Imperial Care is Promised For Heroes' Graves

Interesting Letter From General Mewburn To An Anxious Mother.

RESULT OF DISCUSSION ON THE WAR MEMORIAL

Perpetual Care and Honor For Resting Places of Canada's Noble Dead.

The Minister of Militia has addressed to Mrs. M. McDonnell, of Moberly, Ontario, a letter, a copy of which is subjoined.

Discussion having occurred in The Ottawa Journal of schemes for providing a War Memorial, Mrs. McDonnell, who lost a son in France, wrote to say that "There is just one thing I would want, and that is his remains brought home, together with the little wooden cross that marks his grave and have him laid in the little churchyard here where I could see and care for his grave." To her letter, which was touchingly worded, the Editor of The Journal added comments, which in part were as follows:—

"The grave of the Moberly lad will be lovingly tended by French maidens; wild poppies will ever bloom beside it and whisper in the breeze. Strong men a hundred years from now will pass those British cemeteries in France, and raise their hats in solemn recognition of their meaning."

General Mewburn Writes.

The letter came to the notice of General Mewburn, who wrote direct to Mrs. McDonnell. His letter is as follows:

"Dear Madam: I have read and have been deeply touched by your letter which appeared in the Ottawa Journal-Press of 13th December. I, too, have suffered as you have, and it evokes my keenest sympathy. There are many thousands of people in Canada who have been bereaved, and each of these will take a passionate interest in the last earthly resting place of the loved one who gave his all for freedom and justice. Many will take the view which you have put forward so convincingly, and will yearn to have the final interment in Canada. Others will take the view of which the former President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, is a conspicuous advocate: Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, was killed in France and in reply to a notice that the body would be exhumed and returned to the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, speaking on behalf of himself and Mrs. Roosevelt, declined the offer, and expressed a desire that his son's body should rest on the field of his glory.

"I am also greatly interested in the poignant observations made by the editor of The Journal-Press upon your letter; they seem to me to put admirably the case for burial in France. An additional aspect of the question is afforded by a telegram which was sent to the Canadian Government on 8th March last by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is as follows:

An Offer From Britain.

Please inform your Minister H. M. Government have decided that all Dominion officers and men dying in this country should be buried at expense of Imperial Government in single graves. Land required for that purpose will be acquired in perpetuity at cost of Imperial Army Funds and all possible care taken of graves. Am confident that it will be unanimous wish of every one in this country that H. M. Government should be privileged to undertake this charge and ensure that the last resting place of these Dominion soldiers may not be unworthy of their sacrifice and of the cause for which they gave their lives.

"This despatch, so sympathetically worded, brings a new element into the situation. You and I are not the only ones who mourn the loss, and exult in the valor and steadfastness of our sons. These feelings are shared by the people of France and Belgium, in whose land they fell, and by the people of the Motherland to whom they have shown themselves true comrades. Should your brave son sleep overseas it will hardly be in a foreign soil; to British and French, as well as to his Canadian relatives and fellow-countrymen, his grave will be a sacred spot. We in Canada, by our efforts and our sacrifices have become a part of the great world, and our dead across the sea help to bridge the Atlantic and to deepen that sense of brotherhood between nations, the growth of which has been one of the compensations for this war.

Care and Honor For Dead.

"Nor is that quite all. Perpetual care, and, what is more, perpetual honor, is guaranteed for the resting places overseas of our dead. The gratitude for and the pride in our victory will centre in those graveyards abroad; they will be the real, the most precious monuments of all; and for my part it seems a great, if sad, privilege to be represented there.

"This is a matter which each must decide for oneself. In the circumstance, my own feeling is in favor of burial abroad. The field of honor is the noblest cemetery. The most precious soil of Canada will be those mould that covers her sons who died for her, for the Empire, and for freedom, whether that mould be here or in the lands where they testified to their faith."

Buzzards Come Home to Roost

Written for The Ontario by Chas. M. Bice, Lawyer, Denver, Colorado.

The German military party staked all on the one card of victory on the field of battle. They reasoned that with the enemy defeated on the western front, Bolshevism in the Eastern end could be put down with a ruthless hand. The German people would be more than satisfied with the spoils of war, brought home to them as in the days of the Caesars. After-the-war problems would be confined to the defeated countries. Hohenzollerism, militarism, the doctrine that might makes right would be accentuated throughout the empire.

What if Bolshevism was started and maintained by German gold and intrigue in Russia, it would be stopped, they believed, at the border by a military barrage as soon as the allied nations bowed the knee to the German machine. A Hindenburg or Mackensen army would soon end it in Petrograd and Moscow. It was a poison gas used to win the war, so the German mind argued. It would be discarded as soon as the military necessity was over.

But in fact Germany loosed the hurricane and neither Germany nor her Russian agents can recall it until it has spent itself.

Metaphysically there is little difference between the germ Bolshevist and the Pfeiffer bacillus, as it is called. Bolshevism and the "flu" were accentuated by the war; both were in the air before war, but they were held much in isolation. When the debacle came there was no restraint upon either. And both are the results of diseased conditions in the brain and body of the masses. The "flu" germ found cultural grounds in the trenches, the massing together of millions of humans under questionable sanitary conditions. The minds of these millions became affected from the physical state, or, vice versa, according to the point of view.

It was the war unquestionably that gave the "flu" germ its virulency. Without the huddling in the last four years of some 27,000,000 humans, medical science would have had a better chance to overcome the disease germ, which may take several years to reduce to impotency, now that it has gained international headway and become widespread.

Without the war Bolshevism would have broken out in Russia no doubt, and in parts of Germany, but it could not have reached its present potency as a world menace without the great upheaval. In the first place, the Lenine-Trotzky germ would have been without the "culture" necessary for its immediate wholesale propagation; it would not have had the millions of receptive individual minds to work on, and, like the other blood disease the "economic" germ flourishes according to the subjects it has to work on.

The author of the much discussed work "The Biology of War," agrees as a student of bacteriology that given one of the infinite sinually minute bacteria that is afflicting the nations at this moment and permit it absolutely free play—proper cultural grounds with no opposition to its growth, in four days and four hours it would increase to such an extent that it would cover the whole earth with a living coating of mucus an inch in thickness thus driving all other living substance from the earth.

A student in the realm of psychology could be able to bring forth an equally striking picture regarding the growth of Bolshevism, if the latter were given free play. It would spread and spread until it became a danger unto itself.

The German people are receiving a taste of Russian Bolshevist "Flu," and naturally they are receptive. They have little to look forward to; their country is to be mortgaged to the utmost extent for the crimes committed by their military machine. They are out-laws in the eyes of the world. It would be surprising if the Bolshevist contagion fails to spread until it becomes so dangerous that the other nations will be required to attack the danger as they are fighting the "flu."

Lawsuit For 35 cents Cost Texans $25,000

A Dispute Over Sweet Potatoes Drags Through Sixteen Years.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 20.—A lawsuit begun sixteen years ago for the recovery of a half bushel of sweet potatoes valued at 35 cents, is still in progress in Gregg county, sixty miles east here. The litigants have already spent more than $15,000 in court costs and attorney fees and the county itself has been out something like $10,000 and justice has not yet been done.

The litigants are William Stone and Charles Neynabor, whose farms adjoin. Incidently sixteen years ago their sweet potato patches adjoined and when the potatoes were dug Stone claimed Neynabor got some of the tubers which grew on his land. Then the courts were involked. A decision was rendered in the Justice Court, giving Stone the potatoes, but Neynabor appealed. The case went through all the courts. There were appeals, mistrials and reversals. Each farmer was determined to fight to the last ditch, and is still determined.

It is believed the District Court will finally settle the matter this term. The decision may allow Stone damages, or it may not, but if it should those damages cannot be more than the value of the potatoes at the time they were dug, which would be about 35 cents.

Captain Tells How He Ended Career of Hun Marauder

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 20.—Captain B. F. Hayes, aster of the transport Olympic, was presented with a silver salver by the city of Halifax and a loyng cup by the Board of Trade. In returning thanks Captain Hayes described how the Olympic cut the U-103 in two some months ago. He said the lookout man saw the submarine, notified the wheelman and the giant liner cut through the German craft without losing a revolution of her propellor, and with every man standing at his post.

Varsity's Blunder

The Toronto Telegram says: Officers for the Queen's University Hockey Club have given it out that the Varsity officials are now quite anxious to go ahead with the Intercollegiate senior series this winter, but that it is now impossible, as Queen's have entered the O. H. A. It looks as if Varsity officials saw their mistake, but were too late to rectify it.

Four Mexicans Shot

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 16.—Charged with complicity in the murder of Customs Collector Carlos Catturegli, and two other Mexican customs officers two weeks ago across the line from here, and the robbery of $125,650 in customs funds, Dr. Huerta, Jose Cruz and two El Paso Mexicans named Loyva and Silva, were hanged in the plaza at Agua Prieta opposite here.

The Christmas spirit this year will in many instances have to get along without Christmas spirits.

Must Travel on Troop Trains

Relatives Meeting Them at Halifax Cannot Upset Arrangements

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The Militia Department desires to inform the public that a very considerable number of persons have arrived at Halifax from various points in Canada for the purpose of meeting returned soldiers, and appear to expect that the soldiers' relatives will be allowed to accompany them on the regular trains out of Halifax. It is pointed out that soldiers whose families have accompanied them across the ocean are permitted to travel with their families on civilian trains, but that all other soldiers will be required to travel by the regular troop trains.

The railway arrangements are difficult, and they do not contemplate that an undetermined number of soldiers will proceed in civilian trains, and accomodation is not provided with that end in view. On the other hand, arrangements with respect to troop trains, including provision of meals, are made on the basis of a definite number allotted to each train.

In connection with the number of ships arriving from now on in succession at the Port of Halifax, arrangements respecting disembarkation and entrainment must be adhered to strictly, and it is desired that civilians should clearly understand that these arrangements cannot be disturbed by reason of their presence in Halifax. Soldiers must travel on troop trains provided, and will not be permitted to accompany their relatives on other trains.

Army Engineers Disprove Plan

Americans Say No Improvement Should be Considered on St. Lawrence.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Improvement of the St. Lawrence river from Lake Ontario to St. Regis, N.Y., to make those waters navigable for ocean-going ships was disapproved by army engineers in reports sent to Congress by Secretary Baker.

"No improvement should be considered," Major-General Black, chief of the engineers said, "until the actual completion of the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and tangible plans for the deepening of the Canadian St. Lawrence river channel and canal from St. Regis to Montreal indicate a prospective navigation by vessels of deeper draft than those now on the Great Lakes."

An unfavorable report also was presented on plans for deepening and widening the Columbia river between Corvallis and Stella, Washington, and the Cowlitz river below Ostrander, Washington.

Honey in a Tree

When Eugene H. Kellar, living a short distance south of Greencastle, Ind., cut a big tree on his farm the other day, he was aligned in quilted in honey. He filled all available dishpans, pails and kitchen utensils. The honey he saved weighed more than 100 pounds. Mr. Kellar said the tree was the home of one of the largest swarms of bees he ever saw. Honey is selling on the market there at 40 cents for a 12-ounce carton.

Claims Mistake Made in Identity

Montreal Italian Sentenced to Hang On March 21 for Murder.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—Placing the black cap on his head for the first time in his career, Judge Martin who was only elevated to the Bench a few weeks ago, sentenced Nicholas Tomasso to be hanged on March 21, for the murder of Dominico Pietrantanio in this city on June 2 last.

Tomasso protested his innocence throughout the trial, claiming there were six men bearing his name in Montreal and that a mistake in identity had been made. Evidence at the trial, however, showed some fatal gaps in his story and he contradicted himself and his evidence was proved untrue in several instances.

His victim, who was in his garden at the time, was stabbed in broad daylight while many people were passing to and fro a few feet away in the crowded streets.

Tomasso's counsel stated after the sentence that he would apply today for permission to appeal the verdict on the grounds that certain evidence should not have been permitted.

Host of Hun Agents In United States

American Department of Trustee Has Hundreds of Names to Disclose.

Washington, D.C. Dec. 20.—Voluminous documents shedding light on German system for blowing up munition factories and practicing sabotage and espionage in various forms have been assembled by the departments of justice in preparation for disclosure, it was said, but officials have not determined what portion of these it would be wise to give out or when it might be done without interfering with activities of government agents still in progress.

The disclosures of A Bruce Bielaski chief of the bureau of investigation, before the senate committee investigating propaganda, constitute only a small part of the evidence of German practices gathered by the department's agents in the last two years. The files of the bureau are said to contain hundreds of names of German agents and Americans with whom they had dealings in gathering information about the nation's war preparations and concerning Germany's enemies before this country entered the war. These names have not yet been disclosed.

Leslie Yerex Writes Home

From Leslie Yerex,
33rd Battery.

Nimy, Belgium.
November 16th, 1918.

Dear Mother:

As you can see by the heading we are now allowed to tell where we are so I thought I'd let you know for the first time in nearly three years. Nimy is a medium sized village about two kilometres (1 1-3 miles) from Mons, and about forty-seven kilos from Brussels. You have heard of Mons before. It is quite historic by this time. It's a pretty decent sized town too. I was down there yesterday. The king of Belgium reviewed a bunch of troops, and we were escort to Sir Douglas Haig. We also were the first Canadians to enter Mons officially, although some of us were there a week ago.

I tell you its a great feeling when you go to bed at night to know that you're pretty sure of waking up again. There are all kinds of stories around. It is said we have to do garrison duty in Germany before we get home. It will likely be two or three months before we go home, maybe more. I saw Sammy Simmons in Mons yesterday but could not stop to speak to him.

There are four of us sleeping in a house, we have mattresses on the floor in the parlor. The people around this part cannot do enough for us. It is quite a change for them after living under Fritzes for four years.

I'm looking for films now as the use of cameras is allowed and I see some good shots to take to show you what this side of the world looks like.

We've had it pretty stiff all summer but it was worth it. We started in June and have been on the move ever since. First at Amiens, then Arras, then Cambrai, and then right on through to Mons. I don't know if we will hit Brussels or not, but I hope so.

Did I tell you I received the last parcel O.K. I gave most of the eats to the Belgium people we were living with at the time. They have nothing at all practically when Fritz leaves them and they have to get along as best they can until the relief society gives them things. This is all I can write at this time. Love to all.

Les.

Belgium, Nov. 24th.

Dear Mother:

Just a line to your letter I received [illegible] have been quite a [illegible] Thursday, just three small weeks [illegible] Brown the other day, he was just back from leave. He had met [illegible] had we couldn't have [illegible] He said he received your [illegible] Y.M.C.A. were [illegible] good work or not? and the [illegible] are [illegible] and are [illegible] about it at all well [illegible] the same thing. At Vimy Ridge and [illegible] they had can[illegible] right up to the guns and served hot tea and coffee day and night and I tell you it is that didn't help hundreds of fellows who were standing in mud and water up to their waist. I'd like to know what would. At Amiens Arras and Cambrai they went forward nearly as fast as we did, and un just as close, and it was the same all the time. Although at times it's almost impossible for them to get stock up owing to lack of transportation, but when ever it was possible they always did so, and now there is a Y. M.C.A. every little way and even when they are not giving anything away you can always get anything cheaper from the Y.M.C.A. than you can anywhere else. Triangle envelopes can always be had free, also paper, all you want as long as it is not wasted. It's my opinion that a lot of these people who claim the "Y" is just out for the soldiers' money have never been over here and they know nothing about it.

Well my next letter may be from London or Jersey if nothing happens. Love to all, and I hope you are all as well as I am. So long.

Les.

Find a German Plan of Monster Air Attack

Paris, Dec. 19.—(Havas)—Information of a plan which it says the Germans had for a terrific air attack on Paris is printed by the Figaro.

Their purpose, says the newspaper, was to use thirty-five airplanes which were to drop 5,000 incendiary bombs containing chemicals which would cause fires of such a nature that pouring water on them would be but to feed the flames.

A second squadron of thirty-five machines was to follow with ordinary bombs to be dropped upon the fire-fighters and the crowds revealed by the light of the burning buildings.

How Canadians Won The V. C.

Deeds of Valor Recorded in the Last Days of the War.

London, Dec. 19—The London Gazette gives an official account of how Lieut. Graham Thomson Lyall, 102nd Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment, won the Victoria Cross. The official citation says that the cross was awarded for "most conspicious bravery and skilful leading during operations north of Cambrai, On July 29th last, while leading a platoon against Bourlon Wood, he rendered invaluable support to a leading company which was held up by a strong point, which he captured by a flank movement, together with 13 prisoners, the field gun, and four machine guns. Later, his platoon, now much weakened by casualties, was held up by machine guns at the southern end of Bourlon Wood. Collecting any men available he led them toward a strong point, and springing forward alone, rushed the position single-handed, killed the officer in charge and subsequently captured at this point 45 prisoners and five machine guns. Having made good his final objective with a further capture of 47 prisoners, he consolidated the position and thus protected the remainder of the company. On August 1, in the neighborhood of Biecourt, when commanding tions he captured a strongly defendions he captured a strongly defended position, which yielded 80 prisoners and 17 machine guns. During two days' operations, Lyall had thus captured all together, three officers, 182 other ranks, 26 machine guns and one field gun, exclusive of the heavy casualties inflicted. He showed, throughout, the utmost valor and high power of command.

Pte. G. J. P. Nunney, D. C. M., M. M., 38th Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, is granted a Victoria Cross, according to the Gazette, for most conspicuous bravery during operations against the Drocourt—Quant line, on September 1 and 2, 1918. On September 1, when his battalion was in the vicinity of Vice and Artol, preparatory to advancing, the enemy laid down a heavy barrage and counter attacked. Nunney, who at this time, was at company headquarters, immediately, on his own initiative, proceeded through the barrage to the company outpost lines, going from post to post, encouraging the men by his own fearless example. The enemy were repulsed and a critical situation saved. During the attack of September 2, his dash continually placed him in advance of his companions. His fearless example undoubtedly helped greatly to carry the company forward to its objectives. He displayed, throughout the highest degree of valor until severely wounded.

Pte. Walter L. Rayfield, 7th Bn., British Columbia Regiment, according to the Gazette, secures the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery, devotion to duty, and initiative during the operations east of Arras, from September 2 to September 4, 1918. Ahead of his company he rushed a trench occupied by a large party of the enemy and personally bayonetted two and captured ten men. He later located and engaged with great skill under constant rifle fire an enemy sniper, who was causing many casualties. He then rushed the section of the trench from which the sniper had been operating and so demoralized the enemy by his coolness and daring that 30 others surrendered to him. Again, regardless of personal safety, he left cover under a heavy machine gun fire and carried a badly wounded comrade. His indomitable courage, cool foresight and daring reconnaisance were invaluable to his company commander and an inspiration to all ranks.

Well Known Trainer is Dead

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 20.—William F. Martin, noted trainer known as Doc, for years trainer for Phillip T. Chinn racing stable, died at Havana Cuba, of tuberculosis. He was in Cuba in charge of the stable of George W. Loft, New York congressman. Martin was 35 years old, a native of Madison county, Kentucky.

Major Sharp Under Arrest in New York

Despatch States That Missing Officer Has been Located in That City.

MAY BE BROUGHT HERE

Not Thought, However, That Any Serious Punishment Will Follow His Arrest.

New York City, Dec. 20—Major W. J. S. Sharp, formerly casualty officer of Military District No. 3, located at Kingston, Ont., has been placed under arrest in this city charged with desertion. Authorities in New York have communicated with the military authorities at Ottawa, and are awaiting their instructions in connection with the case. Major Sharp will probably be taken to Kingston within a few days.

It will be remembered that Major Sharp mysteriously disappeared from Kingston on Friday night, August 2nd. On Saturday morning his clothing was found on the water front back of the G.T.R. station, at the old dump house. It was at first believed that he had gone in bathing and had been drowned. The waters were dragged, divers were used, dynamite was exploded, but no body was found, and at last it was decided that some other solution would have to be found for the officer's disappearance.

A bloodhound was used, and the dog gave the first indication that Major Sharp had possibly left the city by train. Many efforts have since been made by friends to locate the missing officer, and finally he was seen in New York city.

This discovery was evidently followed up by the military authorities at Ottawa with the result that Major Sharp was definitely located and his arrest followed.

It is not likely that any serious punishment will follow the arrest. Major Sharp may lose his standing in the Canadian militia which will probably be the limit of his punishment.

Maj. Sharp had many friends in the city, was generally well liked and no real cause could be given by his most intimate friends for the sudden and mysterious disappearance.

The news of his discovery will settle the question of suicide or foul play which were among the many suggestions following his disappearance, and although under arrest his many friends will be pleased to know that he is still living. Major Sharp went overseas with the original 21st battalion and men who served with him in France speak of him in the highest terms. His family are still in the city.

Lose Suit Against Willard

Jess Willard, heavyweight champion of the world, was made the defendant in a $25,000 suit brought in the Supreme Court at New York by two prominent promoters, Tom Jones and Jack Curley, who formerly acted as his managers.

It is alleged that Willard ceased paying the two promoters a commission of 10 per cent. of his income from boxing and theatrical exhibitions when he bought the Jess Willard Wild West Show in June, 1917. In the bill of complaint Jones declared that he and Curley were largely responsible for Willard's success and stated that the champion received $4,000 a week during the season of 1916 as the star attraction of "101 Ranch."

The court dismissed the complaint on the ground that no proof had been presented to show Willard's income after buying the "wild west" show. The plaintiff's attorneys said they had been unable to do this because Willard had been out of the State and his counsel had refused to produce his books. They were allowed fifteen days in which to appeal.

A Record Wheat Crop is Expected

America Expects Over a Billion Bushels Harvest Next Year

Washington, Dec. 20.—A huge winter wheat crop, larger by 80,000,000 bushels than any yield in the history of American agriculture, was forcasted by the Department of Agriculture.

The Government's appeal before the coming of peace was in sight, saying an acreage of 47,500,000 was desirable, and the guaranteed price of $2.20 a bushel for wheat, stimulated extraordinary effort on the part of the farmers, said the department's announcement. As a result 49,027,000 acres were planted during a long and almost perfect season.

The fall growing season has been one of the finest ever known, resulting in the crop being in the best condition ever recorded on December 1st and giving promise of heavy yields.

Allowing for the average spring abandonment of acreage due to winter killing, the department announced that winter wheat gives promise of a total production of 765,000,000 bushels. An average spring wheat crop would place next year's production of wheat beyond a billion bushels and exceed the record crop of 1915. Last year's spring wheat production was 363,000,000 bushels.

FIVE KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Dec. 20—Five persons were killed when a large touring car skidded on the frost-coated planks and plunged through the wooden railroad drawbridge on the Meadow Boulevard between this city and Pleasantville early today.

Honour Roll

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, DECEMBER, 1918.

Junior Primer, Class I.—
Susie Denike, Margaret Gymer, Tommy Colden, Rose Lloyd, George Jenkenson and Jack Beare equal, Gwendolyn Holsey, Harry Ridley, Evelyn Jack.

Class II.—
George Pepper, Allan Kerr and Muriel Pringle equal, Albert Young, Arthur Jones and Evelyn Meyers equal, Daisy McDonald, Desmond Bonnycastle and Barnett Smith equal.

Class III.—
Russel Langman, Hazel Butcher and Erlene Jenkins equal, Gordon Wardhaugh, Robert Muir.
L. D. Wilkin, Teacher

Jr Primer Promoted to Sr. Primer—
Allan Leavett, Ella Gardner and Hannah Colden equal, Lena Craddock, Malcolm Blakely, Phillip Huddleston, Harry Morgan, Mable Summers and Alice Potter equal.

Class II.—
May Fichett, Helen Baker and Jack Rigby equal, Jake Goodman, Barbara Saunders, Hazel Sarley.

Class III.—
Henry Smith, Grace Kennedy, Vera Moore, Kenneth Eastman and Mary Tobe equal, Gladys Emerson, Eileen Baker.
H. Foster, Teacher

Sr. Primer Promoted to 1st Book—
Elmer Adams, Carl Bowen, Helen Kaiser, Alma Weese, Luella Kellar, Bessie Welch, Helen Tilley, Martha Alexander, Doris Brown, Dorothea Elliott.

Class II.—
Marjory Hill, Lily Calberry, Maisie Charlton, Olivia Davies.

Class III—
Irene Smith, George Senick, George Lehman, John Barker.
A. C. Tucker, Teacher

First Book, Sr. Class—
May Preston, Gordon D., Clarence Lazier, Blake Wilson, Bernice Baker.

Junior Class—
Clifford Irwin, Gerald Clement, Marjorie Mooney.
L. P. Campbell, Teacher

First Book—
Christina Peever, Pearl Peever, Grace Smith, Edith Copeland, Doris Smith.
I. F. Roberts, Teacher

Second Book—
Lillian White, Bernice Meyers, Kathleen Wilkins, Thelma McConnachie, Phyllis Preston, Doris Taubman, Jessie Tilley, Helen Ruttan.
M. E. McIntosh, Teacher

Second Book—
Ena Potter, Fred Robinson, Willie Tugwell, David Tobe.

Jr. Third—
Leslie Smith, George MacDonald, Lloyd Weese.
M. Peck, Teacher

Jr. Third—
Ethel Adams, Helen MacDonald, Constance Powers, Roy Madden, Kathleen Robinson.
H. Vanderwater, Teacher

Sr. Third—
Marjorie Heagle, Margaret [illegible], McKenna Farrell.
K. Burns, Teacher

Jr. IV Class, (pass standing only)
Helen Potter, Gladys Wilson, Kathleen Tuck, Freda Johnston, Ronald Fieldhouse.
M. Fleming, Teacher

Sr. IV. Class—
Sybil Smith, Thomas Wrightmeyer, Cecil Facer, Jack Crozier, Lily Mason.
A. C. Wilkin, Teacher

GILBERT—PRENTICE

On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 11 a.m., Miss Leah Gilbert and Mr. Earle Cecil Prentice were united in the Holy bonds of matrimony, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gilbert, Corbyville, Rev. Mr. McMullen officiating.

The bride entered the drawing-room on the arm of her father to the strains of the wedding march played by Mrs. George Ketcheson, of Belleville. Shetwore a gown of ivory dechene and satin and carried a shower bouquet of carnations and smilax. Mrs. (Rev.) McMullen sang during the signing of the register, after which the company repaired to the dining-room where a dainty repast was served by girl friends of the bride.

The bride's gifts were both numerous and beautiful, among which was a mahogany music cabinet from her friends in Carmel.

Mr. and Mrs. Prentice left on the two o'clock train for Ottawa and Montreal. Bon voyage.

N. Romanoffs Mother Gets Letters From Him

Warsaw, Nov. 20.—(By the Associated Press)—The mother of former Emperor Nicholas of Russia, who is living near Livadia, in the Crimea has been receiving letters every ten days purported to come from former ruler, according to Polish officers who have arrived here from Sebastopol. The Dowager Empress and all about her are convinced that Nicholas Romanoff is still alive, according to information given the officers by a member of her household.

TWO MORE TROOPSHIPS ARRIVE

HALIFAX, Dec. 20 — A troop ship with two thousand returned Canadian soldiers aboard, docked here this morning after an uneventful journey. They are all A2 or B2 men who were in training in England when the armistice was signed and are carrying full equipment which must be turned over to the stores before they can entrain. This will take some time. Ontario troops on this ship are largely for Ottawa and the London districts. The hospital ship "Essequibo," has also arrived with six hundred soldiers, invalids and various pohts.

SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY HOME

HALIFAX, Dec. 20 — Three [illegible] loads of Canadians will spend Xmas on the Atlantic. Other ships are expected to arrive today and [illegible]