

## SAFETY WHEN VERRIERS GREET ALLIES

Tens of Thousands Linked Arms and Danced Through Streets

**WAS BETTER THAN YPRES**  
20 Pied Pipers Led Merry-Makers in Carnival to Tune of Ma Jeanette.

(By Philip Gibbs)  
With the British Army in Germany, December 3—Our troops have been making a halt before continuing their march to Cologne and, while the cavalry patrols are more than a mile beyond Malmédy, the first German town on our route, the infantry are advancing in depth behind them and are still near the Belgian frontier, in and beyond Verviers. Last night this frontier town of Verviers gave itself up to a festival after the entry of Belgian troops from this district, who were welcomed home as heroes by their townsfolk with flowers and flags. In a procession which joined them there were many old veterans of the war of 1870, and wounded of this war and prisoners of all the allied nations who have been streaming across the frontier.

From a balcony in the Grande Place an Italian opera singer, who has been a civil prisoner, made a hush fall upon the dense crowd when he sang the Marseillaise with a passion which at first seemed too intense to the people who had been singing this tune and are still singing it as a running melody through all their streets of new-found liberty. But presently this Italian emotion stirred them, set them on fire, caught them up in the flame which lighted the heart of Rouget de Lisle, and once again in Verviers, hew something in this song of liberty and revolution, is like a drug intoxicating the sense of a mob. All evening the sound of it rose up to the high roofs of the town and to the hills above them as the crowds went singing it down the streets.

Like 20 Pied Pipers  
But other songs were sung, too, the old Belgian folk song of "Ma Jeanette," which after last night will always be haunted for me with the memory of the time when our soldiers in Verviers mingled with the people and danced with them through the streets until midnight chimed their bells at the corner of the market place. There were hours of merry-making when laughter rose from all these crowds, which were like the merry-makers made up of the townsfolk, among whom the mothers became as young as their daughters and the old men stamped out in the evening with the boys with English and Scottish songs, and English, French Italian and Russian prisoners. The town band of Verviers, too, was playing. There were twenty musicians old and young, who wore chimney-pot hats and bowler hats and frock coats and tail coats and blew their brass instruments with an indefatigable spirit. They were like twenty pied pipers and wherever they went tens of thousands of people followed them, dancing. And they led us through the Place Verte to the Place du Marone and in and out of this street and that, and round about and back again, and the young Scots linked up arms with bright-eyed Belgian girls and with the young mothers and the old grandmothers while the merry-makers and the Entente army were seized by the fathers of families and veterans of 70 and the rich young ladies and little shop girls, so that the vast mob were all holding each other in a general embrace, dancing 16 abreast or in Indian chains from one square to another, and while the band played and led the dance, they skipped after it and sang the queer little old tune of "Ma Jeanette, Ma Jeanette, Pour le Roi de la Drapeau, Ma Jeanette, Ma Jeanette, a Laissez."

The shops and the restaurants of the town hall and the restaurants of this frontier town of Verviers were lighted up by colored illuminations, which twinkled out of the darkness of the night, flung a bright light on the old roofs and the churches and the tall, straight tower in the market place as those pied pipers in the eyes of all these merry-makers, and flickering on their faces as they swirled about.

"This is better than Ypres," said one of our Jocks as he wiped the beads of perspiration from his face and neck. "It does us a bit of good after all we have been through."

Was Better Than Ypres  
It was infectious. I found myself with both arms linked in the midst of the dancers and sang "Ma Jeanette" in the chorus of the crowds and danced like a giddy goat to the tune of pan pipes as those pied pipers in the chimney pot hats went marching through the streets and squares. As we danced up one street 10,000 people came dancing down another, and the dancers met like two rivers and swirled through each other. Then fairy rings were made by the family parties of many different armies and peoples, and our soldiers chose their partners and entered into the fun of it all like children, and a Christmas tree, it was better than Ypres. It was better than the Dance of Death in the old battlefields; it was hummer again to me, the contrast of this joy on one side of the invisible line and this sadness on the other side.

## WORK ON MUNITIONS STOPS DECEMBER 14

Operations on U. S. Contracts Have Ceased and on British Orders Will Stop Saturday.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Within ten days work upon contracts for munitions for the British and United States Governments placed in Canada by the Imperial Munitions Board, will have stopped. All operations under United States contracts will cease Saturday night. Work on British orders will stop on December 14. The suspension of operations will doubtless mean the displacement of considerable labor. It is hoped, however, that a large proportion of the workers will be absorbed into other industries within reasonable time and that the high rates of wages which have been paid in munition plants since the outbreak of the war will be maintained. The cost of plants erected by the Imperial Munitions Board for the production of explosives and air planes has been covered by the proceeds of the output. Efforts are now being made to dispose of these factories, and there are some prospects of sales in the near future.

As sharp as the edge of a razor, a man's axe which was turned into a condemned man passed to the scaffold. The German people are silent. When our troops pass, they look down upon the dense crowd of windows and there is no waving of hands. After passing through cheering crowds, it is strange and chilling to pass now through crowds who only stand and stare.

Leaving our own lines for a little way, I went this morning to Aix-la-Chapelle-Aachen, at which is a German and save the entry of the Belgian army of occupation. They came with bugles playing and the Imperial Munitions Board for the production of explosives and air planes has been covered by the proceeds of the output. Efforts are now being made to dispose of these factories, and there are some prospects of sales in the near future.

On the walls were posters which had turned the tables on the main point by point, as they had ruled in Belgium towns. All hats were to be taken off when Belgian officers passed, all the people are to remain indoors from seven in the evening until five in the morning; all theatres and cafes are to be closed under further orders. Any man found with arms is liable to be shot at once.

Knew Meaning of Defeat  
The people of Aachen knew the meaning of defeat when they saw the Belgian army enter their city. They know now that these men are their masters who will order their way of life and have them at their mercy. I think they were afraid, but they lined up in the streets to watch the passing of the troops and were calm and put a good face upon their tragedy. I saw one girl, close to me, weeping. One by one the tears welled into her eyes and fell as she stared, quite motionless, but I saw no other tears. Some of these German women found it in their hearts to smile and others had proud faces which did not show any emotion of hostility or sorrow.

Belgian bullets blew through the streets of Aachen and afterwards the people went about their business as though nothing new had happened. I went to one of the cathedrals and I found many people praying the under the arches and between the pillars which were built one thousand one hundred years ago, by Charlemagne, whose body lies there, and whose throne, looking down upon the high altar, is still there as when the Emperor of the Franks sat here and plucked his falcon, beard and ear.

Sense of Unreality  
In the Kaiserhof Hotel I had a good lunch of soup, eggs, steak, Rhine wine and coffee, and paid 15 marks for it, which was not dear for a country being besieged. Here, as in other towns on our side of the frontier, food may be had if one can pay the price. It is hard for those who cannot, and many go hungry or half hungry. But I saw no look of starvation on the faces of the people and the children seemed well-nourished for the most part, though I noticed some of them with faces pinched and wan. I suppose they get used to moving among the German people, but so far it is so strange that it seems like a fantastic dream, and to sit down to a table surrounded by German men and women, with a party of German officers in full uniform in adjoining rooms, as happened to me today, gives one a sense of unreality; for until a few weeks ago these men were people we killed if we could, and were those who fed our dead and buried our dead.

It was better than Ypres. It was better than the Dance of Death in the old battlefields; it was hummer again to me, the contrast of this joy on one side of the invisible line and this sadness on the other side.

## ILL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS DEATH DUE TO STARVATION

Deplorable Facts Disclosed by a British Committee.

Among Men Working Behind the Lines—Awful Conditions in Hospitals.

London, Dec. 7.—(Reuter's)—Two further reports have been issued by the government committee which has been investigating the treatment of British prisoners of war. The first deals mainly with the treatment of men captured during the spring offensives of 1918, and relates largely to the employment of prisoners directly behind the German lines. Like previous reports, it is a long, shock record of brutality and callous neglect. Following are typical extracts from testimony given by prisoners who escaped to British or French lines:

Several prisoners died of starvation at Ramcourt. In the death of starvation became even more numerous. When I left Bazancourt about 150 men were suffering from dysentery and half of them were living skeletons. There was a lot of sickness at Cappey, caused from lack of food and exposure. No attempt was made to remedy these conditions.

Large numbers of prisoners, no longer fit to work behind the German lines, were taken to Holsberg, East Prussia, or Treton, in Prussian Poland. A witness, describing the arrival of about 300 of these prisoners at Holsberg, early in October, says they were mostly stretcher cases and were taken to a ship, but many of those sent to the boat were so weak they could hardly walk. He says that youths of twenty looked like men forty years old.

At Treton, which is supposed to be a hospital for prisoners, disabled while working on the western front, conditions were even worse. The place was supposed to accommodate 400, but there were about 1,000 there. There was but one doctor in attendance on the men, many of whom were in shocking condition. He says that only one bright spot is found in the harrowing record. This relates to the Deynze hospital for the fourth German army, where, although many supplies were short, prisoners received careful treatment and adequate food, including wine and eggs when necessary.

The second report, which is dated Oct. 28, says that the conclusion was reached that the conditions of the tenth army corps point to a deliberate policy of vindictiveness, with a definite purpose of reducing the health of officer prisoners. It is said that the impulse sprang from responsible German authorities and was directed by them. The war alleged reason that it had no authority over the commander of any German army corps. The committee says that this seems a mere pretence.

London, Dec. 7.—Thirty American prisoners, released from a German prison camp in West Prussia, landed at Leith, Scotland, yesterday, with one thousand British prisoners of war, many of whom were in an emaciated and pitiful condition.

DATE OF SESSION  
NOT YET FIXED.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Parliament will be summoned early in February, according to the most authoritative information at present obtainable. It has been suggested for some time that the legislature should be convened in January. Furthermore, it has been well understood that Parliament would meet before the end of the year. The cabinet and the departmental officials have been busy engaged in the preparation of legislation and estimates for introduction in the House of Commons.

It is now stated that the members of the Commons will not be called to Ottawa until February. It is suggested that the Prime Minister may be back in Canada by the beginning of that month or at least before its close.

Montreal, Dec. 8.—Mr. D. B. Hanna, President of the Canadian Government Railway Board returned to the Windsor Hotel this morning, accompanied by his fellow directors and the high officials who had been over the system in the lower provinces and Prince Edward Island. Mr. Hanna while speaking of the lower provinces said that a good number of the directors had not been over the L.C.R. and the trip of inspection was considered necessary to some of the party before being in a position to discuss in a practical manner the many questions coming before them. They found the road-bed in splendid condition, the trains running on good time, and considered the earning powers of the line, he said, to be quite a number of the road, the outlook generally was promising. In Prince Edward Island, he said, the gauge was being changed from three feet six inches to the standard, this being accomplished by the laying of an additional rail. The party also visited the new terminals at Halifax, and expressed the opinion that the new system of the requirements of the system for many years to come.

## FLYING HONORS FOR CANADIANS

Offer of the United States of Medals in the Dispute Between Chile and Peru.

London, Nov. 15.—As already briefly announced, the London Gazette contains in a recent issue a large number of honors awarded to Canadians in the Royal Air Force. Major W. G. Baxter, of Warren, Man., receives the Bar to the D.S.O. He received the D.S.O. last February and has two bars to the M.C., in addition to other decorations. Up to July 20th, the Gazette states, he had destroyed 33 enemy craft, and has frequently led formations against the enemy with conspicuous success.

Lieut. H. J. Burden, is gazetted simultaneously with the D.S.O. and the D.F.C. He is a brother-in-law of Colonel Bishop. The D.S.O. is awarded for having accounted for 17 enemy machines since February. On August 12th he led his patrol in three attacks, himself destroying three machines, and in the evening destroying three more. Two days later he attacked a large number of Plokers. The D.F.C. is awarded on account of a low bombing attack on an aerodrome, with a canal boat attacked on the return journey. Lieut. Burden belongs to Avenue Road, Toronto.

Lieut. William G. Claxton, of Toronto, is awarded the D.S.O. for destroying ten Plokers in one battle between July 4 and August 12, making a total of thirty machines and one balloon to his credit.

Capt. Charles R. Cleave, formerly Mounted Rifles, awarded the bar to D.F.C., secured seven machines brought down nine in three months.

Lieut. Joseph L. M. White, formerly Machine Gun Corps, awarded the bar to D.F.C., for shooting down one shot down in flames and a second out of control.

The D.F.C. is awarded: Lieut. M. L. Doyle, Quebec, for 40 bombs dropped in the night, photographic reconnaissance, making altogether 76 flights.

Capt. F. J. Fennberg, Quebec, four enemy machines destroyed and four driven down.

Lieut. G. B. Foster, son of Senator Foster, Montreal, four enemy machines downed, two kite balloons attacked, one being driven down.

Lieut. N. W. Helwig, formerly attached to the 10th army corps, in raiding, twelve photo flights, 19 reconnaissance.

Lieut. A. E. de M. Jarvis, son of Canon Jarvis, Montreal, shot down machine, later the same day forcing two-seater to land.

Capt. E. T. Morrow, Toronto, attacked ten Plokers, becoming wounded and unconscious in the engagement. Regaining consciousness found his machine in a spin and on the verge of landing in a ditch. He succeeded in landing in a ditch and was, with great difficulty, rescued from the burning machine.

Capt. T. R. Rose, formerly with the 13th army corps, thirteen successful engagements in long-distance raids.

Lieut. A. V. Stupart, son of Sir Frederick Stupart, Montreal, shot down enemy craft and continued his patrol. Later being attacked by a larger formation, both he and his observer were wounded, but drove off their assailants.

Capt. Edmund R. Tempest, of Western Canada, who, with his brother, shot down in England, has destroyed nine machines since March.

Lieut. C. McEwen, of a Saskatchewan battalion, received the Italian Bronze Medal for military valor.

The same list of awards contains the names of six Canadians who received the Victoria Cross. Their names have already appeared.

## BRITISH LABOR BEHIND LLOYD GEORGE'S STAND

Rechester, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Captain Edward Tupper, of the British Seamen's Union speaking at the Chamber of Commerce Britain Day luncheon today, declared that the British Labor would support Lloyd George's recent declaration that enemy aliens should be expelled from British soil. He said the seamen and dockers of Great Britain are solidly for boycotting of Germans and German goods, knowing full well that an influx of cheap German labor in the docks and on the ships meant putting Britishers out of work. They also refuse to touch, load or discharge any German cargo and are confident American seamen will adopt the same attitude.

RACCOONS IN P. E. ISLAND.

Charlottetown, Dec. 7.—M. J. B. Rombough, the well known big game hunter, has been in his office on Great George Street a very fine-looking raccoon. This animal was shown at Melville in this Province, and was about the same size as a large fox. The raccoon is a native of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and during the last few years some of the fur-raising enthusiasts imported some. Owing to their cleverness at climbing the animals succeeded in getting loose and there is now quite a number of them in the wild state in this Province. The raccoon is one of the best fur-bearing animals existing, their fur being very useful and the presence of the animals in considerable numbers here should prove a valuable asset to the Province. If the fox-hunters could be afforded the time in a few years no doubt they would become much more plentiful.

## BRAZIL REPORTED TO BE MOBILIZING HER TROOPS

Offer of the United States of Medals in the Dispute Between Chile and Peru.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 6.—Reports in circulation in Lima to-night were to the effect that Brazil had begun to mobilize her troops. There was no official confirmation.

Francisco Tudela Varela, Peruvian Foreign Minister, will leave for Washington next week to assume the post of Peruvian Minister to the United States. A re-organization of the Peruvian Cabinet will coincide with Varela's departure.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In a letter to Chairman Hitchcock of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, transmitting the request made public today, Secretary Lansing pointed to Peru's friendship and her alignment with the United States in the war, and urged the exchange of ambassadors.

Argentina and Brazil on the Atlantic side of South America, and Chile on the Pacific side, now are represented by the civil or military tribunals, and in special interest attaches to the recommendation at this time because of the boundary difficulties between Peru and Chile. The United States has urged the two countries to hasten an amicable adjustment of their differences to preserve Pan-American unity.

Santiago, Chile, Saturday, Dec. 7.—The council of Ministers has under consideration the offer of the United States of Medals in the question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, in dispute with Peru. The ministers will confer on Sunday on this subject with the committee of foreign affairs of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Opinion in the congress appears to be divided as to the procedure to be employed, but all seem agreed that a definite solution should be speedily reached.

A Santiago despatch Saturday night reported the tender of the offer of medals by the United States to Peru's friendship and her alignment with the United States in the war, and urged the exchange of ambassadors.

Another Version  
OF OZAR'S DEATH

Valet Says Russian Royal Family Shot in Cellar.

London, Dec. 5.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amman, says that Kiev newspapers publish a story, given by the valet of the former Empress of Russia, of the murder of the entire Romanoff family by the Bolsheviks. According to this story, the former royal family was compelled to live in a single room of a convent at Ekaterinburg, where the Bolshevik soldiers, who insulted them shamefully.

The valet said on July 17 all the members of the family were taken to the cellar of the convent and placed against the wall and shot one after the other. According to the story, the Bolsheviks granted the last request of the former Empress Nicholas, that his wife, who was ill, should die in his arms.

The valet said that the Grand Duchess Tatiana was only wounded by the shots of the riflemen and was killed by blows from their rifle butts. All the bodies were burned in the outskirts of Ekaterinburg.

Germany Must  
PAY EXPENSES OF  
ALLIED OCCUPATION

The American Expenses to Date Said to Amount to \$13,500,000, While the British Have a Bill of \$10,000,000 Presented to Berlin for Settlement.

London, Dec. 6.—The French attitude commission has despatched a note to Berlin, demanding payment of occupation expenses incurred by the Allied armies to date, a Central News despatch from Amsterdam stated today.

The expenses are said to include \$13,500,000 on behalf of the American army and \$10,000,000 provisionally on behalf of the British. Of the latter amount \$500,000 will be levied on Duren and the remainder on Cologne.

It had to be proved how far commanders of submarines acted under orders, which they had to carry out on their own volition, he pointed out but if the atrocities at sea were committed on the volition of individual commanders, he declared, they too must suffer the extreme penalty.

"Today is the day of reckoning for our enemies," said the Minister, "and they will have to pay to the uttermost farthing that it is possible to bring out of them."

PRESIDENT WILSON  
TO VISIT VATICAN

Paris, Dec. 5.—It is stated in Vatican circles that Monsignor Geretti, the papal Under-Secretary of State, will await the arrival of President Wilson in London to arrange with him for his visit to the Pope, according to the Rome correspondent of the Echo de Paris.

As far as can be seen, no obstacle is offered to the interview between President Wilson and Pope Benedict, to which great political importance is attached.

## WILL PROSECUTE CLASS 1 DEFAULTERS

Law Will be Strictly Enforced—Penalties Severe.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Hon. Arthur Meighen, referred this morning to various communications that have reached the government, with regard to the prosecution of military defaulters. The acting Minister of Justice stated that while fortunately the suspension of hostilities consequent upon the armistice, which has been arranged with a view to the submission of the enemy of terms of permanent peace, dispenses with the necessity of further drafts under the M.S.A. and consequently leads to the restriction of the activities of the military police, there is no amnesty in respect of offences committed against the act or regulations, and the policy of the government remains steadfast and in full effect.

The law will to the utmost practical extent be enforced as against the defaulters belonging to class one, both those who failed to register under the proclamation of 13th October, 1917, and those who having registered failed to report in compliance with orders. These men are subject to severe penalties, which may be adjusted by the civil or military tribunals, and instructions have been issued to the Dominion police to apprehend and prosecute all such offenders.

However, employers and others should bear in mind that the regulations prohibiting the employment, harboring or assisting of defaulters, deserters and absentees without leave, remain in force and full effect, and will be enforced.

SECOND D. S. O. BAR  
FOR FIVE CANADIAN OFFICERS

London, Dec. 3.—The following decorations have been awarded to Canadian officers:

Second bar to the Distinguished Service Order, Lt.-Col. John Arthur Clark, 72nd Battalion; William Wainwright Foster, 22nd; James Kirkcaldy, 78th; William Smith Latta, 29th; Lionel Frank Page, 50th.

Bar to D.S.O.: Lt.-Col. Reginald Danbury Davies, 44th; Herbert John Dawson, 44th; Edward Spencer Doughty, 21st; Major Hon. Francis Grosvenor, 29th; Brigadier James MacBrien, Dragoons; Major Douglas Herbert Mason, 3rd; Lt.-Col. L. Henry Nelles, 4th; General Victor Odell, 7th; Lt.-Col. Joseph Bartley Rogers, 3rd; Albert Walter Sparling, 1st; Major Cecil Valentine Stockwell, 3rd.

D.S.O.: Major Jas. Basevi, Chaplain Alexander Gordon, Major John A. Hope, 46th; Lt.-Col. Herbert Keegan, 14th; Arthur Robin Kilborn, 78th; Majors William Harold Kippen, 5rd; Donald Bruce Martyn, 44th; Guy Matheson, 25th; Capt. David McKee, 2nd; Field Ambulance, 1st; Capt. Alex. McMurtry, 4th; Artillery (Montreal); Capt. Roger Moore, 29th; Major Stanley Rose, Medicals; Maj. Clifford Sifton, 4th (Artillery); Capt. Arthur Simpson (Montreal), 29th; Col. Robert Simpson, Medicals; Lt. Hector Whitaker, 72nd; Lt.-Col. John Wain, 24th.

Victoria Cross Presented to Father of SERGT. ROBERT SPALL

Quebec, Dec. 4.—At a lecture given here tonight for the benefit of the Red Cross by Hon. Dr. Beland, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C., Governor of the Province of Quebec, presented to Charles Spall, of St. Urban Street, Montreal, the Victoria Cross, won by his son, Sergeant Robert Spall, who was later killed in action.

The event took place in the Empire room at the Chateau Frontenac, and while Sir Charles was reading the citation of the dead hero and the King's letter to his father, the large audience listened in silence and warmly applauded at the conclusion.

TRY A CAN OF WHALE.

"Madam, I would suggest that you try a can of whale," said the grocer. "You will have heard that 100 per cent of the sockeye and red spring salmon and 75 per cent of the cohoes of the Pacific coast have been requisitioned by the British Government," he continued, "so that salmon is hard to get and even harder to pay for. But whale meat is just as good."

"Oh please don't try to tell me that it is just as good as salmon. I did so want to get some nice canned sockeye salmon. It is always so good."

"Well, I am sorry madam, but it is not to be had for a few days at least. Was going to say that I canned whale meat resembles, and some people think it is just as good as tender, lean beefsteak. We are having a demand for it. That's you, madam: I will send up two cans. It is only twenty cents a can."

And so this Boston grocer found another customer for Canadian whale meat. Till recently, the canning of the flesh of this great, warm-blooded, ocean mammal was looked upon as a doubtful experiment. But during the past season, it was sold by the carload in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities of the United States.

"Perhaps Dame Fashion has had a hand in popularizing many such hitherto despised foods," mused the grocer. But the threatening famine in Europe was probably a more important reason.—A. D.

This is a Coalition Policy, Says Sir Auckland Geddes—If Commanders of U-boats Acted on Own Volition, They Too Must Die.

London, Dec. 5.—Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Local Government Board and Minister of National Service, in a public address, said that the line of policy advocated by the Coalition Government was a peace policy, which so far as the enemy powers were concerned should be based on stern justice and so far as those men who planned and started the war were concerned should be founded on justice of the nature meted out in the highest courts of the land. Such men as the former German Emperor, Kaiser Pasha and the former rulers of Bulgaria and Austria would be placed on trial and if found guilty their lives would be forfeited.

Men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands," he continued, "must stand trial, and if they are condemned must suffer death."

It had to be proved how far commanders of submarines acted under orders, which they had to carry out on their own volition, he pointed out but if the atrocities at sea were committed on the volition of individual commanders, he declared, they too must suffer the extreme penalty.

"Today is the day of reckoning for our enemies," said the Minister, "and they will have to pay to the uttermost farthing that it is possible to bring out of them."

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## THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health.

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child, but as my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles."

I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

"CASJARETS" WORE WHILE YOU SLEPT

For Sick, Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—Take Cascarets tonight.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Aching Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental gloom, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you up by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box for your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

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PRESIDENT WILSON  
TO VISIT VATICAN

Paris, Dec. 5.—It is stated in Vatican circles that Monsignor Geretti, the papal Under-Secretary of State, will await the arrival of President Wilson in London to arrange with him for his visit to the Pope, according to the Rome correspondent of the Echo de Paris.

As far as can be seen, no obstacle is offered to the interview between President Wilson and Pope Benedict, to which great political importance is attached.

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