

CHINA'S NEED IS HONEST OFFICIALS

Corrupt Civil Servants Are a
Serious Menace.

YUAN ISSUES MANIFESTO

President of China in Impressive Ap-
peal for United Action Points to
the Disasters Which Have Re-
sulted from the Dishon-
esty and Inefficiency of
Those in Office.

PRESIDENT YUAN SHI KAI
uttered at a recent Cabinet
meeting an impressive plea
for united action in China,
which made a deep impres-
sion upon Chinese officials. Its pub-
lication in English a few days ago
caused much discussion among for-
eigners. The Pekin Gazette charac-
terizes the address as "couched in the
usual language of over-emphasis,"
but makes no attempt to discount the
seriousness of the dishonesty and in-
efficiency of Chinese officials, which
the President denounced as a great
menace to the Republic at a time
when outside pressure is threatening.
"Our suzerainty in southern Man-
churia has gradually gone into the
hands of foreigners," said the Presi-
dent. "The foreign aggressor has



PRESIDENT YUAN SHI KAI.

come to their doors, but our people
are still dallying in the midst of cal-
amities. As I am advanced in age
and have received the sacred and
weighty trust from the Tsing dynasty,
how can I let the country go to ruin
when I am assuming the duties of
Chief Executive of the Republic? By
all means I must save the country. To
avert the impending disaster is the
sacred duty which lies upon the
shoulders of every one of us."

President Yuan Shi Kai is less
than sixty years of age and in the
best of health, consequently his allu-
sion to his old age is largely figura-
tive.

President Yuan Shi Kai concluded
his appeal with this warning:
"Now the situation of our country
is comparable to a small boat wan-
dering on a wild sea. It is not the
time for us to pursue our pleasures
and let things drift into the course
of destruction. Above all, do not for-
get the national disgrace of May 7.
Take off your easy garment and cast
away your habitual laziness and go
ahead with all your effort to avert
the fate of impending disaster so as
to protect the people and save the
country."

The mention of May 7th is a refer-
ence to the acceptance by China on
May 7, 1915, of the Japanese ultim-
atum, under the terms of which
Japan obtained extensive political
and industrial concessions.

Japan to Surprise World.

What appears to be an intimation
that Japan may co-operate in the
campaign to force the Dardanelles is
contained in an interview with Baron
Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador to
Italy, sent to The Petit Parisien by its
Rome correspondent.

"I cannot say much about that,"
the Baron is quoted as saying in re-
ply to a question regarding the Dar-
danelles, "for we must not allow our
enemies to profit by information
about the movement of troops."

Discussing the part Japan has played
in the war, the Ambassador said:
"We have not ceased to collaborate
with our allies to the extent assigned
to us. The world will be astonished
when it knows what we have done,
what we are doing, and what we are
willing to do. The Russians are
nearest to us, and we can be most
useful to them. Rest assured it is
the greatest desire of Japan to assist
every day in the sacred cause of
civilization."

Traveling Laboratories.

A new service has been installed in
the French army, that of traveling
laboratories. The new weapons with
which the enemy is fighting, asphyx-
iating gas and poisons in other forms,
caused the French authorities to
make preparations for combating
them in the most effective way.
Much secrecy was observed about
the arrangements under way. Two
hundred and seventeen laboratories
at present are with the French
armies.

Most of France's great chemists
have volunteered for this service, and
several men of note in the science
of bacteriology, organic, and inor-
ganic chemistry are with the army.

WOULDN'T BE RUN OVER.

Samuel Carter, M.P.P., Called "On-
tario's Scrappest Member."

Samuel Carter, M.P.P. for South
Wellington, a new member, has al-
ready established himself as one of
the strongest, and at the same time
one of the most picturesque, men in
the House. The dramatic material in
his life and his career is recognized
in an article by Don Hunt in the cur-
rent number of The Canada Monthly,
in which Mr. Carter is described as
"Ontario's scrappest member of Par-
liament," and "the man who wouldn't
be run over."

The story of Carter's radicalism,
inherited from a line of radical an-
cestors, makes an absorbing tale.
"There are two main reasons," says
Mr. Hunt, "why Mr. Carter is a citi-
zen of Ontario to-day, and not still
living in the knitting districts of Not-
tingham. For one thing, he neither
wanted to be run over himself, nor to
see other people like him run over.
In the second place, he was a passion-
ate temperance man. From these
causes he came to America 35 years
ago. For these causes he is still fight-
ing to-day, and the two ambitions
merge, with him, into one compelling
motive and driving force."

"In the Legislature to-day Carter
stands first of all for the abolition of
the bar and for the prohibition of the
sale of all intoxicating liquors. At
the same time, true to his traditions,
he is fighting for those men who, for
various reasons, are in danger of
being run down in the race of life.
His democracy and his radicalism are
essentially of the fighting and prac-
tical type."

A new man in the Legislature, he
has established, in his very first ses-
sion, the reputation of sharing with
Hon. Thomas McGarry the laurels of
the heaviest "scrapping" in the House,
but whereas McGarry, with all his
ability, rather gives the impression of
fighting for the mere sake of fighting,
and not for any deep-down ideals,
Carter is simply ablaze with crusad-
ing zeal. At times when he speaks
he is deceptively quiet, but if you
only wait for a moment or two you
will be actually startled at the out-
burst of spontaneous zeal and enthu-
siasm, which has a queer magnetic ef-
fect.

"Samuel Carter," according to Mr.
Don Hunt's summing up, "is the sort
of man to whom his opponents, if
they are wise, will apply the motto:
'It is well to let sleeping dogs lie'—
only, in his public life, Carter has a
severe attack of almost chronic in-
somnia."

Marooned in Forest.

Recently during the German drive
at Warsaw a scouting party of Uhlans
sighted several huts in the depth of a
forest, and upon investigation found
them inhabited by about twenty half-
clad and half-starved men. They
proved to be Eduard Schorchofer, a
well-to-do Austrian, and men who
had been under his command in
guarding the ammunition supply
wagons of the 14th Austrian Army
Corps.

In September, a year ago, these
men had been surprised by a large
force of Russians, who captured the
ammunition wagons. In the en-
gagement Schorchofer had two horses
shot under him. To escape capture
he and his men fled to the cover of a
forest. They reached a village after
some days' marching, where they
were supplied with civilian clothes
and food. Subsequently the Russians
were reported to be nearing the vil-
lage, and Schorchofer and his men
did not dare remain. They returned
to the forest, built huts, and lived on
game. Their sufferings were intense.
On June 23 they sighted the coming
of the Uhlans with the same joy that
shipwrecked sailors see a craft on the
horizon.

The men got leave to return to
their homes and see their families,
after which they will again go to the
front.

Devastations of the Huns.

In the first three months of the war
the damage done amounted to \$212-
000,000. This was up to the end of
October, and by December at least
another million pounds' worth of prop-
erty had been destroyed. The Ger-
mans timed their invasion of Belgium
for the harvest period, and were thus
able to rob the Belgians of \$3,000-
000 worth of food. In addition, they
have levied taxes amounting alto-
gether to \$8,000,000, while the cost
in human life is estimated at \$15-
000,000. Altogether the cost of the
war to Belgium for the first five
months was \$338,000,000. What is
more terrible is that Germany has
seized the whole of the Belgian food
supply, and by harvest time this year
it is reckoned that in Belgium there
will be over 2,000,000 destitute per-
sons and the remaining 5,500,000
will be coming to the end of their
resources.

As showing the determination of
the Germans to do everything they
possibly can to bring the direst
misery to the people of the country
they so shamefully invaded, it might
be mentioned that, according to Sir
Edward Grey, the German military
authorities actually stole the food
and money sent by philanthropists in
America, the Colonies, and British
Isles for the relief of starving Bel-
gians.

Nearly Got the King.

The Tribuna states that the King
of Italy, who is an excellent soldier,
was present recently at the bombard-
ment of an Austrian fort.

"Having noticed that the Austrians
were firing from a house, the King
advised the lieutenant in charge of
the gun to fire at the building. The
lieutenant aimed and fired, the house
being shattered. The King congrat-
ulated the officer and went away."

Later he related the incident to
a general, who asked the lieutenant's
name, which was told him.

The general paused and said: "The
lieutenant and three soldiers were
killed half an hour ago. If your
majesty had stayed later— He
was unable to finish the sentence."

MORGENTHAU NOW HAS EIGHT JOBS

He Represents All the Allied
Belligerents at the Porte.

WAS A JEWISH IMMIGRANT

Diplomat Who Has Charge of the Af-
fairs of the United States, Brit-
ain, France, Russia, Italy, Ser-
bia, Belgium, and Monte-
negro Possesses Trust
of Turkish People.

AMBASSADOR MORGEN-
THAU, the U. S. represen-
tative at Constantinople,
has taken over the diploma-
tic interests of Italy, Rus-
sia, and Montenegro. These added
responsibilities for the United States
recently makes the United States diplo-
matic agent at the Porte for eight
European nations.

The entrance of the "unspeakable
Turks" into the present war has made
it necessary that the embassies of the
powers engaged in war withdraw and
turn their affairs over to the
care of others. Under the flag
of the American embassy have
formerly resided the state secrets
of Serbia, France, Great Britain,



AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU.

and Belgium, but they are in safe
hands for a man of parts is sitting
on the safety-valve, a man in whom
the allied countries place the greatest
confidence and who has won the con-
fidence of the Turks to an unusual
degree.

For Henry A. Morgenthau is first
of all a Jew. He came to America
an immigrant boy, poor, obscure, and
not necessarily promising. Up
through hardship and peril he came,
up through the East Side and Hell's
Kitchen, up to the light of American
education, ever pressing on with that
eager, sensitive, acquisitive Semitic
mind. Up through his High School
and college course, through law
school, through 20 years of practice,
into business, where, if anywhere, the
Semitic mind excels with its keenness
and foresight.

It was not easy to induce Mr. Mor-
genthau to accept the post, for he
has big financial interests, and every-
one knows how reluctantly such
things are put aside by a Jew.

Among the Turks, the most sus-
picious of mortals, he is regarded
with respect and confidence. In Tur-
key public officials are careful about
all getting together at a single enter-
tainment for fear of consequences.
They do not fear to accept en masse
invitations that Ambassador Morgen-
thau issues and the unanimity with
which they accept cause other am-
bassadors to wonder. Jews have ex-
tensive interests under the crescent
and star; their ancient land of Pal-
estine is under Turkish domination.
As a Jew Mr. Morgenthau has estab-
lished friendly relations with his own
people and carefully guards their
rights.

There is only one other reason for
his success; that is concentration.
He does but one thing at a time, but
he does it with all the intensity and
power of that keen mind. The thing
at hand is the only thing he knows.

Lighten all these qualities with
idealism and you have the picture of
the man in Turkey, the German-Jew
immigrant boy who is conducting one
of the most important embassies in
the world at the present moment.

Lady Colonels.

Now that Princess Mary is officially
of "full age" several regiments in the
Army are anxious that her name
should be identified with them and
that there should be a "Princess
Mary's Own." Among the claimants
to this distinction are the 6th Dragoon
Guards—the senior cavalry regim-
ent without the name of some
member of the Royal Family identified
with it—the 6th Inniskilling
Dragoons, the 13th Hussars, and the
20th Hussars. The Norfolk Regi-
ment, too, claims that as her Royal
Highness was born in that county
they should have the honor of bear-
ing her name. To have a Royal
name coupled with a regiment is an
ambition throughout the Army, and
particularly is this the case in the
cavalry. Three of these regiments
indeed now claim Royal ladies as
their Colonels-in-Chief. These are
the 7th Dragoon Guards (the Prin-
cess Royal), the 15th Hussars (the
Queen), and the 19th Hussars
(Queen Alexandra). These honors
were bestowed by the King a short
time ago.

VALUE OF BERRIES.

Berries are "good medicine" to
tone up the system and every
farm should have berries enough
of all kinds to supply the family
throughout the year—fresh fruit
in season, and canned fruit all
the balance of the year, until
fresh fruit is harvested again.
Many town dwellers and subur-
banites can grow berries on
small plots of ground, if they
will. On a lot only 50 by 125
feet, with much of the plot de-
voted to lawn in front of the
house, a suburbanite raises an
assortment of flowers, roses,
gladioli, dahlias, many annuals
and perennials, and besides
strawberries and raspberries in
abundance. Decide now to plant
strawberries and raspberries this
autumn, so a crop of the former
will be ready next season and
the latter the season following.

CORN CULTIVATION.

The Condition and Character of the
Soil the Determining Factors.

The amount and kind of cultivation
for best results with corn depend up-
on the character and condition of the
soil.

If the seed bed is firm below, mellow
at the surface, and free from weeds,
shallow early cultivation is all that is
necessary, says A. C. Arny of the Min-
nesota experiment station. This kills
weeds as they start and prevents the
formation of a crust, thus keeping the
moisture in the soil. Shallow, early
cultivation may be given with a nar-
row shovelled cultivator or a light har-
row, the teeth of which slant back-
ward. If there are small loose sods
or other material that may cover some
of the hills, preventing the young corn
plants from reaching the surface, the
cultivator should be used instead of
the harrow.

If the seed bed has not been thor-
oughly prepared, or if heavy rainfall
has packed the well prepared seed bed
after the corn has been planted, early
cultivation is needed to loosen up the
seed bed, giving the young plants a
chance to grow, and to kill the weeds.
Medium depth cultivation, either be-
fore the corn is up, following the plan-
ter marks, or as soon as the corn can
be seen, followed by deep and close
cultivation each way at the time the
corn is from four to six inches high, is
also good practice under such condi-
tions.

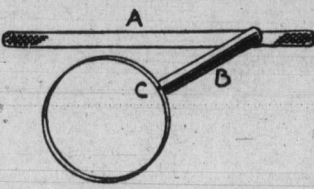
Later cultivation for the purpose of
retaining moisture and killing weeds
should be shallow. If the soil has been
properly worked before planting time
or deep cultivation has been given
while the corn is small, later cultiva-
tion need not be more than two or
three inches deep.

After corn is from eight to twelve
inches high, deep or close cultivation
becomes increasingly harmful, cutting
the roots near the surface and reduc-
ing the amount of water supplied to
the plants.

Sufficient cultivation should be given
to keep the surface of the soil mellow
and free from weeds. Cultivation be-
yond this is unnecessary and only in-
creases the cost of production.

Hoop Weeder For Vegetables.

The cut illustrates better than words
perhaps, a weeder very superior to
many hand weeders now offered on
the market. This is easily and quickly
made from thin, soft steel, such as
found in barrel or pall hoops, although
we prefer the steels from used corsets,
as these are narrow, thin and very



tough and springy. Cut pieces, a, 12
to 15 inches long, and punch or drill
a hole near each end large enough for
an inch screw.

Make a handle, b, and fasten the
steel to it at c. A file soon brings a
sharp edge on this weeder blade and
each side or edge may be sharpened
and a weeder with a double cutting
edge be secured.—Farm and Home.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Begin to think about bulbs for plant-
ing next fall.

Endive and Chinese cabbage may be
sown for fall use.

Cut back Achilles as soon as it is
through flowering and it will flower
again in the autumn.

Stake dahlias and do not leave more
than one or two canes to grow. Too
many shoots mean small flowers.

One of the earliest shrubs to flower
is the Juneberry (Amelanchier). There
are several varieties, but the one most
commonly grown is Amelanchier Cana-
densis. It is sometimes called shad-
bush. The fruit turns from green to
red or purplish and is enjoyed by both
birds and man.

Watch for currant worms. They
may be killed by spraying with arse-
nate of lead. Paris green and lime
may also be dusted over plants on
which worms are working with good
effect.

Dig out the tulip bulbs if the bed is
wanted for other flowers and lay them
under a bush or tree, covering them
with a box or board. They may be re-
planted in autumn and will give good
flowers the next spring.

DANGER SIGNALS.

Red is Used Because It is the Most
Effective Color.

Red is the color universally used as
a danger signal because it can be seen
farther than any other color. It is also
the color that "attracts attention, ex-
cites curiosity and arouses to action,"
as William Churchill said in an ad-
dress before the Illuminating Engi-
neering society.

Green, the complementary of red, is
seen almost as far as red, but green is
the color of which nature makes lavish
use, and therefore a green signal is
less easily recognized than a red, be-
cause the former may easily be taken
for a part of the background, while the
latter always contrasts vividly with
the background. So green has been
used for a clear or a cautionary signal.

At night especially red is used as a
danger signal, red lanterns being placed
on torn up streets and obstructions,
red tall lights being used for motor-
cars, red lamps to indicate fire exits in
theaters, factories and hotels and more
recently to mark dangerous parts of
machinery, high current wires and oth-
er danger spots.

In Mr. Churchill's address, as quoted
by the Scientific American, he gave
the effective range of the several col-
ored lights recognized by the Railway
Signal association under ordinary
weather conditions, as follows: Red,
three to three and one-half miles; yel-
low, one to one and one-half miles;
green, two and one-half to three miles;
blue, one-half to three-quarters of a
mile; purple, one-half to three-quarters
of a mile; lunar white, two to two and
one-half miles.

Red, no matter how distant, never
ceases to look red. This is not true of
any other color, though a good green,
fairly approximates it.

Yellow light is visible much farther
than the distance at which its color
can be distinguished and is easily mis-
taken for a "neighborhood light"—that
is in a house, for instance.

Lunar white—a pale bluish white—
has come into use as a "clear" indica-
tion for switches on many railroads.
It can be recognized at greater dis-
tances than yellow and is not so easily
mistaken for "neighborhood lights."

End of the World.

"You said when you asked me to
marry you that you would go to the
end of the world for me."

"And so I will, but the end of the
world is so far off that I can't get to it
until the end of the world."—Houston
Post.

Thinking Shop.

Hostess—Dr. Spriggins, will you
have some of the tongue?

The Doctor (absentmindedly)—Oh—er
—let me look at it, please.—St. Louis
Times.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Do colds settle on your chest or in your
bronchial tubes? Do coughs hang on, or
are you subject to throat troubles?

Such troubles should have immediate
treatment with the rare curative powers
of Scott's Emulsion to guard against
consumption which so easily follows.

Scott's Emulsion contains pure cod liver
oil which peculiarly strengthens the res-
piratory tract and improves the quality of
the blood; the glycerine in it soothes and
heals the tender membranes of the throat.

Scott's is prescribed by the best special-
ists. You can get it at any drug store.
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

HYPNOTIZING ANIMALS.

Even the Deadly Cobra May Be Made
Perfectly Passive.

Hypnotizing a hen is a trick known
to most country boys. It is an old ex-
periment, first described by the Jesuit
father, Athanasius Kircher, who laid
a hen on the table, held it firmly for
a little while and drew a chalk line
in front of its eyes, with the result
that it remained as if in a catalepsy.

In India it is known that a cobra
caught by the neck and gently pressed
will soon become stiff and remain so
for a considerable time either coiled
up or out straight.

A frog fastened to a board and turned
suddenly upside down goes into a
trance. Other animals are susceptible
to this treatment, some more quickly
than others.

If you pick up a crab and wave it in
the air it becomes immobile, a female
bending her legs over her abdomen, a
male sticking them out almost straight.
The same is true of the fresh water
crayfish, only this resists for a much
longer time than a crab.

Among the insects catalepsy—com-
monly known as "death feigning"—is
common, and, according to Professor
Ernst Mangold, the learned German
naturalist, is often a means of saving
the life of the insect.

According to Mangold, the hypnotic
condition is induced in man by sug-
gestion or physical inhibition, in ani-
mals by mechanical inhibition, but in
both cases sensory stimuli may as-
sist. These stimuli may be optic (fix-
ing the gaze on some object), or tactile
(stroking the skin), or otherwise. Some-
times an absence of wanted stimuli
may induce the state, as in the case
of absolute silence.—St. Louis Post-
Dispatch.

Zutoo Tablets Do Three Things

—cure Headache in 20 minutes
—break up a Cold over night
—stop Monthly pains of women.
There is one thing they will not
do—they won't hurt you.



Undiscovered Oceans of Truth.
"We may be justly proud of what
has been achieved, but let us not fail
to remember with Newton that 'the
vast ocean of truth' still 'lies' for the
most part 'undiscovered before us.'
However marked may be the progress
of science, her individual votaries must
always feel a sense of humility at the
little the best of them is able to con-
tribute toward the general result."—
Sir Edward Schaefer, in an address to
the British association.

Gypsies.

The gypsies are nearer to the ani-
mals than any race known to us in
Europe. They have the lawlessness,
the abandonment, the natural physical
grace in form and gesture of animals.
Only a stealthy and wary something
in their eyes makes them human.—Ar-
thur Symons.



Becoming Commonplace.
She—Did you attend Mrs. Chamber-
lain's last reception? He—No. Was it as en-
tertaining as the first? She—Not by
any means. You see, some of the
guests had managed somehow to be-
come acquainted with some of the oth-
ers, and the charm of novelty was
quite destroyed.—Richmond Times
Dispatch.

A Costly Dinner.

Emperor Charles V. in the sixteenth
century borrowed 2,000 florins from
a rich resident of Ghent, and after giv-
ing his promissory note dated in the
burgher, who tore up the note in recog-
nition of that great honor and had it
presented to Charles on a plate. Pres-
ent day Flanders is serving few 2,000-
000 florin dinners.

An Ancient River.

In Long Island sound, not far from
the north shore of the island, is clearly
defined the channel of an ancient
river. As shown by the United States
coast survey it is a gorge, having a
depth of about sixty feet below the
general floor of the sound on either
side of it. The gorge or channel was
cut into the bedrock of gneiss, the ero-
sion of which is exceedingly slow.

Ready Help

in time of physical trouble caused by
indigestion, biliousness resulting from
torpid liver, inactive bowels, is al-
ways given, quickly, certainly, safely
by the most famous of family remedies

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

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We have a large stock of high
grade

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in our store at present that is
in the front rank with the
largest city dealers.

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all kinds promptly executed.

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