

WHAT IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS?

"Push" said the Button. "Never Be Led" said the Pencil.
"Fake Pains" said the Window. "Be Up-to-date" said the Calendar.

Taking Advantage of Opportunities is Always a Good Plan

This store keeps customers posted. When we advise buying it is because we believe it is to our customers' interest to buy in order to save.

We Are Today Placing Next Fall's Orders From Mills at higher prices in many cases than we are now retailing at. While we do not ever advise overbuying, but we strongly advise our customers to keep their needs brought well ahead. It means not only choice of better quality and better color but much lower prices.

Our Winter Stocks Are Heavy

Every department well filled, offering ample choice of most worthy merchandise.
We stocked heavily in "Stanfield's" and "Watson's" Underwear, Woolen Hosiery and Sox, Military Flannels, Flannel-lettes, Linens, Sheet-ings, Towellings, Denims, Ducks, Drills, Shirtings, Prints.
You will find the reliable colors in our wash goods, all guaranteed old dyes.

How We Can Both Win

The prompt payment of all outstanding accounts for 1916 will materially assist in reducing the HIGH COST OF LIVING. It will enable us to take cash discounts on the goods you purchased and to do business on less capital—two very important items in this period of abnormally high prices. Every courtesy has been extended to everyone regarding payments and we wish to start the New Year with as few outstanding accounts carried over as possible.

February Women's Magazine

to all subscribers by calling.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In advance in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$2.50 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. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.
JOB PRINTING—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, order and wedding stationery, etc.
Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917

The Reason Why.

The reason the weekly newspapers have had to increase their subscription rates is because it has been proved that the editor who issues a weekly paper and has his subscription price less than \$1.50 is losing money on every subscriber.
The past year has been one of unusual prosperity in all lines of business except the newspaper business. When drygoods went soaring up in price merchants marked their goods accordingly. When meat took a jump meat markets followed suit. When print paper and all the material an editor uses doubled in price nine-tenths of the editors continued to do business at the same old price. There could be but one result. In one state alone last month forty printing offices were closed by the sheriffs.
A live newspaper makes a live town and community. An editor who is working eighteen hours a day and then unable to meet his bills cannot issue a live paper. A community that is not willing to give its newspaper liberal support is doing itself an injury. Good churches, good schools, and a good paper will build a prosperous city out of any town.—U. S. Exchange.

School Reports.

S. S. No. 9, Moss. Report in per cent. for month of December, 1916:
Sr. IV. class—Lillian Henderson 87, Sr. III. class—Alma Henderson 85, Jessie Mitchell 83, Albert Munro 75.
II. class—Verna Henderson 98, Hector McLean 91, Verna Henderson 80, Maggie Livingston 82, Catharine Mitchell 79.
I. class—Johanna Mitchell 95.
Means perfect attendance.
R. GUBBINS, teacher.
Report for S. S. 14, Metcalfe and Elford, for November and December:
V. Class—Annie Carruthers 74 per cent.
IV. Class—Neil Olde 71, Cecil Monro 55.
III. Class—Tom Williams 74, Emerson Campbell 73, Olive McIntyre, Helen Carruthers 56, Curtis Gough 54.
II. Class—Myra Carruthers 85, Margaret Monroe 74, Ruby Munson 72, Jean McIntyre 58.
Part II.—Lorne Towers 84, Melvin Moore 64.
Class I., in order of merit—Florence Moore, Archie Carruthers, Charlie Towers, Christopher Carruthers.
WINNIFRED EDDIE, teacher.
Vital statistics of Strathroy, as registered by the town clerk, for 1916, were: Births, 67; marriages, 19; deaths, 44.

Glencoe High School.

Report of fall term examinations, Dec., 1916. Average per cent. is given. Class I., 75 per cent. and above; Class II., 60 to 75 per cent.; Class III., 40 to 60 per cent. Failure in one or more subjects shown by *.
Form I., Class I.—M. Lovell 88, L. Graham 83, M. McAlpine 81, S. McLachlan 80, L. Grant 78, G. Richards 78, K. McNabb 77, M. Richards 75.
Class II.—C. Sutherland 73, D. Weir 72, E. McArthur 72, F. Hickey 72, M. Anderson 72, J. Lotan 72, G. Lotan 71, H. Strachan 70, G. Goff 67, Margaret Macfie 66, M. Allan 65, H. Luckham 64, H. McLachlan 63, F. King 60.
Class III.—M. McArthur 59, W. Simpson 58, Marion Macfie 48.
Form II., Class I.—E. Poole 94, H. Sutherland 93, E. McKellar 93, M. Hunter 88, M. McRae 87, V. Eddie 86, C. Sutherland 85, A. Poole 79, Elizabeth Leitch 77.
Class II.—C. Howe 74, F. Smith 74, F. Westcott 71, Elsie Leitch 71, R. Gilbert 70, A. Aldred 69, M. Westcott 67.
Class III.—M. Leitch 59, M. Duncan 59, H. Hurley 57, M. Fryer 57, M. Mitchell 56.
Form III., Class I.—C. McBean 83, F. McLachlan 82, W. McVicar 81, F. Keith 78, L. Luckham 76, M. Baldwin 75.
Class II.—L. Eddie 73, McK. McArthur 69, E. McAlpine 68, J. McAlpine 67, D. McAlpine 64, H. Moss 63, E. McDonald 60, G. Grant 60.
Form IV., Class I.—E. Gibson 73, E. McNabb 71, M. Garner 68, J. McLachlan 67.

Glencoe Public School.

History
Sr. IV.—Catharine Stuart 98, Frances Moss 98, Helen McOutcheon 90, George McCracken 80, Agnes McEachern 85, Annie George 75, Muriel Precious 70, Frank Brown 69, Cameron McPherson 68, Gertrude Manders 68, Anna Reygart 65, Maunie Grant 60.
Sr. IV.—Lloyd Farrell 94, R. D. McDonald 90, Hazel McAlpine 88, Jean McEachern 84, Sarah Mitchell 82, Jessie Currie 75, Frances Sutherland 65, Willie McMillan 45.
Sr. III.—Albert Anderson 98, D. A. Weaver 94, Marion Copeland 88, Jack McIntosh 70, Cecil McAlpine 68, Gladys Beehill 65, Clifford Ewing 49, Willie Quick 40.
Arithmetic
Sr. III.—Muriel Weekes 100, Clarence Leitch 100, Margaret McDonald 100, Gladys George 85, Zella Moore 90, Ethel George 85, Arlie Parrott 85, Leslie Reeves 80, Florence McEachern 65, Grace Dalgaty 55, Mack Crawford 55, Roderick Stuart 50, Gladys Eddie 40.
Sr. II.—Glen Allen 100, Sherman McAlpine 100, Joe Grant 85, Jim Donaldson 75, Emma Reyerst 55, Willie Diamond 50, Wilhelms Wehlman 45.
Spelling
Sr. II., honors—Eleanor Sutherland 100, Thelma McCaffery 100, Vada Wehlman 100, Gladys Congdon 100, Evelyn Allen 98, Isabel McCracken 98, Charlie Davenport 98, Wilfrid Hagarty 92, Ivan Ramsay 90.
Class I., honors—Delbert Hicks 100, Gordon Stevenson 94, Nelson McCracken 88, Garnet Ewing 80, Donna McAlpine 85, Donald McAlay 80, Florence McCracken 84, Fred McRae 82, Irene McCaffery 81, Daisy Crawford 80, Alma Cushman 80; pass—Blake Tomlinson 72, Marjorie McLarty 68, Margaret Smith 68, Winifred Shelgrove 56, Mildred Anderson 50, Billie Doull 50, Gordon McDonald 40, Margaret Strachan 40.
It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extingisher.

Soldiers' Letters

Dear Father,—I received your well-known letter a few lines to let you know I received your parcel of underwear and cigars and was sure pleased to get them. I was at the ranges at Aldershot when they came. I won the Cross Guns for my marksmanship, something that is pretty hard to get in England, as you have to make 130 points out of 170 (some shooting), and am now allowed to wear Cross Guns. I am still here, although most of our old battalion is in France, and I heard tonight the first one was wounded. I suppose we shall all be in France pretty soon, but we never know from one day to another what the next day will bring forth. We have another battalion with us now, this battalion being a training unit. We are up every morning before dawn, and we are now taking a bombing course but will be through in a few days, and I suppose I don't go to France will be at the machine gun again or on another course. I think I shall be sent to something in this country to be a soldier.
Well mother, I hope that the war will soon be over. But don't think I am looking forward to a neutral life, but I suppose we shall have to wait. There is very little news here, not much soldiers everywhere and all with a grim smile of determination to do or die. Believe me, Glencoe will never need to hang her head in shame for the boys of Middlesex, and I think it is something, even if we don't all return.
You ask me to try and give you some news. The only thing more here is plenty of street music, and the boys of Middlesex are all as hard as iron and great estates surround us on every side. I saw in the Transcript that I was in France, mining. Well, that is not true, but I am going to the front. I never went, but may go anytime.
JAMES SOUTHERN.

Leading Events, Last Year
(Continued from last issue)
JULY
9. The German underwater liner Deutschland arrived in the United States, being the first submarine merchantman to cross the Atlantic ocean.
10. Rion occurred among the Canadian troops at Camp Borden. The soldiers were angry because they had been taken into the camp before it was ready.
11. Hon. David Lloyd George landed in Belgium to the effect that the Allies had "crossed the watershed" and that they were in a position to progress steadily to ultimate victory.
12. Hon. W. A. F. Campbell and wife, two Canadian missionaries sent to Japan by the Methodist Church, were murdered by robbers.
13. British officially published the list of German firms wearing the mask of neutrality, with which the loyal men and women of the Empire will have no dealings.
14. This black list gave President Wilson another occasion for a series of his famous "notes."
15. James Whitcomb Riley, beloved Hoosier poet, died.
16. Sir William Ramsey, famous British scientist, died.
17. The Russian army, commanded by the Grand Duke Nicholas, captured Erzincan from the Turks.
18. British reported continued successes in German East Africa, the German Governor having been killed.
19. Captain Charles Fryatt was shot by Germans for having defended his boat against attack of submarine.
20. The Russians captured Brody in Galicia from the Germans, 40,000 men were taken prisoner, including two generals.
21. The British completed the capture of Longueval on the Somme.
22. Bush-fires destroyed Matheson, Ramore, and several other small towns in Northern Ontario, taking a toll of over 200 lives.
The month of July saw the launching of the great drive of the French in the Somme, which has been still in progress after six months of almost constant fighting with the

boys are when we receive things like that from our kind friends in Canada, and we will never forget what you have done for us and are still doing for us. It cheers up the boys when they know they are not forgotten. Well, I am not much of a writer, so will close by wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I will keep your note as a souvenir.
Pte. A. Shaw 151234, C. Coy 1st G. M. B. Fraser, B. E. F. Honey and address—No. 60 8th St. North, Brandon, Man.

France, December 6.
Mrs. Malcolm McLean and Hector, Miss Bessie, Mary and Bell McIntyre: My Dear Friends,—I hope you will pardon me for writing to you altogether, but there are so many to write to that I find it hard to get the time and you can pass the letter on.
I received the letter two days ago and parcel yesterday and it is not necessary for me to say how I enjoyed the contents. The chocolate and gum have already disappeared for when a few friends are around a parcel soon goes. I was glad to hear of the prize I have given to the other boys and they are indeed much appreciated. As it happens, I am in charge of a div. bathhouse and have access to any new clothes I want, so gave part of the parcel away. They are much better than we get issued, but I just got two new pair from mother and as we are moving soon, I would not want to carry any excess baggage. I am much indebted to you one and all, but can only offer my thanks.
I am still in the best of health and very lucky to have a survivor after some of what we came through this past summer, but we are back from the firing line now and hardly know what is going on up the line except that the guns are quite audible.
Your old neighbor,
GEORGE.

Whitley Camp, Dec. 10th.
Dear Mother, Just a few lines to let you know I received your parcel of underwear and cigars and was sure pleased to get them. I was at the ranges at Aldershot when they came. I won the Cross Guns for my marksmanship, something that is pretty hard to get in England, as you have to make 130 points out of 170 (some shooting), and am now allowed to wear Cross Guns. I am still here, although most of our old battalion is in France, and I heard tonight the first one was wounded. I suppose we shall all be in France pretty soon, but we never know from one day to another what the next day will bring forth. We have another battalion with us now, this battalion being a training unit. We are up every morning before dawn, and we are now taking a bombing course but will be through in a few days, and I suppose I don't go to France will be at the machine gun again or on another course. I think I shall be sent to something in this country to be a soldier.
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Allies steadily advancing. The Battle of Verdun entered its sixth month on July 23, although it was quite apparent that it had been won by the French even before the Somme offensive began. Gen. Joffre's armies were more successful than the British in the sieging of the new dyle, but General Haig's forces increased in effectiveness as the battle progressed.
In Ontario, July will be remembered for the longest spell of intense heat ever recorded in the Province. It began on Dominion Day and continued almost without a break until near the end of August. About the beginning of the month the plague of infantile paralysis was reported in New York. It became very acute in the United States, and the health officers of Canada had to take measures to keep it from crossing the border into the Dominion.

AUGUST.

3. Sir Roger Casement was executed for high treason. Fresh evidence was made public that he had caused the death of Irish prisoners in Germany who refused to fight against the Allies.
4. The French recaptured Fleury in the Verdun sector.
5. United States signed a treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States, the price agreed upon to be \$25,000,000.
6. King George renewed the pledge that the British Empire will fight until Belgium is fully restored.
7. Turkish force attacked the British in Egypt and was routed with great losses.
8. Italians took Gorizia and 10,000 prisoners.
9. Russians captured Stanislaw from the Austrians.
10. German announced that they had resumed submarine warfare against merchant ships.
11. Russians commenced invasion of Hungarian territory.
12. A second bush fire occurred in Northern Ontario, in which seven people perished.
13. Name of Berlin, Ont., was changed to Kitchener amid great rejoicing among loyal citizens.
14. Russians re-occupied Mush in Armenia.
15. Bremen, the second German submarine merchantman, was reported destroyed by the British.
16. Serbs commenced their offensive against the Bulgarians.
17. Bulgars seized Kavala, an Aegean sea port.
18. Italy declared war on Germany. Italian Government seized the Palazzo di Venezia in Rome, the property of Austria since 1797.
19. Rumania declared war on Austria.
20. General von Hindenburg was appointed chief of the German staff, the Kaiser having dismissed General von Falkenhayn for the failure of the Verdun offensive.
21. Premier Zaimis of Greece resigned.
22. Turkey and Bulgaria declared war on Rumania.
The most important feature of the month of August was the entry of Rumania into the war on the side of the Allies after many months of uncertainty, the action of King Ferdinand and indicating how the outcome of the war would be decided.
The Rumanians started off with impulsive campaigns into coveted Transylvania, which were doomed to be disastrous, especially as the Teutons were determined to be revenged at all costs upon the Rumanians. The capture of Gorizia by the Italians marked the successful completion of the first part of their offensive against the Austrians.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Lieut. Shackleton landed in Chile with the survivors of the party rescued from Elephant Island, where they had been marooned.
4. General Smuts captured the capital of German South Africa.
5. The Allied fleet of thirty ships arrived at Athens to guard against the treachery of King Constantine.
6. The United States Government declared a blockade between the men and the companies to prevent the threatened railroad strike.
7. The Greek Government surrendered to the demand of the Allies to give up the post offices and the telegraph stations.
8. The French scored a big victory in Picardy.
9. Onova was captured by the Rumanians.
10. The British captured Glancy. The Russians and Rumanians took Dobric back from the Central Powers.
11. The central span of the Quebec Bridge collapsed and several lives were lost.
12. The Turks were defeated in the Caucasus.
13. The Bower Government was defeated in British Columbia. The Liberals came into power in that Province with H. C. Brewster as Premier. The voters declared in favor of Woman's Suffrage and Prohibition.
14. Prohibition came into force in Ontario.
15. The British crumpled up the great German salient, Martinpuish being among the villages taken.
16. Canadian banks subscribed \$50,000,000 to the new war loan.
17. Edward Gurney, a leading manufacturer and one of the most prominent laymen in the Methodist Church, passed away.
18. French captured part of the village of Comblanchien.
19. Two great zeppelins were shot down during a raid on Essex.
20. Allies captured villages of Morval and Les Boeufs on the west front.
21. Von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, resigned.
22. The British and the French took Thiepval and Combles.
The most notable occurrence of the month of September was the first

appearance of the now famous "tanks" in the Battle of the Somme. The tanks are one of the outstanding contributions of the British to modern warfare. Their fear inspiring appearance, their power, and the way in which they could walk over the German trenches made them very formidable engines of war, and they were the most discussed subject of the hour. In the Balkans the Serbians began their offensive to recover their country from the invaders, and though they advanced slowly at first, King Peter's soldiers had the pleasure of fighting battles on their own soil against their historic enemies.
During this month the Canadians said farewell to the Duke of Connaught, who had been one of the most diplomatic and beloved Governors-General in the history of the Dominion.

OCTOBER.

1. A zeppelin was brought down near London.
2. The Kallogeropoulos Cabinet resigned in Greece.
3. German submarines caused great excitement in the United States by sinking one passenger and five freighters off Nantucket. The world expected to see Uncle Sam take some manly action, but was disappointed.
4. Serbs crossed the Cerna River. Former-Premier Venizelos of Greece reached Salonica to direct the revolutionists who defied to cast in their fortunes with the Allies.
5. King Constantine consented to hand over the entire Greek fleet to the Allies.
6. The Italians started a new offensive against the Austrians and netted 8,000 prisoners.
7. The Serbians captured Brod, north-west of Monastir.
8. Sir Thomas Tait resigned the position of Director of National Service in Canada. He was succeeded by R. B. Bennett.
9. Premier Scott of Saskatchewan resigned, giving ill health as the reason. Premier Martin was selected by the Liberal Government to take his place.
10. The Allies made a display of power in Athens to warn King Constantine that treachery would not be tolerated.
11. A large meeting of staunch Presbyterians from all over Canada was held in Toronto to organize to fight against Church Union.
12. A severe storm occurred on Lake Erie, in which 27 sailors were drowned.
13. Count Karl Stuerghk, Premier of Austria, was assassinated by Dr. Friedrich Adler, an intellectual and a patriot.
14. Sir Robert Borden made a strong appeal to Canadians on behalf of National Service. He called attention to the fact that 100,000 men to bring the Canadian army to the half-million mark promised.
15. Joffre's troops recaptured by a sudden blow Douaumont, Thiaumont, and Houdromont Quarry on the Verdun front.
16. The Serbs captured Cerna Height.
17. The new Danube bridge at Cernavoda, the greatest bridge in Europe and the only one across the Danube in Rumania, was blown up by retreating Rumanians.
18. Canadians captured the famous Regina trench from the Germans.
19. Pastor Russell died suddenly while travelling.

The civilized world became aware during this month that Germany had decided to make slaves of the unfortunate Belgians in order to liberate their own men to fight, the Huns carried off the males of unhappy Belgium to work in the mills and to labor in Germany. This re-introduction of slavery into Europe caused something like a shudder of horror in all lands and moved President Wilson to make his first disinterested protest on behalf of the ideals of common humanity. It became evident also that Germany had planned a sweeping revenge against Rumania for siding with the Allies. The Rumanians had made the serious mistake of trying to gain an ill-planned offensive instead of preparing strong defenses against any strong Teuton aggression. They were to pay dearly for this error of judgment.

NOVEMBER.

1. Sir George Perley was appointed Canadian Overseas War Minister.
2. The French captured Fort Vaux, thus taking back in less than a week by a brilliant offensive all the ground held by Germans at Verdun.
3. Victor Carlstrom, an aviator well known in Canada, broke the American cross-country record by flying from Chicago to Erie, Pa., a distance of 454 miles, in 4 hours and 16 minutes.
4. Germany and Austria proclaimed new kingdom of Poland.
5. President Wilson of the United States was re-elected.
6. The Russian Dreadnought, Imperatza Maria, was sunk.
7. The Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor-General of Canada, arrived in Halifax and took the formal oath of office.
8. Sir Sam Hughes resigned from the position of Minister of Militia at the request of Sir Robert Borden.
9. The Australian Government was reformed, with Premier Hughes still at the head, a split having occurred in the Government which was caused by the Commonwealth voted against national conscription.
10. Henry Sienkiewicz, the great Polish author and patriot, who wrote Quo Vadis, died at Berne, Switzerland, aged 70.
11. Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, died suddenly. He had been much affected by the news received the previous week of the death of his son at the front.
12. The Serbians captured Monastir, the prize for which the Bulgarians went into the war.

20. Sir John Boyd, the Chancellor of Ontario, died.
21. The hospital ship Britannica was sunk by a submarine, but no lives were lost.
22. The Braemar Castle, another British hospital ship, was torpedoed.
23. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria died. The Germans captured Craiova in their offensive against Roumania.
24. Hon. A. E. Kemp was appointed Minister of Militia.
25. Archduke Francis Charles became new Emperor of Austria.
26. Jack London, the American author who made "red-blood" sides popular, died at the age of 40.
27. Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor, died.
28. The Allies issued an ultimatum to the King of Greece demanding that his Government should surrender all the guns and munitions in the possession of the Greek royalist army. The Greek revolutionists, who had been duly recognized by the Allies, declared war against Bulgaria and Germany.
29. Amnesty was declared to all Canadian deserters provided they reported inside of a specified time.
30. The British refused to allow a safe conduct to the new Austrian Ambassador to the United States.
31. Sir John Jellicoe became First Lord of the Admiralty and Sir David Beatty took command of the British Grand Fleet.
32. General Turner was appointed to command the Canadian forces in England.

Presidential election in the United States proved unusually exciting. With one exception it was the closest race in the history of the Republic. Hughes, the Republican candidate, but when returns from the Pacific Coast were received, Wilson had the majority. Almost a week elapsed after the balloting before the result was definitely ascertained.

DECEMBER.

1. The Greeks yielded to the demand of the Allies after a day's reign of terror in which the Allied troops were treacherously attacked.
2. It was announced that the British Cabinet would be reconstructed so as to make it more effective in pressing the war.
3. Premier Asquith resigned, having failed to rebuild the Cabinet. As the Constitution made it necessary for the King to call the leader of the pre-war opposition, Bonar Law was asked to form a ministry, being the first Canadian so honored. He refused the task.
4. Hon. David Lloyd George became Prime Minister of England. Bucharest was evacuated by the Rumanians, who did not defend their capital, and occupied by the Teutons.
5. Hon. Robert Borden commenced the National Service Campaign in Canada.
6. The new British Cabinet was formed, with four men forming the new War Council.
7. Germany makes peace offers.
8. French launched surprise attack in Verdun sector, capturing 11,000 Huns and over 300 guns.
9. It was reported that the British army in Mesopotamia had defeated the Turks making an advance towards Kut-el-Amara. This news proved especially cheering, as there had been no activity on this front since the disaster in the spring.
10. It was announced that Canadians would tear up railroads to send the rails to France.
11. Premier Lloyd George announced that German peace proposals were unsatisfactory, and Allies will continue war until victory is won.
12. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Ontario Provincial Secretary, resigned and was succeeded by W. D. McPherson, M.L.A.
13. English papers expressed approval of Premier Lloyd George's stand regarding Germany's proposals. The Prime Minister was commended for showing that the Allies are prepared to stand firm, without the door to peace being "banged and bolted."

Although the Allies have met with disappointments and local defeats, the situation at the end of the year provides every reason for optimism. The Germans have managed to crush another small nation, but on all the important fronts the Teutons must admit being worsted during the past twelve months. Italy has advanced against Austria; Russia has advanced against Austria and held fast against Germany; both England and France have made important gains on the Western front. Against none of the nations have the Huns made headway. Those are the important facts of 1916. And England is still mistress of the seas.
Another cheering feature of the situation is Germany's offer, arrogant though it may be, to consider peace. The Allies will not permit the war to end until they secure the things for which they are fighting. They started in to make the Germans accept their proper place in the world, and the Huns may be nearer to restored sanity than people know. That what makes the German peace proposals important. They may be the first faint sign that civilization is going to be restored in the Kaiser's Empire as well as the rest of the world.
For Canadians, the outstanding feature of the year has been the growth of national consciousness. More and more the people of the Dominion are coming to understand what it means to be a "Nation within an Empire." The National Service Movement started by Premier Borden, the growth of recruiting, the character of the Canadian undertakings and the increased interest in Canadian literature and art all indicate that such is the fact. The year 1916 with all its tragedy has been important in the development of the Dominion of Canada.