Pridham, her eyes overflowing with content, gazed at the son who had returned to her from the dead.

Then he resumed, "What I want to talk to you both about is myself. You have never said a word of reproach to me, yet I feel I have brought all this trouble on you. I came back that night because I had left Fen's photo behind. You know that, of course."

"Yes, we know that," his father admitted slowly, "and, of course, we are sorry to know it. We can't deny that."

"Because," echoed Mrs. Pridham, "we thought things were practically arranged between you and Sallie Mauleverer."

Laurie laid his hand on her shoulder, an old boyish trick of his, and looked affectionately into her eyes. "Dearest," he said, "that was a dream of yours, and I suspected it, of course. But it never could have been. Even if I hadn't met Fen I shouldn't have wanted to marry Sallie. Don't you see how hopelessly incompatible we should have been? We haven't a single idea in common."

"She's a well-brought-up girl," observed Mrs. Pridham, "and could hold her own anywhere."

"She is worldly and shallow," observed Laurie. "Mother, you wouldn't have cared for her as a daughter-in-law, I am sure. There are only two things in the world that Sallie cares for—herself and money. I don't dis-

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like her, but I know her character and she doesn't attract me. But with Fen—I fell in love with her at first sight."

He looked at both of them and saw that what he had said was very unpalatable. Only their recent anxiety about him and a fear lest any discussion should bring back a return of his illness held them silent.

"Do either of you know?" continued Laurie, "where Fen has gone to?"

Mr. Pridham remained silent, but his wife answered, "I prefer to know nothing of Fenella Leach. I am only sorry I ever allowed her to enter our door."

"Oh, mother, don't be hard!" Laurie burst out. "Remember why she went away. It is horrible for me. I feel responsible in every way. She has gone on my account with some mistaken idea of saving me. She was afraid of being made to own up that she saw me in the hall that night, though, of course, it would not have mattered really."

"Laurie," asked Mrs. Pridham after a pause, "did you find anyone in the hall with her?"

"Good Heavens—no!" He looked in amazement at his mother. "Who could I find?"

"That's just what we want to know. Has it never occurred to you that she—and someone else—may have been there before you came—that the other man hid while she spoke to you and got you safely out of the way, and that afterwards she let him out also?"

"Mother, what makes you ask these extraordinary questions? Has anyone suggested that this happened?"

"There have been rumours," Mrs. Pridham replied vaguely. "Miss Leach has behaved so very strangely that it occurred to me, while pretending to shield you, it was someone else all the time she wanted to help."

This was a new and staggering thought for Laurie. He turned it over in his mind carefully.

Then he said, "That makes it all the more necessary that I should find her at once. I shall leave no stone unturned to do so."

HIS voice sounded very tired and his face looked drawn. Mrs. Pridham's heart misgave her.

For a moment she wished that Fenella was there with them; in spite of the agonizing fact that, if she were, Laurie might insist on marrying her.

It was gall and wormwood to reflect on the possibility of this girl inheriting, with Laurie, the title that was coming—the jewel in her crown of life.

"I think I'll go up to town tomorrow. Father, will you let me have the car?"

Mr. Pridham knocked off the ash of his cigar. "Of course, if you're bent on it, my boy, you must go, but I should prefer that you put it off for a few days. Selina, can't you reason with Laurie and persuade him. I don't seem to have any influence." He walked away moodily and Laurie sat silent until he was out of sight.

"Mother! won't you trust me?" He spoke very gently, and Selina Pridham could not resist the appeal, but the prejudice which warped her judgment made her unfair and harsh.

"Since you insist, Laurie, I suppose I must tell you. Miss Leach has gone to America. She left here the day after your accident, and went to London. There she was joined by Mr. Mauleverer and they travelled together, under assumed names, to New York. That is all I can tell you, but I believe the facts speak for themselves."

After that enunciation, Mrs. Pridham rose, with great dignity, from her seat, and passed through an open French window into the house.

Laurie remained staring in front of him, perplexed but unconvinced, and to him came Theo, with two terrier pups in her arms.

"Aren't they duckies? Hallo, Laurie! what's up? Got the hump, dear boy? I heard mother bleating at you like an old sheep who's lost a lamb."

Laurie ignored Theo's attempts at raillery. "Look here, Theo, I think you can help me. You're a jolly good pal for a fellow to have as a sister.

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Tell me all and everything you know about Fen. Mother tries to make out she's bolted with Tubby Mauleverer to New York."

"Oh, what a beastly shame! It's absolutely untrue. Laurie, I'm sure you'll keep my confidence, so I'll let you into the whole business. If mother knew, she'd be mad, but as a matter of fact I went up to town to see them all off to America—Janet Speer, Fen, Tubby, and the rest of them."

"Who are the rest of them?"
"The theatrical company. Oh! of course, you don't know anything about it. Janet and Fen have both gone on the stage; they're acting in 'The Princess and the Taxi,' and Tubby is to have a part in it, too."

"Tubby!" Laurie burst out laughing—the first real wholesome laugh that had left his lips for many a long day. "Tubby Mauleverer on the stage! Great Scot! that's glorious!"

"Yes, isn't it too absurd? But he was hard up, and being offered this engagement, thought he'd better take it so as to make some money, you know. The idea of mother pretending he had run away with Fen! That takes the cake. I wonder what she'll say next. Why, Tubby's my particular friend, you know."

"Ra-ther," Laurie agreed cheerfully.

"Look here, Theo. We'll take the car to-morrow and tool up to London. I'm going to see my Colonel—cable to New York and do one or two other bits of business, and you shall go with me."

Right O!"
So that was settled between them, and the next morning they started at an early hour for town. They stopped first at Charing Cross to send off a telegram. "I'm wiring to Fen, begging her to come back and marry me, otherwise I shall throw up everything and follow her there. How shall I address it?" Laurie asked her, and she answered, "Fen told me to write to her as Miss Frances Lorrimer, Harry Suitor's Theatrical Company, New York." Accordingly the message was dispatched, but, since no Frances Lorrimer was then acting in Suitor's Company, it was not surprising that it was never delivered.

Having accomplished this important bit of business, Laurie turned to leave the post office. Suddenly he took hold of Theo's arm. "I feel a bit queer. I must put off doing anything else till we've had something to eat." People passing on the pavement stared at the young couple, the girl so fresh and charming, like a June rose, and the extraordinary handsome young man bearing the signs of recent illness. One individual who looked like a country squire stopped and raised his hat. "Miss Pridham, I think. I saw you at your father's house. Can I assist you?"

BY this time Laurie was leaning on his sister, combating the faintness which came over him. "Oh, it's Mr. Merry!" Theo answered with a pleased sensation at finding a friend in need. Frank Merry proved himself resourceful and kind. He helped Laurie into the car and bade the chauffeur drive at once to the Hotel Cecil. Then he would have withdrawn, but Laurie begged him to accompany them. "I've been very ill and rather over-estimated my strength. It's the first time I've come so far."

Merry escorted the brother and sister into the dining-room at the hotel, ordered lunch for them and placed a stiff whiskey and soda beside Laurie.

"I'm all right now," the latter said, when the colour had come back to his lips. "Go and take off your veil, Theo, and get rid of some of the dust. I want to talk to Mr. Merry."

He had heard from his father all about the clever enquiry agent, and here he saw the chance of asking several questions which were bothering him.

"You know all about that trouble we've had since my accident. My people were put to a lot of annoyance by the police over it."

"You must not exactly blame the police, Mr. Pridham. You were unable to speak for yourself as to your

movements on the night of the 7th July, and the account given by your family was not satisfactory. The same might be said of Mr. Mauleverer, who happened to be the last person seen in the girl's company before she was found dead. But I do not think either you or he will have any further cause for complaint. A very important clue has come to light lately."

"Something about a sailor?" Laurie queried, having heard of John Has-sall's letter to his father.

"Exactly." The Baintons refused to give any information about the girl at the time of the murder. People of that class are extremely reticent. You can have no idea the difficulties that are always placed in the way of threshing out any matter of this sort. It is only through the assistance of a clergyman at Bristol that the fact came to light of there being a sailor-lover in the case. I may tell you that it is quite certain this man arrived in England from the East, a short time before the crime was committed. I am not at liberty to say anything beyond that. But I think you may set your mind at rest as to any further personal annoyance on the subject."

"There is something else I should like to consult you about. It has to do with the lady to whom I am engaged to be married—" Then, seeing Theo returning, he broke off, "I'll write to you or see you later." His eyes were bright, his voice buoyant. He saw before him the dear realization of all his hopes.

CHAPTER XXX.

Here we enter the Third Decade. Man, seated triumphantly by the God in the car, sees in it a Trinity and Unity combined, while woman, looking backward and forward, views it merely as an odd number with the frost of Zero attached.

CAPTAIN CARBINE was in clover. To his self-congratulation and surprise, he found himself an inmate of Chevening Rise, at Lord Brismain's personal invitation, and this was due entirely to his prestige as a cool-headed gambler. Rumour credited Carbine with being almost invincible at cards, besides a fairly successful punter on the Turf. Although practically without income, he managed to live comfortably by his wits, and that, too, without any slur to his name. He had the sense to admit quite openly his lack of means.

"I am a pauper. I cannot afford that sort of thing," he would tell anyone who asked him to join in speculation on a large scale, and they had learned to accept his ultimatum and exempt him from further demands.

Lord Brismain had made Carbine's acquaintance one winter at Monte Carlo, where the two men foregathered at the Cercle. Later the younger man had undertaken several gambling transactions on commission for his lordship, and these had turned out successfully, notably on that memorable occasion at the South Western Club, when Carbine manipulated his coups on number 7 at the roulette table. He had kept his own counsel respecting his meeting there with Theodor Mauleverer; he knew when to be silent as well as the moment to speak—and he had spoken to some purpose when he advised Lord Brismain's son to apply for a monetary advance to Mr. Athol Baring, who was indebted to Carbine for a considerable number of his clients, and gave in return a practical proof of his gratitude.

Many men of rank who took an interest in sport were willing to acknowledge Carbine's acquaintance, but they did not introduce him to their womenfolk. That was the hard and fast line which denoted his exact position, and it was owing to the absence of the Honourable Sallie Mauleverer from home that Captain Carbine was included in Lord Brismain's bachelor party at Chevening Rise. All the men invited were notable baccarat and bridge players, and when the sudden defection of one of the guests threatened a gap, Carbine was ready to fill it effectually at a moment's notice.

(To be continued.)

Shaving is always a nuisance

but there is no reason for it to be a torture as well. The nuisance cannot be eliminated, but the painful features of the shave can be.

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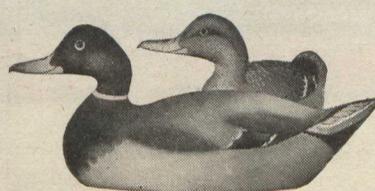
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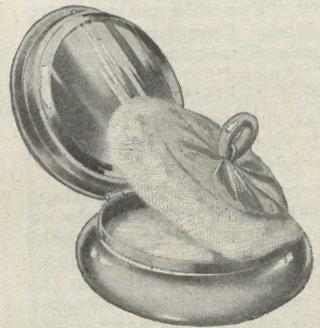


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