

Budget of Lively News From Springfield

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ball and children are all down with the "flu." Mr. Ball has contracted pneumonia and is quite serious.

The Baptist church was crowded to the doors last Sunday, it being the re-opening of the church. The new seats are certainly a credit to the edifice. The chicken social on Monday night was a huge success. The program was well rendered and well received. W. H. Barnum was true to his reputation as a chairman. That is saying a good lot. Master Jim Barnum and Miss Barnum gave a number of well selected numbers, which were greatly appreciated. They will be welcomed at any time they wish to return.

Mr. O. Lindsay and family are progressing nicely after their dose of the "flu."

We did not get fooled after all. We had a good feed of venison, notwithstanding that the "flu" prevented us from going after it ourselves. Thank you Merritt, come again.

There was no service in the Methodist church last Sunday evening, owing to the re-opening of the Baptist church.

Mr. Ben Moore is laid up with a serious case of rheumatism.

Mr. Herb Brown is moving his household effects to Mapleton. We are sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. Brown from our midst, but what we lose Mapleton gains.

Miss Cartwright, of Calton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sitts.

Remember that Christmas is only three weeks off. Be wise and get your Christmas dainties while the selection is good.

Purdy's is the place to get high-class chocolate boxes. We are sole agents for the famous Neilson's Chocolates. The chocolates that are different.

Bring your orders for sale bills to Purdy and get first-class satisfaction. The Express is open for the business from Springfield and Purdy is the local agent. We can phone all rush orders and guarantee entire satisfaction.

Are you in the habit of using Purdy's bread? If not, get the habit and save all future annoyances of fuel shortage, etc.

Rev. Dr. Barney took charge of the services at Mt. Vernon last Sunday evening.

Rev. T. G. Mitchell, of Aylmer, preached the re-opening services in the Baptist church last Sunday and gave excellent discourses.

The last report from A. G. Ball was that he was in a very serious condition. His friends are hoping for more encouraging news.

The Methodist scholars are busy practising for their Christmas entertainment.

Purdy's is head quarters for Christmas candies, nuts, fruits etc. Give us a call and be convinced.

Mr. Carl Connor left for Guelph

where he will reside for some time.

Mrs. Wm. Davis is leaving the Connor farm and will take up her residence in London for the time being. Her many friends are sorry to see her leave, but wish her every happiness in her new home.

Mr. Austin and Miss Lola Dawes, of Belmont, visited in Springfield on Sunday.

Willie Purdy spent the week end here with his parents.

Mrs. L. O. Purdy and son, Willie, were in St. Thomas on business, Saturday.

Mrs. Jackson, of St. Thomas, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. J. Miller and Mrs. C. Young on a few days.

Mrs. Geo. Shaw is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Austin, for a few days.

Mrs. Henry Ball, of Aylmer, is at the bedside of her son, A. G. Ball, bedside of her son.

Nurse Phelps, of Aylmer, is nursing Mr. and Mrs. Ball. Dr. McEwen has the case.

Mr. L. O. Purdy received a cheque from the Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. this week through their agent, T. W. Strachan, of Belmont, for his sickness. It sure pays to carry a sick and accident policy in a good reliable Co. Their settlement was prompt and liberal.

Next Monday evening the Ladies Aid of the Methodist church will hold a chicken and pumpkin pie social in the basement of the church. Particulars on the bills later.

A very bad windstorm passed over here last week which did some damage.

Indications are for a mild winter. Here's hoping that the signs fail not, and fuel gets plentiful.

The first meeting of the A. F. & A. M. was held on Monday evening, since the "flu" ban was put on.

The Royal Bank finished another business year on Nov. 30. It is not necessary for us to publish their profits as they are not doing business for their health this year. You know the war was on and a business like the Royal would not bother with a little matter like profits. Do I hear any comments? Here's luck to them.

The rural mail carriers have begun to cover their routes in the morning this month, instead of afternoons. It will be much better since the days are so short. It was impossible to see the mail without lanterns.

Christmas will soon be here so do not forget that Purdy's is headquarters for Christmas goods.

Dawes & Dawes Sale Dates

Dec. 10—Clearing Sale of farm stock, implements, etc. 1 mile west of Crossley-Hunter. J. W. Rogers, prop.

Dec. 11—Clearing Sale of farm stock, implements, 2 miles north and 1 mile west of Belmont. J. W. Manning, prop.

A Review of The World War

Cut This Article Out for Future Reference—Short History of World Events Which Brought on the War and Every Principal Battle and Date on Which it was Fought.

(From the New York Times)

The pistol shot which put an end to the life of Archduke Francis Joseph, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, at Serajevo, June 28, 1914, turned Europe into a battlefield six weeks later. The Serbians were blamed for the assassination, and on July 23 Vienna sent an ultimatum to Belgrade demanding the punishment of offenders and Austria's participation in their trial in Serbia.

Russia supported Serbia in rejecting the last demand; Germany supported Austria, England, France, and even Italy, then the ally of Austria and Germany, suggested arbitration by the Great Powers. By treaty Germany was obliged to support Austria if attacked by two or more powers. By treaty France was obliged to support Russia for a similar reason. By treaty Italy was obliged to support her allies in case of a defensive war.

Germany deemed Russia's mobilization tantamount to a declaration of war against her and declared war on August 1st. Alleging that France had already begun hostile action against her, Germany declared war on France on August 3rd. Germany invaded Belgium in order to attack France, thereby turning into a "scrap of paper" Belgium's covenant of neutrality to which Germany was a partner. Great Britain declared war on Germany on August 4th. Italy, deeming Austria the aggressor, proclaimed her neutrality.

But these were merely the surface expressions of a long-standing conspiracy on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary soon to be revealed by German propaganda. Germany wished to render France impotent and absorb the Germanic provinces of Russia; she would then be in a position to fight or coerce the power Great Britain, enjoyed by reason of the latter's predominance at sea. Austria-Hungary wished to absorb the Balkan Slavs and make her way to the Aegean. For Germany there was a corollary to the success of the Austro-Hungarian scheme which, by the bribery of Turkey, would establish German dominion from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. In November Turkey entered the war on the side of the Central Empires.

All this was arranged, even to the minutest detail, at the German Kaiser's Potsdam conference on July 5. There it was believed that if the corollary did not come into evidence too soon both Great Britain and Italy would remain neutral. That Japan would enter the war on account of her treaty with Great Britain was thus discounted.

Germany attempted to defend her position morally on the ground that she had been attacked by Russia on account of the Pan Slavonic ambitions of that empire and by Great Britain on account of the latter's jealousy of her world trade and industry. She was, therefore, "fighting for her existence."

The war, which has now brought to the stage of practical application the principles for which the enemies of Germany have been fighting, has been prodigious in expenditure of lives and treasure. Through battle, atrocities, and massacres, it is estimated that 10,000,000 lives have been sacrificed; that \$50,000,000,000 of property, not including the wastage of war material, has been destroyed in various ways; that the productive wealth of the belligerents, which in 1914 was estimated at \$600,000,000,000, has now been mortgaged for over \$200,000,000,000 much of which seems unrecoverable.

Germany's initial plan was to place France "hors de combat" and then obtain a victorious peace over Russia. Austria-Hungary, meanwhile, would attend to the Balkans. The intervention of Great Britain brought this to naught. Germany then directed Turkey to attack Egypt and the Suez Canal, and so strangle Great Britain in the East.

1914-1915

The first act of Great Britain was to isolate the German fleet; her second to send an expeditionary force under the command of Sir John French to Belgium and France. The Germans advanced into France to within fifteen miles of Paris, and were then driven back to the Aisne at the battle of the Marne, Sept. 5-12, 1914. Russian armies advanced into East Prussia, were held in the centre east of Posen, and overran Austrian Galicia. The Turks were defeated at the Suez Canal on Feb. 2-4, 1915. In the following April the Austro-Germans began a drive in Galicia, which by the following November had carried them eastward to a 450-mile perpendicular extending from near Riga to the Russian frontier.

From March until October the Allies attempted to gain Constantinople from the Peninsula of Gallipoli, and then withdrew to Saloniki in an attempt to defend Serbia, Bulgaria having joined the Central Empires on Sept. 22. Bulgaria overran Serbia and established communication between Berlin and Constantinople via the Orient Railway. Meanwhile Italy had declared war on Austria on May 23, and had invaded Austrian territory, isolating the Trentino and advancing through the river Isonzo. The Russians, advancing through the Caucasus, were defeating the Turks in Armenia.

1915-1916

The sinking of the Lusitania on May 7 and the atrocities of the Germans in Belgium, the Austrians and Bulgars in Serbia, the Turks in Armenia, and the criminal propaganda in the United States to prevent supplies from going to the Allies tend to lower Germany's moral standard in the war. By the naval battle off the Falkland Islands on Dec. 8, 1914, Germany's only fleet on the high seas had been put out of existence; a similar fate soon followed her commerce destroyers. Japan had taken the German-leased territory of Kiaochow in China, and out of Germany's overseas possessions of 1,027,820 square miles area only German East Africa, with an area of 284,180 square miles, remained, and has been fighting down to the end of the war.

1916-1917

August 7, 1916, Roumania entered the war on the side of Germany's enemies, and by the dawn of 1917 had been crushed. In March and April 1917, took place the German retreat to the Hindenburg line, which surrendered to France nearly 1,500 square miles of territory. There were British victories at the ridges of Vimy and Messines, respectively April 9 and June 7, and the great attack of the French from Soissons to Rheims, which secured 100,000 prisoners. In Mesopotamia the British recovered Kut-el-Amara and on March 11 occupied Bagdad; the Arab kingdom of Hedjaz joined the Allies.

But the most important events of the third year of the war were political, however—the Russian revolution, March 15, and the entrance of the United States into the war, April 6. The former was brought about without any premeditation by the Cossacks refusing to fire on the Petrograd mob and the Duma taking advantage of the situation and establishing a mild Provisional Government, which opened the country to destructive German propaganda and the rise of the anarchy known as Bolshevism. The moral and material grievances of the United States against Germany culminated in a series of revelations showing the latter's criminality. On Jan. 31 she proclaimed her intensified U-boat campaign, repudiating the promise of May 4, 1916, and on Feb. 28 came the revelation of the Zimmermann note to Mexico and Japan. Up to the time the United States declared war that country had lost by the illegal operation of U-boats twenty-two ships, amounting to more than 70,000 tons, together with hundreds of lives, most of which, however, had met their death on other neutral ships or on the passenger ships of Germany's enemies.

1917-1918

Early in the fourth year of the war Nov. 7, 1917, saw the collapse of the Russian Provisional Government and the dominance of the Bolsheviks. They finally drove Russia from the war by the betrayal at Brest-Litovsk, which culminated in the treaty of

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The second year of the war, 1915-1916, saw the Germans completing their occupation of the Balkans down to the Saloniki line held by the Allies; there was a British defeat on the Tigris, with the surrender of Kut-el-Amara on April 28. There was also the battle of Verdun, which began on Feb. 21 and cost the Germans half a million casualties; the sea fight off Jutland on May 31, which left the British Navy in control of the sea; the battle of the Somme in France, July 1-Nov. 13, which regained 170 square miles of territory and secured several strategic positions which five months later forced the great German retreat; General Brusiloff's campaign on the eastern front, which regained 7,300 square miles of territory and captured 258,000 prisoners from June 4 till December, 1916.

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peace on May 6, at Bucharest.

Other events which occupied the closing months of 1917 were equally discouraging for the Allies, whose morale, however, was kept firm through the rapidly augmenting evidences of American aid, which would be decisive. Even here there was fear that this aid could not be brought overseas, due to the intensified action of the U-boats, whose toll of merchant shipping for 1917 had been in the first quarter 1,619,373 tons; in the second, 236,934; in the third, 1,494,473; and in the fourth, 1,272,843. And as yet there were no sure grounds to believe in the great victories which came to the allies a year hence.

On the western front the battle of Flanders, which had been begun by the British on July 31, ended with the capture of Passchendaele Ridge on the 6th of the following November. There was the abortive battle of Cambrai, Nov. 20-Dec. 5. In October Petain secured the Chemin des Dames on the Aisne front. Italy advanced over the Bainsizza to within 35 miles of Laibach, between August 20 and Oct. 1, only to be defeated at Caporetto and driven back to the Piave, losing a large part of the Regione of Veneto.

The allied front in Macedonia continued to remain inactive save for the excursions of Greek troops, whose new Government had entered the war on the side of the Allies on July 2. The war against the Turk, however, showed encouraging signs; in Palestine General Allenby captured Jerusalem on Dec. 22; in Mesopotamia General Marshall, who had succeeded to the command on the death of General Maude on Nov. 18, extended his advance to the Euphrates, and was still ascending the Tigris toward Mosul.

It was known before 1917 closed that Germany, released from war with Russia, was preparing a great offensive. The Austro-German reply to the Pope's peace note of August 1 revealed merely a readiness to talk peace on the basis of the military status quo. President Wilson, in his reply to the Pope on Sept. 27, reaffirmed the great moral issues at stake, but in the Chancelleries of the Allies in Europe men like the Marquis of Lansdowne lowered the morale by constantly asking for the war aims of the belligerents, and there was defeatist propaganda abroad. France had her Caillaux and Bolo Pasha, Italy her Giolitti, and England her Sinn Fein.

With these distracting and discouraging influences lightened only by the hope placed in the United States and the faith that the U-boat campaign was being neutralized, the combat was carried for three months into the present year with forebodings for a long war.

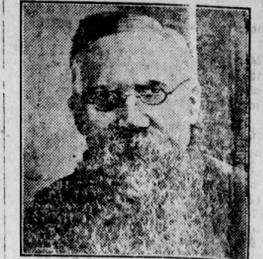
The Closing Scenes

Then Germany on March 21 began her great offensive on the western front with the object of separating the British and French armies by reaching the Channel ports at the mouth of the Somme and then defeating each army in turn and occupying Paris. Between March 21 and July 15 her offensive had passed through four phases, giving her the Lys, Picardy and Marne salients. She had stretched a 195-mile front to one of 250. However, the Allies held the sectors which bound the salients and also strategic positions on their perimeters. Germany's huge losses prevented her from proceeding further unless at a given point she could break the Allies' line. This in a desperate effort she attempted to do on July 15 by driving across the Marne. She failed and began a highly organized strategic retreat to save her armies.

Meanwhile the Allies had decided in April, on unity of command and had placed the conduct of the war

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in the hands of General Foch. The arrival of nearly 1,000,000 Americans in France gave him the opportunity to organize an army of manoeuvre. His attacks began between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry against the Marne salient on July 18 have been succeeding down to the time of the armistice, steadily pushing the German armies east through Belgium and north to the French frontier, a series of battles in which the First American army played its full part west of the Meuse. The turn of the tide had already manifested itself in June when the Italians and the Allies under General Diaz administered a disastrous defeat to the Austrians on the Piave.

The series of sledge-hammer blows administered by Foch's army also began to have their effect not only on the battlefield, but in Berlin and Vienna, in Sofia and Constantinople. The enemy was not receiving the material benefits he had expected to derive from a Bolshevik Russia. There the Checho-Slovak armies—former prisoners of war released by the Provisional Government—were fighting against the Germans and Bolsheviks and were soon joined by contingents of the Allies and Russians of the educated class. The Allies recognized the belligerency of the Checho-Slovak country—Bohemia—and the national aspirations of the Slavonic subjects of Austria-Hungary.

On Sept. 14 the allied armies in Macedonia under Franchet d'Esperey made an attack which on the last day of the month drove Bulgaria to seek unconditional surrender.

On Sept. 19 the forces under General Allenby in Palestine annihilated three Turkish armies which forced

(Continued on page 7)

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"Now, you are lau you are making—" "I am perfectly s and that of Lex and cially parallel."

"Well, whether you not, they did, and M posed that I should playmate, partly as small salary. Such erness, Captain Dick, "And there you ar "Ever since, and I til the children are (governess who kno know nothing, nothi with a melancholy H head.

"What becomes of then?"

"Ah what? good have a talent for coo; out as kitchen maid. Trifton will get sor she is awfully good teaching."

"You poor little French was aware t eral times already u consolation, and that to vary it, but it sc case as well as anyt "And Dot hates m she hates being a lay ing on, and showing rich people who wo could, only Dot no insurance from i is a stupid life all r long hot summertim winter days—But the use of talking ab are, and poor we will of the chapter. Son Mr. Carlton had not It makes the going b worse."

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