POOR COPY

COPIE DE QUALITEE INFERIEURI

VISCOUNT GREY HAS GONE BLIND

Lost Sight in the Service of His Country.

IS A GREAT STATESMAN

Even the German Ambassador to idon at the Outbreak of the War Admits That Lord Grey Did Everything Possible to Preserve Peace by Establishing Network of Agreements Between the Nations.

ETER being afflicted for many years with eye trouble, Vis count Grey, former British Secretary of State for For-Affairs, has become totally It is stated that he is already earnestly at work learning the Braille system of raised letters.

Viscount Grey, or, as he then was Sir Edward Grey, played a highly important part in 1914 when the war started. It is generally felt that he made all possible efforts to avert strife between Britain and Germany and to bring about an amicable arrangement. Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador at London when the war began, confirms this in the famous memorandum which he wrote in 1916 in an effort to juslify his position, which had been as This memorandum, primarily intended for the private consumption of friends only, ultimately became public property and proved a most enlightening document. In it he de-scribed how the aims of the then Sir



VISCOUNT GREY.

Edward Grey were not to isolate Germany but to induce Germany to take part in the already established concert by removing the causes of friction between Great Britain and Germany and securing the peace of the world by a network of agree-ments. Viscount Grey is an enthus-iastic advocate of the league of na-tions and favors including Germany in it.

The New York Evening Post inter

The New York Evening Post interestingly writes:

"Viscount Grey is not the first representative of Britain in foreign affairs to lose his eyesight; the other instance is of the Latin Secretary to the Council of State under the Commonwealth. Grey, like Milton, may claim to have lost his eyesight in the serwice of his country. There is no reason why blindness should cause the retirement from public affairs of the retirement from public affairs of a man esteemed one of the ablest friends of international peace. Sen-ator Gore attained his position in spite of totally losing his sight at the age of eleven. A young English-man who lost his sight while studyman who lost his sight while studying law in London became not only a noted professor and writer on economics, but a prominent statesman—Henry Fawcett. Leslie Stephen has told how when his opponents for Parliament urged his blindness as a disqualification he obtained a hearing and told his own story with a simple eloquence that fascinated all hearers." He carried reforms at Cambridge; agitated so persistently for Indian betterment that he was called member for India, and under Gładstone was one of Britain's best Postmasters-General. Sir Arthur Pearson would doubtless maintain that blindwould doubtless maintain that blind-ness is only a minor misfortune."

The Lightest Wood.

The Lightest Wood.

The lightest wood is the wood of ambach, a leguminous plant that grows near Lake Chad and on the tributaries of the upper Nile. The tree, which is sometimes called the pith tree, often attains a diameter of six inches in the two or three years of its life. At that age it dies and another shoot starts from its roots. When cut the wood is almost white and is soft and brittle, like the pith of elder.

French Academy.

French Academy.

The French Academy is the oldest of five academies constituting the Institute of France, having been founded in 1635. It is composed of forty members elected for life, and known as the "Forty Immortals." They rank as the leading Frenchmen of their time in literature. Their judgment and decisions in all disputed literary matters are final.

Value of Poverty. "You started in life as a poor maa." "Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Star And there was some advantage in the fact. I didn't have to take

DISHONORED THE DEAD.

Bolsheviki Maltreated Body of Great

After the tragic account of the death of the former Czar of Russia and his family at the hands of the Bolsheviki, comes the description of Gen. Korniloff's vain attempts to restore order in Russia, his fights against the Bolsheviki and Germans and his death

Gen. Rorniton's vain attempts to restore order in Russia, his fights against the Bolsheviki and Germans and his death.

After his escape from Petrograd when the Bolsheviki took over the power of the Government, Gen. Kornitoff left for South Russia where, with Generals Alexieff, Markoff and Denikino, he organized an army to fight Bolshevik Germanism. Many times during the sanguinary encounters between his troops and those of the Bolshevik, Gen. Kornitoff shouldered a rifle himself and fought as a simple soldier. He was killed while directing an attack near Ekanerinobar by a bursting grenade thrown by a Bolshvik in the hut where the famous general was working.

His soldiers before retiring, decided to bury the body temporarily, with the intention of coming back later and give their leader a grandiose funeral. In the meantime the Bolsheviki heard of Gen. Korniloff's death. They sent a special mission to find the body. Having discovered it, the Bolsheviki in the mad joy at having got rid of one of their bitterest opponents, fought for the body, which was finally hung on a tree. It did not remain there long, however, for a furious mob of anarchists tore it down, cut it into pieces, and for more than a quarter of an hour played football with the general's head in the presence of the great leader's friends, who had to stand by, vainly trying to persuade the Bolsheviki to have more respect for the dead body.

Parts of the general's clothing

dead body.

Parts of the general's clothing raris of the general's clothing were regained, and each friend was given a piece. Basile Trachtenberg, who tells the above story, had his piece of the general's clothing with him when he was seen in Paris

Red-headed Heroes.

"Ginger for pluck" is an old saying which would seem to be confirmed in the bestowal of military decorations for bravery, according to London Answers. "It was in the ruined square of demolished Ypreslast Christmas Eve," writes a British officer, "that I was first impressed by the large number of red-haired men who were receiving the military medal.

"Since that afternoon I have noted the complexion of every officer and man wearing a military decoration, and the impression made at Ypres has been strengthened in conse-quence. There must be something in the old saying, for wherever soldiers are gathered together there is a red-haired, beribboned man in the midst of them.

Take our most famous fighting "Take our most famous fighting division— the invincible Fifty-first. This is composed almost entirely of Highland troops, and the Highlanders are nearly all full-blooded blondes. Of course, there are darkhaired heroes in plenty, but nevertheless red hair and pluck would seem to be synonymous. Red hair is common among our most daring airmen, and although I cannot say how common among our most daring airmen, and although I cannot say how many holders of the Victoria Cross sport ruddy locks, I am prepared to wager that they form a large percentage.

"Scientists say that red hair is caused by a large proportion of iron in the system, and certainly 'carrots and freckles' have been worn by men of iron while doing the work of men in the devil's own war."

New York was made by and for New Yorkers, and those that love it deserve no better fate than to live in it.

That babel of self-assured greatness is a terrible place to me. Carlyle called London a wen on nature's face; but what would he have said of New York, with its fervent money worship, its "society" folk with their inanne and perpetual discussion of stocks, its thousands of other idle gamblers in drawing-room and den, its thousands of lackeys in and out of livery, its other thousands of make believes who would have you think they were somebody, and while buying \$10 dinners, are letting their washerwomen go unpaid; its blinded slaves of trade in their whirling strife, so complex, multifaced, constructions. That babel of self-assured great so complex, multifaced, con

And then its "dandiacal body" in their exclusive clothes, exclusive hats, ties and shoes who belong to exclusive sets, wholly exclusive of brains! And then its millions of halfclothed, half-starved "people of the abyss," living in dark, effluviated hells instead of homes, suffering the cold, un-Christian contempt of their "betters!"—Bailey Millard.

Fighting Yellow Fever.

A celebrated Japanese physican and scientists now pursuing his studies in Ecuador is said to have isolated the bacillus which causes yellow fever, and has prepared an antiserum conferring immunity on those exposed to the disease. The discovery is being tested on Equadrona troops in the fever-ridden interior. The conquest of yellow fever is one of the important achievements. In the canal zone the first steps were taken; the fever was banished by sanitation. But proper sanitation is an extensive process, and is impracticable in sparsely settled regions, so the new discovery will in all probability wipe out the dread disease entirely. isolated the bacillus which cause

Deep Water.

Deep Water.

Ordinarily ground water at a depth of from forty to sixty feet is about 50 degrees and is nearly uniform throughout the year. At lesser depths the temperature is likely to be affected by atmospherical and seasonal changes which take place. Deep ground waters are generally progressively warmer, the deeper obtained, the increase being generally one degree for every fifty or sixty feet of depth.

War Fallacies Exploded

COME of the accepted stories of the happenings of the momentous days just prior to the war are shattered in a book based on official documents and personal notes of diplomats and officials recently issued.

The book characterizes as a fallacy the belief that the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Serajevo was a "stage managed affair," but it is asserted from knowledge gained from official documents that if the assassination had not occurred the war certainly would have been started very soon.

The famous Potsdam conference of July 5, 1914, according to the book, was not what has been generally accepted. The meeting took place, but it was not a formal conference

accepted. The meeting took place, but it was not a formal conference as has been declared repeatedly. It is asserted that many persons who were supposed to have been there were not present. Emperor William and members of the German imperial staff were present, however, and at this conference Germany definitely decided for war.

The book was written by Prof. Charles W. C. Oman, president of the Royal Historical Society and a professor of history at Oxford University. A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, and Earl Curzon, Government leader in the House of Lords, are understood to have taken an active interest in its compilation. One of the "damning revelations," as Prof. Oman calls them, is his statement that from a close study of Munich newspapers he has established that the ultimatum from the Vienna Government to the Serbian Government was deliberately timed when President Poincare and Premier Viviani of France were at sea after their departure from Petrograd, in order to make it difficulty for the Entente to reach an understanding. Prof. Oman gives what he calls a complete analysis of these revelations.

A series of hitherto unpublished communications between Sir Edward.

A series of hitherto unpublished communications between Sir Edward communications between Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary in 1914, and Prince Lichnowsky, Ger-man Ambassador in London at the outbreak of the war, goes to prove. Prof. Oman says, that the British Foreign Office believed that Lichnow-sky was absolutely honest. The book

"They emphasize the personal anxiety of Lichnowsky and show that he was actually and literally betrayed by his Government—in other words that he was the unwilling tool of the

that he was the unwilling tool of the Kaiser."

On July 29, 1914, Prince Lichnowsky wrote privately as follows to Sir Edward Grey:

"I begin to hope that it once more has been possible owing to Anglo-German collaboration to save the peace of Europe."

On July 30, Sir W. E. Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin, wrote to Sir Edward Grey, saying:

"The Chancellor told me last night that he was pressing the button with a view to forming a moderating in-

a view to forming a moderating in-

a view to forming a moderating influence on Vienna."

Information contained in the book
showed that the opposite was taking
place and that Chancellor von Bethmann-Holiweg was doing everything
possible to get the German war machine going.

The book refers to a journalistic
mystery—the publication by the

The book refers to a journalistic mystery—the publication by the Westminster Gazette on August 1, 1914, of a despatch dated in Berlin, giving the text of a purported telegram addressed on July 25 by Von Bethmann-Hollweg to the German Ambassador in Vienna, saying:

"We must refuse to be drawn into a world conflagration through Austria-Hungary not respecting our

tria-Hungary not respecting our

ria-Hungary not respecting our advice."

Prof. Oman says that the newspaper never revealed the source of the despatch and it was never included in the German White Book or in any official publication, yet the document was dragged out two and one-half years later by Chancellor one-half years later by Chancellor Michaelis and cited as proof that Ger-

Michaelis and cited as proof that Germany was holding back until Russia mobilized, which mobilization Germany gives as the cause of the war. Regarding the so-called Russian mobilization, Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Petrograd, in a secret document, says:

"The military authorities without the knowledge of the Czar did make secret preparations for a general mo-

The minary autorities without the knowledge of the Czar did make secret preparations for a general mobilization, though, on being questioned by the Emperor, Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War, denied this."

It is shown, however, that this did not alter the general situation. It is also shown that when the Russian military chiefs ignored the midnight wavering of the Emperor and his order to suspend the mobilization they were justified, because a few hours later it became clear that Germany was bent on war.

It is shown that Baron von Schoen, German Ambassador to France, had in his possession a demand which would make it impossible for France to remain neutral—a demand for the surrender of the

sible for France to remain neutral—
a demand for the surrender of the
fortresses of Toul-and Verdun. It is
stated that Baron von Schoen actually had a German official demand
to this effect in his pocket on one
visit to the French Foreign Office.
One chapter of the book is devoted
to an illustration of former Emperor
William's personal treachery and his
elastic memory, enabling him conveniently to forget unpleasant things.
Other chapters point out the clumsy

Other chapters point out the clumsy German attempt to lay the blame for

German attempt to lay the blame for the war on France.

The British Foreign Office sanctions the publication of the book at this time, hoping to clear up some obscure points and aiming to influence public opinion favorably during the Peace Conference.

Day laborers in Japan receive only

Transforming The Prairies

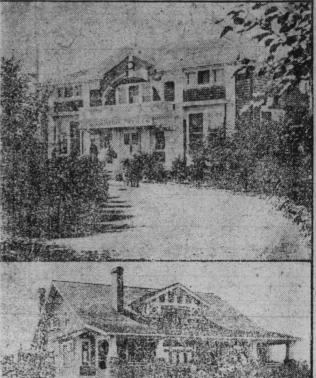
SELDOM does a settler in a new country find things exactly as he would like to find them. Take trees, as an illustration. It is true there are large stretches of country in different parts of the world where trees seem to be ideally interspersed. Large areas in the central parts of the Prairie Provinces of Canada are like this. Open spaces of forty to a hundred acres or more are almost surrounded by trees, affording excellent shelter for stock, and making a varied landscape. But such conditions are exceptional, though they serve to emphasize the rule. Mostly the new settler finds too many trees or practically none at all. In the former case considerable labor is required in clearing before the settler can hope for any crop. In the latter case, the settler has the advantage of being able to break his land immediately and, if he proceeds in the right manner, soon has it in a condition for producing a remunerative crop. But if he has come from a home which was surrounded by trees, he certainly misses them for a time.

A large part of the Canadian prairies comes under the second category. Nearly all of the southern to the central parts of these provinces are open prairie, ready for the plow. Except near the rivers and creeks one could motor miles and miles without seeing a tree. But a wonderful transformation is slowly taking place. If nature has left there fertile prairies practically tree eas, she has not left them devoid of the elements necessary to tree growth. Trees will grow there if properly planted and cared for, just as wheat and other grains, just as alfalfa and other fodders, just as potuloes and all manner-of roots and seguables, grow-wonderfully well. And they are being grown.

as potuloes and all manner of roots as potatoes and all manner of rous and segetables, grow—wonderfully well And they are being grown more and more extensively every year, beautifying many a farm home, and transforming the prairie land-

and transforming the prairie landcoape.

In this beautifying process farmers are greatly encouraged by the
Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Both are taking a keen interest in the planting of,
ing a keen interest in th seven and eight million your plants to see that they are given proper at annually. The Canadian Pacific Rail-tention in the matter of cultivation



(1) Headquarters C. P. P. Irrigation Works, Strathmore, Alberta. All trees planted since erection of buildings

"When I was your age, young man,"
"marked the father, after a demand for
further funds, "I didn't have as much
money to spend in a month as you have
in a single day,"
"Well, dad, don't scold me about it,"
replied the youth. "Grandfather's the
sulprit"

"Aren't you glad to see these food profiteers investigated?"
"I dunno," answered the ultimate consumer. "It always worries me a little to see anything done that adds to the expense of conducting their business."

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Pain? Hirst's will stop it! Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, spr back, toothache, carache, swollen joints, sore throat and othe ful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or writers.

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During digestion certain kinds of food containing pro-teins, such as meat, egg white, milk casein, wheat gluten, etc., are split into many different substances.

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Constipation permits stagnation and absorption of these poisons into the blood, with injury to the whole body.

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