

## HOW WAR AND ABSENCE OF VODKA HAVE CHANGED RUSSIAN PEASANT

Coin that he Spent on Drink  
Now Going Into Savings  
Bank.

BETTER NOURISHED  
AND WELL DRESSED

New Impetus Expected to be  
Increased when the Sol-  
diers Come Home from War

By Harold Williams in London Chron-  
icle.

The country is very still. But the windows rattle. The north wind is moaning out there in the pines, now faintly sighing, now telling in a loud-rustle of the wailing at the world's end. It drives on in a broad sweep unceasingly over the far-spreading wastes of snow, here for a moment, and hastens on to mingle the war. Save for the wind, all is stillness. It is strange and bewildering at first, after the clamor and hurry and chatter of Petrograd. But little by little a new feeling of the breadth and depth of things steals silently in, and touches and holds. There is a great dome of sky above, with a swiftly changing veil of grey and russet and lilac cloud, with hazy glimpses of timid blue and with hints of sunlight in a shimmer of ragged vapors and a faint bright overflow from the upper sky. The fret of the town is gone. And the war? In the city the thought of the war is broken up into littleness by the ceaseless exchange of short-lived argument and rumor. Here it is something sternly insistent and brooding.

The village, comprising one street of about thirty grey unpainted cottages, has always been a poor village, slow, unenterprising. The winds of revolution and then of land reform blew up and down the river and left things here unchanged. One old man remembers the days of serfdom. The grown men of the village are the sons of serfs. The allotments are small. Life was a perpetual struggle to make both ends meet. There was no energy, no impulse to things beyond.

Discussing the War.

Last evening I walked through the village. The men were sitting on a bench in front of Fedor Alekseev's cottage. They were discussing the war. Every evening they discussed the war. Three or four of them subscribe for newspapers, and when the day's work is done they gather at Fedor's house. The schoolmaster reads out the telegrams, and the discussion begins. All are agreed about one thing: Russia must win. For that no sacrifice can be too great. Old Nikolai declares that the war will only end when all the German arsenals are smashed. Babai, the carpenter, talks about Zeppelins and submarines. He has never been to town, and modern technical progress is to him a perpetual wonder; even a telephone is an incomprehensible mystery. The vicissitudes of the war puzzle him. "But God will never let the Germans beat us," is his conclusion. Young Mikhail, who fought three months on the East Prussian frontier, and has come home with a bad wound in his stomach, takes a practical view. "It's more and more what we want," he says. "Give us shell enough, and we'll beat the Germans. Mikhail is the authority on military technique, and the discussion becomes lively on questions of right flank, left flank, turning movements, frontal attacks, and covering fire. Some of the older men give illustrations from the Russo-Japanese War. And then, by a natural sequence, the talk drifts to the Duma and internal politics. It is astonishing. Evening after evening this earnest discussion of the affairs of the world and the affairs of Russia among men who two years ago had hardly a thought of the common weal!

Farther down the village I met Ksuta, the wife of a staid and sober peasant, Andrian. "Any news, Vanya?" I asked, and she burst into tears. Vanya is the eldest son. He went to the war last winter, wrote one letter from the front; and since then not a line. His name has not appeared in the casualty lists. He may be killed. He may be a prisoner. The uncertainty is hard to bear. But there is one gleam of hope. A youth from a neighboring village who was captured six months after his parents had had sung for him a requiem Mass. The other boys of the village—there are eleven of them—are safe, so far. Peter's son is in the trenches, and still unharmed. His wife has quarrelled in the meantime with his parents and gone home. She and her mother-in-law feed calves for sale all the year, and the mother-in-law raises her share in the big profits. Old Agrafena was always a grasping body, and used to make money by selling vodka. As for the rest of the boys at the war, there is not one of a staid and sober peasant. The war is wearing and harassing, but it has brought material prosperity to the village. In the first place, there is no vodka, and men who used to spend all their money in drink are now gradually finding their feet again. Ivan Tishina, whom I have seen tumbling into a ditch amid the jeers of the small boys, now has an account in the Government Savings Bank. Men who had never a kopek to spare to patch up a broken-down barn are planning big improvements for the future—some are going to roof their cottages and build verandas, others are going

to build new dwellings. Wages are small, but a man can earn a hundred rubles in a week or two on work at the building barracks for prisoners of war some thirty miles down the line. Tikhonov, a peasant in a neighboring village, has set up a bakery and is coining money by selling bread to the soldiers in the training camp. Even stupid, shiftless Fedot has caught the fever, and driving down to the railway station he brings up a load of 2,000 rolls of bread, which he sells to the soldiers at a profit of two kopeks apiece. The women are not behind-hand. They trade, too, in bread and cakes, and take in washing for the soldiers, making sometimes as much as ten rubles (£1) a day. There was never so much ready cash in the village. It is an unheard-of thing that these peasants should put down, as four of them did the other day, 500 rubles (£50) for the purchase of a load of flour. Men, women, and children are at a dress-making. There is a great demand for sweets, probably because of the absence of vodka, and recently Babai, three of whose children died years ago of sheer starvation, treated me to a very good gingerbread. Some of the peasants have bought their daughters expensive fur cloaks; but there is not much of this kind of extravagance. All realize that such amazing prosperity cannot last, and the tendency of most of the peasants is to put money into stock and implements, and to lay money by for the purchase of more land.

The one drawback to the prosperity is the steady rise in the price of commodities. But the villagers have found a way to meet that. Their brains work quickly in these busy days, and they have opened a co-operative store. This they might have done long ago, for co-operation has been creeping up the river for some years past. But only the war and the unexpected flood of prosperity could shake these villagers out of their conservatism. Avdolia, the village shopkeeper, and her friends opposed the idea; but the money was found, and the store was opened on the ground-floor of Grigory's cottage four months ago, with Fedor as treasurer and the schoolmaster as secretary. The co-operators take it in turn to drive to the station for goods, and there is no lack of purchases. The average takings are sixty rubles (£6) a day, and Avdolia has had to bring down her prices. In the big village across the river the co-operative store, which before the war was languishing, has taken a new lease of life. The priest has quarrelled with the shopkeeper, Paleyev, with whom he was once closely league, and has thrown all his energy into the co-operative business. Yet Paleyev declares that his turnover is five times bigger than it was. The women will have none of the cheap trinkets they used to buy, and demand good, lasting material, and sometimes even silk. The men will no longer buy the old time murder-trunks, three kopeks a packet; they insist on the very best. Economic energy is accumulating in the villages. How will it burst out after the war? Russia has suffered from the war, but it has certainly not lost its vitality. The war has changed the breath of a great economic and intellectual awakening. For the changes that I see here in this village that I know well are changes that are proceeding in every province in Russia behind the fighting line. The war and the prohibition of vodka have given the Russian peasant a new prosperity, clearer insight and greater energy. And the impetus will be increased when the soldiers come home from the war.

**BIG STEAMER LIBELLED.**

Portland Argus: The big steamer Rose Castle, which was libelled by the Dominion Coal Company on Monday for non-fulfillment of contract, is still lying idle at the Grand Trunk dock. A hearing on the libel is to come before Judge Hale on Monday next, but there is a possibility that before that time some settlement will be reached that will allow the steamer to leave the harbor. The ship was booked to take for an English port. Steamship Fruth, 2,945 tons, cleared from Boston June 21st for St. John, to load for Glasgow. Pilot McKelvey will bring her down.

**A FIVE-MASTER SOLD.**

The five-master schooner Rebecca Palmer, which has just arrived at New York from Buenos Aires, has been sold by J. S. Winslow & Co., of Portland to New York parties for \$185,000. This is \$102,000 more than the vessel cost to build at Rockland in 1901. The Rebecca Palmer was one of the fleet of schooners owned by the late William F. Palmer of this city. She registers 2,125 tons net and 2,556 tons gross, is 260.4 feet long, 46 feet beam and 27.4 feet depth of hold.

## Healthful Sleep

is necessary for the enjoyment and prolongation of life. During sleep Nature renews the vital forces of the body and restores the energy. Sleeplessness is one of the evil results of indigestion. To avoid it, keep the stomach well, the liver active and the bowels regular. The health of these organs

## Is Assured by

Beecham's Pills. A harmless vegetable remedy, which acts immediately on the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, toning and putting them in good working order. Millions of people sleep well and keep well because, at the first unfavorable symptom, they begin to take

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box  
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, England.  
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

## GERMAN PEOPLE'S FIRST DELIRIUM OVER "NAVAL VICTORY" DISAPPEARING

Some of Newspapers in Critical Mood Now, and Use  
"Ifs" Very Often in Refer-  
ring to Supposed Sea Tri-  
umph.

(London Chronicle.)

The first delirium of the German press over the great naval victory is over; it has been succeeded by a more sober, almost critical mood. All the papers and flag-waving in the world will not alter the sheer fact that the naval position is unchanged, if it has not actually changed for the worse. This critical attitude is more manifest in these few organs of the press that are habitually independent in view; such, for example, as the Frankfurter Zeitung, which prints on its front page a curious quotation from the Bugd. The Bugd is a Swiss newspaper, and is notoriously "inspired," to put it mildly, from Berlin. The quotation is remarkable for its "ifs." It runs as follows:

"If it is true that this first big battle has ended with the results, then the tactical superiority rests with the Germans. The British losses are serious; those of the German—if no supplementary publication of losses is forthcoming—are small indeed. If that is so, then we must admit that the military consequences of this battle should be valued very highly."

Such a succession of conditional clauses argues very little faith on the part of the writer in the validity of his "ifs," and therefore of his argument. It is evident that he knows more than he cares to say, and that the Frankfurter is much of the same way of thinking.

Captain Persius, whatever else may be said of him, is really a naval expert and knows the elements of his business. He, too, administrators a cold douche. "Even the British loss of three big Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts," he points out, "is not a decisive factor." The battle has left things where they were. Obviously the only way to keep up the illusion of victory is to assume that the British Fleet had some purpose in view, and that it was foiled in that purpose. In the "Vossische Zeitung" Vice-Admiral Kalan von Hoffe puts forward this curious and fantastic argument:

"It is evident that our High Seas Fleet, with wide-extended feelers—i.e., protected on all sides by big and small cruisers, and especially by our far-reaching airships—had once more undertaken a voyage northward up to a certain point, where, for important strategic reasons, the commander determined to turn back, when suddenly the British Armada appeared in full strength, steaming from Scotland, and evidently resolved this time to fight for the supremacy of the North Sea and the Baltic."

The Allies of Great Britain, he goes on, have recently pointed out to her in "unmistakable terms" the inadequacy of her present blockade, and demanded that she should exercise greater pressure upon Denmark with a view to obtaining the right of free passage through the Belt and Sound, an eventually to bring Denmark with the Allies. "Great Britain has given no assent to this policy, and the first step was the dispatch of the Armada."

Denmark figures in the imagination, too, of the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," which solemnly declares that the "main part of the British naval force" in its raid against the German coast. But the place where our High Seas Fleet barred the way makes it possible to draw certain conclusions. It is possible that the British Fleet's intention was to force its way towards the Baltic; an operation which would lead to the setting up of a second Salonica in Denmark. Unscrupulous intrigues of Danish sovereignty have already been made before by the Britishers. There are, moreover, plenty of people in Denmark who hold "Venezelist views."

And since this diabolical Danish scheme has been foiled, of course it was a glorious victory. But, apart from this crazy notion, it is interesting to notice the assumption in both these articles that the High Seas Fleet was

## HEALTHIEST ONE IN THE FAMILY

No Sign of Dropsy And Kidney Trouble

Since Taking "FRUIT-ATIVES."



HATTIE WARREN

Port Robinson, Ont., July 8th, 1915.

"We have used 'Fruit-atives' in our house for over three years and have always found them a good medicine. Our little girl, Hattie, was troubled with Kidney Disease. The doctor said she was threatened with Dropsy, and her limbs and body were all swollen and we began to think she could not live. Finally, we decided to try 'Fruit-atives.' She began to show improvement after we had given her a few tablets. In a short time, the swelling had all gone down and her flesh began to look more natural. Now she is the healthiest one in the family and has no signs of the old ailment. We can not say too much for 'Fruit-atives' and would never be without them."

WILLIAM WARREN.  
50c. box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.  
At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-atives Limited, Ottawa.

not intending battle and was taken by surprise.

The Pan-German "Taegische Rundschau" is indignant at the humanitarianism of his country. This, it declares, is contrary to the code of the authorities, which is that during the war "a bold, truthful character should be developed amongst the generation now growing up, which should become purged of all sentimentalism and every regard for the honor of their whole strength, and to submit joyfully to all sacrifices for that end." Instead of obeying this "most patriotic instruction," teachers are spoiling the ideal contained in it. "They are demanding that we should educate our youth with a view to a future reconciliation of all the civilized nations. Like moles, they are proceeding in their pernicious underground work."

The "Taegische," however, quotes with warm approval the following prohibition of such practices by the Imperial Government at Frankfurt-on-Oder:

"Recently there have become manifest certain tendencies among teaching staffs and pupils towards counteracting the propagation and development of the idea of hatred against other nations, with a view of bringing about in the future the reconciliation of the civilized peoples. This is being conducted evidently with the educational purpose of implanting corresponding ideas in the mind of our youth. Under no circumstances can these tendencies be tolerated in the schools; tendencies which have their source in the sentiment of general brotherhood and dreams of international peace. On the contrary, should such ideas become manifest, it will be the most important duty of the school to take care that the terrible lessons and experiences of the very recent past and the present shall be imprinted on the memories of the growing generation so deeply that no lapse of time shall eradicate them."

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the  
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*



THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE  
Beware of Imitations  
Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment.

## HAROLD M'LELLAND WITH BRITISH FORCES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

(Continued from page 8)

laughing stock of the volunteers and regulars.

While in Nairobi I had a very interesting letter from Jarvis, and intend answering it at the first possible moment. You might call him in and let him read this letter, as it may interest him, as I know some press do not get any news of this campaign, as I thought they would, when once we got started.

At the present moment our forces are well into German territory and all the Kilimanjaro district is under British rule or rather martial law. We have driven the enemy from some of his most formidable, and as he thought impregnable positions. If you can get a recent map of German East, you may be able to follow our advance with a little patience and imagination.

How is Gram? I have not heard from her for some time. Please explain that while I don't write very often, my thoughts are always centred on home and relatives. Unless stationed in a Standing Camp, or even when on the march unless we camp during the day and there is no work, letter writing is the nearest existing impossibility. However, I know that my home letters are read by my relatives and thus they get a good idea of my doings and my health, etc., and I think they must appreciate the difficulties that are thrown in our way, as regards correspondence. Imagine, when we are miles away from the main line, and proper postal communications not established, how difficult it is to know when the mails for Europe closes. We might write tomorrow and mail the letter through a conveyance, this conveyance may be held up for some time at different posts and when it does reach the main line, the European mail may have just closed. At the present moment we know when to post our letters, but when we move things will be as before in this respect.

One thing I will do in the future, and if you follow carefully you will know when my letters are written during an advance. For instance you will note that at the beginning I have written Camp . . . . . this means a Standing Camp, when I place Camp you will know that we are at that place for a day or so only, when it reads, Camp . . . . . then we are only camping for hours. This is as much as I can do to give you an idea as to my movements during operations. I do not think it will be very long before the final event takes place, but on no account worry over delay in my letters, as you know whenever the opportunity affords itself, I shall surely send you a letter. I hope to write my next letter to you from this Camp, and it will deal with the advance of the 2nd Division, giving dates, and names of places just as I have done with this. I will also give you an account of my personal doings, as taken from notes, from the 1st May up to that time of writing.

I have written to Nairobi for six rolls of film to be sent post haste as I want to have some excess exposures for the big advance ahead of us. This campaign may last two more months and it may last twelve, but at present there is nobody that can predict when the end will come. One thing certain whatever happens it will be a complete victory for us.

We regret to learn of General Townsend's surrender at Kut but at the same time we realize the position he was in and appreciate his noble efforts against enormous odds. Things like this should make the slackers realize what their presence in uniform would mean. Men and economy are going to win the war and the time the people wake up to the fact the better it will be for us.

I think an English mail is due here about the 15th inst., so I am naturally anxious for that date to arrive. I think I must bring this to a close or I will not be able to find a censor with patience to pass it.

At the time of writing I am enjoying perfect health and taking every precaution to ensure prevention of the tropical fevers, etc., so don't worry over my health. I try to fulfill all my duties conscientiously, but at the same time I do not try to run into danger foolishly.

In closing, I can only repeat please do not worry on my behalf, but take pleasure in the knowledge that before many months have passed I will be on the way home. God bless and take care of you all. With fond love, I remain your ever loving son,

HAROLD.

May 11th, 10.30 p.m.

LOADS AT BRIDGEWATER.

The three-masted schooner Susan N. Pickering, Capt. Haskell, arrived at

## For the Laundry

All over the Maritime Provinces,  
"Acme" Starch is the Standby.  
White or Blue—in one and 2½ pound packages.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED 205  
MONTREAL, CANADIAN, BRANTFORD, PORT WILHELM,  
Melbourne, "Cross Brand" and "Lily White" Cross Brand and "Queen's Cross Brand"

## "ACME" STARCH

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## Indigestion Resulted From Bad Case of Inactive Liver

Experience! Proved that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were  
Exactly What was Needed.

If every sufferer from indigestion would study his case as did the writer of this letter the great majority would find sluggish action of the liver and bowels to be the cause of trouble.

It is then an easy step to finding a cure, for there is nothing like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to awaken the action of the liver, kidneys and bowels. With these organs performing their natural functions the system is thoroughly cleansed of all poisonous waste matter and the process of digestion is no longer impeded.

Mrs. W. L. Jones, Hill Spring, Alta., writes: "I have often thought I would write and tell you how much I appreciate Dr. Chase's medicines, especially Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I suffered terribly from indigestion and did not know what was the cause.

I got to using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and was so improved that I began to study the malady. I found that the indigestion resulted from a bad case of inactive liver, and as soon as I got the liver working right, I didn't have any stomach trouble or indigestion, the nervous spells vanished and the 'blues' flew away. I am never sick now, but should the old trouble return, I know how to cure it quickly.

There is a whole host of derangements which disappear when the liver is set right. Biliousness, indigestion, headache, irritability, constipation, a few of the more common results of torpid liver action. By the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills you can control all such disorders. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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## WAR HAS BRO ERA OF PRO TO JAPANESE

War Orders for Allies  
and Money Has Be-  
come so Cheap That  
Bankers Are Begin-  
ning to Complain.

Tokyo, June 24.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Never in the history of Japan met with such a period of material prosperity as today. This is entirely due to the war.

The Japanese Allies have been buying great quantities of war supplies since the beginning of the conflict and more orders are being placed constantly. Money is literally pouring into the country in such quantities that there is actually a plethora of it. Money has become so cheap that bankers have begun to complain.

The first great call upon Japan has been made and will continue to be made by Russia. The exports to Russia have realized several hundred million yen. They include not alone military equipment and supplies such as guns, rifles and ammunition, but huge quantities of cloth, many hundred thousands of pairs of boots, leather pouches, caps, sashes, food products and medical supplies. Even rice is exported to Russia to be made into gruel for wounded soldiers and of the medical exportation a notable item is the tincture of iodine.

Another great channel in which Japan is finding prosperity is through her shipping. Her big merchant marine is not only transporting supplies for the Entente Powers but so far as the Orient is concerned has practically taken over at an immense profit the sea transportation which is held in time of peace by the vessels of Great Britain. Freight charges to all points including the United States have soared and Japanese shipping companies have recently petitioned the department of commerce to sanction a further increase in tariffs.

France is at present seeking either to charter or purchase ten or a dozen steamships, but suitable vessels are scarce. The prices are almost limitless in their elevation. The extent to which steamers have risen in value may be indicated by a recent incident at Kobe. The owner of a steamship, the charter for which had just expired who had been receiving an offer of charter at the rate of \$37,000 per month. The extraordinary demand for hulls is inducing Japanese shipyards to work day and night but they cannot hope to approach the demand, which started in 1915 was exceptional in Japan.

These trade but this year is expected to prove still more remarkable. Last year the total exports amounted to about \$250,000,000 and a month for his vessels to the demand. The total trade was \$616,000,000. Compared with the preceding year the figures show an increase of about \$58,000,000 on exports and a decrease of \$31,500,000 on imports. Whereas in 1914 the exports exceeded imports by \$2,317,000 the balance of trade last year was in favor of exports by about \$84,000,000. Anything approaching such a large excess of exports is unprecedented in the annals of foreign trade in Japan.

By glancing over the trade returns for the last ten years, it will be found that with the exception of 1906 and 1909, when exports owing to greatly reduced imports were in excess of imports, there has been an excess of exports ranging from \$2,317,000 to \$48,485,000. In 1914 the outbreak of the war diminished the volume of trade, especially that of imports. This explains the fact that in that year the excess of imports over exports amounted to only \$2,317,000 as compared with \$48,485,000 recorded for 1913 and with \$46,000,000 for 1912.

With the continuation of the war imports are expected to be further diminished while a remarkable increase was noted in the export trade. The markets in India, South America, and other places previously taking German and Austrian goods, demand Japanese substitutes for goods which no longer came out from Europe. All this combined to create a new record in exports, while the difficulty of Europe in sending its goods abroad contributed to a decrease of imports into Japan.

Among the import goods showing a falling-off are iron, dyes and other important requisites for manufacturing industry. This has the effect of checking exportation to some extent, and has encouraged company promoters to form plans for placing Japan's industry and commerce on a self-supporting and permanent basis. One result of all this is that Japan, which before the war had come to feel apprehension for the stability of its note conversion system, has now specie accumulating to its credit to the extent of 600,000,000 yen or \$300,000,000, an amount never before known in its financial history. The bank vaults are full of money seeking investment.

A striking proof of a change in the condition of mind in the capitalist circles was seen recently in the response to an offer of shares of a distressed company, now forming which were oversubscribed 900 times. There has been a steady increase in the capitalization for manufacturing industries, money invested in them in 1915 amounting to \$48,350,000 against \$19,250,000 for 1914. Similarly electric business, shipping, spinning and railways attracted great increases of capital. New business undertakings started last year were larger in capital

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and whittle off a fresh pipeful just before you smoke and you will find that your smoke will be sweeter, slower-burning, cooler than you ever got from a bag or tin of tobacco.

That's because the only way to keep all the moisture in tobacco is to press the choicest leaves into a plug and protect it with a natural leaf wrapper.

"Made in Canada by Expert Canadian Workmen"  
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE 10c a block  
Rock City Tobacco Co., Limited