

A Store Full of Necessaries for the Largest Christmas Trade Yet

If this store bought as many merchants do, from time to time, just when goods are in demand, it would be quite a different story. We would be unable to get today a great percentage of goods we now have on our shelves and we would not be able to sell at anything like our present prices.

After this war is over, we want your trade as well. For this reason we are keeping down prices in every case until compelled to advance.

Our heavy reserve stocks bought many months ago play a very prominent part in keeping our shelves filled and assortments very complete.

The dip in weather and our heavy winter stocks at our reasonable prices make business hum.

A clearing in Men's Clothing Annex

Boys' D. B. Storm Collar Reefers, wool lined, very warm and serviceable, clearing 25 per cent. below regular prices—for \$3.90 and \$4.50.
Boys' Winter Suits, about a dozen in all, to clear at \$4.50—worth \$6 and up.

Stanfield's, Watson's and Pen-Angle Underwear

Heavy stocks of above makes, bought months ago, previous to several advances, make this store in a position to offer prices much below present values. We advise buying right now.

Shop Now Before the Rush

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

A special request to our village customers to shop before noon or in evening, when we can give them better attention, enabling us also to give better attention and service to our customers from surrounding country who can only be away during the middle of the day on account of help question.

Again, What's In A Name?

The Christian Science Monitor says: People are telling of a western co-educational establishment which has summoned six of its young women students to appear before a notary, on the campus, and make affidavit as to their real names. This all comes about, it

would appear, by reason of the tendency among young women, in and out of college, to spell Edith, "Edyth," Grace, "Gracey," Ethel, "Ethyl," Elizabeth, "Elizbeth," and so on. One reason, presumably, why the managers of the school referred to desire to check this tendency is because they do not wish the young men in the institution

to begin writing their names "Wyll-yam," "Arthyr," "Thmya," "Edwyrd" and "Joysph," as some of them have begun doing, but, of course, only for a joke of the kind, thus far. Names, however, are not things to be trifled with.

Do your shopping early.

SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT

Liberals and Conservatives are United
The People Must Unite to

Win the War

A Laurier-Bourassa Victory means deserting our boys in the trenches for over a year, throwing up our hands and quitting! Don't shout "Kamerad" under the Referendum proposal. Come out and fight for Union Government.

Make No Mistake

IF LAURIER WINS:

- (1) Canada will send no more reinforcements to the front, which practically means quitting the war and placing the country in the same class as Russia.
- (2) The French-Canadians who have shirked their duty in this war will be the dominating force in the Government of the country.

ARE THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE PREPARED TO STAND FOR THAT?

It is because the French-Canadians have not done their duty that Conscription had to be resorted to. The French-Canadians have made it perfectly clear that they do not like the war and are against Canada participating in it further. Some of them even go to the length of saying that the soldiers should be brought back from the front. The Nationalists are demanding that the men who have been enrolled under the Military Service Act be disbanded and sent back to their homes. To secure the Nationalist support Laurier-Liberal candidates in Quebec have signed the following pledge:—

"I, the undersigned, candidate in the Federal Elections, undertake by these presents, if I am elected, to demand the immediate suspension of the Military Service Act, 1917, and of all its effects until Canadian electors have pronounced by way of plebiscite, and should the majority of the electors condemn it, that it be considered as null from its origin and that in consequence all conscripts be disbanded."
"I also undertake to vote against any Government which should refuse to adopt the above enunciated policy."

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The Transcript

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Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917

The explosion at Halifax on Thursday by which 3,000 to 4,000 people lost their lives and many thousands were rendered homeless or made to suffer injuries or the rigors of extreme climatic conditions is the worst calamity that has ever befallen Canada. While it does not appear that the disaster was the work of the enemy, it is nevertheless a direct outcome of the war, the horrors and sufferings of which, hitherto but faintly realized on this side of the water, are brought suddenly home to us in all their frightfulness. What a rebuke it gives to the greed and selfishness with which mankind has been seized in recent years, and what injunction it conveys to turn from "man's inhumanity to man" and strive for those things which are worth while!

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.

| Reading. | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Senior Fourth Class— | |
| Jean McEachern | 78 |
| R. D. McDonald | 75 |
| Sarah Mitchell | 74 |
| Frances Sutherland | 74 |
| Marion Copeland | 72 |
| Lloyd Farrell | 72 |
| Jean Irwin | 71 |
| Jessie Currie | 70 |
| Hazel McAlpine | 70 |
| Junior Fourth Class— | |
| Albert Anderson | 78 |
| Clifford Ewing | 73 |
| Cecil McAlpine | 68 |
| Gladys Bechill | 68 |
| D. A. Weaver | 60 |
| Senior Third Class— | |
| Gladys Eddie | 90 |
| John Simpson | 80 |
| Margaret McDonald | 79 |
| Florence McEachern | 75 |
| Muriel Weekes | 72 |
| Archie Parrott | 72 |
| Ethel George | 71 |
| Nuala Stuart | 70 |
| Willie Stinson | 69 |
| Leslie Reeves | 69 |
| Grace Dalgety | 69 |
| John Hillman | 56 |
| Clarence Leitch | 55 |
| History. | |
| Pat Curry | 78 |
| Sherman McAlpine | 75 |
| Joe Grant | 75 |
| William Moss | 68 |
| Mary Quick | 68 |
| Delbert Hicks | 68 |
| Charlie Strachan | 46 |
| Geography. | |
| Senior Second Class— | |
| Delbert Hicks | 83 |
| Winnifred Snelgrove | 83 |
| Irene McCaffery | 80 |
| Donna McAlpine | 78 |
| Margaret Strachan | 77 |
| Ida Irwin | 76 |
| Gordon McDonald | 76 |
| Mildred Anderson | 75 |
| Miriam Osley | 73 |
| Blake Tomlinson | 72 |
| Florence McCracken | 72 |
| Fred McRae | 67 |
| Glen Abbott | 67 |
| Dorothy Dean | 65 |
| Margaret Smith | 65 |
| Marjorie McLarty | 63 |
| Garnet Ewing | 60 |
| Billie Doull | 59 |
| Gordon Stevenson | 58 |
| Laura Reycraft | 58 |
| First Class— | |
| Beattie McKellar | 82 |
| Alma Cushman | 79 |
| Tom Hillman | 78 |
| Frank Silett | 75 |
| Vera McCaffery | 74 |
| Charles George | 74 |
| Albert Diamond | 70 |
| Leonard Donaldson | 67 |
| Katie McCracken | 65 |
| Gordon Doull | 58 |
| Primary Room—Writing. | |
| First Class— | |
| Eliza McDonald | 85 |
| Albert Young | 80 |
| Gordon Ramsay | 80 |
| Margaret McLachlan | 80 |
| George McEachern | 76 |
| Stanley Abbott | 75 |
| Ethel McAlpine | 70 |
| Harold Wilson | 50 |
| A Class— | |
| Sidney Ewing | 83 |
| Idian Dorman | 80 |
| Helen Clark | 80 |
| Willie Ramsay | 80 |
| Alvin Hagerly | 80 |
| Lon Reycraft | 75 |
| Nelson Reycraft | 72 |
| Bert Diamond | 72 |
| Angus Ramsay | 70 |
| Campbell Miller | 50 |
| B Class— | |
| Jean Grover | 75 |
| Merna Stewart | 75 |
| Morna Scott | 65 |
| Irene Squire | 65 |
| Greta Cushman | 65 |
| Carrie Smith | 50 |

PRISONERS GET PARCELS.

Soldier Who Escaped From Germany Tells Experience.

The following statement regarding parcels dispatched to prisoners was made to a representative of Reuter's Agency by a Canadian soldier who has been for twelve months a prisoner in Germany but recently made his escape:
"After being two months in Germany, I received my first parcel, and since then they have arrived regularly, except that at the beginning of last January they were held up for about six weeks. They came in excellent condition, and the contents were just such things as we wanted and could appreciate. Altogether I think the new system very good. Before it came into force some men were getting much more food than they required, and were even then not satisfied, and were continually grumbling. Now every man gets the same amount. There is, therefore, no discontent, and things run more smoothly."

"With regard to the bread coming from Switzerland, I think that during the summer time this is a great waste. For three years the British people have been told about the bread going bad, and yet it still keeps coming out, and in consequence thousands of pounds of bread have been wasted. The bread is, of course, sent to the main camps, and in the case of men who are actually there when it arrives they get it in good condition. For the men in working camps, however, things are different, as the bread has to be sent on, and takes perhaps another three weeks to get there, by which time it is quite uneatable."

"I would recommend that instead of this bread being sent to the prisoners, rusks or biscuits should be substituted. The biscuits sent to the French prisoners are excellent, and if dipped in a little water and heated, rise and take the form of bread; moreover, these biscuits will keep an almost indefinite time. The French prisoners have their biscuits sent out in bulk to the various main camps, and they are distributed from there to the small working camps."

"To my knowledge the parcels were never stopped for any reason, except during the six weeks I have mentioned, but I have heard rumors of the Germans threatening to stop them. I do not think they will do so in the case of the British prisoners at any rate; if they did they would not get a single stroke of work out of them."

The Eskimos at Home.

Some interesting and amusing information concerning the aboriginal inhabitants of the Arctic regions is contained in an article, "Wireless with the Eskimos," by Douglas R. P. Coats in The Wireless World. The author kept a diary of his experience while on a voyage to Baffin Land and Hudson Bay on board the Naacop, a sealer and ice-breaker engaged in carrying supplies to various Hudson Bay stations in the Far North.

"The Eskimo at home was rather a surprise. I was taken to a wooden hut, which belched forth the Eskimo stench as we opened the door. There were four or five inhabiting the hut, and they lived in a state of semi-civilization, perhaps superior to many of our brethren in civilized slumland. They all assumed the happy Eskimo smile as we entered their dwelling and arose politely to their feet. Snowshoes and various seal-skin garments hung upon the walls, while from the shadow in one corner protruded the horn of a phonograph! It seemed so utterly incongruous, this possession of an up-to-date marvel by a family who ate raw seal and whose children delighted, most likely, in nothing better than chewing a piece of walrus hide, that I wanted to laugh. I had not heard then of the passionate love which the Eskimo has for music. In some regions, where missionary influence is strong, he has his own brass band, and produces horrible noises in the process of mastering the trombone or euphonium—just like ourselves."

"The smile of the Eskimo is a continuous one. When he is hurt he smiles; when his kayak upsets and precipitates him into icy water he smiles; when he is friendly he smiles again, and when he is not friendly I am willing to wager that he smiles to it. It falls upon one who is not accustomed to it, and I was not sorry when we bade the family good-bye and went out into the fresh air."

Imperial Titles Urged.

Appropos of the recent change in the Royal titles a correspondent of The Morning Post suggests that the younger sons of the King should take some Imperial designation for life, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc., might very euphoniously and advantageously emphasize the common heritage of the Empire.

A Copper Country.

British Columbia is becoming one of the world's leading copper producers. Production is showing rapid strides. In 1915 the increase in amount was 11,908,706 pounds over the previous year. For 1916 there was a still further increase over 1915 of about 17,000,000 pounds. The estimate for 1917 is 73,000,000 pounds.

Use of Concrete.

Many large structures are now being built entirely of concrete, or their foundations are composed of this useful material, necessitating the mixing and placing of very large amounts of other material.

Iron in British Columbia.

It is estimated that there are 40-225,000,000 tons of the best iron ore in British Columbia; these resources have scarcely been touched yet.

Apples for England.

During recent years the exports of Canadian apples to the United Kingdom have totalled about 1,500,000 barrels per annum.

Final Appeal Judge Gives Ruling on Exemption of Farmers

Mr. Justice Duff (the Final Court of Appeal) Declares it is Essential that there shall be No Diminution in Agricultural Production.

(Published by authority of Director of Public Information, Ottawa.)

Hon. Mr. Justice Duff gave judgment on December 6th, in the first test case brought before him, as Central Appeal Judge (the final court of appeal), for the exemption of a farmer. The appeal was made by W. H. Rowntree in respect of his son, W. J. Rowntree, from the decision of Local Tribunal, Ontario, No. 421, which refused a claim for exemption. The son was stated to be an experienced farm hand, who had been working on the farm continuously for the past seven years, and ever since leaving school. He lives and works with his father, who owns a farm of 150 acres near Weston, Ontario. With the exception of a younger brother, he is the only male help of the father on the farm. The father is a man of advanced years,

In granting the man exemption "until he ceases to be employed in agricultural labor," Mr. Justice Duff said:

"The Military Service Act does not deal with the subject of the exemption of persons engaged in the agricultural industry; and the question which it is my duty to decide is whether the applicant being and having been, as above mentioned, habitually and effectively engaged in agriculture and in labor essential to the carrying on of agricultural production, ought to be exempted under the provisions of the Military Service Act."

"These two propositions are indisputable:

"(1) In order that the military power of the allies may be adequately sustained, it is essential that in this country and under the present conditions, there should be no diminution in agricultural production.

"(2) The supply of competent labor available for the purpose of agricultural production is not abundant, but actually is deficient.

"The proper conclusion appears to be that the applicant, a competent person, who had been habitually and effectively engaged in labor essential to such production, ought not to be withdrawn from it."

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that such exemptions are not granted as concessions on account of personal hardship, still less as a favor to a class. The sole ground of them is that the national interest is the better served by keeping these men at home. The supreme necessity (upon the existence of which, as its preamble shows, this policy of the Military Service Act is founded) that leads the State to take men by compulsion and put them in the fighting line requires that men shall be kept at home who are engaged in work essential to enable the State to maintain the full efficiency of the combatant forces, and whose places cannot be taken by others not within the class called out."

Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1917.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....12,911,700
Reserve Funds.....13,477,700
Total Assets.....302,000,000

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President
E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director
C. E. NEILL, General Manager
STUART STRATHY, Supervisor of Ontario Branches
415 Branches. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Savings Departments at all Branches.
Special attention given to business of Farmers.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager
Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville, Dutton and Rodney

Keith's Cash Store

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND GROCERIES

Piles of Winter Goods at very reasonable prices.

P. D. KEITH

Beet Growers Increase Prices.

At a meeting of the Ontario Co-operative Beet Growers' Association held at Oshawa it was decided to increase the price to the sugar company. Seven dollars per ton will be asked as long as the sugar firm is selling sugar at \$6 or less. If the sugar company

makes any increase in prices, the growers demand an equal increase. This means that if the company jumps sugar to \$6.50 the beet growers will ask \$7.50 per ton, and so on. It was also decided to take up with the sugar company the question of Belgian help, which was reported to have been unsatisfactory in many instances.