

# WE THANK YOU

for your business that helped make 1917 a remarkable year for this store.

We trust that the year has been a most satisfactory one to you.

We earnestly wish, by service rendered and quality maintained, to strengthen the ties of friendly business with old customers and to win the confidence of new ones.

## QUALITY CREATES CONFIDENCE

It may be true that more garments are sold on style, fit and general appearance than on quality, but if service is not combined, the customer will lose confidence in the store and the merchandise handled. The sure foundation of a growing business is "Good Will"—the confidence of the buying public—that a store acquires through handling merchandise of undoubted quality.

## FOR SPRING, 1918

Our goods are already in stock or on the way. We advise early purchasing and all you will require. We will keep you posted.

## J. N. CURRIE & CO.

### The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. It offers an amount of advertising space at moderate rates. Prices on application.

JOE FRUTKIN.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918

### School Reports.

Following is the report of S. S. No. 2, Moss, for the months of November and December. \* Means perfect attendance for 2 months. \* Means perfect attendance for 1 month. \* Means absent for one or more examinations.

Jr. IV.—total, 750—Russell Burchiel 625, Susie Gardiner 516, Florence Gardiner 508, Willie Beyer 432.

Sr. III.—total, 415—Clara Thomas 450, Annie Thomas 430, Bessie McCallum 376, Lillian Waite 120.

Sr. II.—total, 430—Frank Bell 234, James Bell 124.

Jr. II.—total, 410—Ruth King 357, Jean Sherwood 345, Rosie Bell 338, Lila McCallum 257.

Sr. I.—total, 250—Lily Bell 102, Mary Hurdle 132.

Jr. I.—Chester Thomas.

Primer, A Class—Carrie Gardiner, Norman Sherwood, J. C. Copeland.

B Class—Maimie Logan, Willie Logan.

R. GUBBINS, Teacher.

The following is the report of S. S. No. 5, Metcalfe, for December. \* Means perfect attendance for one examination. \* Means perfect attendance.

IV. Class—Inez Henry 72 per cent. Willie Beckett 67, Clara Parker 67, Harvey Parker 65, Mabel Beckett 65, Ernest Morrow 45.

III. Class—Edna Rotherington 77, Norman Morrow 70, Wallis Reilly 61, Lillian Woods 60, Jean Boyd 55, Charlie Boyd 54.

II. Class—Ewart Munroe 73, Irene Parker 65, Jennie Morrow 64, John Oiler 67, Martha Boyd 53, Mabel Chambers 51, Gordon Hodgson 40, Sydney Feasey 33.

Part II.—Edward Feasey, Marjorie Chambers, Fred Gough, Mabel Dewar, Lorne Oiler.

Sr. Primer—Margaret Parker, Lloyd Morrow, Vera Reilly, Evelyn Boyd, Clinton Oiler, Vera Reilly.

Jr. Primer—Clayton Oiler; absent for month—Marion Henry, Archie Leitch. IDA F. WHINN, Teacher.

Report for S. S. No. 3, Moss, for the month of December. \* Means perfect attendance.

Sr. IV.—Verna Waterworth.

Jr. IV.—Hugh Whitfield, Amy James, Cecil Moore.

Sr. III.—Alice Harvey, Elliott Whitlock, Wm. Whitlock, Ommey Moore, Norman Winger, Ralph Perrin.

Jr. III.—Edith Lumley.

Sr. II.—Blanche Whitlock p.

### Glencoe Public School.

#### Average of Term's Work.

Junior Third Class—	
Sherman McAlpine	80
Pat Curry	71
Mary Quick	69
Emma Rye	69
Mariner McCracken	66
William Moss	66
Charlie Strachan	61
Joe Grant	61
Jessie Wilson	60
Alexander Sutherland	60
Isabel McCracken	56
Vada Wehlann	56
Janet Scott	55
Winnie Sillett	55
Mabel Wright	52
May McIntosh	45
Harry Knox	41
Senior Second Class—	
Evelyn Allen	85
Willie Anderson	82
Jim Donaldson	74
Grey Doull	73
Isabel McCracken	72
Daisy Dorman	69
Clifford Stinson	69
Glen Allen	69
Elizabeth Simpson	68
Vada Wehlann	68
Eleanor Sutherland	66
Duncan Scott	66
Verna Stevenson	61
Martin Abbott	61
Thelma McCaffery	59
Wilfred Haghighi	59
Charlie Davenport	57
Scott Irwin	56
George Minns	41
Junior Second Class—	
Delbert Hicks	81
Fred McRae	83
Ida Irwin	78
Miriam Owey	78
Garnet Ewing	73
Mae Dorman	68
Irene McCaffery	68
Margaret Strachan	62
Donna McAlpine	61
Gordon McDonald	58
Dorothy Dean	56
Margaret Smith	55
Winifred Snelgrove	54
Florence McCracken	53
Mildred Anderson	51
Billie Doull	52
Gordon Stevenson	50
Laura Rye	47
Glen Abbott	46
Marjorie McLarty	44
Ivan Ramsey	41
Daisy McCracken	40
First Class—	
Vera McCaffery	70
Charles George	70
Bessie McKellar	65
Freddie George	60
Katie McCracken	57
Frank Sillett	57
Alma Cushman	55
Tom Hillman	50
Gordon Doull	49
Albert Diamond	41
Leonard Donaldson	40

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

## HISTORY OF THE YEAR

### UNEXPECTED EVENTS HAVE FURNISHED SURPRISES.

It was hoped that war would end in 1917, but the Russian Revolution upset the calculations of the Allies—Important Changes Have Taken Place in Canada.

It must be admitted that the past year was in many ways disappointing to the Allies. Last January it was confidently stated that the war would be over by Christmas, and now there are men who believe that it may last two years longer. This change was mainly due to the revolution in Russia, which added one more democracy to the brotherhood of nations. Unfortunately for the Allies, however, the revolution and the reaction from autocracy to democracy have combined to cause a radical wave to sweep over the Slavs. Revolution has followed revolution, and the end of the year finds the extreme radicals in control. It will be some years before Russia becomes normal, with a moderate and progressive government. In the meantime the Germans have profited by the collapse of Russia. They have been enabled to secure fresh troops for the French and Italian fronts. Military experts believe that the Allies must now face the most important crisis of the war. They will have to hold back the overwhelming forces of the Teutons until the American army is ready to take the field. Then the deferred victory will come.

When the Germans decided to resume their ruthless submarine campaign, they took a step that brought the United States into the war. The war lords believed that the U-boats would bring the Allies to their knees before Uncle Sam could give them any aid, so the Kaiser risked this powerful addition to his enemies. The submarines did not accomplish what the Germans expected, and the British now have the U-boat menace well in hand, one of the great triumphs of the year. The United States entered the war, and will shortly be ready to give valuable assistance. The Germans, having used pacifist propaganda to weaken the morale of the Italian troops, launched a great offensive, and are now invading Italy. In other fields the Allies have made important gains. The British now occupy Bagdad and Jerusalem, thus dominating Mesopotamia and Palestine, and late in the year they cleared the final handful of defenders out of German East Africa, the last of the Sun colonies. On the Western front, with the exception of the defeat at Cambrai, the Allies have been invariably successful.

Canada has voiced its determination to have conscription and to stay in the war to the finish. The adoption of the Union Government idea may alter the whole face of our politics, and by process of evolution that system of governing the country will possibly lead to important changes in our national life. The chief danger and problem in this country in the bitter race hatred that has been fomented this year. At the present moment Quebec is lined up solidly against the English portion of the Dominion. The situation may yet lead to an acute crisis, and Canada, as a nation, must face and solve this difficulty in the future.

### JANUARY.

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Seven survivors of Sir Ernest Shackleton's South Pole expedition reached Wellington, N.Z.

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Germans evacuated Grandcourt, which was occupied by the British troops.

General Haig's troops captured Saillly-Sallies Hill on the Somme front.

The British army in Mesopotamia reached the outskirts of Kut-el-Amara.

The Duke of Norfolk, the ranking member of the British nobility and the foremost member of the Roman Church in England, died in London.

The United States Government urged all Americans to leave Germany as soon as possible. China made the official threat to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

A revolution that Germany had fomented in Cuba burst into flame, but it was suppressed in less than a month.

The British troops advanced on the Acre.

The Turks were defeated by the British near Kut-el-Amara.

Major-General Frederick Funtun, who commanded the American standing army, died suddenly.

Sir Robert Borden reached England to take part in the Imperial Conference.

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The New Brunswick Government met defeat at the polls.

The United States Government voted \$100,000,000 for war purposes.

### MARCH.

President Wilson was empowered by Congress to arm American ships to fight the submarines.

The Germans settled down in new positions after their great retreat, and the Hindenburg line was first heard about.

The British announced that 185,000 slaves in German East Africa had been given their freedom.

The United States Congress expired without taking any decisive action against Germany. This was the result of a handful of traitors, described by President Wilson as a "little group of yes-sayers."

British took over the entire Somme front to defend.

Count Zeppelin died suddenly.

The failure of his great plan to use his zeppelins to destroy England broke his heart.

The British under General Maude captured Bagdad from the Turks. This success was particularly interesting to Canadians because General Maude was aide-de-camp to Lord Minto and became widely known in the Dominion.

### APRIL.

The United States declared war against Germany at a special meeting of Congress.

A Brazilian ship was sunk by a U-boat.

The United States seized 91 German ships in the various harbors of the country.

The Canadians captured Vimy Ridge, with 11,000 prisoners and 100 guns. This was one of the most glorious pages in the history of the Canadian army.

Labor deputies failed in an attempt to upset the new Russian Government and establish a separate peace with Germany.

Sir Arthur Currie assumed command of the Canadian Overseas Forces in France.

It was decided that an Allied council would meet at Washington, with Mr. Balfour representing England and Viviani and General Joffre representing France.

The Dominion Government placed wheat on the list of free importations.

French captured Auberne.

Germans burned a number of Roumanian towns.

French won a battle in the Champagne.

Hon. Arthur J. Balfour arrived at Halifax on his way to Washington.

A fight occurred in the English Channel. The sailors on the British warship disabled the German vessel and fought its defenders hand to hand. It was one of the most picturesque incidents of the war.

The Germans captured Arelux from the Germans.

The Germans were pushed back in the Champagne by General Nivelle's troops.

### MAY.

Carranza took oath of office as the first constitutional president of Mexico.

The Canadians captured Fresnoy.

Village of Craonne was taken by the French, who dislodged the enemy from their last position on Ladies' Walk.

The Anglican Diocese of Ontario died at Kingston.

Venizelist Greeks clashed with the Bulgarian army.

The National Coalition Ministry was returned to power in Australia with majorities in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

General Ruzsky was removed from the command of the Russian troops.

General Viviani was received at Ottawa by a joint session of the House of Commons and the Senate.

Premier Borden reached Quebec on his way back from the Imperial Conference.

British occupied Roufoux.

German Chancellor refused to discuss the peace terms of the Teutonic powers.

General Petain was appointed commander-in-chief of the French armies in place of General Nivelle.

Hon. Joseph Choate, formerly United States Ambassador to Great Britain, died in New York.

The Prime Minister made a suggestion regarding Irish Home Rule to the leaders of the Irish parties. This was the first

### JUNE.

General Brussiloff was appointed the new commander-in-chief of the Russian army.

British and German air squadrons battled over the Thames, and eight of the raiders were brought down.

German destroyers were sunk in a fight off Zeebrugge.

The Cossacks condemned the idea of a separate peace with Germany.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier definitely rejected the coalition proposals made by Premier Borden.

Lord Northcliffe was chosen head of the British War Mission.

The Stockholm Socialist Congress was called off, as the representative socialists from several nations refused to meet with the blood-stained Germans.

General Pershing, commander of the United States Expeditionary Force, arrived in England.

Russians rejected the German plan for a separate peace.

The Italians seized Janina in Greece.

The Conscription Bill was introduced into the Canadian House of Commons.

The Italians captured Aguello Pass.

King Constantine of Greece abdicated, under pressure exerted by the Allies.

The Crown Prince was passed over on account of his pro-German feelings, and Prince Alexander became King of Greece.

General Byng retired from command of the Canadian army in France.

It was announced that the crisis in Spain, which had threatened to end in a revolution, was definitely passed.

Hon. W. J. Hanna was appointed food controller for the Dominion of Canada.

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Venizelos became Premier of Greece.

The report of the Mesopotamia Commission was published, fixing the blame of the Kut-el-Amara disaster.

The Liberal Government in Saskatchewan was returned to power with a large majority.

General Allenby took control of the British forces in the Holy Land, as successor of Sir Archibald Murray.

### JULY.

The Jubilee of Confederation was celebrated throughout the Dominion.

The Russians won a big battle against the Germans. Kerensky led the armies into action in person.

Sir Herbert Tree, the famous actor, died suddenly at his home in London.

Li Yuan Hung, the Chinese President, escaped from the revolutionists who were endeavoring to establish the old regime in China.

The Military Service Act passed the Canadian House of Commons with a majority of 53.

The Russians assumed the offensive in Galicia.

The restored emperor of China had a short reign. Nuan Ting abdicated for the second time after a few days on the throne. The Krupp Works at Essen were bombed.

British airmen raided Constantinople.

The Cabinet crisis occurred in Berlin.

The Arab king of Hejaz seized the Turkish posts on the Red Sea.

Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain resigned from the British Cabinet on account of the report circulating the Mesopotamia campaign. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany resigned. He was said to be formulating peace terms when the war lords forced him out of office. The incident was a distinct triumph for the "willful men."

Dr. Michaelis, a nonentity and a stop-gap, became the Imperial Chancellor.

Sir Edward Carson joined the British War Cabinet.

The Russians retired from Kalusz.

Premier Borden had to withdraw the motion extending the term of the Dominion Parliament, as a large number of anti-conscriptionist Liberals were opposed to the extension. The general election became a necessity.

### AUGUST.

French made an advance in the Champagne district.

The Germans evacuated Baupme.

The Duchess of Connaught died in London.

A revolution took place in Petrograd. The Czar abdicated and the Romanoff dynasty came to an end.

The British and French made a tremendous drive against the Germans, capturing 900 square miles of territory, including Peronne and other towns.

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The British announced that all German colonies are to be retained after the war.

The Italians captured Duino from the Austrians.

General Haig's troops completed the capture of Bullecourt.

Sir Robert Borden announced in the House of Commons that he intended to conscript the manpower of Canada.

President Wilson announced that an expeditionary force of 28,000 men would go to France at once under the command of General Pershing. The President also declined to authorize Colonel Roosevelt's volunteer army.

Herbert C. Hoover was appointed food administrator of the United States.

Brazil decided to enter the war against Germany.

The Italians smashed the Austrian lines in the Carso.

Hon. A. J. Balfour said farewell to the United States.

Hon. A. J. Balfour arrived in person.

Premier Borden conferred with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and made an effort to organize a national government in Canada.

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