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## Canker of German Influence Penetrated Deep Everywhere

### Scathing Exposure of Sinister Power of Hun and Pro-Hun Influence in Britain—A Briton "Loyal to Germany" Would Be a Renegade and Traitor!

Writing to a London paper, Robert Blountford, the famous socialist leader who so vividly described in the Halifax Herald Hun preparations for the world war two years before it broke out, says:

Let us rejoice! We have scored a great British victory! The German banks are to be closed, and several other things are to be done: perhaps—except in special cases. And I have just been looking at the daily papers, and the deepest impression left upon my sinfully British mind is the impression of the sinister power of German and pro-German influence in these islands. There is, for instance, a remark in an article contributed by the Marquis of Lincolnshire to the Evening Standard. The Marquis says:

"It is quite true that any Government action which is taken in regard to the internment of aliens would come at once into conflict with the powerful vested interests."

Then here is the following comment in the Daily Mail:

"It shows that the strong popular sentiment in favor of uprooting all enemy influence is at length penetrating into the recesses of officialdom. That also is the main credit that the Government can claim for its treatment of the alien question. After years of waffling hesitancy it has now been forced by public opinion to take action which should have been taken before the war was six months old."

"Powerful vested interests," "German influence," "action which the Government should have taken in the first six months of the war."

As a British citizen I put it to other British citizens that these "powerful vested interests" ought never to have been tolerated; that these acts which the Government has been forced into taking by pressure of public opinion after four years of warfare ought not to have been necessary at all! The establishment of German banks and the penetration of German influence ought to have been stopped, not six months after the war, but ten years before the war. It is notorious, and has long been notorious, that part of Germany's war policy is the policy of

permeation by commercial and social means, and in time of peace, as Bis marck put it, "first the banker, then the Uhlan." It is notorious, and has long been notorious, that the German system of peaceful penetration was part of the German war plot and that it had spread a dangerous corruption in France, Britain, America, Italy, and other countries, and had so undermined Russia as to render that Colossus an easy prey to military or commercial invasion.

Why should our people allow "powerful vested interests" to establish themselves here in times of peace? What were our statesmen doing in the years before the war? All of them. They were fraternizing with German spies, licking the Kaiser's boots, and talking exactly the same kind of rapid and dangerous nonsense as the pacifists are talking now. How are the "pacifists" clothed? They are clothed in the rags of cosmopolitanism, Cobdenism, anti-patriotism, and Tolstoyism, which were our statesmen's common wear in the days when Germany was "that great friendly nation," and the Kaiser was "that true friend of England."

Some of our statesmen have discarded those garments, but have not changed the hearts. Public opinion has forced the Government to make a "dated promise," but we still hear suggestive phrases from their lips. It is still possible to speak to a British audience about "loyal Germans" and "indispensable aliens."

What is a "loyal German"? He is a German who is loyal to Britain. What should we call a Briton who is loyal to Germany? We should call him a renegade and traitor! Why do our people allow statesmen and officials to insult the British by speaking of "indispensable" Germans? There is no such person as an indispensable German. It is an impudent falsehood to assert that any German is indispensable to Britain. There is no Briton, let alone any German, who is "indispensable" to the British Empire. We have many valuable citizens, we have just lost one in Lord Rhonda, but it is patent to every mind that in a few short years all our present, most trusted and most useful

men will be dead. But will the nation die with them? Britain has outlived Shakespeare and Drake, and Pitt and Nelson, and is still Britain. Obviously then, even those, our greatest men were not indispensable. And are we to believe that the public service would break down, that the Herald would cease to appear, and that we should lose the war if we dispensed with the services of some loyal German in the stamp office or the army clothing department?

Can our British citizens' imagination rise to the dizzy attitude where it would be possible to picture a German chancellor or general explaining to a German audience that certain English men or Frenchmen are "indispensable" to Germany. Such a claim would be impossible in Germany. It is only in our own country or in Russia that the police would take such an impudent affront lying down. In the recent Lords debate the Marquis of Lincolnshire mentioned a remark made to him by an ex Lord Chancellor to the effect "that, after all, we have got to live with Germany after the war." Such an opinion proves to us how deep the canker of German influence has penetrated into the fibre of the men who are supposed to be the guardians of British interests. Why should we "live with Germany after the war." Has not Germany been proved criminal and treacherous and morally unclear. What is Germany to us but a vile enemy. When is she likely to be anything other than an enemy, and what are we as Britons to think of the intelligence of statesmen who would reopen or refuse to close the gates of the Empire against an enemy so crafty, so insidious, and so unscrupulous?

### A Guilty Conscience

A young fellow who was the crack sprinter of his town—somewhere in the South—was unfortunate enough to have a very dainty laundress. One evening when he was out for a practice run in his rather airy abbreviated track costume, he chanced to dash past the house of that dusky lady, who at the time was a couple of weeks in arrears with his washing.

He had scarcely reached home again when the bell rang furiously and an excited voice was wafted in from the porch: "For de Lawd's sake! won't you all tell Marse Bob please not to go out no more till I kin git his clothes round to him?"

### British Attack At Haig's Orders

London, Aug. 8.—British troops launched an offensive east and southeast of Amiens this morning, says a statement from Field Marshal Haig to-day. Early reports indicate that the attack is progressing satisfactorily.

The attack is under the command of Field Marshal Haig and is on a wide front, the statement adds. The troops engaged

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British found a way and the French to feed by lamplight; this is a great convenience, as it is desirable that the time of feeding be spaced as nearly as possible twelve hours apart.

### The Fattening Of Chickens

The profits obtained from marketing lean, poorly fleshed, unfinished chickens are so small as to be frequently discouraging.

Many of the packing houses and large produce dealers find it necessary to go to considerable expense to provide the necessary premises and equipment to properly finish such poultry.

The best place to feed poultry is on the farm, and, if it pays the packing houses to take the trouble, it obviously would be good business to do the work on the farm. Proper feeding and finishing will not only greatly increase the weight of the birds, but will also enhance the value of every ounce of flesh on the carcass, and greatly reduce the proportion of offal in relation to the amount of edible meat.

There is generally a difference of from three to seven cents per pound in the price paid for well fleshed birds as compared with lean unfinished stock just off the range.

There is always a market for prime quality poultry, while the poorer quality has had to be sold at whatever price can be obtained, depending on the market and the amount of effort put forth on the part of the seller.

Birds generally make the greatest gain when about three to four months of age, and the average birds make the most economical gains during the first two weeks of special feeding. Chickens can be readily taught

to feed by lamplight; this is a great convenience, as it is desirable that the time of feeding be spaced as nearly as possible twelve hours apart.

The create system of feeding is much more economical and efficient. In practicing this method, one is able to carefully note the progress being made by each bird and the feeding period of the more thrifty can often be shortened or lengthened as desired. Also the flesh of the crate-fed birds is invariably softer than that of pen fed birds.

For amplification of the foregoing information apply to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Bulletin No. 88 of the Division of Poultry of the Experimental Farms entitled "Preparing Poultry Produce for Market."

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## NOTICE

The WOODSTOCK DISPATCH will cease publication in a few weeks; but the JOB PRINTING Department will remain open for Business. We wish to thank all those who have given us business in the past; and would ask that we might continue to have a share of their work. We will also be very glad if those who are in arrears for subscription to "The Dispatch", will remit the amount due.