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LATE HUGH BEATON NATIVE OF MIDDLESEX

WINDSOR, Dec. 7.—Death claimed Hugh Beaton, one of Walkerville's best-known citizens, this afternoon, after a long illness. Since 1901 he had been principal of King Edward school, Walkerville. He was 58 years old. He was a native of Middlesex County, and for some years resided in Oil City, near Sarnia.

The funeral Monday will be in charge of Rose Lodge, A., F. and A. M., of which he was charter member. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and one son.

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Even a simple cold reduces your resistive powers to allow other sickness. Only food—not opiates or drugs—creates the rich blood which distributes strength to the body, and the concentrated medicinal food in

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makes the blood rich and stimulates its circulation while its tonic virtue enlivens the appetite and aids nutrition to reestablish strength quickly and permanently. If you are rundown, anemic or nervous, get SCOTT'S. It builds because it is a food—not a stimulant.

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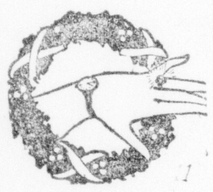

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15

SIMONDS LETS LIGHT INTO GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL TO RUSSIA

Dividing Nationalities in Way Which Insures Absolute German Domination From Rhine to the Pacific Ocean—Plotting Even Against Austria.

By Frank H. Simonds

Author of "The World War," "They Shall Not Pass."

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The English-speaking publics of the world are so unfamiliar with the conditions of Eastern and Southeastern Europe that some of the greatest problems for the future, remain of little importance to the United States and Great Britain—that is, of importance as measured by understanding. Precisely this lack of knowledge has served to obscure the meaning of German peace proposals to Russia, as voiced by the German chancellor.

"We expect," said Hertling, "that the Lithuanian and Polish peoples in the conquered districts of Russia will be permitted to decide upon their own form of government and follow their own cultural ideals." This is the substance of the statement, hedged about by the most non-committal of phrases. Now, exactly what did this mean and does it mean to the world? At the least it proposes a more momentous change in European territorial adjustments than followed the Napoleonic war.

It means more. Thanks to the free use of the map, the American public has grasped something of the meaning of Mitteleuropa. We are beginning to understand something of the danger to world liberty if Germany is able to expand perpendicularly, speaking by the map, to extend her rule from Hamburg to Basra, from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. But not yet has there been any sufficient education as to the meaning to the world of German expansion laterally, speaking again by the map.

Now, the lateral expansion of Germany is conditioned on certain basic facts. For a century Europe has been either at war or on the edge of war because of questions growing out of the slow but sure recession of the Turkish flood. One after another portions of the Osmanli empire, conquered when the Turk was on the advance, have escaped from the Sultan. And each province that has thus escaped has been the cause of European dispute and of international rivalry, until we see the last recession, produced by the Balkan War of 1912, succeeded by the world conflagration, which is still proceeding.

Now, conceive that a similar disintegration were to take place in the Russian Empire with its vast area, with its tremendous resources, and it becomes clear that the Russian question may be for the future infinitely more dangerous than the Turkish question has been in the past that it may, for the balance of the Twentieth Century, replace the old eastern question. And it is precisely this possibility which today confronts the world and is the basis of present German policy.

Like the Turk, the Russian has conquered many races; like the Turk, he has failed to assimilate the races he has conquered. The Pole, the Lithuanian, the Finn, the Rumanian of Bessarabia, even the various divisions of Russians, preserve a varying degree of individuality and have not, like the Saxon and the Bavarian, the Rhinelander and the Prussian, achieved a national consciousness within a common empire.

Accordingly, when the Russian unity, which was dynastic and governmental, was overthrown by the revolution and succeded by a progressive anarchy, which still continues to induce disintegration, the unassimilated portions of Russia promptly began to seek some other unity than the Russian-Romanoff unity of the past. Finland, Poland, Lithuania, Ukrainia, these are the first national movements. There will doubtless be others, but at this moment these command attention.

In the face of this, German policy has long been preparing. Better than all the rest of the world, the German has understood that Russia was still not a nation; it was a collection of nationalities united by a governmental machine. Now, when the machine has been scrapped, the dynasty eliminated by revolution, Germany is prepared with a policy, while all her enemies have neither a policy nor a comprehension of the exact situation on which to base a policy.

Germany Is Foxy.

This German policy is quite patent. What Germany seeks is to accelerate the pace of the disintegration, to encourage the several elements that seek independence, not alone in getting independence, but in dividing and subdividing until the eastern world is transformed into a series of totally divided races, mutually hostile, reduced to anarchy and capable of offering no resistance to German penetration, whether peaceful or otherwise.

And since there is one people in eastern Europe capable of supplying a new unity, possessing the cultural and the political capacity for creating a strong and united state, the German policy is predicted upon the decision that this people must not be permitted to achieve this unity. And this people, of course, are the Poles. Twenty-odd millions of Poles inhabiting the Russian, German and Austrian territory about the Vistula, joined with the several million Lithuanians, once included with the Polish kingdoms, and the several races in whole or in part dwelling also in lands once Polish, might easily, given unity for a brief period of years, build a Polish kingdom or republic as large as Italy or Prussia and bar the road to German lateral expansion. More than this, were such a state to develop without the German Poles, it would unquestionably draw the German Poles to it and thus threaten to undo all the long centuries of German work along the eastern marches.

Given this situation, then, it is possible to understand the first German proposal to Russia for the making of peace. Germany is prepared to make peace with the Russians on the Bolsheviki basis of "no annexation and no indemnities," but with certain qualifications. Poland—that is Russian Poland—must be permitted to seek its own form of government, in accordance with its own traditions. So must Lithuania. But if the Lithuanian be separated from the Pole, then there is no chance of a development of a real Poland, for Lithuanians occupy all the Baltic shores of the ancient Polish state not actually included within German frontiers, and the new Polish state without a sea front would be economically at the mercy of the state which held not merely Dantzic and Koenigsberg, but also Libau and Riga. But Lithuania without a hinterland would be equally handicapped, would be merely an insignificant state, dependent upon Germany for its existence, since it would alike bar Poland and what was left of Russia from the open sea.

Four Million Poles In Slavery.

Recall that Poland was partitioned at the suggestion and under the direction of Frederick the Great originally, and that Prussia was a partner in each of the two succeeding partitions. Recall that today Germany—that is, Prussia—holds four million Poles in slavery of a sort far more intolerable than that of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, and it is possible to understand how much of sincerity there is in the new German plea for the Polish people—of Russian Poland.

There was once an American politician who defined the attitude of his class to the public by the aphorism, "Give the people the laws which they want, but make them unconstitutional." German policy now proposes to bestow certain blessings upon the Polish people of Russia, but to bestow them in such shaue that they will not benefit the Poles and will lead to the ultimate aggrandizement of Germany. She is seeking to create about her a number of small states, incapable of independent existence because they have not the necessary organs, and, having created them, to swallow them, one by one, as one eats an artichoke, leaf by leaf. This is what she is doing in Belgium, where she is seeking to set the Fleming against the Walloon, with the knowledge that if such a division be achieved there can be no Belgium, and she will ultimately be able, as the champion of the Fleming or the Walloon, as the case may be, to annex all of Belgium.

Designs On Belgium.

The Belgian example is an admirable parallel, for something of the same ancient jealousy exists between the Lithuanian and the Pole, who are racially and linguistically nearer kin than the Fleming and the Walloon but have ancient grudges and contemporary rivalries. If Germany succeeds in creating these two separate states both will be in the end her vassals and her victims. And her policy is the policy of both Russia and Austria in the Balkans for half a century: both sought to keep the Balkan states weak and divided by mutual jealousies, that all might in time fall to their share. Russian treatment of Bulgaria and Austrian treatment of Serbia both rest upon the same essential doctrine.

So much for the German policy. Now, what does the German proposal mean in terms of immediate fact? First of all, it means the creation of a small state joining the old Russo-German frontier north of the Niemen and occupying all the territory between the Baltic on the west, the Gulf of Riga on the north, and, on the east, the line of the Petrograd-Warsaw railroad; finally, the southern boundary might conceivably be the Niemen River. This would mean including the Russian governments of the Courland, Kovno, Wilna, Livonia and at least portions of Grodno and Suwalki.

This new Lithuania would have an area of some 60,000 square miles, containing a population of approximately seven millions, less than three millions of these being Lithuanians and more than one million Poles. This would be a state ruled by a race, itself in the minority, a state which could not exist without the protection Germany would supply for a price. In a word, this new state would be a vassal of Germany, and German control of the Baltic shores would extend almost to the mouth of the Gulf of Finland; that is, to the door of Petrograd.

Now, what of German Poland? This would be a state consisting of Russian Poland, with upward of twelve millions of people, to which might be added a portion of Grodno and a fraction of Volhynia, making in all a state if about the same size as Lithuania, but with a population approaching fifteen millions. But this state is to be directly added to Austria and joined with Galicia, in which live some five millions of Poles and four millions of Ruthenians. By this move the Poles, who hold the balance of power in Austria, would be eliminated from Austrian politics. German control would be assured and the Czechs—that is, the Slavs of Bohemia and Moravia—would be helpless before their German masters.

A Steal From Austria.

Moreover, the capacity of Austria to rule such a state, numbering nearly twenty-five millions, three-quarters of them Poles, is unbelievable. And in her own time Germany would follow the course she adopted with Schleswig-Holstein, conquered from Denmark with the aid of Austria, and finally added to Prussia by a successful war against her former ally. In a word, Germany would temporarily assign to Austria territory beyond Austrian capacity to hold and ultimately take it herself. For it must be recognized that, without free access to the sea, this torso of a free Poland could not escape from economic subserviency to the nation holding all the sea front from Pernau to Stettin.

On the other hand, it is beginning to be clear that there are grave doubts in Germany as to the advisability of giving Poland even this semblance of autonomy—independence is not even suggested in the German plans—and there is a growing Junker demand that some other and less dangerous solution be found, some solution that will not awaken dangerous aspirations in the hearts of four million Poles who are, and in the German scheme of things must forever remain, German subjects.

This, then, is what the German policy means. It makes use of the formula of the Bolsheviki; it makes use of the Allied program for freeing small people; but actually it contemplates so dividing the peoples on the eastern frontier of Germany that they cannot achieve national unity, so that they cannot escape the German domination in the future, when Germany is ready. Meantime, Austria, which is already a shadow rather than a fact, is to be used as a cover, and there is to be a new partition of Poland, and the Poles of Austria, politically powerful now, are to be thrust out, that the Germans of the Hapsburg empire may regain control of the northern half. Later they will be disposed of as the Germans of Germany see fit, in the time when the Germans of Austria have followed those of Bavaria and Saxony into the Hohenzollern empire.

Russia Cannot Hinder Plan.

Now, against such a program there is no protection in Russia. Lithuanians and Poles are outside the calculations of the Bolsheviki; they are outside the knowledge of the millions who make up the inert mass of the Russian people. To part with them as a price of peace would create no protest in Old Russia, as it now exists.

On the other hand, it is plain that if there be no Allied policy to meet the German program there will be a new "Sick Man" in the European family and a new series of European wars growing out of the German purpose to inherit all his estates. And there is, it seems to me, but one line of policy—that which contemplates the creation of a real Polish state, a Polish state including within its boundaries the Poles of Germany as well as of Austria and of Russia; a Polish state to which is joined Lithuania, under some such arrangement as now subsists berween Austria and Hungary, allowing for complete local and lingual independence, but insuring a common foreign policy and a sufficient seaboard and territorial extent to insure economic and industrial independence. In a future article I shall attempt to set forth the case for this restoration of Poland, which is making itself heard in the Allied world already, but at the moment I am interested in explaining the real meaning of the German proposal to the Russians, the proposal to create two fragments, decorated by the names of Lithuania and of Poland, but incapable of existing as countries.

Lets Light In.

If one desires to test the sincerity of the German interest in the Poles let him examine the treatment that Prussian Poles have had to endure for a century and more, since Frederick the Great engineered the first partition. And if anyone desires to test the sincerity of the interest of the central powers for small peoples, as such, let him recall the cases of Belgium and of S[illegible]

man policy in the east is the German policy everywhere. But unhappily, the world, which is beginning to understand the peril of the German ambitions with respect to the perpendicular expansion of Mitteleuropa, still remains uncomprehending, while confronted with the even greater danger of the lateral expansion—the expansion which aims at the Pacific through Siberia rather than the Indian Ocean through Mesopotamia and Persia.

Today the fate of Turkey at least threatens Russia. And if the Bolsheviki succeed, as they may succeed, in destroying all governmental unity in that vast empire, we shall have not one but a dozen, perhaps a score, of fugitive states incapable of defence against Germany. We shall face the possibility of a gigantic extension of Teuton supremacy over the Slav, with the erection of a new state, resembling Austria-Hungary — a state ruled by a minority, but this time a state which extends from the Rhine to the Pacific Ocean. Against such a peril Poland is the sole barrier in sight, and to be a barrier Poland must be restored to her frontiers of the eighteenth century, must be a state containing the twenty-odd millions of Poles, now scattered under three flags, and must also include other peoples, of kindred race, once united to Poland.

An Official Description of Germany's Special Storming Troops.

A few weeks ago I printed in these columns a translation of an order issued by a German general describing the organization of the so-called Hindenburg "elastic" defence, which was furnished by the French general staff. Equally interesting, I think, is the following description of how the Germans organize their special storming troops. This also comes from a French official source, and was contained in captured German orders made public by the French war office. Troops of this sort were used by the Germans in their recent successful counter-offensive at Cambrai, as on all other occasions when they have undertaken any offensive operation.

Instruction of Troops of Assault in the Field Recruit Stations.

(Depots situated behind the front and attached one each to a division.)

In the month of May, 1917, when the field recruiting station of the 58th Division was situated at Mons each company had formed two storming sections of ten men each. They were specially recruited from young conscripts who had not yet been to the front.

When the 58th Division was transported to Russia these storming troops were formed into regiments, organized as storm troop battalions.

"School of Combat"—While the 58th Division was on the Russian front there was created, in June, 1917, a division "School of Combat."

This unit of instruction had almost as many cadres as a normal company. Each company of infantry of the division sent to it four men for each period of instruction, lasting a month.

The purpose of the "School of Combat" was a double one:

To exercise the men in the methods of attack, in the style of forming attacking forces, broken to all difficulties (the clearing away of obstacles, progress in a field cut up by shell holes and the cleaning up of trenches).

To instruct the men in the handling of the numerous instruments which constitute the present-day armament of infantry: hand grenades, machine guns, light and ordinary; grenade throwers, lightweight mine throwers and even flame throwers.

The "School of Combat" was dissolved some days before the departure from Russia. The men on instruction there rejoined their unts.

Since their arrival on the Western front there has been constituted a division detachment of assault (Sturm-Abteilung).

There are effective for combat 170 to 180 men who have been arranged in the proportion of four or five men per company in the three regiments of the division. These men were chosen from those who had been instructed in Russia in the division "School of Combat," or who had served as battalion assault troops.

The personnel which formed the cadres of the "School of Combat" has been maintained by new detachments and augmented by the dispatch of three supplementary lieutenants, one officer per regiment.

Armament — These weapons which serve for instruction at the "School of Combat" remain with each storm detachment: Three ordinary machine guns, four light machine guns, one light mine thrower and two grenade throwers.

PTE. HARRY VOLLETT KILLED IN ACTION

DURHAM, Dec. 7.—Official word was received by John Vollett that his second son, Pte. Harry Vollett, had been killed in action. He was 22 years of age, and enlisted in the 147th Grey Battalion.

Final figures of the Victory Loan campaign in Grey County show that Durham district raised $336,800, which, next to Owen Sound, is the highest of any district in the county. Durham town itself contributed almost half of this amount, or $160,000, which is $100 per head for every man, woman and child in the town.

WINDSOR WILL HELP IN HALIFAX RELIEF

WINDSOR, Dec. 7.—Mayor Tuson today telegraphed the condolence and sympathy of citizens of Windsor to the mayor of Halifax, at the same time offering on behalf of the city to render any assistance required.

"We are appalled at your calamity, and anxious to aid sufferers. How best can we render help. Please suggest the most acceptable form," was the mayor's telegram. Immediately upon receipt of a reply, the city council will be called together in special session to vote any moneys necessary

Troubled for Years With

BRONCHITIS

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Gave Instant Relief.

Bronchitis is a disease which is very prevalent during the late winter and early spring, when there are sudden atmospheric changes. It is a condition of inflammation of the bronchial tubes which produces mucous or phlegm. This irritates the throat and causes you to cough in order to get rid of it. The cough may be tight or loose according as to whether this mucous is sticky and hard to remove, or soft and easily expelled.

Bronchitis is not really dangerous, but the complications which are liable to follow makes it necessary to get rid of it on the first sign. This you can do by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A remedy that has been on the market for over 25 years.

John D. McFarlane, Jr., S. W. Margaree, N. S., writes: "I was troubled for years with bronchitis, and could not find any relief. I was especially bad on a damp day. I went to a druggist and asked him for something to stop the constant tickling in my throat. He gave me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I found gave me instant relief. It is the best remedy for bronchitis I know of, and I now take care that I always have a bottle of it on hand."

See that you get "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine tree the trade mark; price 25c and 50c manufactured by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FITS CURED

If you suffer from this affliction — and are not getting relief and satisfactory results—send today for Amsden's Remedy for Epilepsy and Fits. The first purchase will convince you of its merits. The attacks often stop after the first few doses of the remedy have been taken. Mrs. ——, Montreal: "I am happy to say I have not had a fit since taking your remedy." Testimonials, etc. E. H. AMSDEN, Dept. A. 17, Gloucester street, Toronto. 49c-t

CUT THIS OUT

OLD ENGLISH RECIPE FOR CATARRH, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES.

If you know someone who is troubled with head noises, or Catarrhal Deafness, cut out this formula and hand it to them, and you may have been the means of saving some poor sufferer, perhaps from total deafness. We believe that Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, head noises, etc., are caused by constitutional disease, and that salves, sprays, inhalers, etc., merely temporize with the complaint, and seldom, if ever, effect a permanent cure. This being so, much time has been spent in perfecting a pure, gentle, yet effective tonic that should quickly dispel all traces of the catarrhal poison from the system. The effective prescription which was eventually formulated is given below in an understandable form, so that anyone can use it in their own home at little expense.

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (Double Strength). Take this home and add to it ¾-pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

The first dose should begin to relieve the distressing head noises, headaches, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing should rapidly return as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucous droppings in the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are often overcome by this efficacious treatment. If nearly 90 per cent. of all ear troubles are directly caused by catarrh, there must be many people whose hearing may be restored by this simple home treatment.

Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form, should give this prescription a trial.—Advt.

MARINE NEWS

SARNIA, Dec. 7.—Vessel passages: Up—Hemlock, 11:20 a.m.; Bradley, 11:40; India, 12:50 p.m.; Midland Prince, 3; Lopos, 3:20; Hydrus, 7:40; Kennedy, 12:10 a.m.; B. L. Smith, 12:40; White, 2:30; Presque Isle, 2:40; Hazard, 3; E. B. Morse, 3:10; Clement, 6:20.

Down—Hutchinson, 11:0 a.m.; Clemson, 1:10 p.m.; Goulder, 1:40; Ellwood, 1:50; C. A. Reiss, 6 p.m.; C. Schneider, 2:40 a.m.; Conneaut, 3; Alleghany, 3:20; Alpena, 3:30; Cole, 4:40; North Lake, 4:40; Cory, 4:50; Sweden, 5; Lynch, 5:10; Adriatic, 5:20; Manaloa, 6:20; Maricopa, 6:20; Morgan Jr., 6:40; Osler, 7; Esston, 7:10; L. C. Hanna, 9.

PORT COLBORNE, Dec. 7.—Down—Mary Boyce, 5 a.m.; Hamiltonian, 7:30 a.m.; Rickarton, 1 p.m.

Up—Cherook, 8:30 p.m.

Wind—Northeast.

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Here are a few items, taken at random, from our very large and varied stock of High Grade Leather Goods:

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Gentlemen's Fitted Traveling Bags, from ..... $5.00 to $25.00
Suit Cases ..... $1.00 to $25.00
Trunks, Square Box, from ..... $3.00 to $15.00
Steamer Trunks ..... $4.00 to $20.00
Wardrobe Trunks ..... $15.00 to $75.00

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The American people are going forward—not backward.

That is the purpose of the great war in which we are now engaged.

The success of the Nation depends on healthy business activity over the country—and sensible thrift.

Healthy business depends on the utilization of every possible labor-saving, time-saving, money-saving device known.

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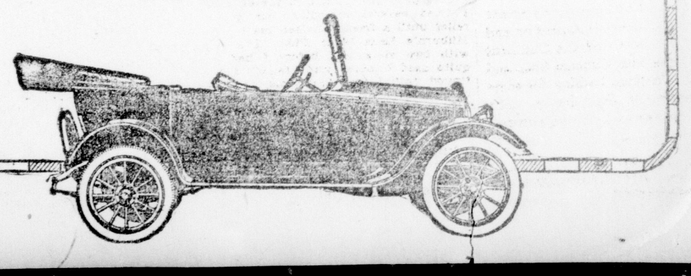
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