BODIES OF GERMANS PILED BREAST HIGH

Terrific Slaughter of Poland's Invaders Made at Goumine.

USED POISON SHELLS

Russians by Counter Attacks Carried Three Lines of Enemy's Trenches.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.—The correspondent of The Novoe Vremya who witnessed the fierce fighting along the Polish front during the past few days declares that the Germans concentrated the fire of 100 batteries on the Russians positions near Goumine in an effort to smash a way thru their lines. Seventy shells, he said, were dropped simultaneously in one spot.

Three Lines of Trenches Carried.

The attempt of the Germans to turn the Russian flank met with disastrous failure, the latter in a counter attack carrying three lines of trenches near Esorzhimoff. In one place, it is stated, the bodies of the Germans were piled breast high. The Russians captured a number of prisoners and 14 rapid fire guns. In their attempt to force the Russian position, the Germans, it is stated, used shells which when exploded liberated poisonous gases, especially irritating to the eyes.

Division of Death.

The failure of the repeated assaults against the Russian position at Goumine, and the appalling loss of life which followed each attempt led the Germans to characterize this leading division as the 'division of death," as it was apparent that few or none survived.

Detachments of the Prussian guard have been sent from Lovich, it is said, with orders to pierce the Russians' line between Goumine and Bolimoff.

SNOWSTORM STALLS ST. THOMAS TRAFFIC

Special to The Toronto World.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 6.—A big snow and wind storm hit this place about 7 o'clock tonight, blocking railroad traffic on many of the roads.

The London and Port Stanley division of the Pere Marquette is completely tied up, several trains being stalled in a drift at Glanworth. The electric line between St. Thomas and Port Stanley went out of commission at 7.30, and nothing was moved after that, several cars with many passengers being stalled at outlying points.

DAIRYMEN HELPED RED CROSS SOCIETY

Five Thousand Dollars Has Already Been Donated to Canadian and English Funds

Early in October last the Dairymen's Association of western Ontario opened a fund to be known as the Dairymen's Patriotic Fund, identified with the dairy products of the western part of this province. A circular letter sent out by the secretary of the fund to the officers of all dairy manufacturing plants suggested that the patrons be requested to voluntarily contribute the proceeds from one day's milk or cream, or any portion there of, and that employes subscribe one day's pay or any portion there of. No expense whatever has been charged against the fund.

From the total amount received to date one thousand dollars has been set aside for the Canadian Red Cross Society and a cheque for this amount has been received by the treasurer. The society is grateful to the Dairymen's Association for this patriotic example which it trusts will be followed by others.

The sum of four thousand dollars has been cabled to Colonel Hodgetts, the Canadian commissioner of the Red Cross in London, by the Ottawa branch of the society. A further sum of four thousand dollars will be sent by the same branch for the purchase of two other motor ambulances.

Echoes From Parliament Hill

BY TOM KING

Special to The Toronto World.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—The opening of parliament is always marked by old world pomp and pageantry. When the session opened in November, their royal highnesses drove in state to Parliament Hill where great crowds viewed the guard of honor and listened to the martial music of the great guns on Nepean Point. But a "coonskin opening" in February, as an irreverent newspaper man once termed it, does not lend itself to outdoor ceremonial. A motor quickly brings the royal party from Rideau Hall, and only a handful of spectators brave the blizzard to witness the military manouvres. On Thursday, however, the sun was shining brightly and no wind was stirring, yet even the most intrepid of our military heroes preferred to witness the pageant from inside.

The senators, old but still gallant, gave up their places to their wives and daughters and fair friends of the social four hundred. The long rows of fair women in evening dress relieved the lover of peace who otherwise would have been appalled at the display of martial grandeur. Nearly every man in the sacred precincts was a son of Mars.

The prime minister was resplendent in a gorgeous uniform with a sword by his side ready for instant action. Major-General Hughes was armed to the teeth and Senator George Taylor, best remembered in annals of the house for his annual birthday barrel of apples, fairly blazed with military harness and accoutrements. One seeing him thus could imagine him distributing bullets or even eating them for breakfast—but, apples? The very thought was unspeakable!

Almost out of sight, huddled bareheaded and standing together behind the bar, were two hundred men in plain everyday clothes, representing the people of Canada. One fair debutante would point them out to another as members of the "lower house." They stood on tiptoe to catch a glimpse of the gorgeous spectacle, and then followed Mr. Speaker back to their dingy chamber, where the galleries were entirely deserted. The beauty and chivalry of Canada's capital did not invade the green chamber. They flocked like birds of plumage to the receptions being held by the Speakers of the senate and house, respectively. Truth to tell, the commons did not linger long over their business, but adjourned almost immediately, swarming in to pay their respects at his honor's levee, where Mrs. Sproule and some of the cabinet ladies were in the receiving line.

But in spite of the obvious effort to make the opening a brilliant spectacle, it was evident that the members of parliament were men over whom anxious care was brooding. There were handshakings and greetings, but not the jolly opening-of-school merriment of former years. Coming as they did from every part of the country, they realized how little social or even official Ottawa reflects the changing conditions of Canada. They seemed more than ever before like business men engaged together for the conduct of great business. Hence many on Thursday gathered the impression that the coming session will be quite free from personal and party bickerings. Perhaps the members were unconsciously impressed and stimulated by the cable from London which told of Canada being held up as an example to all the empire for a country where in war-time

"None were for the party, but
all were for the state,"

a praise which, tho' even not entirely deserved, will uplift the hearts of men. Our politicians may have been a little surprised to find how they were estimated and valued at the capital of the empire but they were not displeased. You may be sure the man who receives a hero medal, even tho by mistake, would try from that time on to be heroic, and for that matter, it must be admitted that party politics have been largely laid aside. If it were not for the haunting fear of a sudden election this would be purely a war session. Many members on both sides would be glad if they could be assured of a permanent truce until the government had successfully dealt with the enemy abroad. Mr. Asquith's recent speech in the British House quite correctly voices the sentiment which runs thru all the informal discussion now going on in Ottawa among members of parliament.

There are, of course, some big questions to be dealt with. The tariff changes may not commend themselves to the opposition; the export of nickel may result in a somewhat acrimonious discussion not bounded by party lines; complaints will be heard respecting the administration of several departments, and the minister of militia will find hostile critics on both sides of the chamber. Few men can argue long without losing their tempers, and party lines may be tightly drawn before the session is over.

To the bystander it looks as the General Hughes had a good many friends on the Liberal side, and that at present his most outspoken critics were to be found to the right of the speaker. Unless there is a caucus to permit the insurgents to have their day in court some plain speaking may be heard from a number of private members in the ranks of the government. We can grip the situation better after the debate on the address and the budget debate are concluded.

HOLY NAME UNION ELECTED OFFICERS

James O'Hagan of St. Mary's Parish is the New President

Previous to the annual business meeting of the Holy Name Union, in St. John's Chapel, Church street, benediction of the blessed sacrament was given by Rev. Father Pennylegion, the large body of delegates, representing every parish in the city, singing the benediction hymns. At the close of the service the reverend spiritual director, V. Rev. Dean Hand, occupied the chair, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, James O'Hagan, St. Mary's Parish; first vice-president, James Delaney, St. Paul's Parish; second vice-president, J. W. Donahar, St. Vincent de Paul's Parish; treasurer, Frank Russill, St. Basil's Parish; corresponding secretary, R. J. Kerr, St. Joseph's Parish; financial secretary, F. R. Boylan, St. Ann's; marshal, P. N. Kennedy, St. Paul's Parish.

The V. Rev. Dean Hand in his address, spoke of the immense influence for good for the society and the virility of the archdiocesan union. He said: "The outstanding features of the year were the summer camp for boys at Clarkson, which was well patronized by boys from all the parishes in the city, and the camp's outfit represented an asset of over $1000 to the society; the support given to the St. Catharines and Berlin demonstrations, and the organization of the branch amongst the Catholic soldiers of the second contingent, and the presentation of over 300 Holy Name buttons to the men."

The complete membership of the union to date is 6687, being an increase of 1103 from the previous year, representing 45 city and suburban parishes, with about 30 junior branches, with a membership of about 2500. Special work of branches were reported from St. Peter's, presentation to Rev. L. Minehan and erection of marble tablet in the church. St. Helen's contributed $100 to the boys' camp and $50 to the Belgian relief fund. St. Paul's assisted in forwardin the erection of the magnificent new parish hall. St. Clare's furnished the new parish house and have undertaken to supply the salary of the church caretaker. St. Anthony's collected $400 for the placing of a marble Holy Name altar in the church and liquidate the debts on the parish hall. Holy Rosary Church assisted as a body in paying the cost of the building of a new parish hall.

The next qquarterly meeting will be held in March, at the Holy name Parish School, Carlaw avenue.

DUNDAS RAISED BIG SUM FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Fire Department Needs New Chemical Truck and Hose, Says Report of Chief.

DUNDAS, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Dundas patriotic fund committee held last week, the total subscriptions were reported to amount to $9668. The treasurer was instructed to forward twenty per cent. of the above amount to J. P. Bell of Hamilton towards the Hamilton and Wentworth patriotic fund.

The annual report of the fire department was submitted to the town council this week by Chief W. H. Knowles. The report stated that the total number of fires during the past year necessitating the attendance of the fire department was seven, and that the total loss by fire was $1760. The insurance paid on these fires was $710, leaving a net loss of $1050. The chief recommended the purchase of a combination hose and chemical truck with a capacity of 1200 feet of hose.

The tax collector presented his annual report to the council. The report showed the amount collected during the year to be $50,455.51. The amount on the tax roll was $57,425.28, leaving a balance of uncollected taxes of $6,967.77.

Last evening in the armories, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 77th Wentworth Regiment, which is leaving with the third Canadian overseas contingent, gave an informal concert. Mayor Fisher, the councillors and officials of the town, with their wives, were present, and an enjoyable evening was spent. The soldiers provided a splendid concert, which was followed by a banquet.

The public utilities commission has requested the council to take up the question of a better water supply and the matter will be attended to immediately. The commission will shortly present plans to the council for an improved system.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the increased popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Mosher, they have decided to run a Tea Dance every Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6 at Dunning's Limited, where unexcelled tea service will be given.

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Made up in fine quality, all-wool materials in black, navy, gray and tan; all coats are lined with fine quality silk or satin, mostly imported New York Suits. Regular prices up to $25.00. Rush clearance price $5.00

$15 Afternoon Dresses at $9.95

Made up of fine quality messaline silk in black, navy and Copen, these were exceptional value at $15.00. Rush clearance price $9.95

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LIMIT CAPACITY ON RADIAL CARS

Hamilton City Council Will Ask Railway Board for an Order

Special to The Toronto World.

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 6.—That faction of the city council which has been out for the street railway company with a big club is now proposing to have the special committee of the board of works approach the Ontario Railway Board and demand that the Dominion Power and Transmission Company be forced to limit the number of people riding on its cars. The order, if granted will read exactly like that which Toronto is urging, as follows:

"That the carrying capacity of closed cars be limited to 50 per cent. above seating capacity and of open cars to the seating capacity."

The special street railway committee will wait next week on the company and ask for new roadbeds on King West, York street, Margaret, and Main street at once, and will also discuss the above proposal.

Is Nature Starting to Foreclose The Mortgage on Your Health?

If So, "Discharge the Indebtedness by Chiropractic"---Hoffman.

Now, you probably ask yourself what is chiropractic. I will try to tell you as briefly as possible.

If some person has told you that a chiropractor rubs your spine, forget it; they don't. Chiropractic is a scientific system of treating disease by means of physiological adjustment of the spinal column. No medication of any kind, either internal or external, is employed. Whenever there is a diseased condition of the body it will be found that one or more bones of the spinal column—the vertebrae—are more or less displaced, subluxated, or out of alignment. Chiropractic treatment consists of a certain process of spinal manipulation whereby these subluxated vertebrae are placed in re-alignment, thereby permitting normal function of the parts and organs supplied by the nerves involved and compressed by the displaced vertebrae.

All Methods of Practice Recognize the Importance of the Nervous System.

The control of the human machine lies in the nerves. The brain and the spine are the seat of all human power—the storage battery from which emanates the energy that moves the human body and controls all its organs.

The principle of Chiropractic treatment is by no means new, for a similar method of spinal adjustment has been known and successfully practiced in certain sections of Europe for many years, having had its origin in Bohemia a century or so ago. It was introduced in this country about twelve years ago, and its wonderful value as a curative agent, even in its then crude form, was at once recognized by many careful observers. Since then it has been vastly improved upon and developed until today it is thoroughly systematized, and is on a solid basis of an exact, scientific system of physiological adjustment.

No organ, tissue, or part is without a system of minute nerves ramifying to even the most diminutive structures, carrying their life-innervating force to the bones, ligaments, muscles, fat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, bowels, etc.

This nerve force, innervation, or impulse, we shall compare with the electricity which sets in motion, and keeps going, the machinery in a large manufacturing plant. In order thoroughly to grasp the idea contained in this comparison it should be borne in mind that in the great human establishment, everything is complete within the one building, and that the entire works are controlled from the one central station, the brain, and one main cable of distribution, the spinal cord, with its sixty-two branches, the spinal nerves.

The branches referred to, passing out from the main cable to their terminal points, pass between movable bones—vertebrae. This is the point of greatest apprehension for the Chiropractor—the master mechanic—as a branch nerve, leaving the vertebral column at this point, is often pinched between the vetebrae, thus interfering with the normal nerve impulse being transmitted from the central station (the brain) to the nerve terminus, producing discord at that end. If the pressure should be strong enough it would cause loss of function at that point, or paralysis. If the pressure should be light, it would cause fever, irritation, etc.

According to the degree of pressure and the location in the spinal column will depend the degree of disturbance at the nerve terminals.

Interference With Nerve Force Causes Disease.

As we have compared the nerves to the wires carrying electricity from the power house to the machinery in a great factory, we now wish to compare the stomach, heart, lungs, kidneys, bladder, spleen, pancreas, bowels and all the different organs of the body, to the various machines in the factory. When the nerve force going to these organs is interfered with, we have stomach diseases, heart diseases, lung diseases, etc., etc. Or if the muscle tissues are lacking their normal nerve impulse, we have tissue diseases, rheumatism, or skin diseases, and so on.

This will be perfectly clear to you when you stop to consider the comparison. If trouble existed in machinery run by electricity, you would immediately look to the electric current producing the motor power. If the machinery ran slowly, you would consider that the voltage was low, and would at once take steps to correct it; and likewise, if the machinery were working too fast, you would lessen the current.

Now, why not do the same thing with human machinery which is run by nerve force? This is correct reasoning, and Chiropractors are proving it every day.

The life of every organ and part—and of the body entire—is ruled by the nerves.

Every movement of the body—voluntary, or involuntary—is governed by nerve influence. Every ailment, physical or mental, is caused by interference with the nerve impulse.

When the nerve impulse to the heart is interfered with, for instance, there is heart trouble.

How foolish, in such case, to attempt to "doctor" the heart itself!

How much more sensible to begin at the other end—the start of the trouble! How much more natural to remove the cause of the disorder, to permit a normal supply of nervous energy to reach the heart, that the latter may perform its functions as Nature intended. That's the Chiropractic way.

When we fully understand the structure of the spinal cord and the sixty-two nerves emanating from it, as well as that of the series of vertebrae through which the cord passes, we can better appreciate that the slightest displacement of any of the vertebrae must squeeze or pinch some portion of these nerves and disturb the normal functions of some organ or part of the body, producing disease or weakness at that point.

The peculiar alignment of the vertebrae renders them easily liable to displacement through twisting, straining or wrenching the back, or from some abuse of Nature's laws which govern the body—though the patient does not necessarily experience pain in the back or any conscious perception that the spinal column or any of the nerves emanating from same may be affected.

The Chiropractor knows the anatomy of the spine so thoroughly that he has no difficulty in locating the subluxation or mal-alignment—and in correcting the same by means of the peculiar Chiropractic thrust, he brings the vertebrae back to normal position, thus relieving nerve tension.

That's the natural way to cure disease—by removing the cause—and there's no other way that can give permanent results.

It is no longer a theory or a speculation in the mind of the scientific world, as the thousands of remarkable cures due to Chiropractic adjustment during the past few years (mostly of so-called hopeless cases) have firmly established the results of Chiropractic.

If you are feeling tough don't dose your poor old hardworking stomach with some noxious mixture, try Chiropractic, God's pure air and sunshine. The cost of Chiropractic adjustments are practically nil compared with the results they will achieve.

In conclusion, we invite you to consult us, no matter what your ailment is or how long standing. Our advice is absolutely free. Make appointments by 'phone.

DRS. HOFFMAN

394 Roncesvalles Ave. CHIROPRACTORS 893 Bloor St.

Phone Junction 1943 Phone College 7857

Hours of consultation:—10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 7 p.m.

BAPTISTS DEMAND FIGHT TO FINISH

Hot Shot for Neutrals Who Make Almighty Dollar Supreme

Rev. Dr. McKay of The Canadian Baptist has issued the following vigorous rebuke to the peace-at-any-price apologists for the Germans. Dr. McKay says: "We are for peace, but not for peace at any moment, nor peace at any price. The hour has come for Canadians to buckle on their armor along with the other parts of the empire, and to remain in the conflict until justice has been meted out to those who have begun and continued hellish deeds of militarism. We do not believe the time for peace has yet arrived. Some barriers are yet to be cleared away. And when the time arrives, it must not be a peace at any price, but at a price satisfactory to the allies, who have poured out their blood in the interest of humanity at large. So far as making terms of peace is concerned, we do not think it should or will be left to neutrals, who, to save their own skins, winked at the injustice and cruelties of certain belligerents and were awakened to the fact that they were also necessarily interested in the war only when seized with fear lest their commercial affairs might suffer.

PROMISE NEW SCHOOL FOR JESSE KETCHUM

Trustee C. A. Brown Made Important Statement at Patriotic Concert Given by Pupils.

"I hope your entertainment next year will be held in your new school. The trustees have voted $180,000 towards this and the work should be carried out during the coming summer," said Trustee C. A. Brown, when presenting the prizes to the pupils of the Jesse Ketchum school at a patriotic concert held at the Church of the Redeemer Sunday school Friday night.

The large hall was absolutely crowded and the children gave an excellent account of themselves. The tots from the kintergarden sang beautifully a song about their babie dollies. Capt. Edith Bill, a girl of eight, commanded a regiment of young ladies in drill. The bigger boys gave exhibitions of dumb-bell and gun exercises splendidly. Mrs. Lily L. Howard, an ex-pupil of the school, sang "Land of Hope and Glory," and assisted in singing a quartette number with Miss Peters and H. Cusack and W. Sparks. Perhaps the best thing of the evening was the closing number, when children were dressed to represent Britannia, sailors and soldiers from Britain, Canada, France, Russia, Sweden and Japan, the choir singing the national anthems under the tuition of Miss Peters. Miss C. Pattillo acted as accompanist.

The funds are to be devoted to the Belgian and school funds.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—At her late residence, 61 Highlands avenue, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, Harriet J. Norton, widow of the late Dr. Charles S. Murray.

Funeral Monday, Feb. 8, at 8.30 a.m., to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. Interment at St. Michael's Cemetery.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Roger Crook Pepler, who was killed while in action on Jan. 25 with the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, was the son of the late E. P. Pepler of Barrie. He was educated at Upper Canada College and came from Edmonton to enlist. His brother, Lieut. Eric Pepler, is with the Engineers at Salisbury.

Annie Russell, who closed her two week's tour in "His Royal Happiness," has gone south for a rest. It is likely, however, that Miss Russell will produce before the end of the season a play by Paul Kester, entitled "Friend Hannah," which was seen some time ago in London.

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His Remedy and Book Sent Free.

Captain Collings sailed the seas for many years; then he sustained a bad double rupture that soon forced him to not only remain ashore, but kept him bedridden for years. He tried doctor after doctor and truss after truss. No results! Finally, he was assured that he must either submit to a dangerous and abhorrent operation or die. He did neither! He cured himself instead.

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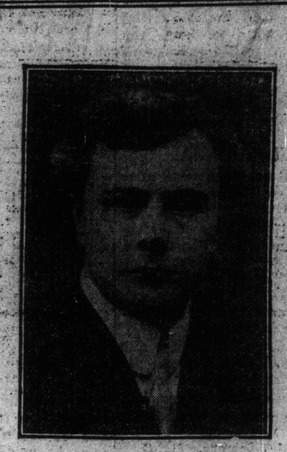

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