



## When Canada Struck

Canadian casualties to date total close on 6000 officers and men, probably ninety per cent. of which occurred in the battle of Langemark, where the men from the Dominion saved the situation in the face of tremendous odds. The proportion of killed and seriously wounded is, however, very small, and probably many of the injured men are already back in the trenches.

Far from feeling discouraged by the heavy blow, the Canadians take pride in the fact that they gave a still harder blow to the enemy, despite the enemy's partial reliance upon the effect of noxious gases, and are anxious to get into the fight again. At home the feeling amongst the soldiers preparing for service is to get more quickly into action, as instance the scramble of volunteers to be transferred to units detailed for immediate service. Since the big battle, too, there has been an added briskness of recruiting, so that on the whole the German hope that Canadians would be disheartened by their losses is a long, long way from fulfillment, and points another misreading of the character of the British peoples.

The Germans are said to be particularly angry at the success of the Canadian soldiers, who were described in Bernhardt's book as small, untrained forces of no importance, and at the attitude of the Canadian people, supposed to be waiting, like Ireland, for an opportunity to throw off the hated British yoke.

## Murder Is Still Murder

(The Outlook)

"We need not wait for official investigation. The murder is exultantly avowed. We need not wait for judicial investigations of the defenses offered. The War Zone? No nation has a right to put an invisible fence around a section of the open sea and warn all neutral nations off as trespassers, at the peril of their lives. Warning given? When did warning of an intent to commit murder serve as an excuse for the murder perpetrated? The Lusitania was armed? She was not armed; but she had a right to be. The Constitution of the United States recognizes the right of peaceful citizens to bear arms; international law recognizes to a similar reasonable degree the right of peaceful vessels to bear arms. She was carrying contraband? Then she might be sunk; but not the safety of her crew and passengers was assured. Great Britain is starving Germany, therefore Germany has the right to murder American citizens? A strange logic! But Great Britain is not starving Germany. The laws of war forbid the murder of the unarmed but they also declare in explicit terms that "it is lawful to starve a hostile belligerent, armed or unarmed, so that it leads to the speedier subjection of the enemy." The invention of airships and submarines has changed international law? John Bassett Moore is our authority for saying that it has not changed international law! Certainly it has not changed the Ten Commandments. The use of a novel instrument does not change the nature of a crime. Murder is still murder; and killing unarmed non-combatants in cold blood the conscience of all civilized nations still condemns as murder."

## When the English Country Lad Returns

"Let there be no mistake," says the Daily Citizen. "This great war is not going to leave social problems in the old place. The effect of it will be searching and deep. The spirit of the people, of the great masses of the people, has been roused by this war as that spirit was never roused before. These great masses of the people have been and are realizing themselves as never before. When sons and brothers come back, as they will, the veterans of victory, the man who reads history in the nation's eyes will meet with a new expression. Whatever these toilers

of the fields and of the meaner streets become they cannot be what they were."

One of the many social problems created by the war is the lack of labour in our countryside, and the suggestion is being made that the lack shall be supplied by the labour of children who should be at school.

There have been many protests against this suggestion, notably by Bishop Gore, who, in a letter to The Times, says that he has just visited one school where the seven boys at the top of the school had been thus withdrawn. He adds:

"I have been endeavouring to ascertain the facts more precisely. Such inquiry as I have been able to make increases the anxiety I cannot but feel. The ground of this anxiety lies in the consideration that the existing shortage is not likely to be temporary. In other words, I do not believe that the young men who have enlisted for the war are likely to return to the land, under the old conditions, after the war."

"I have taken the opportunity of consulting a number of clergy who know the country lads well. They have all expressed the same opinion. The lads are already greatly improved by military service and better feeding. They are greatly pleased with themselves. They are treading what seems to them a more interesting life than they knew before. Whatever they become after the war, they will not return to what they were. It is therefore not a temporary but a permanent shortage of labour that has to be met. It must be met, I believe, by improving wages and conditions so as to attract labour to the country; and this improvement had better be begun at once and on a systematic scale. Also education should not be curtailed, but in every way improved so as to make rural education a better preparation for rural life. To meet the shortage by withdrawing boys prematurely from school on a large scale is a disastrously reactionary measure, which it will be hard to reverse."

## Great Changes

National debts are being piled up in stupendous figures; and yet the net result is likely to be a wonderful revival of business after the war. There has been surprising dislocations and corresponding readjustments, but on new and different lines. The world is being made over again. England, the mother country, will emerge an absolutely new country. So will Germany, if she emerges at all! The United States must find itself afresh. The Canada of 1916 will be so different from the Canada of 1914!

## The New War—Civilization Against Savagery

The civilization that we know cannot survive alongside of the new warfare perfected by all the discoveries of science and put in the hands of a race of devils. War must go if civilization is to live. Civilization must go if the new warfare is allowed.

War hereafter is not to be between nations, but between humanity and savagery. And the kaiser is at the head of the hordes that seek to throw things back two thousand years.

Men must now ask themselves not as to their race and nationality, but whether they are civilized or savage, and they must align accordingly. The United States finds itself self face to face with this interrogation. That country has many Germans who would side with savagery.

The world is being absolutely revolutionized in a single year by this new phase of conflict. We are nearer barbarism at this moment than we ever were in centuries.

But it will not be by race or blood ties, but by faith in moral principles, faith in humanity, in civilization. To save humanity all the world is going to turn in and beat Germany, not because she is German, but because she is savage, and there is only one law for the brute, and that is castigation or extermination. In less than a year mankind is being forced to think that civilization is to be saved by the destruction of Germany. And Germany has by her own madness forced this belief on the rest of us. The most highly educated nation has run amuck. Why?

Pity may be akin to love, but it is a poor substitute just the same.

## Did She Drown?

Two Irish soldiers, who had chummed up in barracks, were talking about their home affairs.

Presently one of them explained that his wife had been a Miss Maggie Murphy. "And a fine girl too," exclaimed the other.

"What, do you know her?" asked the husband, with interest. "Know her?" laughed the other.

"Why, I remember wan day, when we were out boating on the little river at home, and we came to an island, where we landed. 'Now, Maggie, me dear,' sez I, 'it's either ye kiss me, or I drowns ye!'"

"And—did ye kiss her?" gasped the husband, in a jealous fury. The other looked at him mischievously. "Was she drowned?" he asked slowly.

## A Horse's Eleven Requests

First—Don't pound or beat me. Second—Cover me when I am too warm or too cold.

Third—Don't stand me in a draft.

Fourth—Don't overload me.

Fifth—Don't compel me to work when I'm sick.

Sixth—Don't cut my feet too much when I'm shod.

Seventh—Don't overdrive and underfeed me.

Eighth—Remember that I have feelings.

Nine—Don't water me when I have been driven a long distance, until I am cool.

Tenth—Talk to me kindly.

Eleventh—Treat me as you would like to be treated if you were a horse.

## Pointed Paragraphs

No man favors expansion—of his bald spot.

But a girl never thinks she is too young to marry.

A wise youth passes up the doll and marries a girl who can broil a stake.

You may learn something by trying to teach an old dog some new tricks.

Any old thing that goes against the grain of a porcupine gets the worst of it.

Every time a man picks up a few cents' worth of experience he drops a dollar.

Although women are great bargain hunters a cheap man appeals to none of them.

Handsome is as handsome does—and the handsome woman generally does as she pleases.

Cats certainly have their divinely appointed use in the world, but as vocalists they are failures.

Occasionally a fool man marries a woman because she has more sense than he has—and he is never allowed to forget it.

At the age of three score and ten a man may realize how little he knows—although his wife could have told him many years earlier.

## CHOP STUFF.

Never mind if you do break a vase or a window pane or two so long as you swat that murderous fly.

Mrs. Delaney, of Loughrey, dropped dead on hearing that her son, who had joined the British army had been killed in action.

A gigantic scheme is on foot that will light the whole of Ireland by electricity to be developed at Belleek by the water of Lough Erne, and at Limerick by the Shannon.

The Canadian Red Cross have now heard that about 150 Canadians are prisoners in Germany.

The regimental band of the Irish Guards and the drums of the reserve battalion of that regiment are shortly to make a tour in Ireland in the interest of recruiting for the regiment.

Rocks and stone buildings that are struck by lightning often are magnetized by electricity.

A cargo of 75,000 cases of tomatoes, 24 cans to the case, were loaded at Amherstburg last week, for shipment to England.

The Oil for the Athlete.—In rubbing down, the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them and strengthens them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose, and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

A fit of the blues—the real thing—creates an atmosphere. There are microbes of melancholy, almost tangible, that radiate from a person who is feeling blue. A gloomy man can sit in a corner and fill a whole room without saying a word.

When we used to go out walking during our courtship days my husband used to say that the reason I could not keep up with his long strides was because my "little feeties" were so small. Three weeks after our marriage when I lagged behind a little one afternoon he exclaimed impatiently: "O, hurry up! You walk along like an old cow!"

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM TIME TABLE.

Trains leave Watford Station as follows

GOING WEST	
Accommodation, 75	8 44 a.m.
Accommodation, 83	6 39 p.m.
GOING EAST	
Accommodation, 80	7 43 a.m.
New York Express, 6	11 11 a.m.
New York Express, 2	3 05 p.m.
Accommodation, 112	5 16 p.m.

C. Vail, Agent Watford

## HOW SPEECH CHANGES.

English Words Are Now Very Different From What They Used to Be.

A striking characteristic of the English language is the ability its words possess of passing from one part of speech into another. In the course of its history English has been largely stripped of the endings which once characterized different parts of speech.

Our infinitives no longer end in *en*, the representative of an early *an*. We do not say *tellen*, still less *tellan*, but simply *tell*. Our nouns have discarded the *a* or *e* or *u* in which many of them terminated originally. Drops has become "drop," ends has become "end," wuds has become "wood."

In consequence of the disappearance of the terminations, words have been reduced to their root form. Hence they pass with little difficulty from one part of speech into another. This was not so once.

Let us take our old, familiar grammatical friend *love* as an illustration. In Latin it is *amare* as a verb; as a noun it is *amor*. One in consequence cannot be used for the other. Such transition difference of termination completely prevents. So in our earliest English speech the noun *love* was *lufu*, the verb was *lufian*. Here again one could not be used for the other.

But when the substantive ending was dropped from *lufu* and the verbal ending from *lufian* the root *luf* alone remained. That has given the word *love*. This can be used indifferently either as a noun or a verb. In both cases the existing final *e* is of no importance. It is a mere lifeless survival which has weight only in the conventional spelling and nowhere else.—Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury in Harper's Magazine.

## HER IDEALS CHANGED.

She Saw a Very Large Light After She Was Happily Married.

There was a girl who was quite sure that when it came her turn to marry she could not live in a house any smaller than her father's. "Love in a cottage" was not her idea. Cupid, she thought, needed plenty of room to flap his wings and to practice his archery; he could not pine in a birdcage. So she must have an immense library with a fireplace that would take a six foot log; there must be a drawing room with parquet flooring and thick rugs sliding about on its dining room must be able to hold a large table with an imposing bowl of flowers. She visualized herself ruling a salon, hostess to a brilliant coterie of people who would help her social ambition and her husband's business.

A school friend of hers came to see her a year and a half after she had married and found her in a little frame house on a side street, ridiculously happy with her husband and her baby. The back yard was just about big enough to hold a whirling clothes frame and a narrow flower bed against the fence; the piazza was as snug as a sailor's hammock; the largest room was about the size of the vestibule of the bride's girlhood home.

"I know what you're thinking," laughed the proud little housekeeper to her guest. "You're wondering how I could make up my mind to live in this tiny piano box. But I've made a discovery. I've found that it isn't the size of the house that matters; it's the size of the heart, and the biggest hearts can live in the littlest houses."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## The Women of 2000 B. C.

That woman painted and powdered 4,000 years ago is shown by a complete vanity box, used in 2000 B. C., in the University of Pennsylvania museum. It is a gift of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

The box, which is of delicately carved ivory, contains receptacles for paints and powders. There is also a glass container, probably used for perfumes. The box is opened by pressing a concealed spring. Under the lid is a piece of highly polished stone, which served as a mirror.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## The Prussian Guards.

Frederick the Great originated the Prussian guards. His ambition was to form a royal bodyguard of giants, and every country was ransacked by his agents to supply recruits. The most extravagant sums were offered to men of exceptional inches, and it is said an Irishman more than seven feet high, who was picked up by the Prussian ambassador in London, received a bounty of £1,200.—London Mail.

## Roused Her Interest.

"My dear, you ought to pass up frivolous things and take an interest in deep subjects. Take history, for instance. Here is an interesting item. Gessler, the tyrant, put up a hat for the Swiss to salute."

The lady was a trifle interested. "How was it trimmed?" she inquired.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.



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