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 your lawyer for legal advice;  
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 Bank for financial advice?  
 a loan to buy cattle, hogs or  
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 NADA Established 1884.  
 F. A. MacLEAN, Manager.  
 H. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.

**"Lest We Forget"**  
 Made the Supreme Sacrifice

WATFORD AND VICINITY

Lt.-Col. R. G. Kelly  
 Capt. Thos. L. G. Newell  
 Sgt.-Major L. G. Newell  
 Pte. Alfred Woodward  
 Pte. Percy Mitchell  
 Pte. R. Whalton  
 Pte. Thos. Lamb  
 Pte. J. Ward  
 Pte. Sid Brown  
 Pte. Gordon Patterson  
 Pte. F. Wakelin, D. C. M.  
 Pte. T. Wakelin  
 Pte. G. M. Fountain  
 Pte. H. Holmes  
 Pte. C. Stillwell  
 Pte. Macklin Hagle  
 Sgt. Clayton O. Fuller  
 Gunner Russell Howard Trenouth.  
 Pte. Nichol McLachlan.  
 Corp. Clarence L. Gibson  
 Signaller Roy R. Acton.  
 Bandman A. I. Small  
 Capt. Ernest W. Lawrence.  
 Lieut. Leonard Crowe  
 Pte. John Richard Williamson  
 Lieut. Chas. R. Hillis  
 Lieut. Gerald I. Taylor.  
 Pte. Charles Lawrence  
 Lieut. Basil J. Roche

...ing for a few minutes in olive oil  
 harden and waterproof wood.  
 ...ts every year destroy about 5 per  
 . of the growing sugar cane in  
 aica.  
 ...e highest speed at which elevators  
 operated is about ten miles an hour.  
 ...rich deposit of manganese has been  
 verred in Honduras with two miles  
 railroad.  
 ...nple and sure.—Dr. Thomas' Eclee-  
 ...is so simple in application that a  
 can understand the instructions.  
 ...as a liniment the only direction is to  
 and when used as a dressing to apply  
 directions are so plain and unmistak-  
 that they are readily understood by  
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1919

**Dominion Seeds**

**GARDEN BOOK**

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WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS ARE SOLD WHEREVER YOU SEE THIS SIGN



**Build a \$50 Bond**

**A Plan For Investors—Big and Little**

**A War-Savings Certificate, provided free of charge with your first War-Savings Stamp, has spaces for 10 War-Savings Stamps.**

**A War-Savings Certificate with a W.S.S. in each space is a Dominion of Canada "bond" for the payment of \$50 on January 1st, 1924.**



**And you invest less than \$41 to secure it—paying as it proves convenient to you.**

**War-Savings Stamps cost \$4.02 in March, \$4.03 in April and \$4.04 in May.**

**Fill up your THRIFT Card (16 Thrift Stamps at 25c. each). Thrift Stamps earn no interest, but a filled card represents \$4 when you invest in a War-Savings Stamp.**

AT ALL MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES, BANKS, ETC.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

**In the Estate of James Eli Willoughby, late of the Village of Watford in the County of Lambton, Blacksmith; Deceased.**

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. 1914, Chap. 121, Sec. 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of James Eli Willoughby, late of the Village of Watford, in the County of Lambton, deceased, who died on or about the 20th day of December, A.D. 1918, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned a statement and full particulars of their names and addresses and the security, if any, on or before the 1st day of April, A.D. 1919.

AND take notice that after the said last mentioned date the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the estate amongst the parties entitled, having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have notice and the Administratrix will not be liable for the estate of any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not then have had notice at the time of such distribution.

COWAN, TOWERS & COWAN,  
 Solicitors for Sara Willoughby,  
 Administratrix.  
 Dated at Watford this 15th day of February, A.D. 1918.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

**In the Estate of Robert J. G. Edgar, late of the Township of Broooke, in the County of Lambton, Farmer; Deceased.**

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. 1914, Chap. 121, Sec. 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Robert J. G. Edgar, late of the Township of Broooke, in the County of Lambton, deceased, who died on or about the tenth day of January, A.D. 1919, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned a statement and full particulars of their names and addresses and the security, if any, on or before the first day of April, A.D. 1919.

AND take notice that after the said last mentioned date the Executrix will proceed to distribute the estate amongst the parties entitled, having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have notice and the Executrix will not be liable for the estate of any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not then have had notice at the time of such distribution.

COWAN, TOWERS & COWAN,  
 Solicitors for Hannah Edgar,  
 Executrix.  
 Dated at Watford this 15th day of February, A.D. 1919.

**"The Dumbells" Score.**

The Third Canadian Division concert party, "The Dumbells," that, like the Second Division troops, "The See Toos," scored such a hit in London, went to Brussels, the capital of Belgium, during the first week of the year, and gave some performances in the leading theatre there before the King and Queen of the Belgians and full audiences. The proceeds were given in aid of Belgian charities.

The reception the Canadians were given in Brussels was quite the most enthusiastic they have ever had. The audience cheered at every proper opportunity, shouted in chorus "O Canada," and sang repeatedly "O Canada."

A few nights previous to these special performances, some members of "The Dumbells" went to the Gaiety Theatre in Brussels to see the vaudeville show there. One of the performers was a conjurer and, as is usual with his kind, he invited members of the audience on the stage to be convinced that he had "nothing in his hands and nothing up his sleeves." A "Dumbell" accepted the invitation and he persuaded some of his confederates to join him. Then the stage manager announced to the audience that the soldiers were Canadians and part of the Third Division concert party. The audience then began to cheer and insisted on our boys giving some entertainment. The result was that the rightful performers gathered in the wings, and the Canadians held the boards until nearly midnight.

Interested in Canadian Stock. The Roumanian Vice-Consul in England has written to Canada that he is preparing a study on Roumania's economic recuperation for publication in that country, and that he would like to reproduce in some form photos of Canadian Holstein-Friesian cattle and of Percheron and farm draught horses.

The most obstinate corns and warts fall to resist Holloway's Corn Cure.

**Labor Greatly Excited**

**Over Remarkable Problem Of Guilt of Tom Mooney**

"S HALL Tom Mooney hang?" is a question that has agitated California in the past couple of years as profoundly as the question, "And shall Trelawney die?" convulsed Cornwall. The answer is now in the negative. Tom Mooney will not hang; he will spend the rest of his life in prison unless his sentence is further commuted or he is pardoned or gets a new trial. The action of the Governor of California in commuting the death penalty does not end the Mooney case. It merely ends a phase of it in which the man was in imminent deadly peril of being executed. There is no reason to believe that the millions of Mooney advocates in different parts of the world will cease their agitation. If Mooney is guiltless of wholesale murder, as charged, he ought not to be in prison for life. The decision of the governor to commute the sentence does not mean that he considers Mooney an ill-used man. He merely says that there is a doubt about the question, exactly what the trial judge said a short time ago. As long as Mooney lives it will be possible for the truth to come out and the man to be vindicated. There is no satisfaction to a dead man in vindication.

The case of Mooney is in some respects the most remarkable in history. No condemned man ever had so many partisans, men to say and to swear that he had been unjustly convicted, that he was the victim of the capitalist class, a very martyr of unionism. There are Mooney "fans" in all parts of the world, and it is reported that when the Bolsheviks first became prominent in Russia they used to serenade the American ambassador to the strain, "What about Munie?" That there is in or-



THOMAS J. MOONEY.

ganized labor generally a strong belief that Mooney is guiltless of the crime charged and that he has been "framed" by the capitalists there is not the shadow of doubt. On the other hand, there are hundreds of thousands of people who have read the evidence in the case and have come to the conclusion that the man is a murderer, that he did throw or place the bomb that caused death or injury to a score of citizens of San Francisco, and that he has been saved from his merited doom by the terrorism of organized labor, by the threat that if he were sent to the electric chair a nation-wide strike would be called which would paralyze the industries of the country and perhaps reduce millions to the verge of starvation.

The crime of which Mooney has been convicted has been described many times. There was a preparedness parade in San Francisco on July 22, 1916, designed to arouse the people to the necessity of making preparation to defend American rights against Germany. At a certain point along the route a bomb was exploded. Ten people were killed, and others

swear that on the day of the parade Oxman was in San Francisco. It appeared that Oxman wanted his friend to commit perjury. This at any rate was the view of the defence. Oxman was tried for perjury but acquitted. Nevertheless in the minds of most people the conviction that Oxman was at best a dubious witness on whose word to take a man's life grew. The exposure of Oxman stultified the Mooney defence. Labor unions everywhere rallied to his help. Great counsel were engaged. Appeals were made to one authority after another. President Wilson himself was induced to appoint a commission to investigate the case and to appeal to the Government of California to grant Mooney a new trial. This he refused to do. Attacks were made upon the state prosecutor to show malice and to prove that he was an agent of the organized capitalists of San Francisco. None of these efforts moved the governor, for the trial was held in California, an important element just as passionately insistent that Mooney shall pay the penalty of his crimes as the unions in demanding his release. The governor's grant of a commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment is no doubt due to the statement of the trial judge that a reasonable doubt of the man's guilt exists. In the interests of justice, it is to be hoped that the case will not end where it is now, and that Mooney will either be liberated and compensated, or his guilt clearly established in the eyes of reasonable people.

Mooney and his wife and a man named Billings were arrested. Their record was a bad one. They were supposed to be pacifists. They had a history as agitators. Billings was convicted of having dynamite in his possession. Mrs. Mooney was acquitted. Mooney was found guilty. The chief witness against him was a rancher named Oxman, a visitor to San Francisco who swore that he saw the Mooneys and Billings place a suit case at the spot where the explosion occurred.

Mooney's defence was an alibi. Photographs were produced in which the Mooneys and the obscure face of a clock figured. It was impossible to make out the time, and the prosecution refused to permit the defence to examine the negatives. This point was finally ceded and the photographs were greatly enlarged. They showed that apparently at the time Oxman had sworn to seeing the accused they were on the roof of a building a mile away. Notwithstanding this evidence the jury found Mooney guilty. Later on, a hotel bellboy produced some letters that Oxman had written to a friend and later thrown in a waste-paper basket. In which he asked the friend to

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**PETROGRAD A TOMB.**

**Result of the Triumph of the Bolshevik.**

Ludovic Raudou, correspondent of the Temps, writes from Petrograd that that once gay and lively city is now like a tomb. There are few people seen in the streets, and they pass like weird shapes, sad, depressed and silent.

"The Nevsky-Prospect," says Mr. Raudou, "is practically deserted, and reminds one of a theatre after the curtain has been rung down and the audience has gone home. Misery stalks everywhere and hunger has left its mark on the faces of the people. Encamped around the Winter Palace are hundreds of peddlers who offer their scant wares appealingly."

"Any man who can manage to get some sugar, some chocolate or a few eggs immediately sets up a little stand on the street and tries to sell them at the best price he can get. A little lump of sugar costs one ruble, an egg 1.20 ruble and chocolate is 60 rubles a pound. A little piece of bread which can be eaten with one swallow costs 1 ruble. A half a pound of bread is allowed a family per day, and how some poor people manage even to procure that little bread is a mystery. Wealthy people are the only persons that can buy flour, which is now at the amazing price of 400 rubles a pound. Many of the wealthy families are selling their bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs and other luxuries for what they can get for them, in order to have money on hand to buy food. Numerous vacant stores have been rented for the purpose and daily there are auctions of fine furniture and art objects. Tobacco cannot be purchased at all and cigar and cigarette dealers have long since closed up their business. Misery and hunger are everywhere seen in the streets, and laughter and music in this once gay city are stilled."

Clear Stomach, Clear Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first cure for the stomach is to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for this purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

In a French factory turbines are driven by water from a reservoir on a mountain 600 feet above it.

A patent has been granted a Minnesota inventor for a rake that can be attached to pitchfork tines.

Buy W. S. STAMPS.

**Ber in Trying to Dance**

**So That World Tragedy Will Not Oppress Them**

**A** CURIOUS make-believe gaiety has come to Berlin. By day, a sinister quiet lies upon the city. White faced people walk the streets. Groups of soldiers—hungry eyed, purposeless automatons—lounge through Wilhelmstrasse and Unter den Linden. From the corners hungry old men are vending newspapers with news of the Bolshevik. To-morrow there will be and railroads will stop running throughout Germany. To-morrow the city will be in total darkness and to-morrow the meat ration, already not enough to satisfy a grasshopper, will be curtailed. Berlin staid like a white immaculate ruin listens to these tidings.

Sorry and with half of the city starving and the other half waiting in fear of further Spartacan outbreaks Berlin celebrates at night. The movies fill up. The vaudevilles and cabarets become crowded. Men and women flock to the cafes, drink and dance—music and wine being almost all that money will buy—through the half-lighted streets couples stroll, humming songs and embracing. Laughter comes through open ball-rooms and cafe doors. During the brief hours of this curious gaiety there is no hint of the terror heralded for the morrow.

I sat with two Germans in a cafe. "The people seem at this moment to be rich and happy," I said. The two Germans smiled and raised in their seats as if acknowledging a compliment. "They wished to spend their money," said one. "It will buy nothing but gaiety and so they buy that. And to-morrow will come the taxes. Then the money will be taken from them. Or the Bolshevik will come and take the money."

"Do the people realize that they will have to pay indemnities?" I asked.

One of the Germans shrugged his shoulders. "Waiter," he cried, "three more beers please or will you have wine?"

The music burst forth. The people resumed dancing. We went out and walked through the streets. "You do not want to go to the residence districts," said one of my companions. "It is dark there and you bump into too many hungry people."

A soldier in uniform stopped us. "We were in Unter den Linden. Do you want to buy two pounds of sugar?" asked the soldier. "I sell it cheaper—8 marks (\$2). I bought the sugar. "If you want to buy something," said my companion, "I know where you can buy butter for only 40 marks (\$10) a pound. But you must order two days in advance."

Later in the evening I presented my companion with a cake of soap. He looked at it with astonishment and then wrung his hands. "Such soap as this is worth 50 marks (\$12.50) if you can find it," he said. The memory of last night's music and gaiety seemed a dream. Again hungry old men were vending newspapers, crying words of terror coming of mine and factory strikes and even doctors' strikes. I walked the day-lighted streets past empty grocery stores and butcher shop windows into districts where hollow-cheeked children and peaked-faced woman congregated in groups and talked. I saw a pair of shoes labeled "200 marks" (\$50), and suits at 1,500 (\$375). They were shoes and clothes such as the average Chicago clerks wear on a rainy day. All was quiet in the streets. A regiment of German soldiers passed, flying neither flags nor marching to music. I noticed only a few people who stopped to watch them.—Ben Hecht in Chicago Daily News.

**Chinese Horse.**

The Chinese horse is really a pony somewhat after the type of the western broncho. It comes from Mongolia and is known as the Mongolian pony. It is an exceedingly hardy animal, thrives on food on which a western animal would starve, is able to carry heavy loads long distances, and is very useful in many ways. As a racing animal it is characterized by speed and stamina. China exports between 1,500 and 2,000 of these ponies each year.

**More Baby Boys.**

Figures given in the quarterly return of the British Registrar-General show a remarkable increase of baby boys compared with girls. From the average of 1,040 the rate has sprung up to 1,048 to each 1,000 girls.

The birth rate has fallen from 24.1 in the year before the war to 17.8 in the third quarter of this year but the number of births was 5,925 greater than in the same period of last year.—London Mail.

**Japan Prospers.**

Extraordinarily favorable business conditions in Japan and the continued withdrawal of the products of European nations from competition in the markets of Asia and Australia made the year 1917 an extremely profitable one for the spinning industry and firmly fixed it as the leading manufacturing industry of Japan.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children  
**In Use For Over 30 Years**

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Tuttle*