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We bought early enough to get the right quantities. We bought quantity enough to supply our increasing trade. We bought from the best mills to get the best prices.

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Made up in correct styles, lined and trimmed to wear, hand-tailored to hold shapely appearance. Prices from \$15 to \$25.50.

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because they embody all the perfect points to give real value. The quality is right, the style is right, the fit and finish is right. See our Men's Suits at \$15, \$16.50, \$18.50, \$22.50 and \$25.

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Made with a dash and style—not sloppy hand-me-downs. The kind to give entire satisfaction. Prices come in a wide range—\$6.50 to \$15—but every suit is a "value-giver."

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918

PEACE—BUT NOT PLENTY

The end of the war has come, but Canada must not relax her efforts to increase the production of food. In addition to the Allies, whose productive powers have been hampered by the war and who need imports from this continent to build up a reserve, the people of the neutral nations must also be considered. Canada Food Board calls attention to the fact, also, that the countries of the defeated enemy nations have also to be considered, as in some cases millions of helpless people are facing starvation. Counting Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, the neutral countries, and France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain, a grand total of 250,000,000 people are short of food.
Canada will have a hungry market for her agricultural produce and our greatest possible effort to maintain and increase production will be none too great.

LIVE STOCK CONFERENCE

To formulate national plans for meeting the new and critical conditions. In the live stock industry accompanying restoration of peace, some of the leading Canadian live stock men and representative meat packers are being called to a conference by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture. Those who have been watching the situation realize that Canada has the opportunity of placing her live stock industry on a broader and a sounder basis than ever before. The war has stimulated live stock production in Canada, and an even greater stimulus is expected to develop with the restoration of normal commercial communication, as the breeding stock of Europe has seriously declined during the war, in nearly all countries. A heavy demand is bound to be made upon this continent for meats and breeding stock for some years to come.
The Minister of Agriculture is calling upon farmers and live stock men to maintain their operations on the wartime scale.

In taxing the incomes it is suggested that particular attention be given to bachelors and married couples without families. The family man has endless calls upon his resources, while the bachelor and the childless, practically without exception, have only the interests of self at stake.

Militarism is now eating dust at the feet of Civilization.

Now for Hydro! And it is "up to" the ratepayers of Glencoe to see that a good strong council with business ability is in office for next year.

While many rejoice, others will weep for the brave boys that will not come back. It is for the nation as well as for the individual to offer their solace in this their darkest hour to the relatives that will not be comforted.

It has been suggested that the 11th of November be permanently fixed as a national thanksgiving day for Canada. It will commemorate two great events, the restoration of peace, as well as recalling the day when the gallant Canadians entered Mons.

A town that can go away "over the top" of its designated objective for Victory Bonds ought to be able to restore some of its dilapidated buildings and thereby invite more residents. It is doubtful if there is a habitable vacant house in town. Now that labor is likely to be cheaper it is a good time to make a move.

Nothing makes pleasanter reading than the accounts which tell of the joy and gratitude of the French and Belgian people who are being liberated after four long years of cruel oppression by the German invaders. Such scenes must be a recompense for all the toil and hardship and danger that have been undergone by the soldiers who have effected the rescue of these people.

Now that we are back to the dear old standard time, many citizens are waking up to some of the advantages they had during the daylight saving period. The citizens now need their lights on at least an hour earlier in the evening. One man, a merchant, expressed the wish that we had daylight saving in vogue both winter and summer. "It would mean a real saving in lighting at any rate," he said.

So successful have been the various bond issues by the Government, as showing the financial resources of the people, that in future when the country has occasion to borrow money for development or other public undertakings the people should first be asked to lend, before borrowing from foreign countries. Better that our own people should reap the extra percentage above what the banks allow them than let it go to foreign lands. Of course this will mitigate against the banks to some extent, but we can do with fewer banks, as with many other institutions of which the country has a surplus.

A woman was visiting her husband at the barracks in Scotland, taking with her her five-year-old daughter. The husband was on sentry duty when they arrived and the little girl, who had never seen her father in his kilt, exclaimed with childish covetousness: "Mamma, if daddy finds the man who stole his trousers, can I have that wee frock?"

THE STRIPES ON THE FLAG

A reader asks what the five blue stripes on the honor flag represent. They represent the five War Loans, starting from the upper left-hand corner and running to the centre of the flag, each stripe being longer, to show the increase in the size of Canada's War Loans. In the lower right-hand corner is the crest containing the Coat of Arms of the nine provinces.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

To the Editor of The Transcript: I would like space in your valuable paper to make the suggestion that a fund be raised to put up a suitable monument to the memory of the boys from Glencoe, who have given their lives for their country. It is fitting that their memory be honored for what they have done. If there is not some memorial of this nature erected in a few years their names will be forgotten. Let the fund be not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, monument to be erected at the post office, Glencoe. Mr. Sutherland, who is treasurer for patriotic money, would probably act as treasurer, and a committee composed of a representative from each township and village could have charge of the arrangements.
MARGARET WEBSTER.

A REMINDER

The Transcript is sending out a number of accounts for overdue subscriptions, which accords with instructions from the Paper Controller. It is hoped that there will be a ready response to these accounts, as the greatly increased cost of paper and everything used in the production of a newspaper leaves little or no margin on the price of subscription. Add to this fact that spot cash has to be paid for supplies and it will be easily seen how important it is to have prompt payment of subscriptions in order to keep business running smoothly.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

A gentleman is a man that's clean inside and out; who neither looks up to the rich nor down to the poor; who can lose without squealing and who can win without bragging; who is considerate of women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat; and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have theirs.

The next two or three years are bound to be the most important to every Canadian industry, and to none does this apply to a greater extent than to the farming industry. To make the best of your opportunity, read each week The Weekly Sun, the most helpful farm paper in Ontario. No increase in price. One dollar sent direct to the Farmers' Weekly Sun, Toronto, will pay your subscription for the full year of 1919 with the balance of 1918 free. There is no other paper just like The Sun.
421

It is the high cost of foolishness and not the high cost of food that keeps a lot of us broke.

STORY OF WAR TOLD IN BRIEF

Important Dates in Great World Struggle.

THE FALL OF AUTOCRACY

Close Study of the Past Four Years Shows That Democracy Won the Victory Because the Foes of Civilization Were Never Able to Drive Home a Blow at a Vital Spot.

DURING the first two weeks of last July, the Allies were facing the darkest days of the war, and the German war lords were proclaiming triumphantly that they were about to achieve the victory that would bring them the world domination, which was the Kaiser's ambition. The British troops with their "backs to the wall," to use the phrase of Field Marshal Haig, were fighting to keep the Teutons from reaching the Channel ports, and farther south, the French army struggled grimly to hold the beast back from Paris. Little did the Allied world dream in those terrible weeks that in less than four months, the forces of democracy would be triumphant. No prophet could have foretold that during the second week of November the armistice would be signed which meant the complete surrender of Germany. With this collapse came the end of militarism, and the great autocrats of Europe were thrown down. Men who, in July, believed that they were about to dominate the world were fugitives in November, flying from the execrations of their former subjects.

Now that the war has become history, it is interesting to look back at the important dates of the past four years and to trace the gradual growth of the contest that pointed towards the final victory of the Entente Allies. There were two great factors in the success of the defenders of civilization. The first was the invincibility of the British Empire. At no time since August, 1914, has it failed to do all that was expected of it. Britannia drove Germany from the high seas, and slowly but surely strangled the Kaiser's empire. The second factor was the military genius of the French. When the great armies of the Allies were finally organized, Generalissimo Foch took them in hand, and by wonderful patience, combined with magnificent strategy, he secured the victories on the field that finally smashed the German morale at home, which had been gradually crumbling. Political causes in the Central Powers precipitated the collapse that has left the world gasping, but it was the British navy and the French military prowess that produced these political causes.

Some persons may ask what names history will remember most distinctly in connection with the great war, starting from the upper left-hand corner and running to the centre of the flag, each stripe being longer, to show the increase in the size of Canada's War Loans. In the lower right-hand corner is the crest containing the Coat of Arms of the nine provinces.

Looking back over the important incidents of the war, it will be noted that the victories of the Germans were all of secondary importance. The war lords were never able to deliver a vital blow that would have some memorial of this nature erected in a few years their names will be forgotten. Let the fund be not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, monument to be erected at the post office, Glencoe. Mr. Sutherland, who is treasurer for patriotic money, would probably act as treasurer, and a committee composed of a representative from each township and village could have charge of the arrangements.
MARGARET WEBSTER.

Even though the Central Powers could not score a decisive victory, they were able to buy spectacular campaigns enough to buoy their people up with hopes of final triumph. Each summer of the war was ended by them with something that looked like a brilliant feat of arms. In the autumn of 1914, they massacred the Russian armies in East Prussia, and ended the only invasion of German soil; in 1915 the great Russian retreat, after a winter of victories against incompetent Austria, took place; in the autumn of that year little Serbia was completely crushed; in the autumn of 1916, Roumania was smashed in a swift and cruel campaign; and then followed the Russian revolution and the melting away of the embers of the Russian revolution, which was intended to create democracy, brought forth Bolshevism, the most important menace that modern civilization must face now that the war is over. The defection of Russia brought another black period in the affairs of the Allies, but this was offset by the coming into the war of the United States, bringing with them the man-power, the morale and high ideals of the world's biggest republic. Last October, the Germans used

the troops secured from Russia in an effort to knock Italy out of the war. For a week it looked as though the story of Roumania and Serbia would be repeated, but the crisis passed, and Italy more than retrieved herself in the two great battles of the Piave, fought in June and October of the present year. Germany has been forced to exultation in the failure of the Gallipoli campaign and the defeat of the British at Kut-el-Amara. The Allies met with these disasters at the hands of the Turkish hordes of British, with characteristic persistence, went at it again, and the brilliant victories in Mesopotamia resulted in the collapse of Turkey. It was in the east that the fiercest drama, about two months ago, that the Central Powers were going down to ignominious and humiliating defeat.

It is possible now to look over the war and to place our fingers on the black periods of depression, but it is also easy to follow the golden line that led to the final victory of the Allies. The ultimate good of civilization made the necessity that the Entente should win. It was a struggle between reaction and progress, and the purpose that one can trace in history made thoughtful men feel that it was impossible for reaction to triumph in the long run. The Prussian war lords made complete plans to conquer the world, and at times it did not seem possible that they would fail, but they reckoned without the eternal purpose in history. As Hillaire Belloc said of the first Battle of the Marne. The Germans had made every calculation that the human brain could devise to make certain of victory, but "It was not to be."

The effect of the Great War on Canada has already made itself apparent. Our Dominion entered the conflict as soon as the Germans threw down the challenge of battle. Canada may be proud, chiefly because her lofty ideals of devotion and self-sacrifice. If we did not have the inspiring leadership that guided some people, like the Greeks, almost unwillingly to do their duty, that fact makes the achievement of the Canadian people all the more notable. History will say that in this struggle our young nation found its soul.

JUNE, 1914.

29. Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Austria assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

JULY, 1914.

5. German war lords, headed by the Kaiser, met at Potsdam and decided to take pretext to launch world war.
22. Austrian ultimatum served on Serbia.
23. Serbia accepted ultimatum with one reservation.
28. Austria declares war on Serbia.

AUGUST, 1914.

1. Germany declares war on Russia.
2. German army invades France and violates neutrality of Belgium.
4. Great Britain declares war on Germany.
5. Lord Kitchener appointed Secretary of War.
7. Montenegro declares war on Austria.
8. First British expeditionary force lands on continent.
13. Great Britain declares war on Austria.
21. Germans reach Brussels.
23. Battle of Mons begins. Japan declares war on Germany.
28. Germans sack and burn Louvain.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

1. Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein.
3. French Government moved from Paris to Bordeaux.
4. Germans occupy Rheims.
5. Russians take Lemberg.
7. Battle of Marne develops.
10. Battle of Marne ends in great French victory, thus ending first German rush, and civilization is saved.
11. Australians seize Solomon Islands from Germans.
17. Russian troops that invaded Eastern Prussia completely crushed by German forces.
18. Russians drive Austrians over San.
24. First Canadian contingent of 32,000 men sail for England.
28. Japanese invest Tsing Tan.

OCTOBER, 1914.

4. Russians win battle of Augustow.
9. Germans take Antwerp.
12. Germans enter Ghent.
13. Belgian Government moved to Havre, France.
15. Allies re-occupy Ypres.
16. Gen. Botha takes the field in South Africa.
21. Beginning of First Battle of Ypres.
29. Turkey attacks Russia in Crimea.
30. Col. Maritz, the rebel, is driven out of Cape Colony.

NOVEMBER, 1914.

1. Admiral von Spee defeats British squadron off Coronel, Chile. The Good Hope and the Monmouth are sunk.
5. Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey.
7. Tsing Tan surrenders to Japanese and British forces.
12. Russians besiege Eryzmeny.
17. British win First Battle of Ypres.
27. Turkey proclaims Holy War.
Col. Maritz defeated in South Africa.

DECEMBER, 1914.

1. De Wet captured by Gen. Botha's troops and South African rebellion ended.

2. Austrians capture Belgrade from Serbia.
8. British fleet under Admiral Sturdee defeats German fleet under Admiral von Spee. Four German vessels sunk.
9. Gen. Beyers, South African rebel, killed at Vaal river.
14. Serbians drive Austrians out of Belgrade.
18. Egypt declared a British protectorate.
31. Princess Patricia's Light Infantry reaches front, the first Canadian to do so.

JANUARY, 1915.

24. British defeat German fleet in North Sea.

FEBRUARY, 1915.

4. Turks routed in attack on Suez Canal.
12. Von Hindenburg wins great victory over the Russians.
22. Turks commence massacre of Armenians.
26. Gen. Botha announces invasion of German West Africa.

MARCH, 1915.

5. Turks abandon campaign against Egypt.
12. British capture Neuve Chapelle, one of the most costly victories of the war.
14. German raider "Dresden" sunk by British.
22. Przemyśl captured from Austria by the Russians.

APRIL, 1915.

21. British and French troops land in Turkey. Disastrous Gallipoli expedition launched under leadership of Sir Ian Hamilton.
22. Second great Battle of Ypres commences.
24. Canadians save Channel ports by their gallant stand, when the Germans first introduced gas into civilized warfare.

MAY, 1915.

5. Russian advance into Carpathians comes to an end. This was the high tide of Russian successes.
7. Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine ten miles from Kinsale Head, 1,154 persons were drowned.
12. Bryce report of Belgian atrocities discloses true character of German fighting men.
13. Gen. Botha captures Windhoek, capital of German South Africa.
23. Italy declares war on Austria.

JUNE, 1915.

3. Austro-German troops re-capture Przemyśl.
8. William Jennings Bryan, most mealy-mouthed of American pacifists, resigns from President Wilson's Cabinet.
17. Italians occupy Mori in advance into Austria.
19. Germans capitulate to French colonial troops at Mons, Kamerun.
21. Gen. De Wet found guilty of treason.
22. Austro-German forces recapture Lemberg from Russians. Teutons advance steadily against Russians, but fail to destroy Czar's armies.

JULY, 1915.

8. All German forces in South Africa surrender to Gen. Botha.

AUGUST, 1915.

1. Teutonic Allies after a year of war occupy 78,378 square miles of invaded territory.
5. Germans capture Warsaw from Russians.
14. Austrians attack Belgrade.
21. Italy declares war on Turkey.
26. Germans capture Brest-Litovsk.

SEPTEMBER, 1915.

14. Germans give pledge to United States that passenger ships will not be sunk without warning.

OCTOBER, 1915.

4. British and French troops arrive to help Serbia against threatened Teutonic invasion.
5. King Constantine of Greece forces resignation of Premier Venizelos, on account of pro-Allied policy.
9. Austro-German armies invade Serbia.
9. Teutons occupy Belgrade.
11. Bulgarians invade Serbia.
12. Germans shoot Nurse Edith Cavell for assisting soldiers to escape.
15. Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
18. Major-Gen. Munro succeeds Gen. Ian Hamilton in command of the Gallipoli expedition.
19. Italy declares war on Bulgaria.
29. Briand succeeds Viviani as Premier of France.
30. Bulgarians take Nish from Serbians.
29. Berlin announced end of campaign in Serbia.

DECEMBER, 1915.

2. Monastir surrendered to Bulgarians.
4. Henry Ford sails for Europe on "Oscar II." to end hostilities, the one grim joke of the war.
15. Field Marshal Sir John French succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig as commander of British forces in France.
17. Emperor of Abyssinia offers help to Allies.
21. Sir William Robertson becomes Chief of Imperial Staff.
30. Italians occupy Durazzo, capital of Albania.

JANUARY, 1916.

3. Last Germans in Kamerun surrender to British.
9. British War Office announces abandonment of Dardanelles campaign and withdrawal from Gallipoli.
27. Conscription becomes law in Great Britain.

FEBRUARY, 1916.

3. Parliament Buildings at Ottawa destroyed by fire, said to be of incendiary origin.
15. Second British relief force defeated by Turks before reaching Kut-el-Amara.
21. German armies under the Crown Prince begin one of the greatest drives of the war aimed against Verdun.

MARCH, 1916.

8. Germany declares war on Portugal.
24. Gen. Sir A. Murray assumes command of British forces in Egypt.

APRIL, 1916.

24. Irish rebellion broke out. Sir Roger Casement captured by British landing in Ireland.
25. Irish republic is declared.
27. Sir John Maxwell given task of crushing Irish rebellion.
29. "After a five-month siege, Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.
30. Rebellion in Ireland at an end. Leaders were afterwards executed for treason.

MAY, 1916.

1. During this month the world watched the gallant French defence of Verdun.
31. British fleet under Sir David Beatty defeat German fleet in Battle of Jutland.
1. Austrians make unsuccessful drive into Italy.
5. British cruiser Hampshire sunk by mine. Lord Kitchener and his entire staff drowned.
7. Russians undertake successful offensive against Austrians.

JUNE, 1916.

1. British start great offensive known as the Battle of the Somme.
6. David Lloyd George becomes Secretary of War.
22. Premier Strimmer, a German agent, assumes office in Russia, and works against Allied cause.
28. Capt. Fryatt shot by Germans.

AUGUST, 1916.

2. Von Hindenburg assume supreme command of German eastern army.
3. Sir Roger Casement hanged.
9. Italians capture Gorizia from the Austrians.
27. Italy declares war against Germany.
Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.
29. Von Hindenburg becomes German Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER, 1916.

3. Germans invade Roumania.
25. Premier Venizelos announces intention to head a temporary revolutionary government in Greece with headquarters in Crete.
30. During September British introduced tanks into warfare.

OCTOBER, 1916.

24. French launched attack at Verdun and recaptured all points taken by Germans. This battle ended in Allied success.

NOVEMBER, 1916.

1. Roumanian armies crushed by Teutons.
19. Serbians and Allies recapture Mons.
21. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies.

DECEMBER, 1916.

4. Gen. Mackensen takes command of the Teutonic armies in Roumania.
5. Mr. Asquith resigns the Premiership of Great Britain.
6. The Teutons capture Bucharest.
7. David Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain.
8. The Allies started the blockade of Greece.
11. Gen. Neville replaces Gen. Joffre as Commander-in-Chief of French armies.
12. Germans present peace offer to Allies.
20. President Wilson sent peace notes of belligerents, asking them to tell what the war was about. The British replied that the war had to be fought to a finish. The Germans offered to attend a peace conference, but did not state terms. The Allies pronounced the German offer insincere. So this peace offensive ended.

JANUARY, 1917.

17. The Pope makes a formal protest against the deportation of the Belgians sent into slavery by the Germans.
21. The British defeated the Turks near Kut in Mesopotamia.
22. President Wilson announces plans for "peace without victory" policy.
31. Germany announces their policy of unrestricted submarine war, cancelling all pledges made to the United States.

FEBRUARY, 1917.

7. Ambassador Gerard detained by German Government, which wished to bargain with him regarding position of the United States. President Wilson having declined diplomatic relations with Berlin.
15. Ambassador Gerard reaches Paris.
25. British commence advance on the western front, the Germans falling back to the famous Hindenburg line.

MARCH, 1917.

1. Turkish troops shattered in retreat from Kut.
2. Sir Haig takes over portion of French line to Ancre river.