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Grand Trunk Railway

MAIN LINE EAST
Eastern Standard Time.

6.20 a.m.—For Guelph, Palmerston and north; also Dundas, Hamilton, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.
6.54 a.m.—For Toronto and Montreal.
9.30 a.m.—For Hamilton, Toronto and intermediate stations.
1.33 p.m.—For Hamilton, Toronto, Niagara Falls and East.
4.05 p.m.—For Hamilton, Toronto, Niagara Falls and East.
6.00 p.m.—For Hamilton, Toronto, Niagara Falls and East.
8.37 p.m.—For Hamilton, Toronto and East.

MAIN LINE WEST
Departure

2.16 a.m.—For Detroit, Port Huron and Chicago.
10.02 a.m.—For London, Detroit, Port Huron and Chicago.
9.20 a.m.—For London and intermediate stations.
3.52 p.m.—For London, Detroit, Port Huron and intermediate stations.
6.52 p.m.—For London, Detroit, Port Huron and Chicago.
7.32 p.m.—For London, Detroit, Port Huron and Chicago.
8.25 p.m.—For London and intermediate stations.

BUFFALO AND GODERICH LINE
East

Leave Brantford 10.05 a.m.—For Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Leave Brantford 6.00 p.m.—For Buffalo and intermediate stations.
West
Leave Brantford 10.10 a.m.—For Goderich and intermediate stations.
Leave Brantford 8.15 p.m.—For Goderich and intermediate stations.

GALT, GUELPH AND NORTH
Leave Brantford 6.30 a.m. — For Galt, Guelph, Palmerston and all points north; also Goderich.
Leave Brantford 3.55 p.m.—For Guelph, Palmerston and all points north.

BRANTFORD-TILLSONBURG LINE.
Leave Brantford 10.35 a.m.—For Tillsonburg, Port Dover and St. Thomas.
Leave Brantford 5.15 p.m. — For Tillsonburg, Port Dover and St. Thomas.
From South — Arrive Brantford 8.45 a.m.; 5.10 p.m.

G. T. R. ARRIVALS

From West — Arrive Brantford 6.30 a.m.; 9.47 a.m.; 9.20 a.m.; 1.53 p.m.; 3.50 p.m.; 6.00 p.m.; 8.37 p.m.
From East—Arrive Brantford 2.16 a.m.; 9.05 a.m.; 10.02 a.m.; 3.52 p.m.; 6.52 p.m.; 7.32 p.m.; 8.10 p.m.

Buffalo and Goderich
From West — Arrive Brantford —10.00 a.m.; 5.42 p.m.
From East — Arrive Brantford — 9.52 a.m.; 8.05 p.m.

W. G. AND B.
From North — Arrive Brantford 9.05 a.m.; 12.15 p.m.; 4.50 p.m.; 8.40 p.m.

Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway

Leave Brantford — 6.35 a.m.; 7.45 a.m.; 9.00 a.m.; 10.00 a.m.; 11.00 a.m.; 12.00 a.m.; 1.00 p.m.; 2.00 p.m.; 3.00 p.m.; 4.00 p.m.; 5.00 p.m.; 6.00 p.m.; 7.00 p.m.; 8.00 p.m.; 9.00 p.m.; 10.00 p.m.; 11.00 p.m.; 11.50 p.m.
Leave Brantford 3.44 p.m.—For Galt

T. H. & B. RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 18, 1917.

Eastbound

7.36 a.m. ex. Sun.—For Hamilton and intermediate points, Welland, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York.
9.47 a.m., Sunday only—For Welland, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York.
2.42 p.m.—For Hamilton and intermediate points, Toronto, Peterboro, Winnipeg and Buffalo.

Westbound

9.47 a.m., except Sunday — For Waterford and intermediate points, St. Thomas, Detroit and Chicago.
4.10 p.m. daily — For Waterford and intermediate points, St. Thomas, Chicago and Cincinnati.

L. E. and N. Railway

Effective November 11th. 1917.

Leave Kitchener 8.05, 10.05 a.m. 12.05,

SOUTH BOUND

2.05, 4.05, 6.05, 8.05 p.m.
Leave Hespeler 8.10, 10.10 a.m., 12.10, 2.10, 4.10, 6.10, 8.10 p.m.
Leave Preston Jct. 6.30, 8.23, 10.33 a.m., 12.33, 2.33, 4.33, 6.33, 8.33 p.m.
Leave Galt, Main street, 7.00, 7.18, 8.55 10.55 a.m., 12.50, 12.55, 2.55, 4.55, 6.55, 9.10 p.m.
Leave Glenmorris 7.16, 7.33, 9.12, 11.12 a.m., 12.55, 1.12, 3.12, 5.12, 7.12, 9.27 p.m.
Leave Paris 7.28, 7.45, 9.25, 11.25 a.m., 1.08, 1.23, 3.25, 5.23, 7.23, 9.40 p.m.
Arrive Brantford 7.42, 8.00, 9.42, 11.42 a.m., 1.25, 1.42, 3.42, 5.42, 7.42, 9.57 p.m.
Leave Brantford 7.50, 8.20, 9.45, 11.45 a.m., 1.33, 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, 7.45, 10.10 p.m.
Leave Mt. Pleasant 8.02, 8.32, 9.58, 11.58 a.m., 1.46, 1.58, 3.58, 5.58, 7.58, 10.22 p.m.
Leave Waterford 8.21, 8.52, 10.18 a.m., 12.18, 2.06, 2.18, 4.18, 6.18, 8.18, 10.42 p.m.
Leave Simcoe 8.34, 9.12, 10.31 a.m., 12.31, 2.23, 2.31, 4.31, 6.31, 8.31, 10.55 p.m.
Arrive Port Dover 8.50, 9.50, 10.50 a.m., 12.50, 2.40, 2.50, 4.50, 6.50, 8.50, 11.10 p.m.

NORTH BOUND

Leave Port Dover 6.45, 8.55, 9.45, 10.55 a.m., 12.55, 2.55, 4.10, 4.55, 6.55, 8.55 p.m.
Leave Simcoe 7.00, 9.12, 10.03, 11.12 a.m.,
Leave Waterford 7.13, 9.26, 10.18, 11.26 1.12, 3.12, 4.31, 5.12, 7.12, 9.12 p.m.
a.m., 1.28, 3.28, 4.45, 5.28, 7.28, 9.28 p.m.
Leave Mt. Pleasant 7.32, 9.46, 10.38, 11.46 a.m., 1.46, 3.46, 5.06, 5.46, 7.46, 9.46 p.m.
Arrive Brantford 7.43, 8.59, 10.50, 11.58 a.m., 1.50, 3.58, 5.18, 5.58, 7.58, 9.58 p.m.
Leave Brantford 7.45, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 2.00, 4.00, 5.35, 6.00, 8.00, 10.10 p.m.
Leave Paris 8.18, 10.18, 11.25 a.m., 12.18, 2.18, 4.18, 6.02, 6.18, 8.18, 10.28 p.m.
Leave Glenmorris 8.31, 10.31, 11.38 a.m., 12.31, 2.31, 4.31, 6.15, 6.31, 8.31, 10.41 p.m.
Arrive Main Street, Galt, 8.48, 10.48 a.m., 12.03, 12.48, 2.48, 4.48, 6.32, 6.48, 8.48, 11.00 p.m.
Arrive Preston 9.20, 11.30 a.m. 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 p.m.
Arrive Hespeler 9.55, 11.55, a.m., 1.55, 3.55, 5.48, 7.55, 9.55 p.m.
Arrive Kitchener 10.03 a.m., 12.03, 2.03, 4.03, 6.03, 8.03, 10.03 p.m.

Notes—No Sunday service on G., P. and H. Ry., Galt and north.
Sunday service on L. E. and N. same as daily with exception of first cars in morning and cars scheduled to leave Brantford for north at 11.00 a.m. and 5.35 p.m., South 8.20 a.m. and 1.33 p.m.;

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

AUTHORITY ON RUSSIA PLEADS FOR PATIENCE WITH COUNTRY

As Soon as the Experiments of Fanatics Have Turned Out to be Bitter Experiences, People Will Kick Over the Soap Boxes and Return to Reason

(By Nicholas Goldenweiser.)

(Dr. Goldenweiser is a member of the Moscow bar and an authorized representative in the United States of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union.)

"Show no quarter!" This was the famous order given out by the Kaiser to his troops as they were departing for China to crush the Boxer uprising. This order was typical not only of kaiserism, but of the whole attitude of the Europeans toward the Chinese.

A genuinely national movement which resulted a few years later in a successful revolution and the establishment of a Chinese Republic was interpreted by most Europeans and many Americans as a dangerous, if not a criminal, attempt at mob rule.

Russia has not been much better understood than China. China, in the opinion of all Occidentals, stood for Chinese bells, Chinese tea, or Chinese embroideries and porcelains. What did we care or know about Boxers, politics, economics, history, customs, and other tedious items of Chinese life?

Likewise Russia, previous to March, 1917, stood in American opinion for knouting, Cossacks, Siberia, icy winters, samovars and tallow candles. Since that date it seems to stand almost exclusively for Anarchists, betrayal of the Allies, conditions, naturally nothing but irritation can be expected with respect to Russia.

Is this attitude a just one? Does America know enough definitely and wholly to condemn? To answer this question intelligently the American reader must understand that it has a two-fold character. On the one hand it concerns the political and economic conditions inside of Russia, and on the other it is related to Russia's international situation. Let me deal with the second phase first.

This war has been often defined as a war of exhaustion. Military experts of all the Allied countries, especially in England, have declared repeatedly that victory over the German war machine will be achieved, not by territorial or strategical advantages, but the wearing out of this machine by slow but persistent grinding.

If so, Russia has already done more than her total share in the common cause of wearing out the forces of Germany. Russia holds at present over two million Austro-German prisoners. If every one of the great Allied belligerents (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan) will do as much and each of the minor Allied belligerents only one-tenth as much, the Central Empires will lose in war prisoners alone about twelve million men. Plainly the wheels of their war machine will be ground and willl crash in ruin. The participation of the Russian Bear in the war has not only caused Germany and her allies an enormous loss of man power in prisoners and in soldiers killed and permanently disabled, but has also cost them billions of money, untold quantities of war material, an immense amount of energy and vitality, and great tension upon their means of communication brought about by the wide new areas which the Central Empires now have to hold on the north and the east. On the western or French front the Germans have fought at a huge expense of steel and explosives. On the eastern or Russian front they were forced to fight hand to hand and to lavishly spend their man power, for the Russians fought with bayonets against cannon, and they dearly sold every mile of Russian soil. So much for Russia's balance in the accounts of the transaction of the Allies. This balance still stands to her credit, and in justice ought never to be lost sight of.

But Russia has not lost her significance as a military factor for the present or the future. It is logically impossible to conclude a separate peace between Russia and Germany even under the present chaotic conditions in Russia. The Bolsheviki under the leadership of Lenine and Trotzky face a problem which they thoroughly realize even if they are trying to conceal it from the masses of the people. If their control is overthrown by men with an even more "radical" program, these men will find themselves confronted with the same problem, for to conclude an immediate peace means to disband the army at once—that is, to say the very life-blood of the revolutionary power. The Revolution was won in March and the Romanoffs overthrown because the great bulk of the army supported the revolutionary movement. Lenine, Trotzky and Company are promising peace, but they are taking great care not to disband the army or to disarm the soldiery, for they could not last a week unsupported by the moral and physical power of the soldiery. But it is quite evident that so long as any semblance of a Russian army, or even a mere crowd of several millions of armed men, remains in the east, Germany will be unable wholly to withdraw men, munitions or equipment from the Russian front.

The problem so far as it concerns Germany is complicated by two other factors. The present rulers of Germany cannot possibly agree to a formal peace treaty with an indefinite group of visionary radicals who preach anarchy and who deny any stable organization of the state. And on the other hand, if the leaders of the Bolsheviki are found to be conferring with members of the German General Staff at Petrograd, there will, in my judgment, be a strong reaction among the Russian masses against the political adventurers who under a false pretense of serving their country summon the help of the invaders of Russian soil. All these facts must be considered before an intelligent judgment can be formed of the present internationel influence of Russia on the war.

Let us now briefly consider the second part of the problem—that is to say the social and political forces that are within Russia's own boundaries.

What are the Bolsheviki, and what will be their future influence on Russian domestic politics? A mob, even while acting as one man under the impulse of a strong emotion, can never be regarded as expressing the whole definite, collected will of all its participants. Mobs are the product of some terrible, unreasoning emotion. When that emotion has spent itself in the attainment of its specific object, the mob quickly transforms itself again into a gathering of law-abiding, reasonable citizens seeking order and looking for a legally established authority to guide and co-ordinate its conduct. This was true of the French Revolution. It will be true of the Russian Revolution.

In Russia, as everywhere else, there is a class of intellectual people trained and educated in various walks of civilized social life who are the natural and the only possible leaders in a stage organism. They must and they will come into their own. Their advent to power is merely a question of time. As long as there are crowds of credulous individuals who easily absorb all kinds of noisy verbosity, taking it at its face value, there will be a chance for soap-box orators to persuade the masses to try out some new, promising political and social experiments. But as soon as these experiments have been transformed into bitter experience and have led directly to the punishment of hunger, misery and general chaos, the flippant crowd will overturn the soap-boxes and flock back in utter despondency to the guidance of those leaders who have proved their capacity to bring back the lost bliss of law and order and the means of satisfying the first necessities of life.

The thoughtful, studious and loyal elements of Russia must not be deprived of the possibility of offering to the masses the blessings of an orderly state organism. If, in a not unnatural impatience with and distrust of the Bolsheviki, the Allies should cut off Russia from any aid in money and supplies, they will only drive the Russian masses to despair, and will force them to grasp the nearest hand stretched out to them with the offer of appeasing their hunger and covering their shivering bodies.

Whereas by encouraging and supporting the ever-growing enterprise of the patriotic and wise element within Russia to suppress the rule of anarchy, the Allied Governments will at the very least maintain within Russia a strong and effective opposition to any settlement with Germany, and thus force the Central Empires to go on expending a great amount of energy, man power, and munitions in the Russian struggle.

The picture of a great country suddenly aroused from centuries of political twilight sleep and swayed in its bewilderment by a few visionaries and demagogues, assisted by the agents of a military foe, should inspire not anger but sympathy. What a new-born Russian democracy, which finds itself hard pressed amid the throes of birth needs to-day, if it is to be firmly established in liberty and justice, is compassionate and fraternal help from the great democracy of the Western Hemisphere.

HOPE FOR AGREEMENT.

By Courier Leased Wire

London, Jan. 23.—A much more cautious account of the result of the negotiations between the Central powers and the Ukraine at Brest-Litovsk than was given in the recent German semi-official statement, which reported what appeared to be a virtual settlement, is contained in an official statement from Vienna received through Amsterdam to-day. The Vienna statement speaks of the "well founded hope" of the negotiations leading to an agreement on the basis of a peace treaty.

A German reflection of this view is found in the Berlin Tageblatt, which says the Vienna account of the result of the negotiations with the Ukrainians must be regarded as the final one. The previous semi-official announcement of an agreement having been reached, the newspaper points out, does not correspond with the text issued for publication.

Catarrh is an excessive secretion, accompanied with chronic inflammation from the mucous membrane. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts on the mucous membrane through the blood, reduces inflammation, establishes healthy action, and radically cures all cases of catarrh.

GERMANS PLAN SURPRISE ATTACK

Offensive in West May Start Without Preliminary Bombardment

FOE HAS MANY TANKS

And it is Known in Paris They Intend to Make Full Use of Them

TO ASSAIL TWO PIVOTS

Breaking Through These Points Would Cause the Centre to Fall in

(By Lincoln Eyre)

Paris, Jan. 23—As every day brings nearer the launching of the German offensive — German Governmental newspapers at first put the date as January 20—against the Franco-British troops, many opinions are put forward here as to where the attack will be started, also how it will be prepared and carried out. Military circles believe the Germans will first try a surprise attack —similar to the British attack at Cambrai—instead of the usual preparatory artillery bombardment. It is known here the Germans have numerous tanks at their disposal, and that they intend to make full use of them. The point in the French line to which military critics seems to pay most attention is Grand Couronne of Nancy, where it is supposed the enemy will attempt to turn the flank of the forces bordering the Rhine to the Marne canal, and also of the French troops further east toward Alsace. It was at Grand Couronne the German Crown Prince suffered his first costly defeat in September, 1914, at the hands of Gen. Castelnau's army, when the Germans had to give up the attack after leaving more than twenty thousand dead on the field. It is also opposite Nancy that huge concentrations of enemy troops and material have been reported.

The Champagne district from east of Rheims to the Argonne forest is also occupying the minds of the French military writers.

All Preparations Made.

It is known however, that the headquarters staff of the French armies have made all necessary preparations to meet the German onslaught wherever it may take place. French patrols of late have been extremely busy all along the line and aviators continually cross the German lines picking out troops, assemblies and gun emplacements. Most significant is the visit Premier Clemenceau has just made to two unnamed sectors, also that he returned to the capital full of hope and proud of the morale of the officers and men. Indication seem to point to the probability the Germans will attack the French and English simultaneously, for accumulation of troops is not only reported in Lorraine and Champagne, but also in Flanders and further south opposite the British line from La Bassee to St. Quentin. Numerous long trains conveying Austrian troops to Flanders front are signalled in Belgium, while Germans are still arriving from the Russian front.

The reason for the idea put forward here that the Germans will attack two pivots of the line stretching from the North Sea to the Swiss border seems to be that the German intention is to break through these points and cause the centre to fall in.

French Regain Ground.

On their extreme right in Northern Belgium the Germans carried out a raid, and gained a footing in French advanced trenches east of Nieuport, but were immediately driven out by the French in a counter-attack later and all the lost ground regained.

The Dominion Mattress Co. are making the ten roll feather mattress from your old feather bed. 164 Market Street.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Music and Drama

A GREAT PROGRAMME

The programme which Mlle. Gardini will sing at the Daughters of the Empire concert at the Opera House on Thursday, Jan. 31st, is a superb one. Among the numbers will be the aria from Madame Butterfly. Mlle. Gardini will give this in costume, by special request. Secure your seats early at Boles' Drug Store. Excellent $1.00, 75c. and 50c. reservation can now be made.

"COME BACK TO ERIN."

Lovers of good, old fashioned Irish comedy, drama and singing had an unusual treat at the Grand Opera House last night, when Walter Lawrence presented there his elaborate production of the old-time favorite, "Come Back to Erin," a play with as tender a story as any ever written, and one which drew alternate smiles and tears from the audience. Mr. Lawrence was heard to splendid effect in a number of old Irish melodies, while the scenery of the production and the costuming are both deserving of a word of special praise. Mr. Lawrence is planning a return engagement here later in the spring, after Easter.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE"

"Robinson Crusoe," F. Stuart-Whyte's super-musical extravaganza, which will be given its premiere at the Grand Opera House next Friday evening, Jan. 25th, promises to be the biggest, brightest and best musical comedy offering of the season.

The company is headed by the charming English comedienne, Miss Zara Clinton, whose delightful portrayal of Aladdin in "Aladdin And His Wonderful Lamp," was one of the joys of last season. She will be supported by a perfect cast of real pantomime artists, including Mr. Harry Hoyland, Mr. John V. Barrett-Lennard, Mr. Hamilton Earle, Mr. Victor Dyer, Mr. Arthur Higson, Miss Madge Locke, Miss Anne Lochead and the Jean Van Vlissingen Dancers, big time vaudeville headliners of Europe and America.

The piece is in eleven scenes, and contains a budget of thirty new song hits and a dozen whirlwind dance numbers.

"FATHER'S SON-IN-LAW"

(St. Thomas Times)

The Star Theatre was packed to excess it being necessary to turn many hundreds away on Monday evening at the one night performance of "Father's Son-in-Law" presented by Tom Marks and his clever company.

The doors were advertised to open at seven o'clock, and within fifteen minutes afterwards the crowd was lined up half the distance across Talbot street. The services of a couple of officers as well as the regular staff of ushers were found necessary in order to handle them.

The play, a comedy of the present day, was one of the funniest yet seen here and the Marks Company proved that they have not yet lost their ability to entertain. Tom Marks as Gaggs was screamingly funny to say nothing of his wife, Mrs. Gaggs (Gracie Marks). The eight vaudeville turns given between acts were in themselves worth the price of admission, and general opinion of the crowd is that the entire performance was even better than expected. Some, however, were rather disappointed on account of the fact that the Pipe Band consisted of only Major Carruth. Mr. Marks however, explained that the other members finding that they were in Class "A2" under the military service act, left the show and enlisted. "And they did not have a lawyer to get them out," he added.

"Father's Son-in-Law" will be presented at the Grand here on Saturday of this week.

COMMISSIONER CANNED.

New York, Jan. 23—After serving 23 days as police commissioner of New York under Mayor Hylan, H. Bugher was asked to resign the position to-day by the mayor on the ground that he had failed to place on trial motor cycle policemen for dereliction of duty in the Ruth Cruger murder case as recommended by a grand jury.

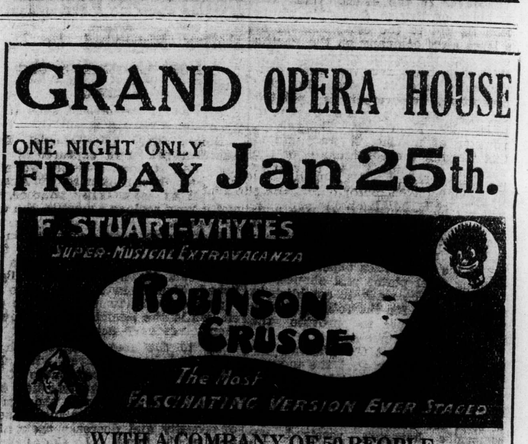
Mr. Bugher, being an appointee of the mayor complied with the request. In his place Mayor Hylan appointed as acting police commissioner, Richard Enright, a lieutenant in the department and president of the Policemen's Benevolent Association. He was directed by the mayor to suspend the motorcycle policemen referred to and proceed with their trials with as little delay as possible.

Under the Auspices of Brant Chapter, I.O.D.E.
GRAND OPERA HOUES Thurs., Jan. 31st AT 8 P.M.
THE FAMOUS PRIMA DONNA
Mme. Nelli Gardini
IN A NOTABLE SONG RECITAL
Assisted by the Talented Pianist, Mr. Tyrne
Unquestionably the musical event of the season.
Reserved Seats $1.00, 75c, 50c.
Plan open to subscribers at Boles Drug Store on Monday, January 21st, at 10 a.m.
General Public Thursday, Jan. 24th.

REX THEATRE
Vaudeville — Pictures
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Adroit and Burton
Singing and Pianologue
WILLIAM RUSSEL
IN
"High Play"
5th Episode "Vengeance and the Woman"
Jerry's Red Hot Trail
Cub Comedy
Coming Monday
MIRIAM COOPER
IN
"The Silent Lie"

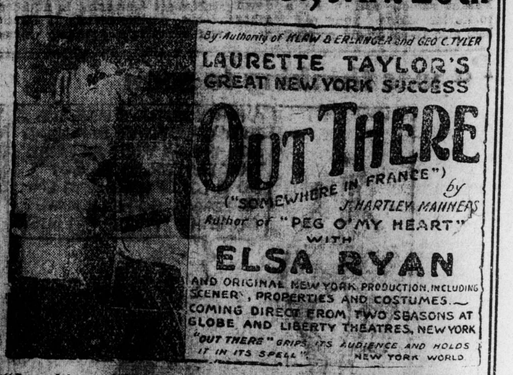
Brant Theatre
BILLIE BURKE
In the Story that made New York Take Notice
The Land of Promise
Azalea and Delores
Offer a spectacular Dancing and Aerial Novelty
MOLLIE KING
IN
"The Seven Pearls"
ADDED ATTRACTION ALL WEEK
WESLEY NASH
The Boy Soprano
Coming Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
J. Stuart Blacktons
Latest Production
The Judgment House
Featuring
VIOLET HEMMING

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Wed. JAN. 23rd
America's Foremost Actor and Singer
Walter Lawrence
in the Delightful Comedy with Songs
"COME BACK TO ERIN"
A car load of scenery, novel lighting and electric effects
Songs that are new
Toronto Globe Says: "One of the best plays of the season. Everybody should see it."
PRICES $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c
Seat sale now open at Boles Drug Store.
FRIDAY, JAN. 25: "ROBINSON CRUSOE"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
ONE NIGHT ONLY
FRIDAY Jan 25th.


WITH A COMPANY OF 50 PEOPLE
A wonderful story beautifully told in 2 acts and 11 scenes.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50

GRAND OPERA HOUSE SAT., JAN. 26
MATINEE AND NIGHT
TOM MARKS in
"Father's Son-in-Law"
PRICES—Matinee, Children 15c; Adults 25c.
Evening: Gallery 25c; Balance 35c.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOLES DRUG STORE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE TUES., JAN. 29th


"Laughter, with a sob in the throat, a catch of the breath—a patriotic quickening of the heart—that, multiplied a hundred times—is what 'Out There' brings."
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50
Week of Feb. 4th, "The Imperial Travalogues"