

GERMANY AND RUSSIA

(By J. J. B. Flint) The difficulties which surround the Provincial Government which has been appointed by the Allies, and is opposed by the Council, which proclaims there shall be no annexation of territory, nor forced payment of indemnities, arise chiefly from German intrigues. For more than a century Germany has interested herself, and obtained a great foothold in Russia. She has become an intolerable burden upon the economic life of the country. In truth Russia had almost become a German colony. This was owing in a great measure to Empress Catherine, the second. So anxious was she to have the Germans settle in her dominions that she offered them the choicest farm lands free from all taxation for a hundred years. They were high exempted from military service, Germany being a great producing country, fed Russia with all sorts of manufactures. She established a factory for the manufacture and sale of her industries, thus acquiring great wealth and extensive influence. Berlin was at one time conquered by a Russian army and set within one week that army joined the Germans in attacking German enemies. All sorts of privileges were granted to the Germans. The German government unfavorably criticized Germany it was suppressed.

The German ambassador was chief censor in Petrograd. Kaiser Wilhelm was often alluded to as the Russian Czar. Just before the war, Germany had five millions of subjects in Russia. Large German colonies had been established upon certain rivers and on the coast of the Black Sea. After the revolution of 1776 the Russian monarch gave four thousand Germans the best lands in one of their best provinces. The Germans built walls and fortresses around their cities. They often captured Russians and made slaves. They even sent out expeditions to rob the surrounding country. No duties were charged on imported goods from Germany. These Germans became very wealthy, bought immense tracts of land, while they had the German government at Berlin upholding them, they acquired tremendous influence all over Russia. Very many used the Russian dialect for purposes of commerce. The same spirit exhibited during the present war, the cruelties practised by Germans, actuated them in Russia for many years. It was a favorite practice to

maim, cutting off fingers and arms, and employing the hands of many Russians who fell into their hands. The Germans occupied free lands in Siberia and many parts of the country. The German government supplied large sums of money to be expended in acquiring Russian properties. In 1863 after the Polish revolution many Poles lost their lands in Russia. Most of these lands were acquired by Germans, colonies were founded by them in Russia, and in Russian Poland and in the Crimea.

Through German artifices all fortresses were destroyed in Russian Poland. The Kaiser established five German colonies in one Russian province. These were German high schools in Petrograd. The books used were in German. At this time in Galicia the peasants were prevented from having any Russian books, even the Bible, in their possession.

Possessed of wealth, the Germans are using it in every way to counteract the efforts of the Allies. Their influence has been exhibited in the actions of the Council. The Czar, now abdicated, was undoubtedly loyal to the Allies, but he was as melted wax in the hands of the Empress. The Empress, herself being a German, was simply an agent of Rasputin, the monk so recently assassinated. So far distant are we from Russia, that we can only feel amazed at the amount of this man, who possessed greater power than the Czar and all of the Grand Dukes and nobilities of Russia—a "fant in size, filthy in his habits, risen from the lowest order, a depaucher, this man moulded the destiny of Russia, made and unmade nobles, was strippe of everything and imprisoned from his prison and recovered his position and power and was at last assassinated when drunk by a Russian nobleman. His body was thrown ignominiously into a shallow lake, taken therefrom, encased in a casket of solid silver, and borne to its resting place by the Czar and the highest nobility of the land. No novelist would have the hardihood to present in a book of fiction such a character with such an ending. Again we have to acknowledge that truth is stranger than fiction. If five million Cossacks side with the Allies the Russian armies under Briesilorf will again achieve great victories over the Germans. The finest Russian soldiers are the Cossacks of the Don.



SIR ARTHUR AND LADY PEARSON
Two great friends and workers for the relief of the war blind. Sir Arthur though blind himself has been the chief worker for the relief of the blind in Great Britain. He established and is directing schools where blind soldiers and sailors can be taught useful trades.

Tipperary as Sung by The Belgians

No children born into this world have ever had to endure so much as the little ones of Belgium. For nearly three years they have known none of the joys of childhood, they have lived in a state of semi-starvation. Therefore, when Mr. Edward Eyre Hunt, Relief delegate for the Province of Antwerp heard a child's voice singing in the street the famous "Tipperary" chorus, he stopped to listen. He asked the singer, a little girl of twelve, where she had learned the song. "From British soldiers," she replied. "She wrote down the words for me," says Mr. Hunt. "At first I could make nothing of them, but careful study and enunciation of a la Flamande, and one has the famous chorus beginning, "This is a Long Way to Tipperary."

"'Tis se lom wee ti parerie,
'Tis se lom wee do koo,
'Tis se lom wee ti parerie,
Tot se swele ke reino,
Dubel pikatie, warratie leskwee,
'Tis se lom wee ti parerie,
Het myn sklatel.

Belgium truly has a long way to go yet, ere she is through her dark days of famine and distress, and if her children are to be preserved through these terrible times, they must be rescued from the clutches of starvation which constantly threatens them. Through this dark era the Relief Commission is their only pilot, and all that sustains the women and children in life and hope. Put your compassion into pennies and send today a contribution to the nearest Relief Committee, or direct to the Belgian Relief Fund, 59 St. Peter street, Montreal.

Good Night Stories

SNIP.
Snip was only a street dog. One day as he trotted through a side street two dirty-faced boys grabbed him and tied a tin can to his tail. Snip hatted tin cans, especially when they dangled at his heels, so he sat down. The boys threw stones at Snip and, howling with fear, he ran down the street, the boys shouting after him until he turned the corner. A little ragged girl stood gazing in a bakery window at the lovely cakes. Snip, the can dragging at his tail, ran up to her and poked his cold nose into her hand.

"Oh, dear! Those bad boys never will let you alone," cried Sara, and she untied the can and threw it into the street. Snip thanked her by licking her hand and wagging his tail.

The baker came to the door and told Sara to move on and not dirt his window with her hands.

"I was just wondering if you could let me have another cake?" said Sara.

"Where's the penny for the cake I gave you yesterday?" asked the baker.

"I have it here," replied Sara, and she gave him the penny. "Now may I have another?"

"Not without another penny. I'm tired of feeding you without pay," he answered, and went into the shop.

Snip felt hurt at the tone the baker had used to his friend and he made up his mind that the baker should pay for it.

"It's no use, old fellow, no one wants us," sighed Sara, and she went down the road, Snip trotting at her heels. "She was tired and sat down on the curb to rest and soon fell asleep. Snip, watching his chance, slipped away and ran back to the bakery.

When the baker went into the back to get Snip he looked through the door and, grabbing a cake in his mouth, he ran to Sara and dropped it in her lap.

Sara knew where the cake came from and she looked at Snip until he hung his head.

"Snip, that cake isn't ours. You took it from the baker," said Sara, and Snip with his tail between his legs followed her back to the bakery.

The baker was away, but his wife, a good, kind soul, was in the shop. "Please, ma'am, my dog took this cake for me. I haven't any penny to give you, so I brought it back," said Sara, handing the woman the cake.

"Well, of all things! Eat it, child, and if you're hungry I'll give you some bread and butter," she answered kindly.

Every day after that, while the baker was away, Sara and Snip called on his wife and had a little feast. One day they found her very ill and Snip guarded the store while Sara went for a doctor.

The baker and his wife found Sara was a great help to them, so they gave her and Snip a good home.

Sara helped with the housework and Snip kept watch to see that everything went well, and neither of them was ever hungry again.



Where You Cannot Prophecy - PREPARE!

NOT even the best-informed man in government or business circles dares to attempt a prophecy of conditions after the war. We hope for the best—meantime wise men are preparing now for anything.

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BILLETING BOARD IN GREAT BRITAIN

Problem of Accommodation For Civilians in Government Work Solved

London, June 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The government has solved the problem of billeting civilians, persons engaged on munitions and other work of national importance, by creating the Civilian Billeting Board, at the head of which is to be Gerald France, a member of Parliament, who is to have the title of "Director of Landladies and Controller of Lodgers."

The billeting of soldiers is a practice with which many households have become acquainted for the first time during this year; but the billeting of civilians is altogether a novelty. It presents many complex problems. For instance in some manufacturing towns munitions workers have swarmed like bees in search of places to sleep. Places built for a population of 50,000 have been found to accommodate double that number.

In the early days of the war, an act was passed to prevent landlords exploiting tenants by raising rents, but there was no such safeguard for lodgers, and in many parts of the country grasping landlords have been fleeing the munition workers. By contrast with those who overcharge there are many families with spare rooms, who steadfastly decline to rent rooms at all, and so much space is wasted.

The Civilian Billeting Board is brought into being to eliminate the tangle. Working through local committees it will have the power to require households to billet civilian workers and to provide board and other conveniences.

Rents will be fixed and payment guaranteed. If the lodger defaults the local committees will pay. Also the committees will act as arbitrators should landlady and lodgers disagree. The committee are armed with drastic powers.

Any lodger, for example, who becomes intoxicated or is violent or otherwise grossly misbehaves himself is liable to a penalty of \$100.

HOPE FOR PEACE

(Associated Press.)
Berlin, June 9.—The German League for women and girls of the working classes, after an enthusiastic celebration of the Russian revolution, addressed a communication to the women socialists of Russia. It read in part:

"The Russian revolution has caused the hope of the early arrival of the eagerly desired peace to flame up afresh—a peace which will at last free the road for a permanent league of the peoples, with complete preservation of their independence, which will take none of its possessions from any of the belligerent states and impose war indemnities on none of them, and which will bind closely together for the future the Russian and German peoples, which are intellectually and economically fitted for closer union. The German socialist women greet their future Russian sisters in burning desire for the fulfillment of this hope."

CAINSVILLE

(From our own Correspondent)
Mrs. R. Legacy, city, spent Monday with Mrs. D. Campbell.
Mr. Watson spent the week end in Toronto.
Mrs. H. Cole and Mrs. J. Deveraux are spending the week in Houghton, Michigan.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Merner, of Copetown, have been visiting at the parsonage.
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Roberts of Hamilton, spent the holiday at Miss K. Campbell's.
Mrs. Secord and Mrs. Beney, city, Mrs. Turnbull and Miss Margaret, Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. A. J. McCann on Thursday.
The entertainment which was to have been held to present the boys from any Canadian Pacific Agent or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

Rippling Rhymes
Walt Mason

LIBERTY BONDS
If you believe our country's right and want to help her win the fight, then buy a liberty bond. If you're in earnest when you say you wish to help in every way, then buy a liberty bond. Now you've a chance that is a beauty, to clip off coupons like a plute, so buy a liberty bond. You wish to put some coin away for time of stress or rainy day? Then buy a liberty bond. Its value never will retreat, it's good as everlasting wheat, so buy a liberty bond. And when the course of war is run, you'll proudly tell what you have done and so buy a liberty bond.

CLUB TAKEN OVER

(Associated Press)
London, June 9.—The Connaught Club, near the Marble Arch entrance to Hyde Park, is the latest institution to be taken over by the War Department, for governmental purposes. It has been turned over to the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps for the training in hygiene and discipline of women who are sent to do work behind the front in France. The building was a men's residential club and numbered among its 250 members, many Americans. It now houses nearly 600 women.

Police Court Sale a Success

The magisterial precincts of the police court, so scrupulously avoided at most times by the majority of right thinking citizens, were thronged yesterday afternoon with the largest gathering witnessed there in many moons, and the sum of the proceeds of the annual sale of unclaimed goods, which took place with Chief Siemien wielding the hammer and scoring in the role of auctioneer no less of a success than in any other part which he has essayed during his long and momentous career in the service of the law. Zealously assisted by such stalwarts as County Constable Bill Taylor and Detective Jim Chapman, the chief disposed in rapid succession of handbags and horse-brushes, brush-bags and bicycles, with a variety of other nondescript articles interspersed throughout the sale, ranging from motorists goggles to gas tubing. His native Iberian brogue, in combination with his jovial personality, enhanced by the rakish cap which he sported, proved irresistible assets, and good prices were realized from the objects of the sale. In many cases bidding was unusually spirited, a batch of bicycles selling at prices ranging from \$15.50 to \$0 cents. The machine in the last case was an exceptional bargain, requiring only two wheels and a new frame, gear, etc., to render it equally valuable with a new machine. A half bushel of clover seed, invaluable during the present campaign of production, went for \$2.10.

"Here gentlemen," announced the jovial auctioneer, "we have a first class automobile tire. What am I offered? What? What make of car will it fit? Any make. A car of any size or make. An acquisition. And here we have five grain bags—all first class condition—ahem! At least, the outside one is in good condition. Here we have two fine gentlemen's tie pins. An opal and a diamond—so I am informed. Not once has any member of the local police force been accused of over creditability, so the chief must have had ample assurance whereof he spoke. The diamond and opal in question were disposed of at a record price of fifteen cents the pair.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOSEBLEED.

IN THE ORDINARY CASE of nosebleed the loss of blood will stop spontaneously in a few minutes if the sufferer will remain quiet. In some cases the loss of a few teaspoonfuls of blood is helpful rather than harmful, and, therefore, it is just as well to wait a few minutes for spontaneous stoppage.

When the time to do something arrives it is well to make use of the simplest procedure possible. Grasp the soft part of the nose between the thumb and index finger in such a way as to close both nostrils, and press the wings of the nose against the septum. The septum is the partition which separates the nostrils from each other. The head is then leaned forward without bending the back. After about ten minutes the pressure of the fingers on the nostrils is very slowly and gradually lessened. Five minutes should be consumed in turning the nose loose. In the majority of instances the bleeding takes place from a vessel within the territory pressed upon. When such is the case the pressure is reasonably certain to stop the hemorrhage.

The method is also efficacious when the bleeding point is higher up. The method of cure in that case is as follows: The nostrils all up with blood. The blood coagulates. The clot stops the hemorrhage. It is good judgment to leave the clots in the nose for at least an hour after the bleeding has stopped. They can then be cleaned out with a clean handkerchief or by washing in slightly cold water.

If these methods fail the physician must be called upon. He usually examines the membrane for the bleeding point. If he finds it he may touch it with caustic or some milder application. Or, this failing, he will probably pack the nose.

There are many causes for nosebleed. This explains why some cases are easier remedied than others. Among the causes are the following:

1. Too much blood. Where nosebleed comes along with a severe congestive headache it gives relief. A certain amount of bleeding helps.
2. Over-exertion. The nosebleed which comes on while children are playing hard belongs in this group. The bleeding stops spontaneously in a few minutes.
3. The onset of infections. Typhoid particularly is liable to start with nosebleed.
4. Growths in the nose. Nasal polypi are especially to be mentioned.
5. Injuries, including the scratches made by picking the nose.
6. Chronic diseases and conditions—e.g., hemorrhophilia (bleeders), pernicious anemia and leukemia.
7. Vicarious menstruation.
8. High blood pressure.
9. Kidney disease and heart disease.

SIX-YEAR MOLARS.

Notice the mouth of any middle-aged man or woman when he or she laughs or opens the mouth widely in speaking or singing. The chance is that you will notice one tooth gone on each side of both upper and lower jaws. The vacant space is always at the same place—toward the corner of the mouth. If you ask a dentist which tooth it is that is missing he will tell you the six-year molar.

It is significant that the loss of teeth begins with the six-year molar. The reason is easily understood. The six-year molar comes in at about six years of age. It seems to be the last of the temporary teeth. It is in fact the first of the permanent teeth.

Boys and girls do not begin to brush their teeth until they get into school, begin to have sweethearts, and in consequence take pride in their personal appearance. The urge to brush the hair, to keep the clothes clean, to wear a tie, and to brush the teeth all ground in the same instinct. In consequence the six-year molars have had several years of neglect before the habit of brushing the teeth is established. And then again they are not cleaned as easily as are the front teeth.

Presently the molars begin to ache. A dentist is consulted. He finds a large cavity. "The tooth is too far gone. It will be easier and better to pull it," is his verdict. And in consequence the unsightly gap so nearly universal in middle-aged people.

The six-year molar is not a delicate tooth. It can be saved. To save it a habit must be changed. Instead of beginning the care of the teeth as a part of the preadolescent sex urge, it should be begun in the home in the pre-school years. If children four years old and even younger were taught to brush and clean the teeth every day, and if they were sent to the dentist periodically there would be none of these unsightly gaps at the corners of the mouth. By the time the six-year molars are cut the habit of caring for the teeth will have been thoroughly established.

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DESERTERS' CAMP.
(Associated Press)
The Hague, Netherlands, June 9.—A camp for troublesome German deserters is to be established at Brunssum in the province of Limburg. The wooden huts will provide accommodation for 500 persons. That there are very undesirable elements among these visitors the frequent cases of theft and life offences clearly show, hence the latest government measure.