SOUND INVESTMENTS

Do not wait until prices advance further. Take advantage of these Attractive Investments.

	Rate	Maturity	Market Price	Yield
Dominion Government	5½	1923-1933		
Prov. of New Brunswick	5½	1933	102	5.30 p.c.
City of Toronto (Guarantee)	4½	1953	86.68	5.35 p.c.
City of Halifax, N. S.	6	1952	107½	5½ p.c.
City of Sydney, N. S.	5	1944	90¼	5¾ p.c.
City of Victoria, B. C.	5½	1945	97¼	5¾ p.c.
City of Calgary	7	1928	107.16	6 p.c.
Montreal Tramways Co.	6½	1923	100	6½ p.c.
New Brunswick Telephone Co	8	Stock	125	6.40 p.c.
Riordon Pulp and Paper Co.	6	1928	93¼	7 p.c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST

We will be pleased to book Orders now for delivery later at convenience of purchaser.

We recommend selling now bonds maturing within the next few years and the reinvestment of funds in long term bonds, thus securing the benefit of present high rates for a long period of years.

Eastern Securities Company, Limited

JAMES MACMURRAY, MANAGING DIRECTOR

92 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. | 193 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

MONTREAL SALES.

(McDougall and Cowans)
Montreal, Saturday, March 8th.—

Morning.

Vic Bonds 1922—4,050 @ 100¼, 3,000 @ 100⅜, 6,100 @ 180½.
Vic Bonds 1927—900 @ 103⅜, 7,800 @ 103¾.
Vic Bonds 1923—1,950 @ 100¼, 13,000 @ 100⅜, 1,900 @ 100½, 100 @ 100 5-8.
Vic Bonds 1933—7,500 @ 104½, 1,850 @ 104¼, 2,000 @ 14 5-8.
1937 Vic Loan—700 @ 105 5-8, 1,000 @ 105¾, 6,200 @ 106.
Steamships Com—5 @ 43½.
Can Cem Pfd—26 @ 100.
Can Cem Pfd—26 @ 100.
Can Cem Com——30 @ 69, 200 @ 68¾.
Steel Can Com—45 @ 60½.
Dom Iron Com——25 @ 60, 75 @ 60¼, 140 @ 60½.
Shawinigan—225 @ 117, 1 @ 117¼, 25 @ 117½, 50 @ 117¾, 495 @ 118, 100 @ 118¼, 25 @ 118½.
Montreal Power—50 @ 91¼, 7 @ 91, 75 @ 91⅜, 105 @ 91½.
1925 War Loan—2,000 @ 98¼
1931 War Loan—2,000 @ 98¼.
Bell Tele—90 @ 130.
1937 War Loan—5,000 @ 99¾, 6,500 @ 99⅞, 25,000 @ 99⅞, 200 @ 99⅝.
Can Car Pfd—120 @ 86½.
Smelters—10 @ 26¾, 340 @ 26½, 50 @ 26¼.
McDonalds—100 @ 23½, 24 @ 23, 25 @ 23⅛.
Wayagamack—40 @ 50¼.
Quebec Railway—225 @ 20¾, 50 @ 20½, 225 @ 21, 25 @ 21¼, 90 @ 21½, 85 @ 21¾.
Laurentide Power—5 @ 68⅛, 10 @ 68¾.
Asbestos Pfd—15 @ 69.
Span River Com—10 @ 29¼.
Glass—235 @ 45.
Brompton——25 @ 58¼.
Nor Amer Pulp—100 @ 4½.
Commerce—3 @ 204.
Can Cot—75 @ 71, 125 @ 71¼, 15 @ 71½.
Can Converters—110 @ 50¼, 50 @ 50½, 50 @ 50¾.

	Bid.	Ask.
Ames Holden Com.	28	29
Ames Holden Pfd.	..	75
Brazilian L. H. and P.	52¾	53½
Canada Car	30½	32
Canada Car Pfd.	86	87
Canada Cement	68¾	69
Canada Cement Pfd.	100	..
Can. Cotton	71¼	71½
Dom. Iron Com.	60⅜	60½
Dom. Tex. Com.	107	108
Laurentide Paper Co.	..	205
Lake of Woods	..	160
MacDonald Com.	23¾	24
Mt. L. H. and Power	91⅛	91½
Ottawa L. and P.	83½	..
Ogilvies	..	200
Penman's Limited	..	90
Quebec Railway	21	21¼
Shaw W. and P. Co.	118	118½
Spanish River Com.	20	20¼
Spanish River Pfd.	..	80
Steel Co. Can. Com.	60¾	61

N. Y. QUOTATIONS.

(McDougall and Cowans.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am Beet Sug	75¼	75¼	74½	74½
Am Car Fdy	92½	93	92½	92⅞
Am Loco	67¾	68½	67¾	68½
Am Sug	118½	119	118½	119
Am Smelt	69½	70⅜	69½	70¼
Am Steel Fdy	86	86½	86	86½
Am Woolen	62⅞	..	..	..
Am Tele	106	106¾	106	106¾
Anaconda	61⅛	61⅜	61⅛	61¼
Am Can	47½	48⅝	47½	48⅝
Atchison	93	93	92⅞	92⅞
Balt and Ohio	47⅝	48	47⅝	48
Bald Loco	84	88	84	87⅝
Beth Steel	67½	69⅞	67½	69⅞
Brook Rap Tr	23⅞	25	23⅞	24¾
Butte and Sup	19½	..	..	..
Chino	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34¾
Cent Leath	68	68¼	68	68¼
Can Pac	162½	163	162½	163
Distillers	61	61	60¾	60¾
Cruc Steel	64	65½	63⅞	65½
Erie Com	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
Gr Nor Ore	39⅞	40	39⅞	40
Ind Alcohol	120½	121¾	120	120
Gen Motors	156⅞	157½	155¾	156½
Royal Dutch	93½	93½	92⅞	92⅞
Inspira Cop	47⅛	47¾	47⅛	47½
Kans City Sou	19⅞	..	..	..
Kenne Cop	31	31½	31	31½
Mer Mar Pfd	107	109½	107	108¼
Mex Petrol	183⅛	184¼	183	183¼
Midvale Steel	46	46⅜	45¾	46¼
Miss Pac	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½
NY NH and H	32	34⅛	32	34⅛
N Y Cent	75	75⅛	75	75¼
Press Stl Car	67¾	68½	67¾	68½
Reading Com	84¼	84½	84	84½
Repub Steel	79⅝	81	79⅝	81
St Paul	36½	37	36½	37
Sou Pac	102¼	103¼	102¼	103¼
Union Pac	130⅛	131	130⅛	130½
U S Stl Com	95⅝	97	95⅝	97
U S Rub	82½	83⅜	82½	83
Utah Cop	70¾	73	70¾	72½
Westinghouse	43½	43¾	43½	43¾

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS ON LABOR PROBLEM

Washington, March 8.—The President, in his address to the conference of governors and mayors Monday, said:

"I wish that I could promise myself the pleasure and the profit of taking part in your deliberations. I find that nothing deliberate is permitted me since my return. I have been trying under the guidance of my secretary, Mr. Tumulty, to do a month's work in a week, and am hoping that not all of it has been done badly, but inasmuch as there is a necessary pressure upon my time, I know that you will excuse me from taking a part in your conference, much as I should be profitted by doing so.

"My pleasant duty is to bid you a hearty welcome and to express my gratification that so many executives of cities and of states have found the time and the inclination to come together on the very important matter we have to discuss.

"The primary duty of caring for our people is the intimate matter that we want to discuss here, of course, calls on the states and upon the municipalities and the function of the Federal government is to do what it is trying to do in a conference of this sort—draw the executive minds of the country together so that they may profit by each other's suggestions and plans and so that we may offer our services to co-ordinate their different efforts in any way that they deem it wise to co-ordinate.

"In other words, it is the privilege of the Federal government in matters of this sort to be the servants of the executives of the states and municipalities and counties and we shall perform that duty with the greatest pleasure if you will guide us with your suggestions.

"I hope that the discussions of this conference will take as wide a scope as you think necessary. We are not met to discuss any single or narrow subject. We are met to discuss the proper method of restoring all the labor conditions of the country to a normal basis as soon as possible and to effect such fresh allocations of labor and industry as the circumstances may make necessary. I think I can testify from what I have seen on the other side of the water that we are more fortunate than other nations in respect to these great problems. Our industries have been disturbed and disorganized; disorganized as compared with a peace basis, very seriously indeed, by the war, but not so seriously as the industries of other countries, and it seems to me, therefore, that we should approach these problems that we are about to discuss with a good deal of confidence—with a good deal of confidence that if we have a common purpose we can realize that common purpose without serious or insurmountable difficulties.

"The thing that has impressed me most, gentlemen, not only in the recent weeks when I have been in conference on the other side of the water, but for many months before I went across the water, was this: We are at last learning that the business of government is to take counsel for the average man. We are at last learning that the whole matter of the prosperity of peoples runs down into the great body of the men and women who do the work of the world and that the process of guidance is not completed by the mere success of great enterprises—it is completed only by the standard of the benefit that it confers upon those who in the obscure ranks of life contribute to the success of those enterprises.

"The hearts of the men and women and children of the world are stirred now in a way that has never been known before. They are not only stirred by their individual circumstances, but they are beginning to get a vision of what the general circumstances of the world are and there is for the first time in history an international sympathy which is quick and vital—a sympathy which does not display itself merely in the contact of government, but displays itself in the silent intercourse of sympathy between great bodies that constitute great nations; and the significance of a conference like this is that we are expressing in it, and will, I believe, express in the results of this conference, our consciousness that we are servants of this great silent mass of people who constitute the United States, and that as their servants, it is our business, as it is our privilege, to find out how we can best assist in making their lives what they wish them to be, giving them the opportunities that they ought to have, assisting by public council in the private affairs upon which the happiness of men depends.

"And so I am the more distressed that I cannot take part in these councils because my present business is to understand what plain men everywhere want. It is perfectly understood in aris that we are not meeting there as the masters of anybody—that we are meeting there as the servants of, I believe it is, about seven hundred million people, and that unless we show that we understand the business of servants we are not satisfactory and will not accomplish the peace of the world and that if we show that we want to serve any interest but theirs we will have become candidates for the most lasting discredit that will ever attach to men in history.

"And so it is this profound feeling of the significance of the things you are undertaking that I bid you welcome together in the spirit which I have tried to indicate and that we will together consider the individual and corporate notion and accomplish what we wish in steadying, and easing and facilitating the whole labor processes of the United States."

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE REPORTS

Toronto, March 9.—Board of Trade quotations yesterday were as follows: Manitoba wheat, in store, Fort William, No. 1 Northern 2.24½; No. 2 Northern, 2.21½; No. 3 Northern 2.17; No. 4 Wheat 2.11½.

Manitoba Oats, No. 2, C. W. 74 5-8; in store, Fort William, No. 3, 67 1-8; extra No. 1 feed 68 5-8; No. 1 feed 65; No. 2 feed 61 7-8.

American Corn, No. 5, 1.55; No. 4 1.52, prompt shipment track Toronto.

Manitoba Barley, in store, Fort William, No. 3, C. W., 88 5-8; No. 4 C. W., 83 3-8; rejected 77 1-8; feed 76 1-8.

Ontario Wheat No. 1 Winter, 2.14 to 2.22; No. 2 Winter 2.11 to 2.19; No. 3 Winter 2.07 to 2.15; No. 1 Spring 2.09 to 2.17; No. 2 Spring 2.06 to 2.14; No. 3 Spring 2.02 to 2.10, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario Oats, No. 2 white 58 to 61; No. 3 57 to 60, according to freight outside.

Barley, Malting, 81 to 86.

Peas, No. 2, 1.80, nominal, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat, No. 2, 85, nominal.

Rye, No. 2, 1.35, nominal.

Manitoba Flour, government standard, 10.75 to 11.00 Toronto.

Ontario Flour, government standard, $9.55 to $9.71; Toronto-Montreal, $9.55 to $9.75 new bags.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered, Montreal shorts $42.25; Bran $40.25; Feed Flour not in quoted.

Middlings not quoted; good Feed Flour, per bag, $3.25 to $3.50.

Hay, baled, track Toronto, car lots, No. 1 $20 to $21; mixed $18 and $19 per ton; Straw, car lots, $10.

Rich Red Blood

means health—means mental vigor and physical strength.

What women in particular need to purify and enrich the blood—build up and invigorate the system, and clear the complexion—is

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

It is a true blood purifier—a blood food—made from Nature's healing herbs—and has given new health and happiness to thousands of women during the 50 years and more it has been before the public.

At most stores. 50c. a bottle; Family size, five times as large, $2.

The Brayley Drug Company, Limited
St. John, N.B. 36

F. B. McCURDY, M. P., ADVOCATES THRIFT AND THE W. S. PLAN

Necessities of State Demand Exercise of Thrift and Economy by the General Public at Present Time.

F. B. McCurdy, M.P., who represents Colchester, in the House of Commons, and is also known as one of the

prominent financial men of Canada, endorses the War Savings movements in the following statement recently issued:—

"The advantage which systematic saving confers on the individual who practices economy and thrift is everywhere recognized. And the present necessities of the State demand the practice of these virtues, if Canada is to return to a sound economic position from which to embark on a renewed era of national production, growth and development.

"During the war Canada has been expending large sums of borrowed money in an effort which will not in the material sense, be productive. This sinking of wealth can be made good only by increased production of commodities and services, savings on the part of Canadians, and the resumption and extension of our foreign trade.

"The war has been successfully ended, but the bills have in the main, yet to be paid; participation in their liquidation is the duty of every citizen. Nearly everyone can help by avoiding some unnecessary expense, and investing the saving in War Savings and Thrift Stamps which afford a convenient and safe medium of investment within the reach of all.

"In fact, the Thrift campaign is so excellent and sound that I believe it could with advantage have been undertaken even early in the war without fear of deflecting our more direct military effort."

SATURDAY MARKET WAS A HUMMER

(McDougall & Cowans)

New York, March 8.—There was a big market from the opening to the close with large amount of business from outside Wall Street. The million share day on Friday contributed to the general optimism over the market's prospects, the railroad financial situation was understood to be in a fair way to be satisfactorily adjusted, and the week-end reviews of the condition of trade were encouraging.

A statement from the department of justice said that there had been no change in the determination of the government not to call up the anti-trust cases pending in the supreme court at this term.

A large step toward the settlement of the New York harbor strike was taken when the men reached an agreement with the railroad administration and returned to work on the railroad owned boats.

This morning's market was largely in industrials with the strength well distributed, but the rails also did well with Reading active and strong and New Haven at one time up two points. Baldwin continued a leader among the equipments, gaining over 4 points.

Sales 753,700.

E. & C. RANDOLPH.

TRAVELLING?

Passage Tickets By All Ocean Steamship Lines

WM. THOMSON & CO.
LIMITED
Royal Bank Bldg., St. John.

HIGH RECORDS ON STOCK MARKET

Bullish Enthusiams Lifted Many Issues to Top Levels of the Year—U. S. Steel Active.

New York, March 8.—The brief session of the stock market, today, was characterized by extraordinary activity and further bullish enthusiasm which lifted many issues to top levels of the year, with here and there some actual new high records.

Among the influences which gave fresh stimulus to the advance was the report that the administration had ordered another postponement in the pending anti-trust litigation. Indications that the railroads would soon be provided with funds was another hopeful factor.

There was a notable increase of outside interest in the market which concentrated largely in steels, equipments and shippings, rails failing to fulfil their early promise of strength.

United States Steel contributed almost one-fifth of the day's business at an extreme advance of ½ points to 97, but affiliated stocks, particularly Midvale, Bethlehem, Crucible and Lackawanna Steels and Baldwin Locomotive gained 2 to 5 points.

Marine Preferred yielded part of its 3 points rise, but other shippings, including American International, Atlantic Gulf and United Fruit were less susceptible to realizing. Sugars, Fertilizers, Coppers and Utilities helped to swell the advance, but motors, oils and tobaccos were irregular. Sales amounted to 700,000 shares.

Last week's large actual loan expansion of clearing house banks was materially reduced today, excess reserves showing a further moderate gain.

Liberty bonds held steady, other domestic issues were firm and foreign flotations made slight gains. Total sales, (par value) aggregated $6,350,000.

Old United States bonds were unchanged on call during the week.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, March 8.—Corn, No. 3 yellow, $1.37; No. 4 yellow $1.27; No. 5 yellow $1.34 to $1.36.

Oats, No. 3 white 59½ to 60½; Standard 62¼ to 61.

Rye, No. 2 $1.45.

Barley, 86 to 96.

Timothy $7.50 to $10.50; Clover nominal.

Pork nominal.

Lard $26.50.

Ribs, $25.00 to $26.00.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

(McDougall and Cowans.)

	High.	Low.	Close.
May	22.75	22.50	22.75
July	21.88	21.55	21.80
Oct.	20.65	20.15	20.60
Dec.	20.28	19.65	20.25

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

DOMINION INCOME WAR TAX ACT

TO WHOM APPLICABLE.

Every person who in 1918 resided or ordinarily resided in Canada or was employed in Canada or carried on business in Canada, including corporations and joint stock companies.

WHO SHOULD FILE RETURNS.

1. Every unmarried person or widow or widower, without dependent children under twenty-one years of age, who during calendar year 1918 received or earned $1,000 or more.
2. All other individuals who during calendar year 1918 received or earned $2,000 or more.
3. Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded $3,000, during the fiscal year ended in 1918.

FORMS TO BE FILLED IN AND FILED.

FORM T1. By individuals, other than farmers and ranchers.
FORM T1A. By farmers and ranchers.
FORM T2. By corporations and joint stock companies.
FORM T3. By trustees, executors, administrators of estates and assignees.
FORM T4. By employers to make return of the names of all directors, officials, agents or other employees to whom was paid $1,000 or more in salaries, bonuses, commission or other remuneration during the calendar year 1918.
FORM T5. By corporations, joint stock companies, associations and syndicates to make return of all dividends and bonuses paid to shareholders and members during 1918.
Individuals comprising partnerships must file returns in their individual capacity.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

All returns must be filed IN DUPLICATE.

Forms may be obtained from the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres.

Returns should be filed immediately.

Postage must be prepaid on letters and other documents forwarded by mail to Inspectors of Taxation.

Address of Inspector of Taxation for this District:

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.
Inspector of Taxation,
57 Princess Street, ST. JOHN, N.B.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Two dwellings, centrally located in this City Can be purchased for Cash, or a part of the Purchase Price left on mortgage.

Land situate in Lancaster Heights, suitable for factory site. Containing between five and six acres.

The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Advisory Board for the Province of New Brunswick:
W. Malcolm MacKay, Rothesay. Hon. W. E. Foster, St. John.
Branch Office, corner Prince William Street and Market Square, Saint John, N. B.
H. N. M. STANBURY, Manager.

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT
BUY VICTORY BONDS

McDOUGALL & COWANS

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

58 Prince William Street, - St. John, N. B.

Branch Offices: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax, St. John, Quebec. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Orders executed on all Exchanges.

FIRE INSURANCE

Insure with The Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
General Assets, $10,943,902.88. Cash Capital, $2,500,000.00
Net Surplus. $7 331,373.83.
Knowlton & Gilchrist, Agents. Pugsley Building, Cor. Princess and Canterbury St., St. John, N. B. Applications for Agents Invited.

OVIDO

HABANA

The Utmost in Cigars

The rare smoking quality and pleasing flavor of the OVIDO CIGAR have made unassailable its position as the "utmost in Cigars."

10 CENTS

L. O. Grothe, Limited, makers, Montreal

CUNARD
ANCHOR
ANCHOR-DONALDSON

Regular Passenger Services to all British Ports

CUNARD LINE

TO SOUTHAMPTON

From		
New York	MAURETANIA	March 12

TO LIVERPOOL.

From		
New York	Caronia	March 10
New York	Saxonia	March 18
New York	Carmania	March 24
New Yrk	Orduna	March 26
New York	AQUITANIA	April 5

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

TO GLASGOW.

From		
St. John, N. B.	Cassandra	March 13

ANCHOR LINE

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to all local ticket agents, or to

THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY LIMITED
162 Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Whether for Government, Private Business or a well-earned holiday

The Regular
MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
between Canada and the

West Indies

by the R·M·S·P

Is the most attractive Tourist Route available to Canadian Travellers today.
Literature sent on request
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
HALIFAX, N. S.

The Maritime Steamship Co. Limited.

TIME TABLE

On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor.

Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, L'Etete or Back Bay.

Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening or Tuesday morning, according to the tide, for St. George, Back Bay and Black's Harbor.

Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday on the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor.

Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John 8 a. m., Thursday.

Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., 'Phone 2581. Manager Lewis Connors.

This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

GRAND MANAN S.S. CO.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing October 1st and until further notice, steamer will sail as follows:

Leave Grand Manan Mondays, 7.30 a.m., for St. John via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach.

Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays, 7.30 a.m., for Grand Manan via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport.

Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 7.30 a.m., for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Eastport, Cumming's Cove and St. Andrews.

Returning leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7.00 a.m. (tide and ice permitting), for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Cumming's Cove, Eastport and Campobello.

Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a.m. for St. Andrews, via Campobello, Eastport and Cumming's Cove, returning same day at 1.00 p.m. for Grand Manan via same ports.

SCOTT D. GUPTILL,
Manager.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY Limited

"DOMINION" and "SPRINGHILL" | BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS

GENERAL SALES OFFICE
112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

R. P. & W. F. STARR, LIMITED,
Agents at St. John.

COAL

IN STOCK
All Sizes American Anthracite
Georges Creek Blacksmith
Springhill Reserve
PRICES LOW.

R. P. & W. F. Starr, Limited
Smythe Street Union Street

LANDING
SYDNEY SOFT COAL
McGIVERN COAL CO.
TEL. 42 5 MILL STREET.

RMISTAICE A MIS DECLARE

Berlin Should Have Been Occup tated from There, He Tells —The Realignment Problem

(Bangor Commercial.)

That the armistice of Nov. 11 was a great mistake, and that Berlin should have been occupied by allied troops and the terms of peace dictated from there, was the opinion expressed by Prof. Calvin M. Clark in answer to a question following his address on the Political Realignment of Europe, delivered before the Twentieth Century club at the Bangor House Monday evening.

The subject was a big and important one, but it was handled in a masterly manner by one who had intimate knowledge of geographical and ethnological conditions and situations in the territories which he described, and his address throughout was of keen interest and held the closest attention of all. Prof. Clark's statement regarding the armistice is of particular significance from the fact that his only son was a member of the American expeditionary forces and the refusal of the allied commanders to treat with the common foe might have resulted in deep and lasting sorrow for the speaker and his wife, such as the war brought to thousands of homes throughout the allied countries.

The readjustment or realignment of Europe, a question which must be settled by the peace conference presents a most difficult task as it touches national and racial problems of hundreds of years, standing, if settled ethnologically as is now proposed, and it is impossible to settle it otherwise, according to the opinion of Prof. Clark, who said in answer to a question that straight lines and square corners were impossible in the remaking of the map of Europe owing to the racial and religious questions involved, and the religious question is almost as difficult of solution as that of race.

Speaking of Alsace-Lorraine, Prof. Clark declared that in his opinion Germany would never consent to its being taken from her permanently for the nation which controls the Rhine must control Alsace-Lorraine. He stated that 85 per cent. of the population of this territory spoke German, due to the thoroughness of the German method of compelling the use of that language in the schools, and that the remaining 15 per cent. spoke French. Those who refused to adapt themselves to the requirements of the Germans when the latter came into possession of the territory, were invited to leave, and 45,000 of them did so.

Prof. Clark reviewed briefly but interestingly, the history of Alsace-Lorraine, and said that for upwards of 1,000 years, this little section of Europe had been a bone of contention. When Germany again takes her place among the family of nations a deep laid plan to recover this coveted section will be started by her.

The speaker reviewed in detail the history of the countries along the northern boundary of Germany and the possible realignment of several boundaries now included in what was the German empire. He spoke of the Danish claims to Schleswig-Holstein and pointed out that by the proposed realignment Denmark would control one-half of the famous Kiel canal and Germany the other, a situation which Germany would not for an instant tolerate.

Poland presents another problem for the peace delegates. From the 10th to the 14th century Poland was one of the great powers of Europe territorily and otherwise, and naturally wants to re-establish on the basis which existed before 1772 when its partition between Germany, Russia and Austria was started. In portions of the lands which were formerly Polish a majority of the people speak German, this being particularly true of Silesia, where there are iron and coal deposits of incalculable value and which Germany will not give up without a struggle as her need of them is great. It was to gain quick possession of the iron and coal mines in northern France that Germany invaded Belgium, and she will not lightly give up the valuable lands that may come to her in the settling of boundaries by ethnology rather than by geographical situation. Austrian Silesia is mostly Polish, and this part is simply of settlement.

Germany has lost a tenth of her population through war and disease but if the European question is settled ethnologically Germany will be stronger following peace than she was when the war began, as various states will

HER FIVE CHILDREN

Had Whooping Cough At The Same Time.

Whooping cough is one of the most dangerous diseases of children, especially to those under five years of age. It first starts with a fever and cough, sneezing, watering of the eyes and a irritation of the throat. Later the coughing increases, the child becomes livid in the face, the eyes appear as if they would burst from their sockets, and suffocation seems imminent till relief is brought by the "whoop."

On the first sign of whooping cough we would advise the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This famous remedy will clear the bronchial tubes of the collected mucous and phlegm and in this way ease the racking cough and in a short time make it disappear entirely.

Mrs. Walter McGaughey, North Battleford, Sask., writes:—"I have five children, the eldest thirteen and the baby two years old. They all had the whooping cough at the same time. I tried two or three cough remedies but none gave the same satisfaction as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Home where there are young children should never be without it. I would highly recommend it to those who want a quick cure."

There are many imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so be sure you get the genuine by insisting that the package is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c., and manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.