Use the left over meat.

Even the smallest portions can be made into appetizing dishes when combined with a small quantity of

BOVRIL

Before Breakfast

Do YOU take a cup of tea first thing in the morning? A great many people do, and know well its beneficial effect. They say it clears the head, and fits them better for the day's work. But at this time particularly, the Tea used should be of *Choice quality* and *purest flavor*. KING COLE Orange Pekoe is eminently fitted for this special service. It is indeed "The 'Extra' in Choice Tea".

Ask your grocer for it by the full name.

SOLD IN SEALED PACKAGES ONLY.

KING COLE ORANGE PEKOE

THE EXTRA in CHOICE TEA

SIXTEEN DEATHS AT WINNIPEG, MONDAY.

Hamilton, Ont., Has Decrease in Influenza Cases.

Winnipeg, Dec. 17— Sixteen deaths and 151 new cases of influenza were reported to the local health authorities on Monday.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 17— There has been such a marked decrease in the number of cases of influenza that the Board of Health has decided that it could safely modify the closing order.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF, HAIR STOPS FALLING

Save your Hair! Get a small bottle of Danderine right now—Also stops itching scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Save your hair! Try it!

BAND PLAYED WHILE PASSENGERS WERE TAKEN OFF SINKING SHIP

San Francisco, Dec. 14—The bay steamer Sehome, carrying one hundred passengers, was sunk in collision with the bay steamer General Frisbie, in San Fablo Bay in a heavy fog today. Two members of the Sehome's crew were reported drowned.

The Sehome remained afloat thirty minutes after she was struck and all passengers and members of the crew with the exception of two reported lost, boarded the General Frisbie. The Schome and the General Frisbie are owned by the Monticello Steamship Company.

United States marine band on board the General Frisbie played martial airs while the passengers were being transferred in order to allay any possible panic. The service men were among the last to leave the sinking ship; the band played to the last.

HALIFAX CAPTAIN LIBERATED FROM GERMANY

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 17—Captain C. O. Allen, of this city, who was taken prisoner by the Germans when the submarine U-48 sank his ship, the Canadian steamer Strathcona, on April 13th, 1917, cabled to his wife here today from Copenhagen, saying that he was safe and well. He had been in German prison camps from May of last year until a few days ago, when he was repatriated.

WRIGLEY'S

Keep WRIGLEY'S in mind as the longest-lasting confection you can buy. Send it to the boys at the front.

War Time Economy in Sweetmeats—

a 5-cent package of WRIGLEY'S will give you several days' enjoyment; it's an investment in benefit as well as pleasure, for it helps teeth, breath, appetite, digestion.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

The Flavour Lasts

Sealed tight—Kept right

PRESIDENT WILSON GIVEN A MOST ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE OF PARIS

Paris, Dec. 14— President Wilson entered Paris to-day amid the boom of a hundred guns in salute and a greeting at the railway station and along the route to his temporary residence by enthusiastic throngs estimated to aggregate nearly two million persons, whose cheers set the air vibrating.

President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and other French officials met the Presidential party at the railway station, together with French and American military officers and prominent civilians, while the Republicans Guard band called out in his honor, greeted him with the strains of the Star Spangled Banner.

After the presentations and other formalities of welcome had been concluded the president, with Mrs. Wilson and the other members of the party entered open carriages in state and drove under overcast skies along the appointed route, escorted by the mounted Republican Guards between solid ranks of French troops.

The route was lined for miles with captured guns and other battle trophies and every available space was crowded by vast crowds waving and shouting their welcome.

President Poincare greeted President Wilson warmly as the latter stepped from the train, the French executive firmly grasping him by the hand. William Martin, who is attached to the Foreign Office, as introducer of ambassadors, presented Premier Clemenceau, who welcomed President Wilson in English, saying he was extremely glad to meet him.

The formalities of the greeting over the President entered a carriage with President Poincare. Mrs. Wilson with Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President followed in another carriage accompanied by Madame Poincare. The party drove immediately to the residence of Prince Murat in the Rue De Monceau, where the President will reside while in the French capital.

The route to the presidential residence was lined with French troops in solid array along its entire length.

The welcome given by the crowds as the President drove through the streets was vociferous and hearty.

At a luncheon given by President and Mrs. Poincare, in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Wilson, in reply to an address by the French President, said it was delightful to him to find himself in France and to feel the quick contact of sympathy and unaffected friendship between the representatives of the United States and the representatives of France.

"From the first the thought of the people of the United States," said President Wilson, "turned toward something more than the mere winning of this war. It turned to the establishment of eternal principles of right and justice. It realized that merely to win the war was not enough; that it must be won in such a way and the questions raised, by settled in such a way as to insure the future peace of the world and lay the foundation for the freedom and happiness of its many peoples and nations.

"Never before has war worn so terrible a visage or exhibited more grossly the debasing influence of illicit ambitions. I am sure that I shall look upon the ruin wrought by the armies of the Central Empires with the same repulsion and deep indignation that they stir in the hearts of the men of France and Belgium and I appreciate, as you do, Sir, the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war as will not only rebuke such acts of terror and spoliation, but make men everywhere aware that they cannot be ventured upon without the certainty of just punishment."

President Poincare in his address cordially felicitated Mr. Wilson for having expressed, "the highest political and moral truths in forms which would bear the stamp of immortality," as and also "the invaluable assistance spontaneously given by the American troops. He added:

"Eager as they were to meet the enemy they did not know when they arrived the enormity of his crimes."

Continuing, President Poincare said:

"You will be able to measure with your own eyes the extent of these disasters, and the French Government will make known to you the authentic documents in which the German general staff developed with astounding cynicism its programme of village and industrial annihilation. Your noble conscience will pronounce a verdict on these facts.

"Should this guilt remain unpunished, could it be renewed, the most splendid victories would be in vain."

President Wilson's Address to Socialist Delegation.

Paris, Dec. 14— President Wilson addressed a socialist delegation which called on him to-day. The President said:

"Gentlemen, I received with great interest the address which you have just read to me. The war through which we have just passed has illustrated in a way which never can be forgotten the extraordinary wrongs which can be perpetrated by arbitrary and irresponsible power.

"It is not possible to secure the happiness and prosperity of the world to establish an enduring peace unless the repetition of such wrongs are rendered impossible. This has indeed been a people's war. It has been waged against absolutism and militarism and these enemies of liberty must from this time forth be prevented from the possibility of wreaking their cruel will upon mankind.

"In our judgment it is not sufficient to establish principle. It is necessary that it should be supported by a co-operation of the nations which shall be based upon fixed and definite covenants and which shall be made doubly certain of effective action through the instrumentality of a league of Nations. I believe this to be the conviction of all thoughtful and liberal men. I am confident that this is the thought of those who lead your own great nation and I am looking forward with peculiar pleasure to co-operating with them in securing guarantees of a living peace of justice and right dealing which shall justify the sacrifices of this war and cause men to look back upon these sacrifices as the dramatic and final processes of their emancipation."

Comment of French Press

Paris, Dec. 15—The friendliness of the welcome given President Wilson and the cordial tone of the speeches delivered at the luncheon in the palace of the Elysee are dwelt upon by the newspapers today.

L'Homme Libre declares that Saturday manifestation was a triumphant welcome to a great man.

The presence of President Wilson in France says the Petit Journal, is an assurance of the practical and assiduous cooperation of two great democracies in the world in the pursuit of the same ideals.

"The speech of President Poincare, the Journal comments, "was not only a magnificent piece of oratory, but also sets forth the problems of the peace conference, asserting that peace demands justice and security. The reply of President Wilson was tactful French public opinion will be particularly grateful to him for the tribute which he paid to our long sufferings. Justice, of which President Wilson has made himself the champion, will know how to safeguard the settlement of all accounts."

President Wilson in full agreement with all the Allies, decares the Matin, wants a peace of justice and security. The welcome given him by the people of Paris, it adds, voted confidence in him for the future, while thanking him for the past."

The Petit Journal quotes President Wilson as making the following remark to General Pershing:

"I expected a cordial welcome, but I never could have dreamed of the sincere welcome Paris gave me. I am greatly pleased."

CONSCRIPTION COST CANADA $4,000,000

About Thirty-two Dollars Per Man Drafted Into the Army.

Ottawa, December 12—Compulsory military service cost Canada in the neighborhood of four million dollars, about thirty-two dollars per man drafted into the army, or about twenty dollars per man of reinforcements actually made available under the Military Service Act. The latter figure is compiled on the basis of registration. It comprises in addition to men actually drafted, men who had been granted exemption for a period of time and would have been eventuttly available for service. It is not expected, however, that full and detailed returns as to the operation of the Military Service Act will be available before the middle of January. District registrars are now compiling their returns, and not before these have been received will it be possible to state exactly how far the various calls under the Act were complied with in the different military districts and provinces. It is estimated, however, that the returns will show a total of something like twenty-five thousand men guilty of offences under the Act, including offences both serious and minor. Intimation has already been made of the intention of the Government to prosecute defaulters. It is possible that there may be legislation proposed next session to provide for their disfranchisement for a period of years.

Only such staff as is necessary to wind up the business of administration is now being retained by the Military Service branch. It is proposed not to disband this until after the close of session, in view of the likelihood of questions in the House.

QUEBEC WANTS EXTENSION OF TERM FOR MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

Quebec, Dec. 13— Among the powers which the city of Quebec will seek from the Quebec Legislature at its next session apart from authorisation to borrow a sum of $274,000 will be an extension of present term of office for the mayor and aldermen. The Council at present is elected for two years and the desire is that this term be extended to four years to take effect after the next municipal elections.

REAL HARD LUCK

Kitchener Groom Had Pocket Frisked While on his Honeymoon Trip

Kitchener, Ont., Dec. 12—Aaron Baumbach and Miss Ida Wettlaufer were wedded Wednesday and left during the afternoon for a honeymoon in Toronto. However, the honeymoon was brief, for on the train a pickpocket frisked the groom of his roll of $100 and left them penniless! The father-in-law came to the rescue and wired hotel expenses and a ticket.

SEVEN CABLE LINES BROKEN

Halifax Chronicle: In a statement attacking Postmaster General Burleson's plea for the unification of cable lines, George C. Ward, vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company, declared the present congestion is due to the fact that seven of eleven lines are broken. Four of the broken lines belong to the Western Union Company, he declared. One is French and two are the German lines taken over at the beginning of the war, one by France and the other by England.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ills.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtue.

SURRENDER OF THEIR FLEET HUMBLED THE GERMAN PRIDE

German Writer Refers to the Humiliation of the Situation and Impotent Rage of Officers and Men Against the Victors and Those Responsible for Their Ignomy—Received by British With Distrust.

Amsterdam, Dec. 13—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's Ltd.)—What seems to be the first published German account of the surrender of the German fleet appears in the Hamburg Nachrichten's narrative, dated Scapa Flow. It says:

"Morning, November 21—Powerful British forces encountered the German fleet. Involuntarily the idea suggested itself that for over four years we had victoriously stood our ground with weak forces against this most modern giant force.

"What," the narrator asks, "would we not have done with this superabundance of small cruisers and destroyers? The British fleet received us with mistrust, cleared for action, torpedoes in tubes, a thick girdle of light and heavy fighting forces were rapidly thrown round us. We were caught."

The writer, after mentioning the humiliation of the situation and the officers' and men's impotent rage against the enemy and those responsible for their ignominy, refers to the solid, polite and scornful regards in the present with a remnant of esteem for the past—"as the British officers' and men's attitude toward us."

The narrative states that the soldiers' councils were brusquely rejected and dwells on "the superfluous wounding of our feelings" at not being permitted to fly the German flag. The writer states that no place could be more God-forsaken than Scapa Flow and informs his readers that food is so scarce in Britain that British sailors tried to buy bread from the German crews.

Remember the Men Folks—Russell & Morrison sell what is best in Men's Wear.

S. S. MINNEDOSA AT ST. JOHN WITH RETURNED HEROES

251 Officers in the Party and 647 Other Ranks in Addition to 488 Civilians.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 15—The scene at Sand Point Saturday when the magnificent new Canadian Pacific Ocean Service liner Minnedosa was towed up to her berth, was one which will not soon be forgotten by the host of people who lined the dock. The large vessel had completed her maiden voyage without mishap and safely landed on Canadian shores nine hundred gallant soldiers.

Included in the list of officers and other ranks were Canadian heroes, who won decorations and promotions on the battlefield and who are wearing D.S.O., Military Cross, Military Medal, D.C.M., and other medal ribbons. There were 251 officers in the party and 647 other ranks in addition to 488 civilians, 3,161 bags of mail, 2141 packages of parcel post and 1,600 tons of general cargo.

The passengers were given a grand reception as the ship drew into her berth. Various patriotic committees were represented and had with them a good supply of smokes, fruit, candy, etc., for the soldiers. As the ship drew along side of the dock the depot battalion band struck up "O Canada" and other patriotic number and their renditions were greeted with cheers from the large number of soldiers who lined the railings.

FRENCH SOLDIERS' OUTLOOK IS CLEAR AND UNANIMOUS

Men at Front Judge by Facts and Experience, Not by Preconceived Theories.

DIFFERENT IN PARIS

Civilian's Viewpoint Affected by Individual Commercial, Social, or Political Ideas.

(By Walter Duranty)

Paris, December 10—One of the most remarkable differences between life at the front and in Paris is that "out there" one finds a general unanimity of outlook, charity of mental view, and an almost universal tendency to judge by facts and experience rather than by preconceived theories or formulas, whereas "back here" everyone's viewpoint is affected by the individual's political, commercial, social or personal ideas, and arguments are based less on the intrinsic merits of the problem under discussion than on the solution which each speaker wishes or hopes will ultimately be adopted. This particularly applies to the burning topics of the day in Paris.

What is happening in Germany? What is Germany's real attitude and how is Germany trying to cope with the peace problems?

During the last two days I have heard utterly divergent replies to these three questions and in every case the speaker's own position was the real reason for the opinion he advanced. Thus the ultra Tory "war-to-the-knife" men declared with assurance:

"The so-called democratic Government of Germany is pure camouflage. The Boches have simply changed the firm's title in the hope of gaining Wilson's support. There is nothing really different from before."

Commercial Precautions

A wealthy linen and shirt manufacturer held similar views and added:

"Above all the most stringent measures must be taken against German commercial competition. The Huns will make us pay the cost of the war after all, if we are not careful. I know for a fact that they have enormous quantities of shirts and similar goods ready to be dumped on the world markets if we give them the opportunity."

The Secretary of Labor Federation said:

"The capitalists still hold the reins in Germany as they did before. It is they who are responsible for the war, and who should be made to pay. The mass of the German population were their innocent tool or victim and it is unfair to put an intolerable burden on their shoulders."

Bredinbone, the Imperialist, announced:

"The Rhine, is the true frontier of Gaul, Caesar said so. Unless France annexes the country up to the Rhine we shall never have lasting peace."

A mild-eyed deputy elected before the war on a platform of peace abroad and a social reform at home, replied:

"France will never commit the crime of Bismarck. Germany is beaten now, but who knows what will be her position fifty years hence? Annexation would be the wickedest of follies."

And so it goes from the professed jingo, who demands one hundred billion francs indemnity plus full payment of damage, and considers every word uttered by every German a lie and hypocrisy, to the Bolshevik internationalist who regards the Boche as a man and brother for whom the hand of friendship and forgiveness of injury and the policy of fraternal affection is the only reasonable treatment. All of them, to a greater or less extent, are influenced or misled by a cloud of preconceived notions or opinions, and the old Roman proverb, "different men have different views," was never so true as it is in Paris today.

Looks Facts in Face

At the front it is far otherwise. Men who for long months or years, have been in close contact with the sternest of realities, when an error of judgment might well mean death, have learnt to look facts in the face and form or re-cast their opinions accordingly. The war is an unequalled school of clear-thinking and strict mental honesty. The war has set its stamp on all of them—what they think and believe will be based on the truth as they see it for themselves, not on what they read of hour of used once upon a time to fancy. Especially as the above-mentioned subjects of discussion are concerned those at the front have the advantage of seeing things on the spot and getting their own first-hand knowledge. The result of all this is immediately evident in the way they reply.

As regards Germany, a French staff captain whom I saw in a Lorraine town a few days ago summed up the matter as follows:

"Germany—there is no such thing as Germany. It is the territory that used to be the German Empire there are a dozen different parties or people putting in different views. I know there are divergencies of opinion in France, England or America, but in the last resort, when you talk of any of these countries, you mean the Government which is authorized to represent and speak for the whole nation. In case anything of the kind in Germany, and it is not sure yet by a long shot that it will exist tomorrow. As far as I can see, Bavaria is playing a lone hand against Prussia and the Rhine provinces, wanting a republic that includes neither—to say nothing of the capitalists who only think of business, the Junkers and militarists, who would like the monarchy restored, and the Spartacus extremists, whose aim seems very near Bolshevism."

In respect to what the shirt manufacturer stated, I can only advance my own experience that wherever I went in Alsace-Lorraine or Germany there was a noticeable shortage of all linen or cotton goods. Beds were sheetless, tables without cloths. In dry goods stores, windows there were plenty of "dickey" short fronts of ersatz (substitute) celluloir or prepared paper, but nothing in the way of linen or cotton shirts. Napkins were of paper, so were erstwhile canvas bags. But cotton, linen, and jute were conspicuous by their absence. At the same time it is true, in some respects, that Germany is ready for a "dumping" trade war.

Ready for Exportation

They have undoubtedly a considerable stock of glassware, cutlery, electric appliances, photographic materials and iron or steel goods, stored up for exportation, if the Allies will allow it. I visited a big iron works, admirably equipped and using electric power throughout whose manager said proudly that he had enough mine pumps built during the interval of big gun orders—by which he admitted he made enormous profits—to supply all the flooded mines of northern France and Belgium. He confidently anticipated a handsome profit from this business and was naively indignant when I suggested that the Allies might requisition his pumps, not as a war indemnity, but if not, at cost rates.

From the French army viewpoint, the thorny question of the Rhine frontier or annexation is comparatively simple. The soldiers want an assurance that Germany will be unable to attack them with any chance of success either in the near or distant future. They realize quickly that imperialist annexations would contain the germ of fresh trouble, and their attitude is: "If by any means—a society of nations or otherwise—we can know that Germany will behave, that is all we want. Why should we take their country anymore than we liked them when taking ours? Until we have that certainty, we must continue our precautions. But there should be precautions against war, not such as will provoke it."

"The only alternative," said an old colonel, "would be virtual enslavement on our part of the whole German nation, coupled with occupation of all their sources of supply and revenue. Otherwise, they are bound to revolt if we push them too far. Personally, I would have no objection to enslaving two or three Boches whom I consider less than human; but just the same I don't regard the wholesale idea as practicable or worth serious consideration."

Causes of Separatism

For the Germans themselves, this question of paying the bill is the principal problem—all of them are trying to put the blame on the other fellow and to escape themselves. That undoubtedly accounts to a large degree for the separatist movements of Bavaria and the Rhine provinces—the inhabitants of the latter explaining ingeniously that the Imperial properties, mines, railroads, and land, might be taken by the Allies in payment without any objection on their part, provided they are not over-taxed, and are allowed to do business as before. Even the flag that flew over them whether German, French or independent, did not matter much, in comparison to unrestricted business, and above all, the Allies must remember that it was not they, but the people across the Rhine, and the Prussians in particular who were responsible for the war. That they supported the war as long as it appeared likely to be a profitable speculation, they could mention, but now that it is proved a bad one, they want to forget it as rapidly as possible.

$100 REWARD $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh, being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

10 CENT "CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Give Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath—Candy Cathartic.

No wonder you feel cross, sick, bilious, nervous and constipated, you don't care to work or play, your head aches, tongue is coated, and you need a good cleansing. Why don't you get a 10 cent box of Cascarets and be fixed right? A few Cascarets will clean your liver and bowels and you will feel great in the morning. They work while you sleep.