

Help the Y.M.C.A. Finish its Work For Soldiers

Help the "Y" Construct the Manhood that will Re-construct Canada

ALL the world now knows that the Red Triangle of the Y.M.C.A. was the "Sign of Friendship" to thousands of your brothers, sons, nephews, cousins and neighbours' boys in the last four and a half years. Wherever the Canadian Soldiers went, the "Good old 'Y'" went too. And now it is coming back home with them!

For the support which has made possible the war work of the Y.M.C.A. we thank you. Your money has been well expended. We have rendered full account.

We ask now your continued sympathy and support for Red Triangle Service for our Soldiers during demobilization, and for Y.M.C.A. work for Canada generally during the Reconstruction period. The Annual Red Triangle campaign will be held throughout Canada May 5th to 9th, 1919. The objective is \$1,100,000.



The Y.M.C.A. will keep its chain of service unbroken till the end.

For Our Men Returning

For the soldiers and their dependents, returning from Overseas, we have provided as follows:—

1. A Red Triangle man on board every ship when it leaves Great Britain, with a full equipment of games, gramophones and records, magic lantern, literature and writing materials. Where possible, also a piano or an organ. Lectures, concerts, sing songs, instruction re Government repatriation plans, and Sunday Services.
2. Red Triangle comforts and facilities for the men on arrival at Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, including coffee stalls, with free drinks, free canteens, cigarettes, candies, etc.
3. Red Triangle men on every troop train to provide regularly free drinks, canteens and cigarettes, organize games and sing songs, and furnish information.
4. Red Triangle free canteen service, information bureau, etc., at each of the 22 Dispersal centres in Canada.
5. Red Triangle Clubs in the principal cities of Canada, in the shape of large Y.M.C.A. hostels to furnish bed and board at low rates and to be a rendezvous for soldiers.
6. Seventy-five Secretaries to superintend Red Triangle service in Military Hospitals, Camps and Barracks throughout Canada.
7. Tickets entitling soldiers to full Y.M.C.A. privileges for six months at any local Y.M.C.A. furnished.

In addition to our work for the returning soldiers, we have to maintain the Red Triangle service to the full for the soldiers in Siberia, as well as the work of special secretaries in Northern Russia, Palestine and Poland.

For Canada's Manhood

The Reconstruction program of the Y.M.C.A. includes the following vitally important developments:—

1. An increased service to 300,000 teen-age boys in the Dominion—the development of Canadian Standard Efficiency training; Bible Study groups; summer camps; conferences; service for High School boys; for working boys, in the towns and cities; for boys on the farm and for boys everywhere, who have lacked opportunity for mental, moral, physical or social development.
2. Inauguration of Y.M.C.A. work in the country, and the smaller towns and villages lacking Association buildings and equipment, on a plan of county organizations. This will include the establishment of Red Triangle centres for social, recreational and educational work among boys and men, in co-operation with the churches.
3. The promotion of Y.M.C.A. work among Canada's army of workers in industrial plants, both in Y.M.C.A. buildings and in the factory buildings, organizing the social spirit among the industrial workers of our cities by meetings, entertainments, games and sports.
4. The establishment of the Red Triangle in isolated districts where lumbermen, miners and other workers hold the front trenches of industry.
5. Besides these main fields of service, we have, for 1919, to have to provide for colored work among railway men, students and for our campaign to encourage physical and social education. Under all our work we place the fundamental foundation of manly Christianity.

Canadian Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Campaign \$1,100,000 May 5 to 9 Canada-wide Appeal

Y.W.C.A.

For the wives and children Overseas, dependent upon Canadian soldiers, and for Y.W.C.A. work in Canada generally, a sum of \$175,000 from the Red Triangle Fund will be set aside for the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A., which is caring for the soldiers' women folk, and their little ones on the long journey, from Liverpool to Canada, and is also extending its work for Canadian girls.

For their sake also be generous when you make your contribution.

FOR the sake of our victorious soldiers and their dependents, and the happiness of their home-coming; for the sake of our future citizens, our teen-age boys; for the sake of rural life in Canada; for the sake of the social betterment of the toilers in factory and workshop; for the sake of lonely men and boys in our mines and forests; for the sake of Christian Society and Canadian manhood—we appeal to you. Give us your contribution, little or big. Be as generous as you can.

Hand your contribution to the canvasser when he calls, or if you live where it is difficult for him to call, send it by check, money order or registered letter to the National Treasurer, Red Triangle Campaign, 120 Bay Street, Toronto.

Please Note:

We are not asking for money to carry on our work Overseas, with the Army in Great Britain, France or Belgium. That work will continue at its maximum for some months, financially provided for by the liquidation of our assets Overseas, and will not terminate till the last man has sailed for home.

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada

The Red Triangle Campaign is being conducted under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.

Hon. Campaign Chairman: JOHN W. ROSS, Montreal Campaign Chairman: G. HERBERT WOOD, Toronto Campaign Treasurer: THOMAS BRADSHAW, Toronto Campaign Director: CHAS. W. BISHOP, Toronto 150



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Wonderful opportunities await the Business Farmer or the Merchant who is seeking wider scope and greater rewards for his energy, in Western Canada, along the lines of the Canadian National Railway.

Information of value to intending settlers and to others interested is given in FREE book, "Home-makers' and Settlers' Guide." Consistent through train from Ontario and Eastern Canada via Lake Superior's Whitehead and the Great Clay Belt afford an interesting scenic and the highest route for Canadians. Enquire nearest C.N.R. Agent, or write:

H. H. MELANSON Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ontario

Canadian National Railway

Chinese Amazons. China had women soldier long before they were known in Russia. During the Tae Ping rebellion 1,850 women as well as men served in the ranks. In Nanking in 1853 an army of 500,000 women was recruited. They were divided into brigades of 15,000 each and were commanded by women officers.

The First Elevator. The earliest mention of a device in any way resembling the modern elevator or lift may be read in Vitruvius, who describes a hoisting machine which was invented by Archimedes. This elevator of the second century B.C. was worked by ropes which were coiled upon a winding drum by a capstan and levers. The same writer refers to another similar machine which was made to rotate by a man who walked inside the capstan. Such a primitive elevator is still in use to lift passengers and luggage from the first to the second story of a convent on Mt. Sinai.

ESTABLISHED 1872

BANK OF HAMILTON

COMMERCIAL success is based on good buying and selling. In order to sell you must buy. The man who saves provides himself with the means of buying that he may afterwards sell with profit. The Bank of Hamilton will take care of your savings for your until your opportunity comes.

JARVIS BRANCH John Brown, Manager

The Fierce Spartacides

THE Spartacides, who figure so largely in the troubled affairs of Germany, owe their name to the Spartacus who lived in Rome before the birth of Christ, we learn from A. F. Giles, writing in a recent issue of the New Europe.

"The choice of the name Spartacus—a veritable *nom de guerre*—by the chiefs of the extreme revolutionary faction, announces to Germany and to the world, with a kind of self-conscious and pedantic truculence, the spirit and the aim of the movement these men are directing. A short tale from Roman history suffices to point the modern moral—a tale of much significance and of evil omen.

"In 73 B.C. the Roman Republic had passed more than half way through that century of sedition and civil war which was to issue in the dictatorship of Caesar, and finally in the veiled despotism of Augustus. At that date the oligarchical Government—recently restored by the arms of Sulla—was demonstrating its own incompetence and corruption. Italy was seething with discontent, harassed by recurrent panics of famine, and full of broken men of all sorts. A series of tedious, costly and ill-managed foreign wars—in Spain and in Asia Minor—had drawn away most of the trained soldiers from Italy, and the only troops available against disorder were levies of raw recruits. There was practically no organized police.

"In a school of gladiators at Capua, owned by a certain Lentulus, there was a Thracian slave named Spartacus—a man, according to Plutarch, 'not only powerful and courageous, but of understanding and mildness (i.e., civilized manners) beyond his condition.' With about seventy companions he escaped and took to the slopes of Vesuvius. The first troops sent from Rome to take them failed ignominiously, and presently other gladiators, cowboys from the stock-runs and slaves of all sorts, were flocking to join them. Before long Spartacus was at the head of 70,000 men, many of them trained fighters and all of them desperate. Being runaways, their lives were forfeit, and they could neither expect nor give quarter. Turbulent and undisciplined as they must have been, and, by the way, it seems that the most disorderly of them, and therefore the first to be destroyed, were a body of German slaves—Spartacus showed notable military skill in handling his forces as well as a kind of rough justice in the matter of plunder, which kept them loyal. One day after another was sent from Rome to crush them, and disgracefully defeated. Spartacus himself apparently wished to cut his way to freedom beyond the Alps, but success emboldened them to remain in the rich fields of South Italy. For two years the lands of the conquering republic lay in terror of a barbarian slave.

"At last, in 71 B.C., the Government found a general fit to lead Roman troops against such an enemy. Crassus the pactor, after 'decimating' a few regiments for cowardice, hemmed the slaves into the Calabrian peninsula, and finally, when they made a dash through his lines toward Brindisi, brought them to battle and cut them to pieces. Spartacus fell in the hottest of the fight; and it was noted that of over 12,000 dead slaves only two were wounded in the back. Italy was saved from destruction. But miles of ravaged countryside remained to tell the tale, and for generations the name of Spartacus was remembered with terror.

"The modern analogy, to which the name of the 'Spartacus group' calls attention, is so obvious that it scarcely needs to be stated. Desperate men, sick of being exploited and butchered in their masters' interests, turn upon them and upon society, in the mere lust of revenge and destruction. But the spirit of Spartacus is one with which civilization can hold no parley, though it may comprehend and pity. For it is a spirit which can do nothing but destroy.

World's Largest Cake.

The largest Christmas cake ever made was the monster concoction with which Frederick William I. of Prussia surprised his soldiers up-marches of 180 years ago. The soldiers, to the number of 30,000, had just concluded a substantial meal when they were astonished to see a strange vehicle of immense size, and drawn by eight horses, approaching. It was very heavily laden, and as it drew nearer the load was seen to consist of an enormous cake. Some idea of its dimensions can be gathered from the fact that this amazing cake was 54 feet high, 24 feet in breadth, and nearly three feet in thickness. In the making of it some 36 bushels of flour, one ton of butter, and 5,000 eggs had been used up. The ingredients were mixed with 200 gallons of milk, a ton of yeast being added as a "rising" agency. —The Bits.

Society Notes.

When the society reporter writes up a wedding she devotes practically all of the space at her disposal to the bride. The men are beginning to demand reform in society reporting. The men claim that the manner in which the condemned man passed his last night, what he ate for breakfast and his demeanor on the way to the scaffold are human-interest features which should not be overlooked.

"Mona Lisa."

The painting, "Mona Lisa," was stolen in August, 1911, and was found in Florence and returned to Paris, December 21, 1913. It was stolen by Vincenzo Peruggia. The picture was painted in 1503 by Leonardo da Vinci.



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