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WARM PRAISE FOR BRITAIN

Something that should have an important bearing on trade relations between the Motherland and Canada, whose opportuneness the Canadian Trade Commission impresses upon our business community, is the British public's warm appreciation of what was done by the Dominion in the war. The very name of Canada appears to strike a chord of sympathy, and to arouse a desire for closer association. It would be putting a somewhat ignominious and mercenary construction on this to state that it simply opens a new era for business connections across the ocean. Yet so curious is the Anglo-Saxon race to which we belong that it is exactly this feature which would appeal most to the practical British mind, as the only consistent form in which the national sentiment could be expressed. More foodstuffs and still more produce of our vast farmlands could be sent to Great Britain where the consuming public learned in wartime to know that in times of stress food from under the "old flag" may always be relied upon. On their part they are doing all possible by granting a government preference as well as fostering private predilection for all goods from within the Empire.

If proof were wanted it would be found in the cordiality of the remarks recently published broadcast in English and Scottish newspapers of the British Food Controller, the Right Hon. George H. Roberts, M. P., (by the way, one of the finest types of the democratic, self-made labor men in the British Parliament). Mr. Roberts, after remarking that Canada had not found it necessary to adopt compulsory rationing in its food control methods, said:

"The measure adopted in Canada to increase production and conserve food, combined with the fact that the British Government was able to keep the sea route clear, made it possible for Great Britain and her Allies to overcome what was their greatest enemy, insufficiency of food. In 1918 the situation was very critical and food became as important a problem as that of munitions. For example, in December 1917 France held supplies of wheat and flour sufficient only to meet the needs of its civilian population for about three days. It has been my privilege to become acquainted with the measures adopted by Canada, particularly during the last two years of the war, and I know the difficulties that had to be encountered and the remarkable efficiency achieved. Production was thoroughly organized, and having regard to its enormous territory, its diverse conditions of climate, the few crowded towns and the sparse settlements the achievement of Canada in furnishing food supplies at the gravest period of the war, have won for the Dominion an admission of deep obligation and profound appreciation."

An instance of the readiness and effectiveness of Canadian assistance, Mr. Roberts added, was in respect to butter. When the stock of butter in Great Britain fell abnormally and it was impossible to maintain the small weekly ration of one ounce a head, the Food Ministry was able to secure the whole butter output of Canadian creameries for six weeks; which meant the addition of 6 1/2 million lbs to available supplies.

"Although the Canadian Government did not hesitate to apply compulsory powers where necessary, it is interesting to observe that a great part of the splendid results ensued from propagandist appeals to the patriotism of the people. Producers were thereby stimulated to greater effort and consumers were induced to adopt voluntary rationing and so increase the surpluses available for export."

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The Last Word in the Matter - Peace

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placed at the disposal of his officers. Von Buelow: Posted the following notice at Andennes on the 22nd of August, 1914: "It is with my consent that the whole place has been burned and about 100 people have been shot." Posted the following notice at Namur on the 25th of August, 1914. "Ten hostages will be taken in each street. If there is any disturbance in the street all the hostages will be shot."

LIST OF OFFENCES BY GERMAN LEADERS.

Under the title, "Hanging the Kaiser," the world's Word says in its March issue:

Several respectable authorities in England have declared that there is no tribunal before which the Kaiser and his associates can be called to answer for their crimes; despite this, the Peace Conference has made an excellent beginning by appointing a committee to determine among other things, "the degree of responsibility for these offences attaching to particular members of the enemy's forces, including members of the General staffs and other individuals, however highly placed." Probably there is no sentiment more generally prevailing in the world to-day than the demand for the punishment of those who have fought the most atrocious war in history in the most atrocious way. If no tribunal exists for bringing these arch-criminals to book, it is simply because the crimes of which they stand accused have been hitherto unknown.

What specifically are these crimes? An industrious Frenchman, M. Tancrede Martel, has done the world a service, by assembling in concrete form the particular offences charged to particular individuals in his recent book, "What Will Be the End of William II. and His Accomplices?" M. Martel has compiled a list, a kind of "Who's Who in International Crime," containing 573 high-placed Germans who may with propriety be haled before the bar of justice. Most of the German leaders who have figured in the war news of the last four years figure in M. Martel's list. Inevitably the Kaiser stands at the head, and then the Crown Prince, Bethmann-Hollweg, Hindenburg, Mackensen, and all the rest follow in all their hideous eminence. The following are a few of the specific offences which, according to M. Martel, demand the consideration of the allies:

Von Hindenburg: As Commander-in-Chief in East Prussia ordered that bread which had been found soaked in paraffin should be given as food to the Russian prisoners. Being at Roisel (Somme) on the 10th of March, 1917, gave the order that everything should be destroyed, burned, and pillaged in the regions which the barbarians were about to evacuate. Was responsible for the violation of tombs at Carlepoint, Candor, and Roigise in March, 1917.

Von Mackensen: Responsible for the thefts, incendiarism and the execution of notables and peasants in Roumania. Ordered about 1,000 Roumanian children, from 10 to 17 years of age, to be shot on the ground that they had conspired against him. Stole 10,000,000 lei in the occupied parts of Roumania.

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: Massacred and hanged civilians in Russian Poland in 1916. Is responsible for the deportations of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, Accomplished with the help of Von Graevenitz, Military Governor of Lille. Connived at the theft of money from the deportees.

Von Schubert: Shelled a number of old men, women and children whom he had collected in the hospital at Brouage, on the ground that they were "useless mouths." Caused thirty-one girls to be carried off and

Klaus: Responsible for massacres at Gerbeville and Fraimboise. At Gerbeville alone 60 civilians were assassinated. One of them, engaged in Red Cross work, was soaked in petroleum and burned alive.

Stenger: Author of the following order of the day: "All prisoners, even if taken in large numbers, are to be put to death. No living man is to be left behind us."

Von Graevenitz: Military Governor of Lille, Carried 30,000 civilians, including many women and children, into slavery, and told the Bishop, who protested, to hold his tongue.

Von Drecht: At Arlon, being drunk, ordered the execution of 117 hostages. Laughed when he was told, on recovering sobriety, that the order had been carried out.

Blegen: Responsible for the destruction of Dinant and the massacre of more than 600 persons, including 34 old men, 71 women and 17 children under 9 years of age.

Von Manteuffel—Ordered the burning of Louvain and the expulsion of 10,000 civilians from the town.

Von Rodeiski—Gave a formal order that all Cossacks who surrendered should be shot or hanged.

Major von Buelow—Author of the destruction of Aerschot. Ordered 150 civilians to be shot. Compelled the women of the town to stand by, with their arms in the air, for six hours, witnessing the conflagration.

Eberlein—Boasted, in an article printed in the Munchner Neueste Nachrichten, that he had compelled civilians to march in front of his men as a screen against the enemy's fire.

Von Tirpitz—Responsible for the earlier submarine outrages. Von Capelle—Responsible for the later submarine outrages. Gave stringent orders that hospital ships which is not punished is a wrong which is condoned, and should the civilised powers now assembled at Versailles ignore such depredations as these, they would admit that they were justifiable practices in civilized warfare. Unless Von Tirpitz and Von Capelle are punished for murdering women and children on the high seas, then this kind of warfare would be practically regularized in the future. If Mackensen is permitted to shoot a thousand Roumanian children and suffer no penalty, if Von Schubert is permitted to shell old women on the ground that they are "useless mouths," if Klaus is permitted to soak a Red Cross worker in petroleum and burn him alive, if Von Graevenitz is permitted to carry 30,000 civilians into slavery, what complaints can the world make, if things like this happen in another war? If these men did not commit these crimes, of course they should not suffer for them, but the only way to determine that is by an orderly judicial proceeding. Such a proceeding will accomplish more than merely bringing the accused to trial. It would place eternally upon the records the precise facts regarding the German atrocities and forever remove the subject from the field of controversy. All the first-hand witnesses could go upon the stand, state exactly what their own eyes have seen, and thus in coming generations

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there would be little field for argument or discussion. Certainly the Peace Conference owes it to history to make this record as complete as possible. If the facts coincide with the charges made by M. Martel and countless other investigators and observers, then the common sense of

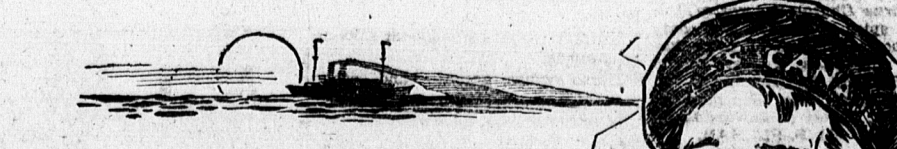
mankind will have little difficulty in fixing the punishment.

THE LESSON OF SPRING In Springtime's changing life I see The promise of things yet to be— A pledge of immortality.

Through years untold; And so my heart doth rise above The things of earth, her faith to prove; And joy in all God's grace and love, As days unfold.

—FRED SCOTT SHEPARD

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