

FEBRUARY SALE of WHITEWEAR at CLARKE BROS.

Of course the wideawake woman doesn't make her muslin underwear now. That would be sheer loss of time and waste of money. This Underwear Sale is filled with these needs of women. It is doubtful indeed now, unless a woman is an artist with her needle, whether she could equal the beautiful needle work seen in the city garments. They are the results of not one expert's skill but of many.

Take any garment you see, run it over with an expert's eye, note the fine materials, the beautiful laces and embroideries and such splendid workmanship. What woman could take such pains in making these at home?

Just these few points to remind you that our stock is complete, which will enable you to fill your every need in Muslin Underwear better than we have ever done before.

Mail Orders All mail orders promptly filled by an experienced store shopper. You will get the same prompt, efficient service as though you were at our counters.

Free Delivery All orders amounting to \$5.00 or upwards will be sent Parcel Post, FREE.

NIGHT ROBES

- No. 100. Made of fine English Cambric. Pull over style. Ribbon and lace trimmed. Sale Price 50c
- No. 104. Made of English Long Cloth, high neck, ribbon and lace trimmed. Sale Price 90c
- No. 107. Made of fine English Long Cloth, pull over style, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 69c
- No. 136. Made of Nainsook, pull over style, embroidery and lace trimmed. Sale Price 98c
- No. 111. V Neck, 5 rows tucks on yoke, hamburger and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 98c
- No. 150. Made of fine Nainsook, pull over style, empire style, lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00
- No. 148. Pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00
- No. 188. Made of fine English Long Cloth, empire style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 191. Made of fine Nainsook, pull over style, embroidery and insertion trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 209. Made of fine English Cambric, pull over empire style, embroidery, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.50
- No. 228. Made of fine English Cambric, pull over style, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.75
- No. 257. Made of fine English Long Cloth, pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$2.00
- No. 271. Made of fine English Cambric, real linen insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$2.25
- No. 404. Made of fine English Long Cloth, extra large sizes, high neck, embroidery trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25
- No. 409. Same as above, pull over style, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price \$1.40

Corset Covers

- No. 919. Made of English Long Cloth, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 29c each
- No. 929. Made of fine English Cambric, lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 25c each
- No. 933. Made of fine Nainsook, lace insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 29c each
- No. 943. Made of fine English Long Cloth, wide lace, insertion and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 37c each
- No. 962. Made of fine Nainsook, embroidery, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 49c each
- No. 888 & 889. Same as above. Sale Price 49c each

CORSET COVERS, Continued

- No. 959. Made of fine English Long Cloth, lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 90c each
- No. 971. Made of fine English Cambric, insertion, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 55c each
- No. 988. Made of fine Nainsook, insertion, lace and ribbon trimmed. Sale Price 60c each

White Muslin Drawers

- Both styles, opened and closed are kept in stock:
- No. 450. Made of fine English Long Cloth, lace trimmed. Sale Price 40c per pair
 - No. 454. Made of English Long Cloth, 5 rows tucks, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price 29c per pair
 - No. 455. Made of fine Nainsook, 5 rows tucks, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price 45c per pair
 - Nos. 479-1137. Made of fine English Cambric, hemstitched frill linen lace and insertion trimmed. Sale Price 50c per pair
 - Nos. 398 & 1072. Made of fine Nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmed. Sale Price 75c per pair
 - No. 112. Made of fine English Long Cloth, French bands, shaped hips, embroidery trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00 per pair

Children's Drawers. Sizes two years to sixteen. Made of fine English Long Cloth, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price 25c and 35c per pair

White Muslin Underskirts

- No. 751. Made of English Long Cloth, eight inch frill, 5 rows tucks, lace trimmed. Sale Price 50c each
- No. 764. Made of fine English Cambric, nine inch frill, drop skirt, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price 75c each
- No. 779. Made of fine Long Cloth, fourteen inch frill, drop skirt, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price \$1.00 each
- No. 100. Made of fine Long Cloth, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price \$1.25 each
- No. 820. Made of fine English Long Cloth, eleven inch frill insertion and hamburger trimmed. Sale Price \$1.50 each
- No. 102. Made of fine English Long Cloth, hamburger and lace trimmed. Sale Price \$1.75 each
- No. 103. Made of fine Egyptian Long Cloth, hamburger trimmed. Sale Price \$2.00 each

FINAL WORD

No occasion to send away for a single garment. First, because we guarantee the materials our garments are made of; secondly, because we meet competition; thirdly, because you can examine the garments before you purchase. Close buying connections with the leading manufacturers enable us to meet every possible need and give prompt service.

Soliciting your Whitewear Orders,
We remain, yours very truly

CLARKE BROS.

Bear River, N. S. January 26th, 1916

TAX REDUCTION AND LICENSES

The following from the Ottawa Citizen should set people thinking: "One of the arguments used by the liquor interests against license reduction is that it will increase the taxes. In a campaign for a reduction of twelve bars and six shops in the City of Hamilton a year ago the liquor interests published a paper in which the statement was made that license reduction would increase the tax rate in Hamilton by two mills on the dollar. Here are the facts: The City received in license fees from twelve bars, \$7,200, and \$3,000 in fees from six shops, or a total of \$10,200. Two mills on the dollar would produce \$156,184.00 on Hamilton's assessment, which shows that the loss of fees by license reduction would

have been equal to a tax increase of but one-eighth of a mill instead of a two-mill increase as claimed. That is but a sample of the misleading statements made in defence of the liquor traffic." Instead of taxes being decreased by license reduction they are frequently reduced. In Indiana statistics gathered by Ex-Governor Hanley showed that in six license cities with an average assessment of one hundred million dollars the average tax rate was one dollar and eighty-five cents on the hundred dollars worth of property. In the six prohibition cities with about the same assessment the tax rate was ninety and one-third cents on the hundred dollars worth of property. This shows that the rate in these wet cities was double that of the dry ones. Many other places report that the

liquor traffic is a heavy burden on the tax payers. Members of the Dolphin County, Pennsylvania Board of Poor Directors have announced that caring for the victims of the liquor traffic cost Dolphin County, including the City of Harrisburg, more than five times the revenue derived from the liquor business. The liquor interests have asserted so long and so persistently that blue ruin would follow closing a few useless bars that some innocent people think it might be true. Kansas City saved twenty-five thousand dollars in police expenses and a similar amount in criminal justice the very first year after closing the bars. Enlist for the fight. Every one can and should distribute literature. Do your bit to "lift the heavy burden" and set your country free. H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Bear River

January 31

Mr. Ira W. Clark of Wolfville spent a few days at his home. Miss Emma Morine is visiting friends in Clementsvale.

Mr. A. H. Farnell arrived Tuesday to resume his position in the Royal Bank.

Messrs Binny and Dodge, commercial travellers, were in town this week.

Miss Eva E. Woodworth spent the week at Lake Jolly the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Miller.

Lieut. Roy Henshaw of the 112th Battalion, Digby, made a short visit to his home last week.

Messrs Leslie F. Anthony and Fred Kennedy left Tuesday for Digby to join a squad of the 112th Battalion stationed at that place.

Miss Ada Woodbury has been confined to the house with la grippe. Her position in Oakenes School was filled by Miss J. D. Phinney.

The following resolution was passed by the congregation of the Baptist Church on Sunday evening: "Resolved that this meeting place itself on record as being in perfect accord with the bill to be brought before the Parliament of Canada to have placed on the Statutes of Canada a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating beverages for the duration of the war and the period of reconstruction. Further resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to the representatives for Digby and Annapolis Counties, respectively, urging them to support the measure."

PRINCE DALE

January 28

Miss Violet Wright is spending the week at Clementsvale.

Mr. Albert Fraser and son, Giland, spent Monday in Annapolis.

Miss Samantha Milbury and Miss May Fraser are on the sick list.

Miss Mildred Robar of Virginia East is visiting at Mrs. A. E. Dunn's.

Mr. Edward Ring of Massachusetts was a recent guest of Mr. Wesley Berry.

A number from here attended the funeral of Mr. Alex. Millett at Clementsvale, Sunday.

The Red Cross met Friday evening at the home of the President, Mrs. Forman Wright.

Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Hardwick of Upper Clements were at Mr. Edgar Fraser's on Saturday.

Miss Hattie Cook and Miss Edith Robar of Virginia East, were at Mrs. Albert Dunn's, Sunday.

MORGANVILLE

January 31

Preaching service at Morganville on Sunday, Feb. 6th, at 3 p. m.

Miss Gladys Porter has been home from Lake Jolly with a bad cold.

Miss Amy Morgan has been at home on account of illness in the family.

Mrs. William Smith is spending the winter months with her children in Boston.

Miss Hazel Morgan returned home from Bear River where she has been at work with Mrs. Reginald Benson.

Mr. Inglis Phinney and sister, Mrs. Eaton, drove through from Middleton to Morganville on Tuesday. Mrs. Phinney and little daughter have been ill. We are still in hopes the little one will recover.

PORT WADE

January 31

We are sorry to report Mr. and Mrs. Howard Burke on the sick list.

Mr. James Ellis of Boston was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Litch this week.

The Red Cross will meet in the Temperance Hall on Thursday night of this week.

We are glad to report Mrs. Roy McGrath is able to be out again. Also Mr. M. Brown.

Mrs. Ernest Ellis of Digby is the guest of her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. James Morrison.

Mrs. Charles Parks has returned home from Bay View, where she has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Fred Adams.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Chas. T. Parker and family wish through the columns of the Monitor to thank all those who so generously administered to them during their recent bereavement and great loss.

MRS. CHAS. PARKER AND FAMILY, Clementsport, N. S., Jan. 31, 1916.

SOMETHING ABOUT GUSTAV HARTWIG

The Ring Leader of the Twelve Germans Who Recently Escaped From Amherst

The St. John Standard speaking of the recent escape from the Internment Camp in Amherst of twelve Germans, says:

Gustav Hartwig, the ring leader, is very well known in St. John, especially at police headquarters, as he has on two occasions been taken into custody by the local police and each time handed over to the military authorities who sent him under guard to an Internment Camp.

When the war broke out in August, 1914, Hartwig was a deckhand on board the dredge General Dias, working in Courtney Bay. Fellow workmen were aware that he was a reservist. He talked much, with the result that a police officer took him into custody.

Pictures in his possession at the time of his arrest did not show him as a deckhand on a vessel, but showed a very well dressed young man, clothes neatly pressed, pure linen, a costly scarf pin in his tie, and a fountain pen protruding from his coat pocket. Clean shave, and remarkably good looking, Hartwig presented the appearance of a clerk or college student. He was detained in St. John only for a few days when he was taken to the detention prison in Halifax. Gustav was too clever to remain on the island and his escape from that place soon followed.

One Sensational Escape

One night in October, 1914, the opportune time arrived for him to make his escape from his Halifax prison. There were military guards stationed around the camp, but the young German was intent on getting away. Stripping himself of his clothing, he tied it into a ball, fastened it on the top of his head, managed to creep past the guard and silently slipped into the cold waters of Halifax harbor. He proved a strong swimmer, and after battling with the waves managed to place his feet on the mainland.

As soon as it was learned that he had made his escape the alarm was given, but he did not experience great difficulty in getting away. In fact he was held enough to correspond with brother Germans who were interned, and his cards passed through the mails, but there was nothing on his cards or letters which would give the authorities any clue who they were from, although his signature was "Gus."

Captured in St. John

Nothing more was heard of him by the police authorities until Saturday afternoon, October 16th last, when Chief of Police Simpson obtained information that a man supposed to be a German had signed as a sailor on board the schooner L. A. Paimer, loaded with lumber and cleared for a port in the United States. An officer was instructed to bring the man to the police headquarters for examination. This was done and the police chief was surprised to see that the suspect was none other than Hartwig. The police located Hartwig's trunk, and in it found valuable information, including his name. When he found out that he had been discovered he owned up to the fact that he was Gustav Hartwig, although previously he claimed to be a native of the United States, with his home in Eastport, Maine.

From charts and sheets of foolscap found in his possession, it was seen that Hartwig had been making a close study of the soundings along the coasts of the Bay of Fundy, as of Maine, and in fact every point along the coast as far as Nantucket Shoals, and the Vineyard. He also had charts and soundings with tides, etc., from Sandy Hook to Cape Henry. On Monday morning, October 18th last, Hartwig, under a military guard, was taken to Amherst Internment Camp.

From the time that he escaped from Halifax in October, 1914, up till October, 1915, he had been working along the coast. A resident of Campbellton reading a description of the man in The Standard, said it tallied with a young man supposed to be a German who had been about that island for some days. He was making a house to house canvas selling rollers for kitchen tables. He stopped at a good hotel but was not making much money with his sales. He spoke with a German accent, and when asked by a woman if he was a German, replied that he was not, and then asked "What would the people do to me if they thought I was a German." The resident replied that if they thought he was a German he would be tied up to a tree and shot. The young man immediately left the island.

Since the beginning of the war, the paymaster's branch of the Canadian forces in England has paid out \$80,000,000 with only \$5,000,000 of irregularity or loss.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper. A black mixture of coarse flour and

At the Top

The

PURITY FLOUR

standard of quality is so high that you get

More Bread and Better Bread

—Better Pastry Too.

Buy it and see for yourself.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN GERMANY

(From "Everyman")

Writing recently in the "Echo de Paris", M. Rene Bazin makes known some interesting facts regarding the treatment of prisoners in Germany. These facts are gathered from a French soldier taken prisoner in 1914 and who succeeded in returning to France in July, 1915.

"I have been," said the young soldier, "in many different camps. Since April, especially, prisoners have been frequently moved from one town to another. A thousand men would be taken from some camp and put in a train separated from those with whom they had begun to form a sort of friendship from having been fellow-prisoners so long—French, English and Russian soldiers and civilians mixed indiscriminately—and put under the authority of new officers and guards. Perhaps this is done on purpose to make escape more difficult, for any attempt to escape must be prepared for a long time before the Germans believe that these, for us, very unpleasant journeys are another means of impressing the most impressionable nation in the world, and of giving an air of truth to the official telegrams published every day in the papers: "We have taken 50,000, 50,000, 100,000 prisoners!" They always count among their prisoners of war the poor workmen and civilians seized against all those laws of international warfare that they themselves discussed, approved and signed. I saw in one of the camps where I was interned a child of thirteen and an old man of eighty-two.

We were subjected to a most severe discipline, but there was not actual bad treatment. During the intense cold of winter—and there is a great difference between the climate of France and that of Prussia—I witnessed a cruel sight. A lieutenant had condemned some prisoners to walk round the courtyard for a certain time holding a brick in each hand because they had not carried out an order sufficiently quickly. Their hands became purple and swollen with carrying these stones in the cold air, and so powerless that from time to time the bricks fell from their nerveless grasp, and they could hardly pick them up again. I could tell you of other instances of needless cruelty. We had many sufferings, but I only wish to speak of those that could have been spared us.

In the first place, our letters were not only read and censored with a severity that the most elementary knowledge of French would have made unnecessary, but they were delayed so many days and so needlessly that one could only come to the conclusion it was deliberately done to demoralise us. The letters that we sent to our families or our friends were by express orders from Berlin kept at least ten days and often a month before being sent off and those that came to us were never less than a fortnight or three weeks old. The parcels from home came to us pretty regularly. Until March, tobacco, jam and chocolate were confiscated. But now these delicacies are allowed to pass, and, with the exception of iodine, which the Germans lack, most of the parcels of medicaments or wine the prisoners receive, as well as the provisions, clothes and other things that the mother or wife or sisters have carefully wrapped up and sent in a big square of white linen and sent to Germany. There is great need of these provisions from home for the food in the camps is insufficient and disgusting. If you wish details, I shall be glad to give you them. For instance, in the camp where I spent the longest part of my exile, at seven in the morning a pint and a half of coffee mixed with chicory and without sugar was served; at nine o'clock came the distribution of bread for the day—one loaf of 3 kilos (about 6½ lbs.) between ten men, or, in other words, 10 oz. per man, when international law has definitely stated that each man's rations should never be less than 14 oz. And wheat bread!

A black mixture of coarse flour and

30 per cent. potatoes, which in June and July were rotting and seeding, so sticky that the very knife used to stick when we were cutting it, horrible to see, to touch, and to eat, and very different from the soldiers' bread. At eleven o'clock we had about two pints of soup, or, rather, of a liquid that our gaolers called soup; in the evening rather less of the same liquid. As for the meat, we were only allowed a very small quantity composed of viscera, lungs, esophagi and other choice morsels, chopped up in the soup. It really took some courage to put it in your mouth. Twice a week instead of the ration of meat we had raw salt herring. In winter we could sometimes manage on the sly to cook our herring at the stove, but in spring and summer it had to be eaten raw.

I really wish I could describe the soup. There is no word in the dictionary to define the sickening liquid that we had to swallow if we did not wish to die of hunger. No bread, of course! But some linned half soaked in the boiling water, or some heaped floating about in the grease, or the pulp of crushed beet-root or old tough peapods.

That is how the superior German race feeds the prisoners of war between twenty and forty years of age. The consequences that they possibly anticipate are certain to be produced: I need not say more, but would it not be possible, this winter, to arrange that the prisoners in Germany should be treated as humanely as the German prisoners in the Allies' countries.

Let me just mention two other serious abuses. The first is insufficient heating. It is cold, and men in those German camps, weak from under-feeding, feel the cold more acutely. No doubt visitors from neutral countries inspecting the camps have made inquiries on this subject, and have been assured that there are two stoves in each large building. That is quite true. But there is little or no coal in them.

The other abuse consists in sending prisoners down in the mines to work who have never been accustomed to such work, and who protest in vain. I am certain that this happens in more than one camp. The men with whom I was living had fortunately escaped from the mines, so far, but this should be looked into.

M. Bazin goes on to quote, with reservations, from letters that he has received from prisoners still interned in Germany, and who naturally do not wish their names divulged. "I send you just a line to give you my news. I must tell you that I am working in the mines. It is dangerous work, and every day men are injured at it. Finally, to-day I refused to go down. The sub-lieutenant came to try and force me; he dragged me along the ground and kicked me, but he was only wasting his time. From these facts one can surely draw a moral lesson. Long ago, in the time of the terrible pirate ships, a great wave of compassion roused the whole Christian world to agitate for the deliverance and the relief of these captives, and they frequently found caliphs, emirs, captains and chiefs ready to listen to reason. Those with whom our French comrades are prisoners are more relentless than pachas, and are proud of the fact. Still, we have an argument, a very powerful argument, which we can use against them. It is not a question of ill-treating their subjects whom we have made prisoners, but of remembering that there are different degrees of comfort as there are different degrees of discomfort.

Exactly 18,756,148 persons clicked the turnstiles at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and of these just 83 were arrested or ejected for intemperate use of the profusion of drinkables. Practically perfect order prevailed during the ten months of the Exposition. The daily transient population of the Exposition was about 60,000.

Sixty persons in the United States have annual incomes of \$1,000,000 or more, according to the Internal Revenue Commissioner's report.