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CHATHAM, ONT., APRIL 3rd, 1913.

"I am a veteran of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, volunteering with the Royal Artillery into the Royal Engineers, and served under Lord Roberts during the Indian Mutiny, and as a pensioner of the British Government. Pierce hand-to-hand fighting and continual exposure left me a great sufferer from Rheumatism, so much so that my legs swelled up, making it impossible for me to walk. "Fruit-a-lives". They cured me of both the Rheumatism and Constipation, in my regular employment, I walk thirty miles a day and enjoy perfect health".

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# WHAT BAD POLITICS DOES FOR MILITIA

Officers of Canadian First Contingent Said to Be Quite Unfit, While Good Men Were Refused Positions.

Montreal, Nov. 26.—Writing from Salisbury Plain, November 11, The Star's correspondent asserts the men of the First Canadian Contingent are now ready for the field, but the officers are not. The correspondent says: "Practically every Imperial officer who has seen the Canadians has had for them nothing but the highest praise. But when he watches them at work he predicts that they cannot take the field yet. It is not the men that he criticizes. It is they who hold commissions, who wear stars or crowns, or both on their shoulders. It is among them that the weakness of Canada's fighting force lies."

The correspondent goes on to say that further contingents are being organized and that there is a lesson to be learned, and continues: "Going back to the days when war seemed something picturesque in history and something remote and not less picturesque in the future, it is now being shown that not one in ten of the men who held commissions in Canada's militia really took any intense interest in the work. This is hardly regarded as yet as a fault, for war did seem a distant thing. But to have a commission was something that gave social distinction, and in a very few awoke aspirations for military fame. The commission was not taken seriously."

**Mistaken Idea.**

"Then they flocked to Valcartier, these men with their commissions, and tried to get places on the force. After spending seven weeks with them I can state with assurance that realization had not come. They thought that an officer's rank gave them less to do, less hard work than the private or non-commissioned officer has to go through. The man who makes a good officer is he who realizes that his place means more work, harder work, than the private who digs trenches. Men spend their entire lives in learning the game. Every day brings some new feature. But the majority of the fifteen hundred officers at Valcartier did not seem to understand. They were enthusiastic but it was misapplied, this enthusiasm."

"And so, Imperial officers shrug their shoulders and say that annihilation would overtake the majority of the troops should they go to the front under the officers who now nominally lead them. "The chief thing that must be drilled into the officers, not only of this, but of every division that goes into the fight, is that they are the custodians of the lives of their men."

**Must Not Waste Men.**

"Thus, an Imperial officer, discussing this topic, spoke: 'Lives must be lost, in war, but the man who wins battles is not the man who throws away his soldiers. The preventing of waste counts a great deal, and to prevent a high percentage of the officers must know their business. The modern officer's first duty is to leap ahead of his men to death, waving his sword and shouting inspiration. He must inspire, but the best inspiration he can give is to show that he is careful of the lives of those under him—that he does not expose them any more than is necessary and yet win out. This requires study of the most profound sort.'"

"It must not be thought that the Canadian Expeditionary Force is helpless—that it is commanded by officers, all of whom are inefficient. This is not the case. There have been some straight talks and there is less desire to get leave to go up to London."

The German sleight-of-hand performers that pulled the Belgian hare out of the hat found it was a bulldog.—New York Sun.

# BRITISH SCHOLARS TEACHING GERMAN PROFESSORS HISTORY

REPLY TO STATEMENT ISSUED BY GERMAN DOCTORS—GIVES VITAL EVIDENCE ON QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

Over 100 British scholars and men of science representing different sides of British learning have issued a reasoned reply to the various misleading statements made by German university professors as to the origin of the war with Germany.

Among those who sign the documents are Sir Thomas Barlow, Prof. Bosanquet, Prof. A. C. Bradley, Prof. Cheyne, Sir Wm. Crookes, Sir E. Fry, Sir Archibald Geikie, Prof. Jevons, Sir Sidney Lee, Sir Wm. Osler, Prof. Petrie, Lord Moulton, Sir F. Pollock, Baron Rayleigh, Dr. Sanday, Sir E. Satow, and other men of this high stamp.

**A Denunciation of Britain.**

"We see with regret the names of many German professors and men of science, whom we regard with respect and, in some cases with a personal friendship, appended to a denunciation of Great Britain so utterly baseless that we can hardly believe that it expresses their spontaneous opinion."

"We do not question for a moment their personal sincerity when they express their horror of war and their zeal for 'the achievements of culture.' Yet we are bound to point out that a very different view of war, and of national aggrandisement based on the threat of war, has been advocated by such influential writers as Nietzsche, von Treitschke, von Bulow, and von Bernhardi, and has received wide spread support from the Press and from public opinion in Germany. This has not occurred, and in our judgement would scarcely be possible, in any other civilized country."

"We must also remark that it is German armies alone which have, at the present time, deliberately destroyed or bombarded such monuments of human culture as the Library at Louvain and the Cathedrals at Reims and Malines."

**Duty to be Sure of Facts**

"No doubt it is hard for human beings to weigh justly their own country's quarrels; perhaps particularly hard for Germans, who have been reared in an atmosphere of devotion to their Kaiser and his army; who are feeling acutely at the present hour; and who live under a government which, we believe, does not allow them to know the facts. Yet it is the duty of learned men to make sure of their facts. The German White Book contains only some scanty and carefully explained selections from the diplomatic correspondence which preceded this war. And we venture to hope that our German colleagues will sooner or later do their best to get access to the full correspondence, and will form therefrom an independent judgment."

**Germany Stood Alone for War**

"They will then see that from the issue of the Austrian Note to Serbia onwards, Great Britain, whom they accuse of causing the war, strove incessantly for peace. Her successive proposals were supported by France, Russia and Italy, but unfortunately not by the one Power which could, by a single word, at Vienna have made peace certain. Germany in her own official defence—incomplete as that document is—does not pretend that she strove for peace; she only strove for 'the localization of the conflict.' She claimed that Austria should be left free to 'chastise' Serbia in whatever way she chose. At most she proposed that Austria should not annex a portion of Serbian territory; a futile provision, since the execution of Austria's demand would have made the whole of Serbia subject to her will."

**Austria's Provocation.**

"Great Britain, like the rest of Europe, recognized that, what-

ever just grounds of complaint Austria may have had, the unprecedented terms of her Note to Serbia constituted a challenge to Russia and a provocation to war. The Austrian Emperor in his proclamation admitted that war was likely to ensue.

"The German White Book states in so many words: 'We were perfectly aware that a possible warlike attitude of Austria-Hungary against Serbia might bring Russia upon the field and, therefore, involve us in war. We could not, however, advise our ally to take a yielding attitude not compatible with his dignity.'"

"The German government admits having known the tenor of the Austrian Note beforehand, when it was concealed from all the other Powers; admits backing it up after it was issued; admits that it knew the Note was likely to precipitate war; and admits that, whatever professions it made to the other Powers, in private it did not advise Austria to abate one jot of its demands. This, to our minds, is tantamount to admitting that Germany has, together with her unfortunate ally, deliberately provoked the present war."

**Germany Wanted to Choose Her Time**

"One point we freely admit. Germany would very likely have preferred not to fight Great Britain at this moment. She would have preferred to weaken and humiliate Russia; to make Serbia a dependent of Austria; to render France innocuous and Belgium subservient; and, then, having established an overwhelming advantage, to settle accounts with Great Britain. Her grievance against us is that we did not allow her to do this."

"So deeply rooted is Great Britain's love of peace, so influential amongst us are those who have labored through many difficult years to promote good feeling between this country and Germany, that, in spite of our ties of friendship with France, in spite of the manifest danger threatening ourselves, there was still, up to the last moment, a strong desire to preserve British neutrality, if it could be preserved without dishonor. But Germany herself made this impossible."

**Germany's Sinister Silence.**

"Great Britain, together with France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, had solemnly guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. In the preservation of this neutrality our deepest sentiments and our most vital interests are alike involved. Its violation would not only shatter the independence of Belgium itself; it would undermine the whole basis which renders possible the neutrality of any state and the very existence of such states as are much weaker than their neighbors."

"We acted in 1914 just as we acted in 1870. We sought from both France and Germany assurances that they would respect Belgian neutrality. In 1870 both powers assured us of their good intentions, and both kept their promises. In 1914, France gave immediately, on July 31, the required assurance; Germany refused to answer. When, after this sinister silence, Germany proceeded to break under our eyes the treaty which we and she had both signed, evidently expecting Great Britain to be her timid accomplice; then even to the most peace-loving Englishman hesitation became impossible. Belgium had appealed to Great Britain to keep her word, and she kept it."

**No German Sympathizers in Our Universities.**

"The German professors appear to think that Germany has, in this matter, some considerable body of sympathizers in the universities of Great Britain. They are gravely mistaken. Never

within our life-time has this country been so united on any great political issue. We ourselves have a real and deep admiration for German scholarship and science. We have many ties with Germany, ties of comradeship, of respect, and of affection. We grieve profoundly that, under the baleful influence of a military system and its lawless dreams of conquest, she whom we once honored now stands revealed as the common enemy of Europe and of all peoples which respect the Law of Nations. We must carry on the war on which we have entered. For us, as for Belgium, it is a war of defence, waged for liberty and peace."

Irishmen are willing to concede that with one exception Belgium is the most unhappy country they have ever seen.—Boston Transcript.

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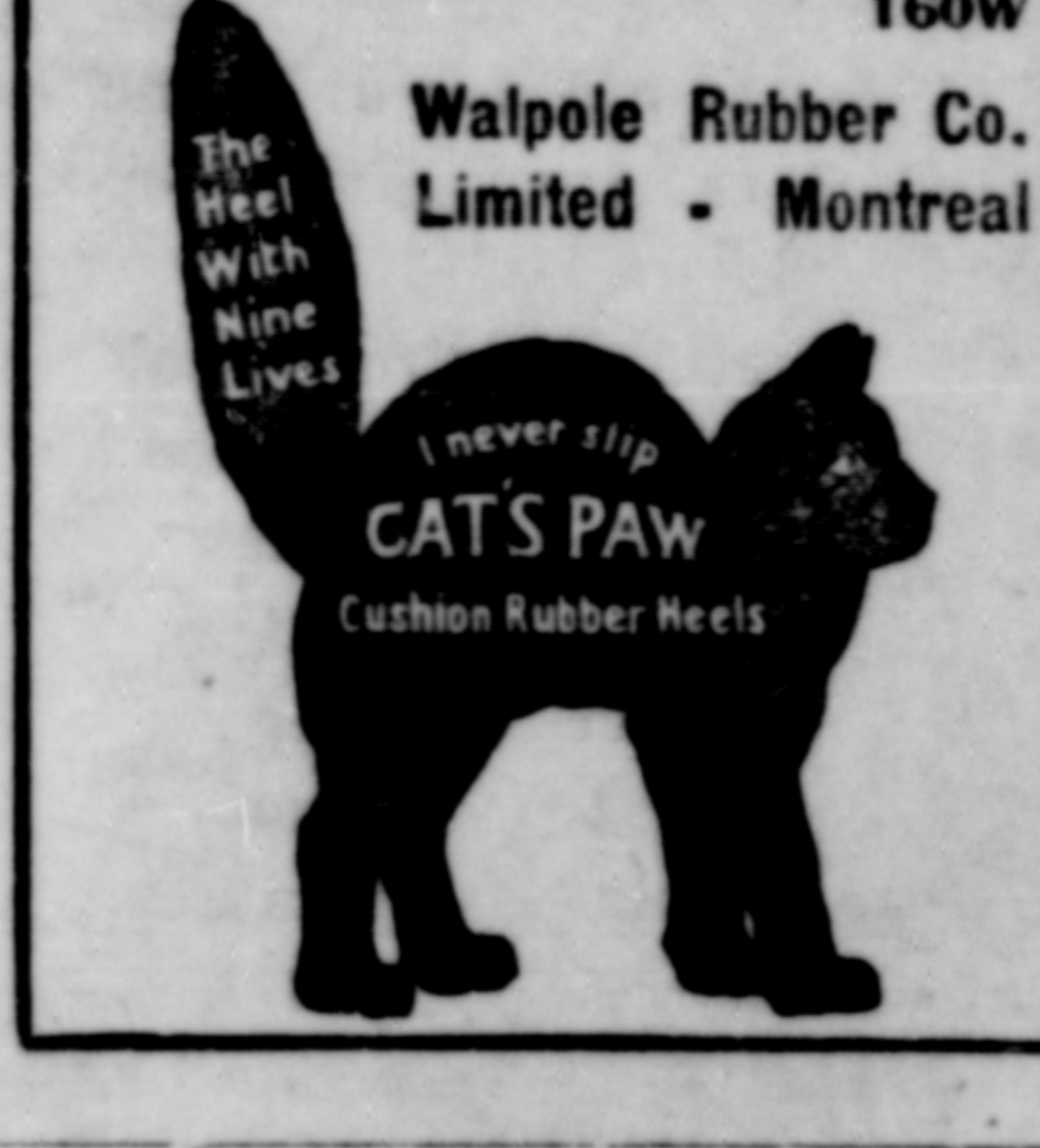
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