

BE PRETTY! TURN GRAY HAIR DARK

Try Grandmother's old Favorite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair, when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is busy an troublesome, nowadays, by asking any drug store for "Witch's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle of this famous and recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You hang on a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive.

WOULD RETIRE THEM AT FIFTY OR SIXTY YEARS

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—For the past few days a rumor has been travelling through the civil service that the Civil Service Commission is working on a plan, which, when completed will provide that all men over the age of sixty in the service shall automatically be retired.

Moreover, it is stated that the plan proposes that for the future all civil servants shall automatically be retired when they reach this age.

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SIX MILLION JEWS ARE FACING DEATH

Starvation and Disease Cause Indescribable Suffering in Eastern Europe.

The hardships of this winter will mean death to thousands of Jews in Poland, unless outside aid intervenes at once, according to Lieutenant Shelton Wright of the American Red Cross Commission to Poland, recently returned to the United States after months of relief work in eastern Europe.

He painted a vivid picture of this half-starved people, clad in rags, who are now creeping back toward their devastated homes after months of refugee wandering, and dying of starvation and typhus along the roads, as they go.

"Outside starvation, numerous diseases, attributed to malnutrition and children like flies," he said. "I remember a family trying to live under an over-turned wagon by the roadside. The mother was dead under a tree a few yards away—she had been dead for days. The father was stretched upon the ground dying of typhus. He died that day. Under the wagon were two little children, both under five, sick with typhus. An older child sat stupidly beside them—a girl driven out of her mind."

Many of the people are driven to making "bread" out of leaves and bark, and "soup" out of grass and water, Lieutenant Wright reported. There was unspeakable joy among them when the American ships, loaded with relief supplies purchased with the funds raised by the American Jewish Relief Committee and other American Jewish agencies, and American and Canadian Red Cross supplies were unloaded at Danzig and other ports. In spite of the fact that the American Jewish Relief agencies are spending almost \$2,000,000 a month now on their relief work in Poland, and that the Red Cross is doing its work on so vast a scale, hundreds of thousands of Jews and Poles will die during the winter unless more aid comes.

"Every box-car full of refugees returning to their homes has in it those who die along the way, and those who have contracted typhus," Lieutenant Wright said. "The people try to avoid disease by keeping clean, but it is impossible to do so, under existing conditions. Even our nurses and doctors fall ill of typhus, a disease caused by filth and lice."

The Red Cross and the American Jewish Relief agencies are doing their utmost to keep both the Jews and the Gentiles in these stricken lands alive. Six million Jews in eastern Europe face death unless immediate shipments of food, clothing, and bedding from Canada and the United States reach them before the cold weather sets in.

An appeal for funds is to be made in Ontario and a generous response from this district is confidently expected.

MOBS OF CHILDREN CRAVING FOR BREAD

Gaze Into Bakeshop Windows for Hours at a Time, Hoping for Something to Eat.

"The saddest thing in all Eastern Europe at the present moment—worse than all the other instances of starvation and even of death and disease on every hand—are the child-mobs one sees outside of the few bakeries that are able to keep going in Warsaw, Shlomoch, the famous Yiddish playwright and poet reported to the American Jewish Relief Committee upon his return from Eastern Europe, where he went as a commissioner of the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish Sufferers from the War.

"In the bakery windows are a few loaves of bread, and sometimes cakes, that are sold at a simply prohibitive price," he explained, "and even if these were as cheap as in Canada and the United States, their taste would still be unknown to the hungry Jewish children, who live on the cup of soup a day they get from American Jewish relief agencies. But the youngsters tantalize themselves with the sight of food, when they cannot get the taste of it.

"They press up to the window, and at first merely stare respectfully at the bread, an uncanny little crew of gaunt small folks with old faces and suffering unchildish eyes. Perhaps it is raining, or the wind is blowing coldly through the tatters that they wear, that little barefoot army, but they huddle together for warmth, and do not stir. The sight of the bread has fascinated them, it is so rarely seen.

"A customer comes out, leaving the door ajar for a moment, and the warm fragrance of the bake-shop drifts out to the little ragamuffins, maddening them. They press closer to the window, their thin little faces against the glass. Those in front put out their tongues and lick the glass, as if, by so doing, they could taste the bread behind it. No poet could ever write into words the wistfulness of their faces as they do it.

"One of the men from the bakery comes out and drives them away every few minutes, else they would break the glass. They are afraid of him, and for a few minutes they stand at a distance, their eyes still upon the bread. Then hunger overcomes their fear, and they press up to the bakery window again. Soon they are eagerly licking the glass once more. And this goes on all day every day in front of the bakery window."

More money is needed to help feed those children, and an appeal soon is to be made in Canada for that purpose.

DESTITUTION IN EUROPE TERRIBLE

Long Processions of Starving, Ill-Clad Children Seen Daily on the Streets.

Long processions of little Jewish children in Eastern Europe, bearing their tin cups in their hands, daily walk from their villages to the nearest town in which there is a Jewish relief station, according to relief workers in these stricken lands, sometimes journeying five or six miles in order to get the cup of soup with a piece of hardtack, or the mug of milk which is often their sole food of the day.

Those tin-cup processions emphasize, as nothing else could do, the relief workers say, the terrible destitution of the Jews in Eastern Europe at present. The children in them are barefoot, almost without exception.

Reports received by the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee say that both boys and girls are wrapped in burlap, or dressed in clothing made from the sacks in which the relief supplies have come, or in rags usually do, without exception, during the five years of the war, their little bodies showing through the tatters. They do not walk as children usually do, without exception, but drag themselves along wearily, and hopelessly, like tired little ghosts condemned to move in hungry processions through eternity.

Arrived at the relief station, the children are so tired and so weak that they sit down upon the pavements to await their turn in line. Upon the faces of every one of these there is an expression of unchildlike anxiety. It has to do with the only really vital question in the world to them—whether or not they will get a mug of milk will hold out, until their turn comes. Every day some of them have to be turned away without food, since their numbers are so great that the funds at present on hand are not always sufficient to care for them all.

MILLION CHILDREN ARE CLAD IN RAGS

Their Wasted Bodies Show Thru Tatters, Result of Starvation and Misery.

The art of making two socks bloom where only one bloomed before isn't half so hard as that of making two garments exist where only one existed before; yet even this can be accomplished, according to reports recently received by the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee from relief workers abroad.

Cloth of any kind, either cotton or wool, is particularly impossible to obtain in Eastern Europe, except at prohibitive prices. A round million little Jewish children in these unhappy lands are clad in rags that they have worn all through the war, their wasted little bodies showing through great tatters. Some of these children are still sleeping on the streets, since there are at present neither orphanages nor funds for all.

Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, of New York, sent to Europe as a commissioner of the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, was able to purchase more than a carload of pajamas from the salvage department of the American army in France. These were sent to Eastern Europe, and in the workrooms opened there were made over into clothing for children.

Each pair of pajamas made at least two Russian blouse suits for little boys it was reported. The larger pieces left over in the cutting were used for the cloths that the children of Eastern Europe kind around their feet in lieu of shoes.

MILLION PAIRS OF SHOES ARE NEEDED

Destitute Jewish Children of Eastern Europe Use Rags to Protect Feet From the Cold.

A million pairs of shoes are needed by the destitute Jewish children of Eastern Europe to-day, according to reports received by the American Jewish Relief Committee from relief workers abroad.

At least that many of the helpless and hungry Jewish youngsters of Eastern Europe are absolutely without footwear of any kind, their relief agents say. Thousands of others have rags sewn around their feet in lieu of shoes.

Several carloads of shoes that formerly belonged to Allied soldiers in France were purchased there by the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish Sufferers from the War, for the Jewish women of Eastern Europe. But it was impossible to buy the shoes in sizes that would be worn by the children, and all others sold in Europe are at a prohibitive price. So a million youngsters are barefoot during the hard winter of Eastern Europe.

There is a great lack of every conceivable kind of clothing, as well as shoes. In Serbia, a common child's costume just now consists of two sacks, with holes cut through for the head and feet. In Poland, four sacks and sugar sacks sent with supplies to the destitute Jews by Jewish relief agencies are all being made over into clothing, and even small salt sacks are pieced together, and used for this purpose.

Prof. Wade Toole, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, has resigned, to become managing editor of The Farmers' Advocate at Winnipeg.

What God hath Wrought

IN 1865 there stood alone on Mile End Waste, London, a young man fired by the Spirit of God to make war on sin.

MILE End Waste was then one of the toughest places in London. Policemen patrolled it rarely, and then only in pairs.

HIS audience more than jeered—they were downright abusive—but the young man persisted, and generally attracted a few souls to his standard.

THE man is now dead—but today his example is zealously fostered by thousands of Officers and Soldiers of the Salvation Army in sixty-six countries throughout the world, speaking forty different languages.

308 Services Posts in this Territory. Use them!

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are exceedingly hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little one out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes cold and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They are a mild laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prevent colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario.

PILFERING ON RAILWAYS

In view of the considerable losses incurred through pilfering and careless handling of goods in transit, losses which amount in a year to close on three million dollars, the Canadian Railway has recently been conducting an active campaign against such robberies, not only in their own interests but also to protect the merchants and shippers who naturally suffer great inconvenience even though the losses may be made good. The loss of portions of a shipment frequently renders the balance of a shipment useless or depreciates its value, and affects the business of the merchant. As a result of this campaign, the C.P.R. for instance, have recently brought into court and secured convictions against several offenders. Thus at Ottawa, Ambrose Milks, a teamster of a transport Co. was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for breaking into a freight car and stealing a case of gin, while at McAdam Junction three men were condemned to five years penitentiary, two years penitentiary and four years reformatory, respectively, for a series of thefts from freight cars involving many consignments of considerable value.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.—About 80 per cent. of the Red army in Russia is not "Red" at all, but is neutral according to the staff correspondent of the Handelsblad, G. Nypels, who has just returned from an extended tour through Soviet Russia. He says about 60 per cent. of the officers, who are largely drawn from the trained military men of the old upper class, are "Czarist" in inclination. This leaves only about 20 per cent. of the officers, thoroughly attached to the Soviet regime, the rest being neutral or Czarist.

ZARA RULED BY VENICE

Winged Lion of Saint Mark Caps Gate in the Town Wall.

Zara, where Gabriele d'Annunzio is reported to have landed, and its location relative to Fiume, already occupied by the soldier-poet, is described in a U. S. Geographic Society bulletin, based on a communication from Kenneth McKenzie, follows:—"Stargazing from Fiume, one sails down the channel called Quarnero, leaving Istria and the Gulf of Guarnero to the right. The island of Arbe, about half way to Zara, has an old cathedral with a twelfth-century tower. Coming from Trieste one skirts the western shore of Istria, stopping perhaps at Rovigno and Pola. The stay of an hour enables one to get a hurried glimpse of the grand amphitheatre and other Roman remains of Pola, under Austrian rule an important naval station and strongly fortified. The language here is chiefly Italian, with here and there a touch of time devoted to a trip of several days; but we pass on, stopping at one or two of the islands, to Zara, the most northerly town of importance in Dalmatia.

"Zara is noted all over the world for its maraschino. Aside from this, however, the town has many attractions to offer. On landing from the steamer in the land-locked harbor, we find ourselves in front of a gate in the town wall. Over the gate is the winged lion of Saint Mark, often seen with here and elsewhere in Dalmatia, and a symbol of the former dominion of the Republic of Venice. Passing through the gate, we enter the narrow paved streets of a typical Italian city, such as we may imagine it to have been two or three centuries ago, except that the hotels are more comfortable. There are many medieval churches in the town, of interesting architectural, and containing works of art. The cathedral is particularly a majestic Romanesque church, richly adorned outside with many arcades of little columns and topped with marbles and paintings. It is in the best Italian style of the middle ages. Its campanile is a landmark.

"Wandering among the narrow streets, we come upon several open squares and market-places, where in the morning scores of peasants may be seen in the brilliant-colored costumes. There are Roman remains too—columns and statues.

Leaving Zara, the steamer comes out of the harbor, encircling the point of land on which the city stands, and skirts a low-lying shore, passing among innumerable islands. All are a narrow opening appears; we go through it, and find ourselves in the spacious harbor of Sebenico, with the town rising from the water to a fort crowning the hill.

Loyal to British Crown.

There are a number of diminutive water-surrounded monarchies off the coast of Scotland. They each have their kings, but are subject to the British crown. One of them is the Isle of Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, which is owned by the Marquis of Bute.

The kingdom contains only fifty square miles; but has a population of 11,000 people. There are six lakes within the island, the largest being Loch Fad, which is about a quarter of a mile wide and about nine times that in length. The famous old home of the marquis dates from the year 1668.

Arran is another of these kingdoms in the same firth. The Marquisess of Graham rules over its 5,000 inhabitants. It is nineteen miles long and ten miles broad. It was on this island that Robert the Bruce is said to have hidden in a cave for some time and there planned one of his expeditions to recover the crown. The ruins of a castle, once the home of one of Scotland's kings, is on the island.

Sir John Bullough rules over the island of Rhuth, which is one vast deep preserve. Nearly all this island is deep forest and moorland, and all of it is mountainous. Only 300 acres are tillable, and there are 160 inhabitants. The island provides deer and other game for the nobility.

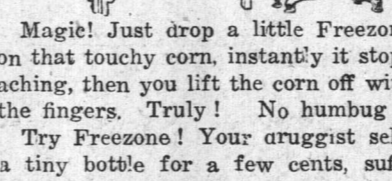
The largest of these island groups is doubtless Lewis Island, one of the outer Hebrides group, off the west coast of Scotland. It covers an area of nearly 700 square miles and boasts a population of 37,000 people. It has splendid lochs, where splendid fishing is to be had, and red deer still roam over the moors and forest land.

This land has a stirring history, for the people have always been fighters and have many times defeated the royal troops.—Answers.

New York funds weakened to 17-16.

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Doesn't hurt a bit and costs only a few cents



Magie! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug! Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

What will sharpen a jaded appetite? Why coffee? You wake in the morning seemingly half refreshed—you still feel tired—you want no breakfast.

But soon the aroma of coffee floats through the house. Its effect is magical. Its appeal is irresistible. Then when you drink it your appetite is aroused and whetted. You partake of a generous breakfast. The brain is fully awakened and things look brighter, you are ready for the day's business.

As a pleasingly-gratifying beverage

Rideau Hall Coffee

STEEL-CUT CHAFFLESS

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GERMAN TROOPS NEED ANOTHER WHIPPING

GENEVA, Feb. 26.—German war prisoners returning home from France of whom two hundred thousand have already been repatriated, go through Switzerland and other countries, "Die Wacht Am Rhein" and "Die Wacht Uber Alles," and declare that the fare going home to prison for the next war.

ADVERTISE IN THE JOURNAL

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A small bottle of Danderine costs but a few cents at any store. It stops falling hair, itching scalp and ends dandruff, besides it doubles the beauty of your hair, making it appear twice as heavy, thick and abundant. Try it!