

# WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

"It Will Not Last Another Year,"  
Say Notable Men.

Some further striking views on the probable finish of the war have lately been given by eminent people. Here are a few selected from a symposium lately published in The New York American:

"I do not think the war will last another year, irrespective of the efforts of the Christian nations to stop it."—Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood.

"Considering the immense advantages Germany started with, my belief is that it will take another full year to beat Germany as thoroughly as the Allies must and will beat her."—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge.

"The British Navy will throttle Germany, as it did Napoleon, before 1916 ends. The vital centre of the octopus being crushed, the power of its feelers and suckers withers away."—General Sir Alfred Turner.

"I do not believe the war will last another year. The limits of endurance are being approached, and a sense of despondency is arising among the civil populations of the enemy countries."—Lord Sydenham.

"I do not believe another New Year's Day will dawn on the bloody European battlefields. Germany must be decisively beaten."—Maurice Maeterlinck.

"I believe the war will end in the second half of 1916. The manner of the war's end will depend mostly on the effort which the Russians will be able to make in the spring."—Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian.

"I don't think the war will last another year. The more Germany scuttles her forces the more she enfeebles herself and the more she adds to the problem she is compelled to solve."—Stephen Pichon, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, France.

"My personal opinion, which is shared by many high-placed men in France, is that the war will continue until next October or November, when Germany, for political, industrial, and other domestic reasons, will be obliged to ask for peace. Her destiny will be dictated by the Allies."—Alfred Capus, French Academician.

"Unless the Allies commit new political or military blunders of a grave character, the war will end in 1916. It already has been greatly prolonged by mistakes. Germany's economic position is worse than her military position. When the market descends so low in foreign markets it is significant of profound economic weakness."—Jos. Reinach, France's military historian.

## NOT A HINT OF GAYETY.

At War's Beginning Paris Almost Forbade People to Laugh.

No country of Europe took the war as solemnly and as emotionally as France at its very beginning. For, while England was still playing and wearing brilliant clothes and life in the great German cities went on as usual with the theatres, restaurants, and other gayeties, as it is now, Paris almost forbade its people to laugh.

An American came near to being arrested in the Cafe Boulevard for wanting to play a quiet game of billiards in a back room, and foreigners who had a bit of color in their costumes were openly derided in the streets.

Every sign of gaiety and every possible flicker of amusement were done away with as the lights were when the first German aeroplane went over the town. No other country engaged in this war put an embargo on pleasure as did France. London, Berlin, and Petrograd went about their usual routine of pleasure, but not Paris. Emotional in everything, she was passionately resentful of any phase of life that gave even the slightest hint of gaiety.

Paris wore black before there was any cause for it, and even those who did not have reason to go in mourning afterward wore black out of courtesy to those who were bereaved. Travelers in Berlin and London could not know there was a war from the appearance of the city, but from August 1, 1914, no one could fail to feel that the end of the world seemed to have come for Paris and France.

## German Discipline.

"A friend of mine who has a small hospital in Lancashire told me that she had among the wounded two Germans," writes Lady Randolph Churchill in the February Pearson's Magazine. "One, an officer of sixty years of age, with a bullet in his leg, and a young private who, owing to a very severe wound in his head, had to be trepanned. As the accommodation was limited, they were put in the same room. A few days after the operation a nurse, coming in, found the private up and struggling to put on his clothes. Horrified, she exclaimed: 'What on earth are you doing out of bed?'"

"The officer answered for him: 'I wanted a glass of water.'"

"But," explained the nurse, "he has had a serious operation and must be kept quiet; this may kill him."

"I wanted a glass of water, and I am his superior officer," was all the colonel would say.

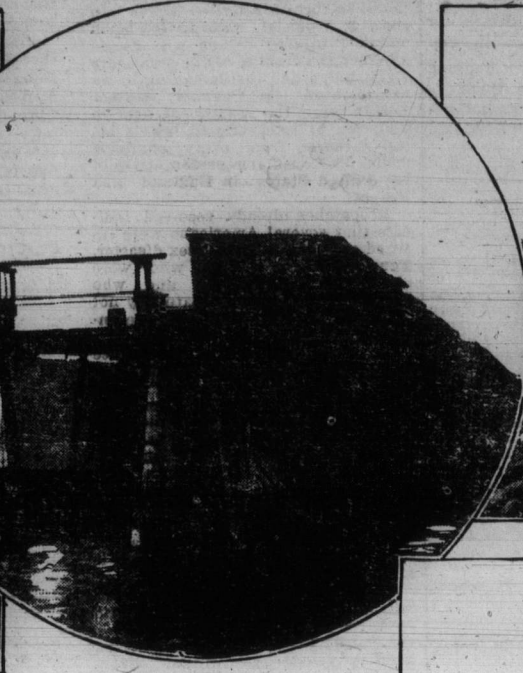
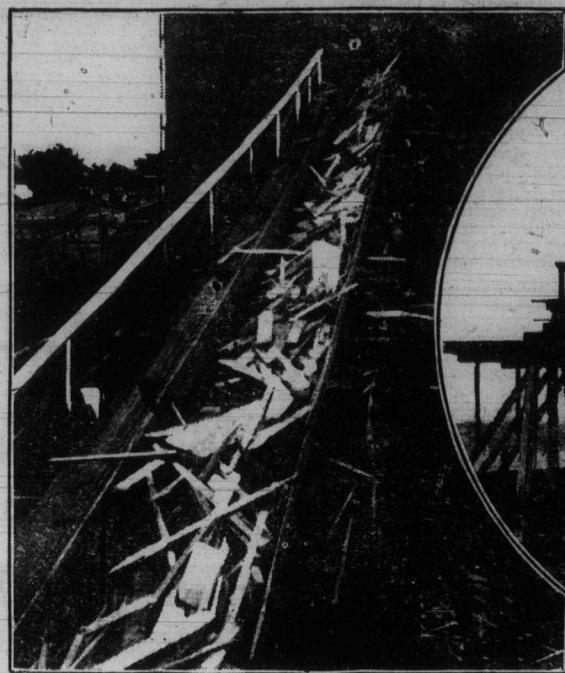
"The private thought it quite natural, but after that an orderly was put in the room."

## Drunkness Decreases.

Replying recently to a deputation of the temperance council of Christian churches, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said that the police records showed a reduction of something like forty per cent. in drunkenness throughout the country. He hoped the nation would be convinced that success in war largely depended upon removing the drag upon its efficiency caused by drink.

However successful in war, the country might be, he added, he was convinced that victory in this matter would be the greatest triumph of all.

# LUMBERING IN THE MUSKOKAS



THERE are something like a thousand million acres of woodlands in Canada, and about two hundred million of these acres are covered with timber suitable for trading purposes. It would be difficult to enumerate the various kinds of trees that flourish on these great tracts, but amongst the most important of the varieties are: spruce, pine, fir, poplar, tamarack, cedar, hemlock, oak, elm, ash and maple. Every province has its forests, and every forest has its own interesting features. In Alberta parts of the Rocky Mountains are covered with huge timber areas of great value. In British Columbia the forest-area is estimated at about 180,000,000 acres; the forests of Quebec cover about 130,000,000 acres; then the large forests of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon are regions from which much valuable timber is taken annually.

Not alone are the forests interesting for the value of their trees, but they are attractive through the grandeur of their appearance and for the wild birds and beasts which they shelter; and every farmer loves the trees, for they are to him a fortification that breaks the fierce rushes of the storms that fain would destroy his property on those occasions when the elements get into an irritable mood. In portions of Western Canada some districts are very much exposed to the blast. With a view to affording them protection the Dominion Government has distributed trees for planting along the prairies. The young trees are given away gratis, but definite conditions as to the method of cultivation must be complied with. The Canadian Pacific Railway

Company has also given out young trees for a similar object, and the great transportation Company organizes competitions and gives prizes at intervals for the best plantation wind-break.

In former years many of the Canadian forests suffered great destruction from fire, but of late the loss has not been so great. Some of the forests have their keepers who reside in pretty homes in the woods. Between each home there is a telephone communication, so that if a fire breaks out the news can be quickly spread and fire fighters brought to the spot before the flames become really formidable. Our Government has not been forgetful of the necessity for preserving the wild

animals that might become extinct had hunting been allowed to go on indiscriminately, for there are certain forest reserves specially allotted for sheltering them, and on these parts no hunter may trespass.

The forests are administered by the Provincial or Dominion Government in most cases, and licenses to cut timber are sold by public auction at certain periods. But the tracts that are laid bare by the woodman's axe are not now always allowed to remain so. The country is awakening to the necessity for conserving the forests, and in many cases the planter follows the hewer.

Amongst the prettiest of Canadian forests are those of Ontario which

cover 102,000 square miles. Amongst them run a network of beautiful rivers and lakes very valuable for the untold power that is in them and for the delight they give to the sight-seeing traveller or fisherman. Through these forests the Canadian Pacific Railway takes its track, opening up the region to the possibility of a great future. As a protection against forest fires in the Canadian Rockies the Canadian Pacific use oil burning engines beyond Field.

The illustrations of "Lumbering in the Muskoka" tell their own story, but it will not be uninteresting to narrate the time the snow begins to fall. Then the trees are lightened by the loss of their foliage. When the trees are cut down and divided into logs suitable for the length of the boards into which they are to be sawed at the mills, the

hollows in the rugged ground are filled up by snow, and the horses or even can travel free'y over paths that in summer would be impassable. Drawn by the horses, or even as it may be, the logs slip gracefully along the surface of the snow to a convenient point where they can be easily loaded on to sleigh to be drawn to the mill. But if the mill is far away the timber is often taken to the edge of a river ready for the drive to the mill when the ice melts. In other cases it is piled on the edge of a lake and when the ice breaks is gathered into booms and floated to the mill.

There is an enormous supply of pulp-wood in the Province of Ontario, and the district of Patricia, which has an area of 146,000 square miles, has vast timber resources which have not yet been thoroughly examined.

## SAVE THE VOICE.

Do Not Sing Nor Talk When Suffering From Throat Fatigue.

Fatigue injures the voice. Excessive use of the voice weakens its carrying power. From overuse or improper use of the voice a chronic pharyngitis develops. Every one knows the symptoms of overuse of the voice. The voice is husky, and its use is followed by distress. There is an increase in secretion and a constant desire to clear the throat, and there are disagreeable sensations, as fullness, tickling and the like. After a long day of shopping, sightseeing or one's daily routine of work, it is quite common to be troubled by hoarseness, which does not indicate a "cold," but is merely fatigue of parts which produce the voice.

The muscular system all over the body is tired, relaxed. The throat, being a muscular structure, shares in this fatigue, and it should never be used for any particular purpose, like singing or reciting, until the whole body is rested. If one has arranged to use the voice at the close of the day or at any other time, it should not be when suffering from fatigue.

Public speakers and singers take care of their voices and never willingly use them long enough at a time to weaken them. Singing only one song extra may hurt the voice enough to impair its clearness, and frequent overdoing may result in a permanent weakness. Rest before using the voice and taking care not to use it too long when singing or speaking saves the voice and keeps it clear and sweet and gives it carrying power.

## Light and the Blind.

Light has use, even if men cannot or will not see it. Baring-Gould tells of an institution for the blind that was built in England without windows. "Why," argued the committee, "should we provide windows for those that cannot see out of them?" So scientific ventilation and heating were provided, but the walls were left unperforated by any pane of glass.

But soon the poor inmates grew pale, and a great languor fell upon them. They fell sick, and one or two died. Then it was that the committee decided to open windows in the walls. In came the healing light, and the human plants responded to it at once in revived spirits, ruddy cheeks and restored health. Light is good, the light of the world is good, even for those who shut their eyes. Christian Herald.

## Luck In Name Only.

Lutsk, or Luck, to give it the Polish name, is another of the towns of eastern Europe which can point to a checkered history. It is traditionally said to have been founded in the seventh century. Four hundred years later it had developed into the capital of an independent principality. After a further lapse of four centuries we find it a wealthy place and the seat of a bishopric. But evil times awaited it. During the Russo-Polish wars of the sixteenth century its 40,000 inhabitants were exterminated, and Lutsk lost its importance.—London Chronicle.

## Went Back on His Authority.

Leslie Stephen's single meeting with Freeman, the historian, was in the nature of a collision. "I came in contact with him only once," he said. "He wrote a life of Alfred for the Dictionary of National Biography under my editorship, but declined to do more because we had a difference of opinion as to whether Athelstan should be spelled with an 'A.' That was, I confess, a question to which I was culpably indifferent, but I had taken competent advice, and my system (I forget what it was) had been elsewhere sanctioned by the great historian Stubbs. Now, as Freeman was never tired of asserting the infallibility of Stubbs, I innocently thought that I might take refuge behind so eminent an authority. The result was that for once Freeman blasphemed Stubbs and refused to co-operate any longer in an unscholarlike enterprise."

## Honest Praise.

An honest compliment was that paid to M. de Vendome, who, while commanding the French army in Italy, dispatched a young nobleman to announce to his master the victory which he had gained at Suzzara. The latter while attempting to describe the battle became several times much confused in his narrative, when, although the king preserved his gravity, the Duchess of Burgundy, who was present, laughed so heartily that at last the young gentleman said, "Sire, it is easier for M. de Vendome to win a battle than for me to describe it."

## She'd Notice It.

"Look here," said the husband. "You mustn't complain that way. Remember, at least, that I have to foot all the bills."

"Yes, you foot them," retorted the wife. "You kick at every single one of them."—Stray Stories.

## OLDEST DEPARTMENT STORE.

It Has Been Doing Business in Tokyo Since the Year 1673.

Nearly three and a half centuries ago, or, to be entirely accurate, in the year 1673, there was opened in Tokyo, the Japanese capital, a retail dry goods business, which went under the firm name of Yechigoya. In the course of time the store came to be known as the Mitsui Dry Goods Store, which name was retained until 1904, when, with some changes in organization, it became the Mitsukoshi Company, Ltd. Throughout its long career the proprietorship of this store has been in the famous Mitsui family, where it still remains.

The Mitsukoshi Company, Ltd., is not only the oldest, but is the largest department store in Japan today. It was the first of the Japanese establishments to introduce western methods of doing business and to adopt up to date appliances. In the beginning the store dealt exclusively in cotton and silk goods, but gradually increased its assortment of stock until today it carries every description of merchandise to meet the wants of all classes of people.

## Doesn't Advertise.

"You take a cheerful view of life, I hope," remarked the optimistic person.

"Not enough to grouch," replied the individual with a frown.

"You jest with me."

"I said, 'Not enough to notice.' I sometimes feel moderately cheerful, but I don't believe that makes it incumbent on me to go about wearing a fatuous smile and shouting, 'Oh, be joyful!'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## \$1,000.00 REWARD

For information that will lead to the discovery or whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Special Ailments, and Chronic or Complicated Complaints who cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge St., Toronto. Correspondence invited.

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## VANISHING GOLD.

What Has Become of All That Precious Metal That Has Been Mined?

What becomes of gold? Where is all of that yellow metal that has been mined?

It is one of the oldest metals in human use. There are gold beads dating back to the stone age. It is an object of almost universal desire. It is proof against almost all the influences which destroy other metals, and it has been mined in enormous quantities. Yet today more than two-thirds of the gold in use has been dug since 1849.

What becomes of the rest? Where is the gold that set Jason wandering into the Black sea, that filled the treasures of Croesus, that paid the tribute which Persian kings assessed against the Punjab? What has happened to the yellow dust and "electrum"—an alloy of gold and silver—which negro traders brought down the Nile to Egypt for 4,000 or 5,000 years? Ancient gold, like that of modern times, was used for money and for ornaments, but both have disappeared. Where?

The most enduring of metals and yet the most evanescent, perpetually sought and yet constantly escaping the hands of even the successful seeker—that is gold. What is the reason for its curious elusiveness?—Chicago Journal.

## A Good Reason.

"What makes you think, sir, that I will not be able to support your daughter?"

"Well, I haven't been able to myself."

The man of brains sees difficulties, surmounts or avoids them. The fool knows no difficulties. La Rochefoucauld.

## Silk Culture In Italy.

About 500 A. D. Persian monks first brought silkworm eggs concealed in the head of a hollow staff to Constantinople. Thence silk culture spread to Greece. A little later conquest carried it to Sicily. From there to Italy it was but a step. Soil, climate, people, suited it. The industry took root, grew, thrived and continues to this day.

The thrifty peasant manages to get silk and oil and wine from the same small holding. First he plants his mulberry trees, sixteen feet each way. Next he prunes the heads into a hollow cup and trains his vines all over them, and finally around the edge he sets a shelter of olive trees. So all seasons bring him labor and the reward of it.—London Standard.

## Venezuela.

Venezuela received its name from the early explorers. Its coast was visited by Columbus in 1498, and the following year the name Venezuela ("Little Venice") was given to an Indian village, built on piers seen by Ojeda and Amerigo Vesputi.

## Great Relief.

"Law books are very dry."  
"Still, I enjoy reading them occasionally. They're free from slang any how."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Would not be Without Zutoo Tablets At Any Cost

Such is the statement of Mr. A. O. Norton, of Boston, the largest Jack Manufacturer in the world. His voluntary testimonial regarding ZUTOO follows:

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"I have been a sufferer from Headache since childhood, and have used all, or nearly all the so-called 'cures' on the market. Some months since my attention was called to Zutoo Tablets and I have been using them ever since with the most gratifying results. I find they cure a 'tick' or nervous headache in a few minutes and leave no bad effects. My family use them whenever needed with equally good results. I have frequently given them to friends who were suffering from Headache and they never failed to give quick relief. I always carry Zutoo Tablets in my grip on the road and WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT THEM AT ANY COST."

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