

WITH THE FAMOUS

Without a single dissenting voice the Czar's army... the choice of General Alexieff as successor to the Grand Duke Nicholas on the eastern front.

In his memoirs just published, Lord Redesdale, the veteran diplomat, gives a description of the famous visit of King Edward to Paris, which practically established the Entente despite the opposition of the British Government.

"Sir Edward Monson, who was at that time ambassador at Paris, and who was to meet him at some half-way station, was urged to advise the King, on reaching Paris, to make a speech which would tend to conciliate those who might be less amiably disposed."

"Now, for the transformation scene. The King drove straight to the embassy, where he received a deputation from the British Chamber of Commerce. In reply to their address, he made a speech in which he took occasion to make such a master, to express his feelings of friendship for France and his love for Paris, speaking of himself as it was to him to find himself one of themselves. The words uttered by him circulated like wildfire, and from that moment any gloom that there might have been (and indeed was) had been dispelled, and the sun shone over a friendship which paved the way for historic results."

Does Local Option Work Well? A matter of Arithmetic. One repeal in last five years. Only FOUR attempts to repeal in ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ONE PLACES where an appeal might have been tried.

RANELAGH The ground is covered with snow, which makes it look like Christmas here. Mr. Geo. Jull of Toronto is spending the holidays with his parents here.

The Whiskey Vendors Say "Blind pigs have no closing hours." Don't you ever believe it my friend. They close on the first day of May and never open again. If they should take a notion to open their doors just a wee crack and do a little business, it will cost them a nice tidy sum as a fine, and if they do it again, a few months in jail, and then "never again" for them.—Advt.

The average man pictures a battle-field trench as a long hole cut in the ground in which the soldiers can take cover. This is a true in a sense, but there are trenches and trenches. Some of the trenches on the Continent today are comfortable little homes, especially when Engineers prepare them.

Don't drink because you have taken many remedies in vain that your case is incurable. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many seemingly hopeless cases of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, and general debility. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and get well.

CHIEF EVENTS OF YEAR 1915

Jan. 1—Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Hon. Geo. E. Berley, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Mr. Herbert Holt, Montreal; Mr. Justice Francois Lemieux, Mr. Wm. Price, Quebec, and Captain Clive Phillips-Volley, Victoria, were knighted.

Jan. 2—Baron Wimborne was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. H.M.S. Formidable was sunk in the English Channel with a loss of 500 men.

Jan. 3—Mr. P. H. Illingworth, Chief Liberal Whip, died in England. Jan. 4—General Pau's troops took Steinbach in Alsace after a week's fighting.

Jan. 5—The Russians routed the Turkish army at Sari Kaniush. Jan. 6—Col. Strange of Kingston, an officer of the first contingent, died at London.

Jan. 7—The illness of 1,000 men of the first contingent caused the authorities to decide to move the camp from Salisbury.

Jan. 8—A British official statement declared that the position of the allied army never was more favorable. Jan. 9—Captain D. O. C. Newton of Montreal, an officer of the Princess Patricia Regiment, was killed in action in France.

Jan. 10—British sent a preliminary reply to the United States protest regarding delays to commerce. Jan. 11—McGill University proposed to send a hospital corps to the front.

Jan. 12—Many Canadian officers in England were transferred to the "new" army. Desperate fighting occurred near Soissons.

Jan. 13—Twenty thousand persons were killed in Italy by an earthquake. Jan. 14—Bernhardi resigned as Austrian Foreign Minister.

validate the army boot contracts.

Feb. 17—Two big German dirigibles were wrecked off the Danish coast. Feb. 18—Turkey apologized to Greece for insults, thus averting a possible declaration of war.

Feb. 19—The Duke of Connaught reviewed Western troops for overseas service at Ottawa. The Manitoba legislature rejected a motion to banish the bar room sale of liquor.

Feb. 20—German submarines sank several British merchant vessels. The Panama Pacific Exposition opened at San Francisco.

Feb. 22—The Turks started to fortify the islands in the Sea of Marmora. Feb. 23—The Ontario Government announced a special war tax on all assessable property.

Feb. 24—Emil Nerlich was convicted at Toronto of conspiracy to commit treason. Feb. 24—Several more steamers were torpedoed in British waters.

Feb. 25—Reports showed that the first Canadian contingent had participated in heavy fighting. Feb. 26—A Franco-British fleet bombarded the outer forts of the Dardanelles.

Feb. 28—The steamer Dacla was arrested in the English Channel by a French cruiser. Premier Asquith announced that Britain would prevent supplies of all kinds from reaching Germany.

MARCH Mar. 1—Lloyd George announced the purpose of the British Government to tackle the liquor problem. Mar. 2—The sweeping policy of reprisal was repudiated by Britain to Germany's paper blockade.

Mar. 3—Professor James Goffke of Edinburgh University died. Mar. 3—The British Government announced that it would destroy New York if discovered.

April 10—Anti-German Italians talked revolution.

French armies won the plateau of Lorraine after great slaughter of Germans. April 12—Russia had gained ninety miles of the Carpathian heights.

April 14—A Zeppelin airship dropped bombs on the Tyne district of Northumberland. April 15—Premier Borden, speaking in the House of Commons, severely reprimanded Messrs. Foster and Gendall for their connection with the purchase of war supplies.

April 16—A German aircraft reached a point only 12 miles from London. April 17—A British-Indian force defeated a big Turkish army in Mesopotamia.

April 18—The British submarine Ebon was beached and lost in the Dardanelles. April 20—Premier Asquith spoke at Newcastle, appealing to the workingmen to speed up the output of munitions of war.

April 21—Extremely heavy fighting occurred around Ypres. April 22—The Canadians "saved the situation" at Lens, capturing, losing thousands in their stand against gas bombs, artillery fire and incessant German charges.

April 23—The allies resumed their attack on the Dardanelles, bombarding three points. April 25—Sir John French thanked general Alderson for the magnificent work done by the British troops.

April 26—The Kronprinz Wilhelm, the last of the German raiders, interned at Newport News. April 27—The allies landed forces on both sides of the Dardanelles.

April 28—The French cruiser Leon Gambetta was sunk with 600 men in the Ionian Sea. April 29—Mr. Lloyd George introduced a bill imposing heavy additional taxes upon alcoholic liquors.

April 30—Zeppelins dropped bombs on Ipswich, England. British troops landed at five places on the Gallipoli peninsula, the Australians and New Zealanders particularly distinguishing themselves.

General Borden in opening a big drive on the western front.

June 12—President Wilson's second note demanded that Germany stop submarine war on Americans. June 13—Venizelos, the former pro-ally premier of Greece, won the general elections.

June 14—Chicago was tied up with a street railway strike. June 15—The British were driven back at Soissons on the western front, but advanced in Galicia.

June 16—Britain planned spending fifteen million dollars daily on the war, announced Asquith. June 17—The Russians were driven toward Lemberg with heavy losses.

June 18—On Waterloo's centenary the western allies made many advances. Aviator Warneford was killed in an accident.

June 19—British forces consolidated their gains at Festubert and Ypres. June 22—The French capture Metzeral in advances towards the Rhine. British started to borrow from her people up to a \$5,000,000 limit.

June 23—Many Canadians were mentioned in Sir John French's despatches concerning the Festubert fighting. General De Wet was sentenced to six years for treason.

June 24—Lemberg fell to the Germans. June 25—Lloyd-George opened bureaux for munitions workers.

June 26—Lester, a Detroit watchman, confessed to a conspiracy to blow up Canadian factories and actually dynamiting Peabody's plant, Windsor. June 29—A British submarine under Lieut. Nasmyth entered the Sea of Marmora, Alta., floods rendered two thousand homeless.

June 30—Bishop Thornlie of Aberdeen was elected Anglican Metropolitan of Canada.

July 1—The White Star liner Arabic was submerged and sunk without warning off Fastnet, Ireland, while carrying American troops.

July 2—German progress menaced Ivangorod fortress in Poland. The Crown Prince's terrific attack on the Argentine failed.

July 3—Ex-President Diaz of Mexico died in Paris. The Canadian Government appointed a commission to care for Canadian wounded.

July 4—A German professor named Munster, alias Holt, shot J. P. Moran. July 5—Captain Parlow and his son saved the Anglo-Californian from a submarine, the father perishing.

July 7—W. E. Garland resigned the seat for Carleton in the Canadian House of Commons. The British Government took control of liquor selling in the larger munitions centres.

July 8—A British submarine sank a German warship in the Baltic. July 10—Lord Kitchener at the War Office announced that all recruits offering could be equipped.

July 11—The French arrived in London. The last German forces in Southern Africa surrendered. July 12—The French after 120 days of battle took heights north of Arras, dominating Flanders.

July 13—The German Chancellor and Von Tirpitz disagreed publicly over the submarine warfare. July 14—The Canadian Eyewitness celebrated the heroism of Western Ontario and many other Canadian detachments in the "Orchard" battle.

July 15—Manitoba's conservative government adopted radical plans. July 16—Manitoba Conservatives chose Sir James Aikins as leader. Welsh coal strike began.

July 17—The French recaptured Hill 235 in the Argonne, stopping the Crown Prince's drive. Sir Robert Borden reviewed the Canadians at Shorncliffe.

July 26—Poincare entertained Borden.

The Georgian Bay end of the Trent Valley canal system was opened at Midland, Ontario. July 28—Queen's University Hospital was ordered to the Dardanelles.

July 29—The establishment of 26 national arsenals for Great Britain was announced. July 31—Germans with new flame projectors carried some British trenches.

The Russians were evacuating and stripping Warsaw. AUGUST Aug. 1—Senator Lougheed announced that Canadians had given one million dollars for machine guns.

Aug. 2—British submarines bombed the Galata Bridge, Constantinople. Aug. 3—Rain damaged severely the central Ontario crops.

Aug. 4—Sir Robert Borden opened the Maple Leaf Club for Canadians in London. Aug. 5—Western Canada crops were reported late but generally good.

Aug. 6—The defence of Goritz cost the Austrians heavily. Manitoba election results: Liberals 35, Conservatives 5, Social Democrats 1.

Aug. 8—Russia rejected peace terms offered through the King of Denmark. Aug. 9—Principal Springer of the Montreal Presbyterian College died.

Aug. 10—General French reported a British gain at Hooge. The German fleet was repulsed at Riga.

Aug. 11—Fourteen were killed in the fifteenth German air raid on the British east coast. Aug. 12—The allies took the land held at Cape Teppe, Gallipoli.

Sept. 28—The British forces continued the offensive at Loos, advancing a mile on a front of five miles.

Sept. 29—Allies' Commissioners secured a half billion dollar loan in the United States. Sept. 30—The wireless telephone first connected New York with San Francisco, 2,500 miles away.

OCTOBER Oct. 1—The Second Canadian Division reached the firing line. Oct. 4—The United States over-subscribed the allies' loan of half a billion dollars.

Oct. 5—Lord Derby became Director-General of Recruiting. Oct. 6—Venizelos resigned the Greek premiership. The engagement of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt of Washington was announced.

Oct. 8—The Austro-Germans invaded Serbia. Oct. 9—The British repulsed many attacks on Loos and advanced north-eastwards.

Oct. 12—The Serbians resisted strongly south of Belgrade. Oct. 14—Delcasse, France's foreign minister, resigned. Oct. 15—The British captured the Holenzollern redoubt on west front.

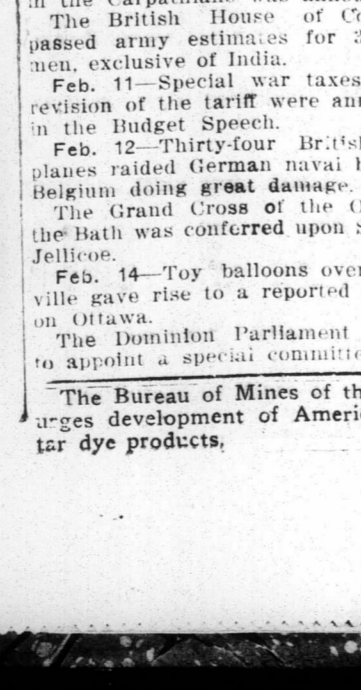
Oct. 16—British submarines paralyzed the German Baltic trade. Oct. 17—Serbia's capital was removed from Nish to the Montenegrin border. Oct. 19—Sir Edward Carson resigned from the British Cabinet.

Oct. 20—Sir Ian Hamilton vacated the Dardanelles command. Oct. 22—Ontario raised over one million dollars for the British Red Cross. Oct. 24—Botha's supporters won the South African election decisively.

Oct. 27—German attacks in the Riga and Dvinsk regions were repulsed continually by the Russians. Oct. 28—Briand succeeded Viviani as French premier, Gallieni becoming War Minister.

Oct. 29—King George was injured at a review in France by a fall from a startled horse. Oct. 30—The British Empire honored the martyrdom of Edith Cavell, the nurse, with a service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

NOVEMBER Nov. 1—After reconstructing the Canadian Cabinet, D. A. Thomas announced that Canada will get half a billion dollars in war orders.



Vertical text on the left margin: SED AND CINITY, Quebec, for sell, a license, in which the juris, extends, there are, DRED ILLEGIT, UOR, The sig, whiskey, and need not explain, sky) is usually, almost wholly, L, made usually, sugar factories, It vicious and de, HUNDREDS OF, AND 'KIT, THROUGHOUT, OF QUEBEC, ARE IN SHOPS, be said to be a, ntly the same is, Recently I went, Maine, and was, able people there, ore again on pro, vote against it, rationally local pro, carries Brant, the conditions, Langelier.—Advt., ing Question, prohibition area, of liquor, say our, eds. How is it, alder and sons, d down for more, from July 1915 to, 000,000 gallons of, not so much de, says the firm, ure liquor, trade, it increases the, Advt., y a Rochester, N, and killed when, his gun, into the man's, KEY, ES, d Gents', all, boys', black, support or, d to shoes, en pur, here., ERNE, Dalhousie St., USE, BET, Best, niture, rum-urni, or, h. so poor, rices, ng as, will, ring, nute, HOUSE, HTS