

Clearance Sale!

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 Houses, Skirts
 House Dresses
 Aprons, Sweaters,
 Whitewear
 Children's Sweaters
 Hosiery, Gloves,
 Underwear
 Men's Wear

10 doz. Tootie shirts, regular price \$1.25; on sale at 89c.
 Men's Overalls and Snacks, \$1.25
 \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Extra Values All Over The Store

Wims & Co



Give Your Child a Chance!
 Every thinking parent will consider the welfare of his children, rather than allow pride or prejudice to interfere with timely help in cases of eye trouble.
 If your child has defective vision it is dangerous to go without proper correction. The fitness of young eyes are tender and susceptible to injury from eye strain. If taken in time they may be permanently helped by wearing glasses only a year or two.
 RAY'S OPTICAL SERVICES provides a definite plan for parents to follow.

ALEXANDER RAY
 Exclusive Eye-Sight Specialist

The question of wearing glasses should be dealt with from the viewpoint of common sense.
 Realize the value of your sight. Think of the importance of its preservation. Consider the delicacy of your eyes and their susceptibility to injury through neglect.
 Then remember that Ray offers you sight service based on 24 years of experience.

The German Colonist As Spy

A World-Wide Organization By Frank Fox, R.P.A.

The past three years have taught the countries who have been forced into the war with Germany that of the German settlers in their midst a considerable proportion were spies. In Belgium, Northern France, Roumania, Italy, the United States and Brazil, the clearest proof has been obtained that the supposed peaceful traders or workers of German origin were in very many cases secret service agents and military spies. These false colonists regularly communicated to the German Government intelligence likely to be useful in the event of a German invasion and some are known to have been actually preparing the way for an invader by planning the destruction of their adopted country's means of communication.

When the war broke out the writer happened to be in Lille (France) and it was soon discovered that the German "peaceful" residents in that town had, for many years before the war, planned means to destroy bridges, railways and waterworks. Some of these plans were discovered in good time and thwarted. On the night of August 3rd, 1914, all the Kub places of business (Kub was a supposedly peaceful German industry) were seized and destroyed; they were found to have been organized to paralyze the defenses of the fortress by acts of sabotage. And that is only one example of very many German plots in France.

With the progress of the war documents have fallen into the hands of the Allied Governments showing how widespread was the organization of German colonists as spies. It was an organization that was practically universal throughout the world. Under the title of "The Society for the Protection of Germans Abroad" (Schutz des Deutschen Auslande) it pressed to have a number of quite important

objects. As a matter of fact it was the foundation of a great spy system, which in its ultimate activities, was ready to blow up a railway in a neutral country or place an explosive bomb on a neutral passenger ship in the interests of Prussian military ambitions.

Many German colonists and some German business abroad have managed to keep free from the criminal taint of this system of espionage. But it was not for want of temptation on the part of the German Government, which systematically canvassed every German abroad to see how far he could be used to further the ambitions of the militarist party. This was not only during the war, but for many years before the war.

In some of its less harmful aspects the "Society for the Protection of Germans Abroad" was a quasi-secret society. The inner circles were closely secret, and to them was confined the planning of sabotage and espionage. First of all the German resident abroad was approached by a "strictly confidential" letter, which asked him for a great deal of apparently harmless information. Then further information, which involved commercial espionage but no actual treachery to the country which he had made his home, was demanded. A few probing questions were also put to him to which it could be judged whether he was a suitably unscrupulous character to be approached in regard to more secret aims.

These probing questions asked for information as to dates of harvest, methods of transport, (trains, canals, roads etc.); for any kind of photographs, for facts as to German hotels, and German societies. Fatherly questions called for information as to the feeling towards Germans in the place; as to whether correct maps of the country existed, and where they could be obtained; as to whether settlers might freely bring or import "hunting weapons," and so on. Each one of these questions was cleverly worded so that it would be possible to claim for them a possibly innocent interpretation. But any German Military Intelligence officer having the answers of his fellow-German before him, could judge how far that German was likely to prove capable as a military spy, and could also gather a fairly correct idea as to how far he was likely to be willing to act in that capacity.

The "strictly confidential" letter then asked for "personal information," and put the crucial question to whether the person addressed was willing to become a confidential member of our society. The man who answers to the examination paper showed that he appreciated the military value of all this information was enrolled forthwith in the army of spies. With characteristic Prussian thoroughness Germans abroad willing to become "confidential members" were asked to "send their photographs at an early date." Such photographs would be useful, almost essential, for the use of the master spies who controlled the branches of the organization. It is to be remembered, too, that it was part of the duty of all members of this society to spy upon their fellow-German colonists, and provide all information likely to help the Fatherland in the matter of gathering in every available vestige of its "cannon-fodder" when need arose; the approved spies themselves being held immune and reserved for higher things in the way of sabotage and espionage.

This was the system applied to all Germans abroad, the system which raised for Germany a host of spies; and they were the more dangerous as they seemed to be merely industrious traders and farmers.

One of Canada's Best Lady Golfers On Way To Serbia

It is announced that Miss Florence Harvey is well on her way to Serbia. The "Canadian Golfer" said of her: "It has been well known to the 'Canadian Golfer' and to many personal friends, that ever since the start of the war, Miss Florence L. Harvey, of Hamilton, ex-lady champion of Canada, and editor of this magazine, was extremely anxious to see many of her noble golfing sisters in Great Britain, to actively participate in the exacting work of one of the many theatres of the great struggle, where back of the firing line hundreds of women have earned imperishable fame. Owing to family ties, however, Miss Harvey was prevented from putting this laudable ambition into effect. Now, however, by the dispensation of Providence, harsh as both parents from her, the ex-champion recently found herself free to engage in the war activities at the front, she so longed to undertake and ere this slight appreciation appears she will have gone overseas to participate in the strenuous, but wonderful humane work which has been so near to her heart these three years and more.

Readers of the "Canadian Golfer" will recall that Miss Harvey, fell very keenly the death of her golfing friend, Miss Madge Nell Fraser, the well-known internationalist, who died in connection with this and other patriotic work.

And so another splendid woman has taken up the noble work laid down by one who made the great sacrifice, not in vain.

For many years now, Miss Harvey golfing figures of the Dominion. She early showed great proficiency in the game, and as far back as 1903 won her first Canadian championship, defeating Miss Marlor of Montreal, over the Royal Montreal course 2 to 1. In 1904 she repeated at Toronto, winning from Miss McAnally 3 to 1. If it had not been for the advent of the crack British lady golfer, she would have had two more championships to her credit. As in both these years she was runner-up to the formidable British champions, Miss Dorothy Campbell (now Mrs. Hurd) and Miss Muriel Dodd (now Mrs. Macbeth), who still retains the Canadian championship, her event not having been played for since 1913.

Austria's "Next War"

(By K. N. Colville.)

It is interesting to note with what frankness the Austrian Socialist leaders, in advising their followers to make an end of the recent strikes, spoke of the need for preparedness for another battle later on. Their candour rivals that of the pan-Germans in making ready in the event of a compromise peace, for a second world war. The Socialists Party Executive, in thanking the "workmen and workwomen" for their support and urging them to accept the Government's promises, said:

"Now go back to your work! But take care that this power which you have just shown to the world remains concentrated for future battles! Enter into close combination in our trade unions and political organizations, which constitute the basis of our power. Strengthen and secure our organic equipment. This with weapons within reach, we will remain on our guard, always ready for a fresh combat. Always shall we take heed that what was promised today shall pass into the domain of reality; and over and above all things else we may expect the reality of a speedy and general peace. Long live International Social Democracy!"

But even so, the masses were not very willing to do as their official leaders bade them, and two days later, January 22nd, a further appeal was made, this time by the Arbeiter Zeitung, which dwelt even more emphatically on this policy of regular pure misery sinter. Unity and solidarity, it reminded its readers, were everything, and it went on: "Finally it should not be forgotten that we are not yet at the end of our battles, and that it is therefore necessary as in past struggles, so now, not to surrender all our strength, but to preserve it for the battles that probably still confront us."

The leader indicates the same lesson, the need for preserving unbroken ranks and a watchful attitude towards the Government, concluding with the words: "Ours is the victory; with us is the future. Keep firm hold of today's winnings and do not gamble away the future by staking it today." The proletariat, in military terms, is merely "digging itself in" in anticipation of a further advance.

"Bohemia," on this same date, refers to the growing influence of the Maximalists, led by Otto Bauer (recently returned from Russia) and Steiner; and however much reliance the Austrian Government may put in Victor Adler and the other official leaders, Germany cannot hope for much support in her present schemes from a State wherein strikes are limited on such terms and in such temper as the above indicates.

TURN LAKE INTO FARM LAND

Port Arthur, Ont., March 26.—A plan is under way to drain White Fish Lake near here in order to get good farming land for immediate use. The lake covers 17,000 acres and averages only six and one-half feet deep. An outlet into the White Fish river that would completely drain it could be made for a few thousand dollars. It is said the reclaimed land would make excellent farms.

G. T. R. LAYING HEAVIER RAILS

The G.T.R. have recommended the work of laying heavier steel on the line to Belleville, and have a gang of men on the section between Peterboro and Keene. This operation was interrupted last fall by winter setting in. It is understood that the remaining link in this district is between Hastings and Keene.—Lindsay Post.

PLAGUE SWEEPING NORTHERN CHINA

Boston, Mass., March 26.—The plague sweeping Northern China is causing thousands of deaths, according to a cable received by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions here.

The report which came from Dr. Percy Watson, a Johns Hopkins man at Fanchow, said in one Great Wall of China, more than 1,000 deaths had occurred in five days. At Kweihsing there are 150 deaths a day. In another city in the province of Szechan the bodies of 1,400 plague victims were found ready for burning.

The Chinese and American health authorities are attempting to stop all traffic through the Great Wall in the hope of preventing the spread of the scourge.

DAY OF PRAYER APRIL 6

London, March 26.—An appeal has been sent to all churches in England and America, signed by the Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, who was formerly pastor of Moody church, Chicago, for a day of prayer on April 6th, the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war. It is asked that a prayer be sent up "that the God of Nations may intervene and end this terrible slaughter by giving victory to the nations who stand for democracy and liberty."

The fall of Bapaume was announced tonight in a telegram from the German emperor to the empress, it is announced officially. The emperor's telegram reads:

"Bapaume fell last night after a hard struggle. My victorious troops are pressing forward from Bapaume and further south are advancing on Albert. The Somme has been crossed at many points above Peronne. The spirits of the troops are as fresh as on the first day of the battle."

Over 45,000 prisoners, more than 600 guns, thousands of machine guns and enormous quantities of ammunition and provisions have been taken just as after the Isonzo battle in Italy.

"May God be with us."

"Wilhelm."

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when a simple remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

WEST HUNTINGDON

The box social held on the 16th of March was a grand success. The program was composed of solos, duets, choruses, recitations and club-swinging. The proceeds am-

PERT PARAGRAPHS

Gathered by Our Exchange Editor and Condensed Down to Make Spicy Reading.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT FATAL

Leavitt Heagle, a well known and highly respected yeoman residing in the 6th Concession of Rawdon, died on Thursday as the result of a runaway accident. On Tuesday evening, accompanied by his wife and family, were driving along the road, when the tongue attached to the vehicle dropped, causing the horses to run away. Mr. Heagle kept hold of the lines, and was pulled over the dashboard to the ground, and dragged for some distance.

FOUND DEAD IN BED

Allen Sweet, aged sixty-six years, was found dead in bed on Friday morning by his sister. Deceased was a farmer from Seely's Bay, who had for the past few days been staying with his niece, Mrs. Chas. Ross, Portmouth, and he died at her home. The late Mr. Sweet was well known throughout the country. Heart trouble is believed to be the cause of his death.

PTE. PERCY BABCOCK'S BODY IS RECOVERED

Kingston—George Babcock, of 15 Charles street, has received a telegram from the Records office, Ottawa, that his brother, Pte. Perch Babcock, who went overseas in October, 1915, was killed in action on the 6th of November last. He was previously reported missing and wounded. A letter received by Mr. Babcock from Corporal W. Bell of the Pioneers, states that Pte. Babcock's body was found lying on the battlefield close by where he and a party were working. The body was in good condition and was given proper burial. Corporal Bell found in the dead soldier's pocket a note book and a few photographs, also his pay book which articles he handed in to the orderly room of his platoon to be forwarded to Kingston. The late Pte. Babcock was a former employee of the Whig before going to Belleville where he enlisted. His brother afterwards returned to Kingston.

PUT UP TO THE RAILWAYS

Toronto.—Better arrangements in connection with trains bearing returning soldiers, so as to avoid the inconvenience and worry caused to the relatives of men that have been experienced of late, were the subject at a conference in the Mayor's office this morning. Col. Clark, chief director of supplies and transports for the Military Department, representing Brig.-Gen. Biggar; J. T. Arundel, superintendent of the C.P.R. for Ontario, representing Sir George Bury; Mr. Jones, superintendent of the G.T.R. for Ontario, also W. H. Farrell, J. W. Somers and the Mayor were present. Ottawa is going to take measures to stop any information being given out by private organizations and irresponsible persons about trains. A further meeting is to be held in Montreal on Monday of the General Passenger Association, at which the new methods for handling these trains will be introduced. The trains will be numbered, and each returned man will have a new military number. The announcements of arrivals of trains will be left entirely with the railway companies, through their ordinary switchboards. The names of those arriving at Halifax will be whed to the military authorities. The improvements to be made will eliminate any further waiting of women and children around the depot. The trains and men will be classified into sections and it will be an easy matter to identify who is on each train.

THE REASON WHY

People often wonder why such and such an item connected with the war is not published, and then they say the newspapers are not up to date. Many a choice item of news is left out of the papers because such news is prohibited by the censor on the ground that it might in some way give the enemy information that he is trying to get. It doesn't answer the case to say such news will scarcely do any injury; its publication is expressly forbidden, and trying hard as the press is to keep its shoulders clear of the responsibility for anything that would be used as a weapon against our troops the careful newspaper is not taking any chances, and items that are doubtful, no matter how important they may seem, go by the board and are suppressed. At that there is plenty of war news to publish every day, and it almost makes an editor's hair turn grey to keep in touch with what the censor has written on the prohibition list.—Guelph Herald.

FIRST ACT IS ENDED SAYS VON HINDENBURG

Amsterdam, March 26.—The war correspondent of The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger reports that Field Marshal von Hindenburg remarked after the opening battle: "The thing is over, we have begun to move. The first act is ended."

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SINCLAIR'S WASH GOODS SALE THURSDAY

We place on sale
FIFTEEN THOUSAND YARDS OF WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELETTES

FRIDAY WE CLOSE ALL DAY

WATCH FOR SATURDAY'S AD.

See Our
EASTER DISPLAY of LADIES' SPRING GARMENTS

SATURDAY NIGHT CLOSING

With the return of the spring season we will
REMAIN OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL NINE O'CLOCK

SINCLAIR'S



Slang

(By I...)

The "follow army slangs" D. L. Berwick recruits about who will no c amusing at th Rookie (re the famous rights are left merciless into Hun—This the form of t also nickna R.P.C.

Quarter B sergeant)—Th rookie to eve new and see ways anxious hand stock fi are and aneac only treated.

Hard Tack the army for t taking quali poker chips. any time, the weapon, aim one's head.

Bully—Tran means "good name of a peed ned cornbeet, well-known C occasionally.

Dough—A od by bakery doled out by always procur "bank" from paymaster is "needs" you Olio—A gr has lately be ardie the pr farmers.

Mulligan—in a stew. T always be fo each meal.

One Star v abused gentle do his best, the female ser or of the flap England "the Flapper"—O chickens like a substitute, the thing, at the age limit.

Fudge—A known at the dealer in go ciled chaplains to Ch can always be ble iron cross.

Sister—Thi apply to bloc an angel of ly the hard sometimes pla in one's life.

Learn Swin soldier. A t ties. To swi but failure in astrous resul Fags—A a fool and a diers, whose "butta".

Non-com— ce "non com Laneo Jack ed.

Art a mo-American slang original and is y pressed by M of the Yorks The Smok King lives), central to Ce land, and use for recreatio.

French f this did not Most expens Brighter o man of lefus reputation of ey."

Blinkin— For instance of the blinkl Eighty—A soldier's hom Jack John shell. Like more sound Whisk. B shell respon original sayi go to?"

Duds—Ch tion

Coal Box— Like the ay present day.

Archies— Our anti-are ed) guns. S Pesco Do that Noah fo This specie must carry o

CAN

Mr. and M this week fo stic.

Mrs. R. B the home of W Wood.

Mr. Harold ed to Saskat Mrs. Jas. Qu

Mr. and M were Al day for Nok Miss C. A in Detroit. Home yester After nea try service, been honora

Mr. and M daughter of ing Mr. and Mr. J. N from Mr. Jo 750 lbs. fo We are, W. H. Ash the house t be about ag Mr. and received wo