LOUIS BOTHA PASSES AWAY

Strong Unionist Premier of South Africa Victim of Influenza.

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Aug. 28.—General Louis Botha, Premier and Minister of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, died suddenly early this morning, following an attack of influenza.

Right Honorable Louis Botha was born in Greytown, Natal, in 1863. His family was of mingled Dutch and French blood, descended from some of those Huguenots who went to South Africa after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

In 1907 Botha became Premier of the Transvaal, and three years later he became Premier of the South African Union. From the beginning he was a warm advocate of the union. He attended the Imperial Conference in London in 1907, and was a member of the South African National Convention, afterwards visiting England with the other delegates in order to assist the Secretary of State in the passage of the South Africa Act through the Imperial Parliament.

When the great war broke out Botha elected for the Empire. By diplomatic means he sought to hold the irreconcilables in check, and when rebellion came he crushed it quickly. Then came his campaign against the Germans in Southwest Africa. The campaign was a masterpiece of rapidity and efficiency. He took a force of from 40,000 to 50,000 men over sandy wastes of waterless country at a speed that seemed almost incredible. He won the campaign, and destroyed another German dream.

BOOM HINDENBURG FOR GERMAN PRESIDENCY

Berlin, Aug. 28.—The National Liberals are booming Field Marshal von Hindenburg for the Presidency in the first elections to be held under the new constitution.

The directorate of the party urges the obliteration of party lines in the initial election for President of the new Republic, and calls upon the voters to rally round the man whose name has been an "epitome of faithful service to the country in war, in victory and in the hour of need."

PRESENTED A BIBLE TO THE PRINCE OF WALES

Upon his recent visit to Toronto his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales graciously accepted the gift of a Bible from the Upper Canada Bible Society.

The presentation was very fittingly made at the Exhibition grounds, where for many years the society has had a booth for the disposing of Bibles to visitors at the Exhibition.

The Bible was presented by Dr. N. W. Hoyles, K.C., LL.D., president of the society, in a few well chosen remarks.

90 DAYS TO REDUCE PRICES

Time Likely to be Given Government to Prevent General Strike in Country.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Industrial peace in the United States depends on the results the Government can show in the next 90 days in its campaign to reduce the cost of living.

That time limit was tacitly set today by the Executive Council of the railroad shop crafts in suggesting to union locals throughout the country that President Wilson's compromise offer in response to their demand for higher wages would be accepted, pending the outcome of the effort to restore a normal price level. If the cost of living does not come down, the 500,000 members of the shop crafts would reserve the right to strike for more money, and with them probably would be associated the remainder of 2,500,000 railroad employes, all of whom have been considering the same problem.

The letter of the Executive Council served to compose somewhat the uneasiness felt in official circles over the immediate labor situation and to focus attention on the legal measures being directed by Attorney-General Palmer and his assistant, Judge Ames, to take the inflation out of prices by punishing hoarders and profiteers.

CANADA'S WELCOME GRATIFIES BRITAIN

"People of the Dominion Are Surpassing All Expectations."

A despatch from London says:—All London newspapers are featuring the extraordinarily enthusiastic welcome the Prince of Wales is receiving in Canada. The Westminster Gazette says:—

"No one ever doubted that the Prince would receive such a welcome; his position, his personality and the part he played in the struggle wherein the Canadians bore so great a share were sufficient to assure that. But, the people of the Dominion are surpassing all expectations by the heartiness of their welcome and by the keen pleasure they are obviously taking in the Prince's visit. In the midst of all these manifestations of public interest and of his own popularity, the Prince is bearing himself well, displaying that quiet courtesy and modesty which have already endeared him to the people at home."

GERMAN PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED

Paris, Aug. 28.—An agreement has been reached between the French, British and Americans, by which the German prisoners held by the British and Americans may be released immediately.

HONORING THE BRAVE.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales presenting the Military Medal to Sergeant Boulanger of the famous 22nd, French Canadian Battalion, at Quebec.

WHICH ROAD?

Which road? This is the question every country community is facing to-day. In OUR community there are only two kinds of people. And they travel on just TWO roads. There are the "HOME TOWN patriots" and the "Out-of-Town patrons." There is the "Trade at Home" road and the "mail order" road. Which class are YOU in? What road are YOU taking? It should be EASY to decide. Every time we fail to patronize HOME INTERESTS we are boosting an outsider. Every time we take the mail order route we are boycotting our home town. Which ROAD? The only answer for US is the ROAD TO THE RIGHT.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 90⅛c; No. 3 C.W., 88⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 88⅝c; No. 1 feed, 87⅝c; No. 2 feed, 84⅝c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.35¾; No. 4 C.W., $1.31¾; rejected, $1.23¾, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 89 to 91 c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, nominal; No. 2 do, $2.03 to $2.08; No. 3 do, nominal, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1, 2 and 3 Spring, nominal.

Barley—Malting, $1.33 to $1.37, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—Nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, Montreal and Toronto, $10 to $10.50, in jute bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $45; shorts, per ton, $55; good feed [illegible] per bag, $3.25 to $3.50.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $23 to $25; mixed [illegible], $19 to $19, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $10 to $11, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 38 to 40c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 52 to 52½c, prints, 52½ to 53c.

Eggs—49 to 50c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 30 to 32c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, doz., $6.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 28 to 29c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 26 to 30c; ducklings, 22c; turkeys, 30c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 28½ to 29½c; triplets, 29 to 30c; Stilton, 29 to 30c.

Butter, fresh dairy, choice, 47 to 49c; creamery prints, 57 to 58c.

Margarine—36 to 38c.

Eggs—No. 1's, 55 to 56c; selects, 59 to 60c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 34 to 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducklings, 34 to 35c; squabs, doz., $7.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 33c; fowl, 33 to 35c; ducks, 27 to 36c.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., $5.25 to $5.75; primes, $4.25 to $4.75; Imported, hand-picked, Burma, $4.00; Limas, 15 to 16c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 24 to 25c; 10-lb. tins, 23½ to 24c; 60-lb. tins, 23 to 23½c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 18 to 19c. Comb, 10-oz., $4.50 to $5 doz.; 10-oz., $3 to $4 dozen.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, $2.45 to $2.60; per 5 imperial gallons, $2.35 to $2.40; sugar, lb., 27c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 48c; do, heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 63 to 65c; rolls, 36 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 49 to 55c; backs, plain, 53 to 55c; boneless, 56 to 58c; clear bellies, 33 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 34 to 35c; clear bellies, 33 to 34c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 37 to 38c; tubs, 37½ to 38c; pails, 37¾ to 38¼c, prints, 39 to 40c. Compound tierces, 31½ to 32c; tubs, 32 to 32½c; pails, 32¼ to 32¾c; prints, 33 to 33½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, $1.02½; flour, new standard grade, $11 to $11.10; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $4.80 to $5.25; bran, $45; shorts, $55; hay No. 2, per ton, car lots, $21 to $22.10. Cheese, finest westerns, 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 56c. Eggs, fresh, 54 to 66; selected, 59 to 60c; No. 1 stock, 53 to 55c; No. 2 stock, 43 to 45c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $2.50 to $2.75. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $20.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—Choice heavy steers, $13.75 to $14.50; good heavy steers, $13.25 to $13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.75 to $13.25; do, good, $11.75 to $12.25; do, med., $11 to $11.25; do, com., $7 to $8; bulls, choice, $10 to $10.50; do, med., $9.50 to $9.75; do, rough, $8 to $8.25; butcher cows, choice, $10.25 to $10.75; do, good, $9 to $9.25; do, med., $8.50 to $9; do, com., $7 to $8; stockers, $7.50 to $10; feeders, $10 to $11.25; canners and cutters, $4.75 to $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $110 to $140; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $150; light ewes, $8 to $10; yearlings, $10.25 to $12.50; spring lambs, per cwt., $15.50 to $16.25; calves, good to choice, $16.50 to $22; hogs, fed and watered, $21.25; do, weighed off cars, $21.50; do, f.o.b., $20.25.

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Best steers, $12; choice butchers' bulls, $6.50 to $7.50; canners' cattle, $5 to $6; choice butchers' cows, $6 to $9. Milk-fed calves, $10 to $15; grass-fed stock, $7; lambs, $14 to $15; sheep, $7; hogs, best selects, $20.50 per cwt. off cars; other grades down to $16.50 per cwt.

THE ADVENT INTO CANADA of H.R.H the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Hail to our bright young Chieftain,
Joyous envoy from the Motherland.
Scion of a reign beloved,
And heir to far-flung realms,
Of valour proved on Victory's fields,
Yet gentle, kind and lovable.

Canada welcomes thee,
With open arms and loyal hearts
To her rich and vast domains.
A free people acclaim thee
By God's grace our future king,
Our Empire's hope and bond.

May the Laurel of Peace
Encircle thy brow!
And righteousness and truth
Guide, help and preserve thee.

In these happy moments
May Canada adopt
Thy motto, "Ich Dien."

—Hamilton McCarthy.

TO GIVE TO PRINCE FREEDOM OF NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 28.—Mayor Hylan received a telegram from the Prince of Wales to-day accepting the Mayor's invitation, sent by airplane mail, to visit New York and accept the freedom of the city. The Prince said he expected to come to the United States in November.

A Personal Question.

"Person" in the dictionaries is described as "an individual human being." But it is not so in England from a legal standpoint, as women do not come within the class. This was revealed recently when the Royal Astronomical Society of London decided to admit women as fellows of the council. The plan was found to be impossible until the society had its charter altered.

SLAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANS IN WAR

30,000 Martyrs in North-West Persia—Children Hacked to Pieces.

A despatch from London says:—A terrible story of the martyrdom of the Christians of Northwest Persia is told in the Daily News. It is narrated by one of their number, Dr. Yonan. Soon after the war began, Dr. Yonan says, the Russians came to Urumyah, in the province of Azarbaijer, and induced the Christians from Assyrian battalions to fight against the Turks. There was a battle in Urumiyah in February, 1918, in which the Christians were victorious. After this the heroic, but small, Christian force fought fourteen battles with the Turks and Persians and routed their enemies. But no help came from the allies and the defeat of the Armenians cut off the Christians from the Syrians. By the end of July, 1918, their ammunition was exhausted, and the Turks were at the gates of Urumiyah. The Christians who dwelt at Salmas, a fertile plain on the north side of Lake Ugumiyah, had been massacred and flight was the only course left to those of Urumiyah.

So 75,000 men, women and children left their homes, in a vast procession, taking with them such property as they could collect hurriedly. Those who could not escape sought refuge in the American and French missions. Here terrible scenes were enacted. Monsignor Sonteg, head of the French mission, died a martyr's death and his brethren in religion were also murdered.

Children were laid on the pages of open Bibles and hacked to pieces. Meanwhile the fugitives were attacked by the enemy at four places and thousands were cut off and massacred. Children were snatched from their mothers and dashed to the ground. Hundreds of women were carried away to Mussulman harems. In all, 30,000 were killed, lost or captured.

Reproducing Rare Carpets.

Carpets now on display in a London shop will, in the opinion of the Times, surprise those who are unacquainted with the strides made in the manufacture of carpets by British factories during the war. The carpets are claimed to be exact reproductions of rare eastern carpets and are being offered at prices not much higher than those of ordinary loom production. The most remarkable feature about them is considered to be the true rendering of that eastern lustre which has hitherto defied successful copying. Some of the most notable reproductions are those of the seventeenth century coronation carpets which were made for the Shah of Persia; the Khorassan rug, and the famous carpet manufactured for the Sheik Ismail, the original of which hangs in the Victoria and Albert Museum of London; and there are copies of others from the cathedrals and art galleries of the world. The carpets vary in size and have all been made in a British factory during the past three or four years.

"Housewives' Shoulder."

Doctors have been puzzled by numerous cases with symptoms resembling rheumatism among patients who have not hitherto suffered with rheumatism. The sufferers are nearly all married women and the pains of the new ailment are confined to the shoulder.

The doctor who discovered the nature and the cause of the new pain is a deductive man with Sherlock Holmes in his method of diagnosis, who practices in London. He noted that almost all his shoulder-pain patients dwell at some distance, with an uphill climb from the shops. He questioned his patients and elicited that they have to make several trudges home weekly with baskets of household provender that the tradesmen cannot deliver.

"You have not got rheumatism," he told them; "you have strained the shoulder-muscles through carrying awkward weights. Your trouble is 'housewife's shoulder.' The cure? Make your husband take his turn."

Sergeant—"Now, then, are you the four men with a knowledge of music I was asking for?" Chorus—"Yes, sergeant." Sergeant—"Right. Parade Officers' Mess 11.30 to move grand piano to marquee—distance 500 yards—for concert this evening."

GIFTS TO KINGS AND QUEENS

LEGACIES FROM SUBJECTS QUITE UNKNOWN TO RULERS.

King Edward VII. Recipient of Many of the Testimonials—$1,250 Bequeathed to Queen Victoria.

Many monarchs of Europe, not to speak of other personages of royal extraction, frequently receive legacies from subjects of whose existence they have been ignorant.

The late King Edward received many of these testimonials from his subjects at their death, and of living rulers, the ex-kaiser and the late emperor of Russia once were the principal legatees of admirers.

Wilhelm once had left him by a Munich testator the sum of $25,000, "as a humble subject's mark of appreciation of the splendid monarchical and statesmanlike qualities which His Majesty has displayed, and to signify dissent from the criticisms that are from time to time leveled at him." Not all the Germans who made their wills in favor of the Kaiser were so flattering, for once a tradesman in Berlin sought to make the emperor his heir only on condition that he should bring about certain changes in his mode of public address. The savings of this tradesman remained in his own family.

Edward VII. was the possessor of a portrait that served as a constant reminder of the most curious will that was ever made in favor of a royal family. The picture was that of Henry W. Gibbs, Q.C., C.B., who, for a period of six years, in the fifties, was the private tutor of Edward, then Prince of Wales. In the will wherein Mr. Gibbs bequeathed this painting to his former pupil, he also left to Queen Victoria a packet of letters "in the red box that contains my patent as queen's counsel." To the present king, George V. (then Duke of York), and to the then Duchess of Fife, Gibbs left the sum of one hundred guineas each, while to the Princesses Victoria and Maud he bequeathed $12,500 each. In the case of the latter, however, the will was revoked on the occasion of her marriage to Prince Charles of Denmark, but a codicil made her the recipient of one hundred guineas, so that it should not appear that she was forgotten.

Left All to Queen Victoria.

An odd feature of legacies left to royalty is that they sometimes come from misers, who, either through enmity toward their own kinsfolk or because they are friendless, make their sovereign their heir. A well-known instance in this relation was that of one "Daddy East," as he was called, who, some thirty years ago, left every cent he possessed to Queen Victoria. East was well known to Londoners who frequented the Bloomsbury region. It is said that he was the most successful beggar that ever prowled that quarter. He lived in a dirty cellar and dressed in rags, a circumstance that led no one to suspect that he was the possessor of quite a fortune.

It would seem, however, that the police had their suspicions, for when he died a thorough search was made by them of his cellar, with the result that over £500 in gold was found hidden under the cellar floor.

Another curious will, made in favor of a member of the Guelph family, was that drawn by an eccentric old country lady at the time Edward, in his younger days, was making his tour of India. The testator directed that £250 should be forwarded to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, a sum which it was hoped "would help in some trifling degree to pay the enormous expense which the heir apparent's trip had involved."

WHEN IS A PERSON DEAD BY DROWNING?

"Found drowned" is a note that appears only too often on the report books of the life-saving stations along the coast.

But what does the word "drowned" mean? Not dead, necessarily. A person may be drowned and yet may "come alive again." So it would at least appear from the records of the coast guard.

The life-savers of the coast guard are all thoroughly instructed in the art of resuscitating the drowned. They are frequently drilled in the practice of it and know exactly how to go about the business. The ancient method of rolling a drowned person on a barrel has been superseded by more scientific processes.

In many an instance where doctors have declared persons to be absolutely and hopelessly dead they have nevertheless been revived by persistent efforts. A standing order of the coast guard requires its life-savers in such cases to keep on with the work for at least half an hour, even where the heart has stopped beating and there is no sign of life whatever.

The stone which the builders rejected, the same was made the head of the corner.—Ps. cxviii., 22.

The only love worthy of the name ever and always uplifts.—MacDonald.

Sow calceolarias in light soil for winter flowering plants.

Use strong tea in stove polish instead of water.

BRINGING UP FATHER