

and active student-accounts are true, any strong measuring. Then, behind the people seriously of economy and requires. Here ment, and taking things which, in scribed by gov- was more im- animity with was put away, ed from the le. No preach- to effect these es, and come n the soil, but than the spirit d turned them ause."

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**THE WAR.**

in a few days ago for the first time on in the new Coali- amusing story of an ationalist leader, and t of considerable im- ory which makes it

a cypher telegram tend, it appeared, for Castle, or rather 'care ighter.) A young Eng- s entrusted with its 'ulti- ed that I was at the time Wicklow County, and to be departed at half-past And there he found that ater.) He was told by my at is stopping at his laughter.) The young man to a neighboring telegraph proprietor or proprietress think- German spy—(great laughter)— refused to give him any information,

owner; but the real France this war proves to have incomparable qualities of faith and hope, steadfastness and perseverance.

"We will not say and do not think," says the Westminster Gazette, "that the British people are inferior in these virtues, but it does sometimes occur to us, when we read the excited and agitated comments of some of our critics, that in outward appearance the comparison is not all in our favor. Here are we, with our sea frontier, our great Navy growing in strength with every month, and such an Army as we have never had or ever dreamt of having, both for our own security and for the common cause—surely a position which justifies fortitude and composure, with however grim a determination to use it all for the winning of victory. And yet when our French Allies bear every German threat and German bluff with complete sangfroid, though the enemy is actually on their soil, there are some who would throw us into agitation and excitement at the remote chance of his reaching Calais and being able to throw a random shot into one of our coast-towns. This is no more the English spirit than the French excitability, of which we heard in old days, is the spirit of France in this war. What we say to our Allies in these days is that we will be as steady and enduring as they, that we believe in our power, as they believe in theirs, that the pledge which we made together last year is stronger and firmer than ever, and that we have no shadow of doubt of our capacity and theirs to carry through to the end."

The example set by France is inspiring. "There is much," the Westminster adds, "that we can learn of France both in the field and in the organization of war. The French army and the French people are quicker to adjust themselves to circumstances than the British. Their ingenious minds—more ingenious than the German, for all that is said to the contrary—are all the time at work inventing new devices, new tactics, new methods of economizing their strength and using it to advantage at selected points. They somehow give the impression to the onlooker that their military staff is more youthful, more alert, and keener to work out the problems of this particular kind of warfare than ours. They seem to have the right combination of experi-

ment is that, despite the passing of a Government which brought Irish hopes in sight of fruition, and despite the lack of tact displayed by its successor in the proposed appointment of a Lord Chancellor the flow of Irish recruiting continues from week to week. There has been nothing finer in the whole conduct of the British communities in this war than the fine response which all sections, all classes, and all creeds of Ireland have made at this time of crisis. Ulsterman and Nationalists have stood shoulder to shoulder, and are fighting side by side in upholding the cause of human liberty.

Ireland's highest interest, Mr. Redmond said, in the speech from which we have been quoting, was the spirit and patriotism which she has displayed will make all the stronger the determination of the British democracy to see to it that when the war comes to an end, faith will be kept with Ireland and Home Rule will become an accomplished fact.

The settlement of the Welsh coal strike is the best news of the day. The concessions made to the miners on the whole, appear to be fair and reasonable. They are entitled to share in the war profits of the mine owners.

If any more American citizens are murdered by German submarine commanders, President Wilson will assume that the murders are "deliberately unfriendly" acts, the inference being that German submarine commanders who have already murdered American citizens on the high seas may have been moved thereto by the mistaken idea that they were performing an act of friendship towards the said American citizens.

The liquor men who fought prohibition in Alberta and got beaten last week made the mistake of hiring as their chief campaign orator a Chicago man named Windle. It soon became known that Windle publishes a weekly paper which is strongly pro-German in sentiment. Editorial extracts from his paper were copiously quoted by prohibition speakers during the campaign. Of course Windle's pro-Germanism had nothing to do with prohibition, but it "queered" him with the Alberta people, and he did his cause more harm than good.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, says that when war broke out the aggregate incomes of the people of the United Kingdom amounted to £2,200,000,000. The estimated expenditure of £1,133,000,000 in the present fiscal year, he concludes, means spending publicly in a year a sum about equal to one-half a year's income. He estimates that in the last year of peace the rich and poor of Great Britain together spent on luxuries "from motor cars to tobacco, and from sumptuous dresses to four-ale, £600,000,000." He continues: "So that it comes to this: Terribly costly as the war is, it will not cost us twice as much in the present financial year as we spend normally in a year on alcoholic drink, temperance drinks, tobacco and motor-cars. We need not be frightened, therefore by the mere look of the figures. We are a great nation. There are forty-six millions of us to find the money. We are going to find it, and more if necessary, to see the thing through. But we may do the thing with many different degrees of wisdom."

On Friday night a large number of representative and influential citizens of Belleville met at the Armouries and determined to take concerted action to stimulate recruiting in this city and district. Strong committees were appointed for each ward to consider ways and means of assisting in this very necessary and laudable endeavor. Into their hands was given the duty of taking such action as would best achieve the unanimous wish of the meeting. The committees are thoroughly representative, well selected and fully competent to discharge the duty entrusted to them. They will have the backing of every citizen in any project they may undertake. Their duties are by no means light, and they will need every assistance that every one can render them, and they are entitled to whole-hearted assistance. So far as The Ontario can assist the committees in any way that to them may seem desirable, our modest services are at their command. We feel that every citizen worthy of the name will view the matter in the same light. Let us all get together and see to it that nothing is omitted that should be done to secure for Belleville further representation on the battlefields of Flanders.

The London Lancet, discussing the statistics of British casualties, says that of the total losses in the army the killed numbered 3327 officers and 47,015 non-commissioned officers and men, a greater loss of life than ever before occurred in a similar period of time. Throughout the Crimean campaign the British losses were 2755 killed and 12,094 wounded and the Allies lost 8250 killed and 39,868 wounded. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71, the Germans lost 17,570 killed and 96,189 wounded. In the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 the Russians lost 32,780 killed and had 71,268 wounded. In the South African War there were 5256 killed in ac-

tion and 26,286 wounded. The ratio of killed to wounded and missing was at 1 to 4.25, or 23.5 per cent. In the Crimea the ratio of killed to the wounded and missing was at 1 to 4.4, or 22.7 per cent; in the Franco-German War of 1870 it was 1 to 5.70, or 17.53 per cent; in the Russo-Turkish War it was as 1 to 2.17, or 45.98 per cent; in South Africa it was as 1 to 5, or 20 per cent. The proportion of killed to wounded has, therefore, so far been similar to, but slightly in excess of, British experiences in the Crimea and South Africa. Among officers the proportion of killed to wounded has been in the present war much higher than in the case of the men—namely, as 1 to 2.3, or 43.61 per cent; it forms the main cause for anxiety in England.

**THE OSTRICH AND THE TORTOISE.**

An ostrich, filled with self-conceit And giddy ostentation, One day a tortoise chanced to meet In casual conversation. The tortoise, though extremely plain, Was, like the ostrich, rather vain. As all of you, no doubt, have guessed, In noting this allusion, The ostrich was, of course possessed Of feathers in profusion. The tortoise had a useful shell Wherein it was his rule to dwell.

The question they discussed was made A theme for disputation; What is the best way to evade Unwelcome observation? As each had fixed ideas, you see, They were not likely to agree.

"My scheme is this," the ostrich said: "If any one pursues me, I'll dig a hole and hide my head— They cannot fail to lose me, The plan's so simple, I'm surprised That it should be so criticized."

"Your plan," the tortoise said "is quite Delusive and fallacious; To draw the head in—out of sight— Is far more efficacious. Till I have cause to change my view, That method I shall still pursue."

In this dispute they persevered With vain vociferation, Till suddenly two men appeared, Commercial by vocation. One gathered ostrich-plumes to sell, The other dealt in tortoise-shell.

The ostrich, showing no dismay, Was busy in a minute; He dug a hole without delay, And placed his head within it, And thought, with egotistic pride, "This is the only way to hide."

The tortoise said, "I still protest, Though ostriches deny it, My method is the very best— At any rate, I'll try it!" And with sarcastic smile withdrew His silly head from public view.

The traders came, as you surmise, And made an easy capture. The feather-merchant viewed his prize With nothing short of rapture, "I didn't want his head," said he;

"His plumes are quite enough for me." The other man was pleased as well, And after brief inspection, Removed the tortoise from his shell In spite of all objection, "The tortoise not a penny brings, But shell," said he, "makes combs and things."

Of morals there are nine or ten, But this one is selected: Don't wear your shells and feathers when You go out unprotected. The other lessons taught hereby I leave for others to apply. —By D. K. Stevens.

**AFFINITIES.**

I'm fond of a stroll by the river's dank brim, When the flowers are brilliant with dew; I'm fond of the woods when the twilight is dim, But the blooming mosquitoes are, too.

I'm fond of reclining at eve on the porch When the stars are just coming in view, And watching each firefly light up its torch— But the prowling mosquitoes are, too.

I'm fond of a round on the close-shaven links Alone; or, still better, with you When the afternoon sun toward the mountain top sinks— But the knavish mosquitoes are, too.

I don't like mosquitoes; I'd fain let them be, I hold that they're sordid and venal; And I am convinced that they do not like me But our tastes are acutely congenial. —Louisville Herald.

**Other Editors' Opinions**

**IMMUNE RASCALITY.**

Canada has had an unpleasantly long list of political scandals in which every note in the gamut of political vice has been struck. But probably in no single previous scandal has there been embraced such a variety of political shortcomings, nor any in which so many of the sinister and evil forces so influential in Canadian public affairs, has been brought into play.

Probably the most striking incident in this sordid and sickening drama of incompetency, betraying trust, fraud, and miscellaneous crime was the burning of the telegrams by the order of the president of the private company which controls a large portion of the telegraphic system of Canada. The injury inflicted on the public interest by the destruction of what doubtless would have proved to be information of great public value, this man added insult, in the form of a cynically insolent "explanation" of his conduct. One day there is reference in the evidence before the Royal Commission to certain telegraphic correspondence. By midnight of the following day all the telegraphic company's copies of that correspondence are destroyed by the local manager of the company under instructions from its president in Toronto. The magnate has given two different explanations of these instructions, both about equally insulting to the intelligence of the people. He says that the burning was done under a new rule under which all copies or originals of telegrams were to be destroyed within a very short time. This rule was evolved and brought into operation with such suddenness that it did not apply to the whole of the company's system, but only to four cities. Still more curiously these four cities happened to be those between which this telegraphic correspondence wanted by the Royal Commission was carried on.

This president, Mr. Zebulon A. Lash, also explains that the reason why the telegrams were burned was the company's regard for the interests of its customers, whose confidence it was bound by law to protect. He quotes the statute which obliges the company to maintain inviolate this confidence and in quoting he garbles. He leaves out of his quotation the clause which demands that the company shall produce its records of telegrams when these are required by the proper legal authority.

Now this man was for long, and probably is still, chief legal manipulator for Mackenzie & Mann, these ardent but expensive Canadian patriots. He is an adept in the business of finding shelter or immunity behind legal technicalities for performances which could pretend to no moral sanction. As he is, probably, like most of his kind at bottom, somewhat of a coward, he doubtless feels very confident that he will find protection under the law for his glaring and insolent flouting of public opinion in the matter of these telegrams. Probably he will. But it is the immunity which such men can find, under shelter of the law, that brings law into contempt. Indeed The Tribune has heard of a very intelligent and moderate man who expressed the opinion that, in these strenuous times, it would not be altogether a bad thing to have martial law in Canada. He further avowed that he would like to be a military dictator just long enough to hang a few prominent Canadians, whom he had clearly in mind, and without whom Canada could get along very well. One of these, and the first who would feel the embrace of the rope, was Mr. Zebulon A. Lash.—Winnipeg Free Press.

**RECORD OF MR. NORRIS IS CLEAR**

There is no evidence that Mr. Norris was a party to the dickerings. It is exceedingly gratifying that he comes through the ordeal with clean hands, and with the confidence of the public. It remains for him to decide whether he should retain Mr. Hudson in his Cabinet.

Manitoba today is in just the same position that Ontario was in after the collapse of the Ross Government. What the people want is a good big dose of plain, old-fashioned honesty, such as the late Sir James Whitte gave Ontario. If Mr. Norris will hand it out in large quantities, and frequently, he will strengthen himself with the electors. He cannot have a better model than the rugged old Tory knight who cleaned up Ontario and kept it clean. His closest friends credit Mr. Norris with these qualities and predict confidently a period of honest administration for Manitoba.—Orange Sentinel.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

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