IN THE SPRING hen Energy and Vitality

Lowest, then-Influenza! (By S. C. BOWER, M. D.)

t this time of the year people feel weak l, listless, their blood is thin, they have indoors and perhaps expended all mental and bodily energy and they to know how to renew their energy stamina, overcome headaches an aches, have clear eyes, a smooth y skin and feel the exhileration of rehealth tingling thru their bodies. l, pure, rich, red blood is the best ance against ills of all kinds. You pt to suffer from an attack of Infin-

if your health is run down. rify the blood and you can defy nza. This is the time to clean and freshen up a bit.

nk hot water a half hour befor and for a vegetable tonic there ig better than Dr. Pierce's Golde al Discovery, the old-fashioned remedy, which has had such a fine tion for fifty years. It contains no l or narcotics and is made into tab id liquid. Send 10 cents to De s Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y l package. FORD, ONT .- "For many years I suffered

algia. It would affect my head, extended n into my neck and shoulders. I took ce's Golden Medical Discovery and wa ly cured. I have also taken 'Pleasant and found them an excellent remedy for ion, bilious attacks, also stomach and ubles. They seem to regulate one's stem. Ever since I can remember Day medicines have been used in my family 'ays ready to recommend them."-W. 3 2 Railway Avenue.

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ERLY OF NAPIER) OFFICE -- Main nerly occupied by Dr. Kelly. Phone dence- (ntario Street, opposite Min iell's, ht calls Phone 13B,

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HILE ADVCCATE, WATFORD, APRIL 11, 1919

*********** Arabs Return to Damascus

N August 31 a detachment of the regular forces of King Hussein started from Akaba to co-operate in the forthcoming operations against the Turks. The direct route to Damascus, which runs by Maan, Amman and Deraa, was then still for the most part in enemy occupation, and therefore a wide outflanking movement was undertaken. That this movement was carried through successfully is most creditable to the troops engaged. On one occasion they made a four days' march from water to water, followed immediately by two days' march to the next supply. Nor was the water supply of the most inviting description.

Umtaye, reached on September 15, was made the base for operations, and thence they played havoc with the Hedjaz railway. On the morning of the 19th the Arab regulars, accompanied by a numerous following of local tribes and the countryside

of local tribes and the countryside in general, arrived back at Umtaye, where they were attacked by German airplanes seeking vengeance. The garrison of Deraa must have felt particularly vindicitive, as Arab regulars had in forty-eight hours completely cut their communications with Amman the Palestine front regulars had in forty-eight hours completely cut their communications with Amman, the Palestine front, and Damascus alike. Bombs were freely dropped. The tribesmen and local peasantry scattered, but the regular troops of the Arab army, who had barracked their camels and dismounted, sat immovable, each man by his beast, until the storm had passed. The German airmen re-turned to Deraa for more bombs, whereupon the camel corps with-drew into a wadi and sat still among blocks of lava. Making no move-ment, they remained for the most part invisible, and the German air-men returned disappointed. The picture of the Hedjaz Camel Corps passing itself off as black stones re-calls the story in the "Arabian Nights," and, as in the story, the black stones came to life again and busily harassed the enemy. On September 24 the Turkish Fourth Army began to surge north-wards in a vain endeavor to escape the disaster which had overtaken the troops west of the Jordon. The Arab Camel Corps being immense-ly outnumbered by this force, which still retained a certain amount of organization, was unable to stop the retreat and was obliged to content itself with vigorous operations to incommode the passage of the en-emy. These took the form of a suc-cession of raids upon selected units. A flurry of rific fire would be fol-

cession of raids upon selected units. A flurry of rife fire would be fol-lowed by a charge and swift with-drawal, leaving twenty or thirty-dead Turks on the ground and a

as and the emirs of those Arabs who took Damascus in the seventeenth century, the Amorite Arabs who re-turned to it in the nineteenth cen-tury, the Aramean Arabs who set up their kingdom in Damascus during the fourteenth century B.C., Aretas, King of Arabia, when he occupied Damascus in 84 B.C., and Khalid Ibn Walid when he carried part of the town by storm from its Byzan-tine garrison A.D. 634. The sherif on horseback, attended by some 1,200 to 1,500 of his kins-folk and adherents, entered Damas-cus at full gallop and rode furiously through the city to the accompani-ment of a crackling feu de joie and shrill screams of victory.

shrill screams of victory. OUR INDIAN BROTHERS

SPLENDID RECORD OF REDMEN IN GREAT WAR.

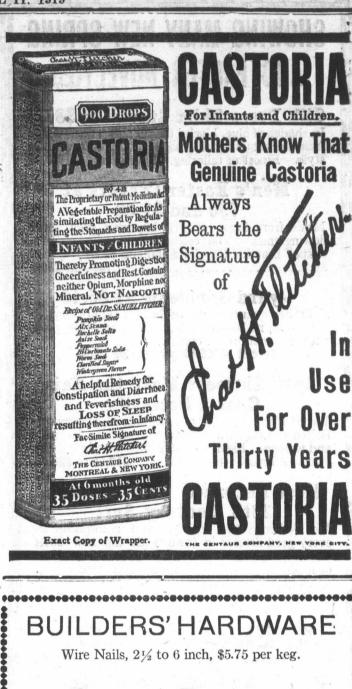
Recent Reports Indicate That the Population of Aborigines In the Dominion Has Been Steadily Though Slowly Increasing_ They Are Responding More Readily to Opportunities and Gaining More Wealth.

> HOSE Canadians who still linger under the impression that Indians have no place in modern life except as in-

teresting and rapidly disappearing remnants of a race with a picturesque past will learn to the contrary from the annual report just issued for the year ending March 31 last by the Department of Indian Affairs. In Canada there are now living 109,294 Indians, including 3,296 Eskimos, and that population is slowly but steadily increasing. Consumption, smallpox, measles and other diseases are still bad enemies, but experience for generations with these diseases for generations with these diseases is bringing about a certain immun-ity not equal to that enjoyed by whites, but enough, together with the better sanitary measures and methods of precaution taught under the aegis of the department, to pre-vent the wholesale decimation once reported. reported. The fact that the Indian must be

The fact that the Indian must be reckoned with as a permanent Cana-dian asset lends further interest to this blue book, with its analyses of results attained by the Indian in many fields of endeavor. That he re-sponds to opportunity and intelli-gent treatment is shown by the re-sults chronicled of the "Greater Production" campaign started by the department among the Indians and the efforts put forth under the ad-vice and assistance with seed, etc. the efforts put forth under the ad-vice and assistance with seed, etc., of the department. There was great improvement at the Sarnia and Muncey Reserves, for example, and many Descronto Indians had crops equal to any in Ontario. James Fenimore Cooper introduc-d to us the Indian as a warrior. The

ed to us the Indian as a warrior. The annals of Canadian Indians in the



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dozen or so of prisoners in the hands

of the Arabs. The last Turkish formations evac-The last furkish formations eva-uated Deraa on September 27, and the enemy force from Es Salt moved north. This force was so imbued with the doctrine of frightfulness with the doctrine of frightfulness that it thought an example of terrorism might overawe the Hauran, which was bubbling in open rebel-lion all round. Consequently it was decided "to make an example" of the decided "to make an example" of the unhappy villages of Tafas and Turaa. Eighty women and children were butchered with every revolting cir-cumstance of atrocity, but the last hour of the Turkish rule east of the Jordan had already struck. The Arabs, far from being terrorized into ubmission were justly incensed The Arabs, far from being terrorized into submission, were justly incensed. The Turkish force responsible for these atrocities was visited by immediate retribution, and the units which had moved out of Deraa and Mezerib never reached Damascus. Sheik Tallal, of Tapas, a fighting man of high repute and a notable of Hauran, was with the Arab army. On learning the atrocities that had been committed in his village he charged single-handed upon a Turk-

been committed in his village he charged single-handed upon a Turk-ish column and furiously exacted blood for blood until he fell riddled with bullets. At dawn on the 27th the Arab Camel Corps rode into De-raa, so long a Turkish place of strength, and shortly afterward at a point a little west of the railway, junction made their first contact with the Indian troops of Gen. Allenby's army, who had followed up the Turks from the Palestinian side of Jordan. Thereafter the Arab Camel Corps Thereafter the Arab Camel Corps fermed the extreme right of the Allied advance upon Damascus, which was entered on the night of the 30th, Arabs being the first troops in

One of the first acts of the Arab One of the first acts of the Arab administration was to restore the electric lighting system in Damascus. This was in working order by the evening of Oct. 2, although the plant had been disused for weeks under the Turks. The tramway service, stopped by the incapable Turkish ad-ministration in 1917, was resumed on October 5 October 5. On October 3 Sherif Faisal, com-

On October 3 Sherif Faisal, com-mander-in-chief of King Hussein's northern army, arrived outside the splendid city which had once again passed into the hands of his race. A car had been placed at his disposal, but the wise sherif, with a strong sense of the historical fitness of things, preferred to make his entry into Damascus much in the same way

present war show that they have not fallen away from the traditions of their ancestors. There has been much misconception as to the attitude of the Indians to the war. They secured the right to exemption from the operthe right to exemption from the oper-ation of the Military Service Act be-cause the Indian is very insistent on his treaty rights and will fight to the last gasp in modern ways to re-tain them. "We have treatly rights, and only independent and uncon-quered nations have treatles," say many of them. But turn from this controverse to read the way record of controversy to read the war record of the Indians under enlistment. More than 3,500 Indians have enlisted, according to the records of the depart-ment, approxibately 35 per cent. of the Indian male population of mili-tary age resident in the nlne pro-vinces. There were many others of whom the department had no infor-mation. Take the Indians of the Okanagan Agency as an example. In the Head-of-the-Lake band every un-married, able-bodied male member between the ages of twenty and thir ty-three went on active service. and cording to the records of the departty-three went on active service, and other Okanagan bands gave almost equally splendid service. In the case of the Mississaugas of Scugog every male member of the band went over-

male member of the band went over-seas except one old man of sixty-five. One Okanagan Indian, Pte. Geo. McLean, won the D.C.M. by killing single-handed nineteen Germans and capturing fourteen others with the aid of a dozen bombs. Lc.-Corpl. Johnson Paudash, M.M., 21st. Bat-talion, a Mississayara of Bigo Labe.

ald of a dozen bombs. Lc.-Corpl. Johnson Paudash, M.M., 21st. Bat-talion, a Mississauga of Rice Lake, was in every battle from Loos to Passchendaele, and distinguished himself many times. As a sniper alone he is reported to have killed 88 Ger-mans. Many other Indian soldiers gave exceedingly good service as snipers. Capt. A. G. E. Smith, a Six Nations Indian of Brantford, was awarded the Military Cross. Pte. Semia walked more than 500 miles from Lake St. Joseph, in the Patricia District, to enlist, and many others walked similar distances. John Campbell, a full-blooded Indian from the Far North, traveled three thousand miles by trail, cance and river steamer to enlist at Vancouver. He started from the Arctic coast near Herschel Island, walking to the head of the Porcupine river, and thence of the Porcupine river, and thence to Fort Yukon, where he worked sev-eral months to secure the means of transportation to Vancouver.

In the nine Canadian provinces the Indians have a total income of \$8,418,307, made up as follows: Value. of farm products. including

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The above roofing materials are made by the F. W. Bird Co., pioneers in the roofing business. Remember this is the only store which handles genuine Paroid.

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FARMER DIED FROM A BOIL

The death of a young farmer

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acres, and fenced 116,297 acres. Bell metal is made of 77 parts of copper and 23 of tin. If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering. Read the Guide-Advocate "Want Column" on page 4. Most infants are infested by worms, which cause great suffering, and if not promptly dealt with may cause consti-tutional weaknesses "difficult to remedy. Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms and will so act upon the system that there will be no recurrence of the trouble. And not only this, but they will repair the injuries to the organs that worms cause and re-store them to soundness. Most infants are infested by worms, which cause great suffering, and if not promptly dealt with may cause consti-tutional weaknesses "difficult to remedy. Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms and will so act upon the system that there will be on y this, but the y will repair the injuries to the organs that worms cause and re-store them to soundness. Most infants are infested by worms, which cause great suffering, and if not promptly dealt with may cause consti-tutional weaknesses"

The principal outstanding on account of Indian lands sold amounted to \$3,305,519.84, a great deal of which is not yet due. The total value of real and personal property of Indians in the nine provinces is placed at \$65,285,112. The total area of all reserves is 4,928,736 acres, of which 2,527,683 are under wood, 2,221,279 cleared but not cultivated, 179,274 under actual cultivation, and 753,909 fenced. Of this the Ontario reserves total 1,038,761 acres, the area un-der wood being 900,568 acres, clear-ed but not cultivated 70,876 acres, under actual cultivation 67,317 acres, and fenced 116,297 acres.

nay, \$2,834,149; value of Deer sold

hay, \$2,833,149; Value of beer sold and that used for food, \$388,885; wages earned, \$2,043,137; receipts from land rentals and from timber, \$137,088; earned by fishing, \$823,-298; earned by hunting and trap-ping, \$945,527; earned by other in-dustries and occupations, \$690,595; annuities naid and interest on Indian

dustries and occupations, \$690,595; annuities paid and interest on Indian trust funds, \$555,628,10. The capi-tal of the Indian Trust Fund during the year increased to \$8,665,187.35 from \$7,870,230.36. The land sold for the Indians during the year amounted to 34,545 acres, realizing \$136,230.98. The quantity of surrendered

\$136,230.98. The quantity of surrendered lands in the hands of the Department was approximately 240,600 acres. The principal outstanding on account

Column" on page 4.