

WE KEEP OUR CUSTOMERS INFORMED AS TO PROBABLE FUTURE PRICES

Prices are yet very much below prevailing prices at time of American Civil War. At that time prices were three to five times that of normal times. Considering the vastness of this present war, every indication points to steadily increasing prices. Cotton and Wool getting scarcer and prices rapidly advancing. Shrewd buyers are keeping their wants well supplied and in many instances even purchasing ahead for next winter.

Prices for Fall and Winter, 1918,

as nearly as manufacturers can judge now, will be about 20 per cent. or more above today's prices, with quality each season more inferior.

This Store Never Encourages Extravagant or Reckless Buying

Economy in all things is rather to be encouraged. It's poor economy, in face of advancing prices, to put off buying "necessaries" of life.

This is the Store With "The Goods"

Stocks not only LARGER but QUALITY Standard WELL MAINTAINED. Our sales show enormous increases over former years, partly accounted for by the large surplus stocks held in reserve, bought months ago. We want our customers to get values equal to if not lower than what same goods can be procured for from any other source.

We Enter Christmas Month Well Prepared

in every department for the big December trade. Time to start buying when stocks for Christmas are most complete.

Empress Shoes For Spring, 1918

We were fortunate in getting a special delivery now of goods ordered for spring, 1918. It gives next spring's styles at today's values—a saving of 20 per cent. or more. Besides, you get better quality. Compare our values at from \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Right After Big December Business, With Values Unmatched

Men's Grey Long Rubber Boots, not seconds but perfect quality, \$4.75.
Men's Black Long Rubber Boots, red sole guaranteed, \$3.90.
Men's Storm or Plain Rubbers, 90c.
Women's Storm or Plain Rubbers, 75c.
Women's Felt Overshoes, \$1.25.
Men's Felt Overshoes, \$1.50.
Special values in Lumbermen's Rubbers and Sox.

Christmas Number of Woman's Magazine now in stock

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.

Advertisements.—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, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittance payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1917

We feel like complimenting the promoters of the musical comedy given here last week for the splendid character of the performance. It was one of the cleanest shows ever staged in Glencoe—free of all vulgarity or coarseness—in which it surpassed many a less secular production. The young people enjoyed

the novelty of putting on the play, no doubt, and the rehearsals inspired and brought out talent that otherwise would have remained dormant. We congratulate the young people on their successful achievement and compliment them on their good judgment.

Enumerators in West Middlesex.

Following are the names of the enumerators for the several polling divisions in the west riding of Middlesex:—
Wardsville—Alex. A. McIntyre.
Newbury—Albert Holman.
Glencoe—Ed. T. Huston, P. J. Morrison.
Parkhill—Robert Armstrong, Fred Zupke, M. Fenwick.
Allies Craig—W. H. Kennedy.
Strathroy—Henry Owens, Clarence Evey, Jess Stevenson, James B. Denny, William Collins, Thomas Jackson.
Moss—David Walker, J. B. Martyn.
William C. Burchill, Jr., Edway Hurdie, R. W. McKellar, Neil Munroe.
Ekfrid—John A. McDougall, Duncan Hyndman, D. R. McRae, J. B. Corneille, John Davis, William Gibbs, Nelson Mawhinney.
Caradoc—Mike Wightman, Cecil T. Howell, Wesley Dingman, James Peters, Jonah Stanley, Lorne Saxton, William C. Veale.
Metcalfe—Edward De Gex, Harry Thompson, William Toohill, Cyrus Henry, Angus McCallum.
Lobo—John Davis, James Sutherland, Gordon Pincombe, Howard Hambley, George Brown.
Adelaide—Ambrose Topping, Walter Bolton, Prosper Alderson, Archie Paine, William Wardell, John Taylor.
East Williams—Charles Priestley, Charles Banner, Angus Ross.
West Williams—Charles Herrington, James C. Brown, A. P. Knight, Alex. W. Scott.
McGillivray—James McNeil, Edie Hodgson, W. E. Morgan, John Williams, J. T. Appleton, Jos. Mollard, Robert Hutchinson.
Delaware—Henry Elviage, Edgar Weld, William Howlett, W. M. Baker.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.



An advertisement by
The Bell Telephone Co.
of Canada to improve
PARTY-LINE SERVICE

Co-operation: Each subscriber should co-operate to better the service on his line. The practices suggested below have been found to greatly improve party-line service:

1. Before calling, find out whether the line is in use. If it is, hang up your receiver promptly.
2. Emergencies will arise. If a party-line subscriber desires to make an emergency call, the persons using it should give up the line temporarily.
3. Do not allow children or others to listen or interrupt your neighbor's conversation when the line is in use.
4. Make your calls as brief as possible. Short talks will keep the line open and make the service of most value to everyone.
5. Answer promptly when you hear your ring.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

"Good service...our true intent."



Use Subs To Fight U-boats

IT is as a neutral, devoted friend of the Allied cause, says Dr. R. Anema, described in The London Daily Mail as a well-known Dutch thinker, that I propose in all modesty my idea to the highly competent advisers of the Allies, with the following explanatory remarks:

Qualities a fleet of submersible destroyers should possess: The submarine destroyer, built with the object of sinking U-boats, should be twice the size of the boat it has to attack, should have double the surface speed and diving capacity, the external plating should be twice as thick as that of its adversary, and its armament should be twice as powerful.

Supposing Germany possesses 300 submarines, the Allies should have a fleet of 3,000 submersible destroyers to chase the 300 pirates. This fleet of submersible destroyers should be divided into different squadrons, to be stationed in waters which the pirate mostly haunts. Each squadron should be ready to start out as soon as a German pirate has been signaled in its zone.

Why the technical success of the submarine destroyer seems to be assured: Taking these submarines as it exists, the application of my idea, from a technical point of view, has this advantage, that it has not to go through the stages incumbent on an altogether new invention. The necessary stages of every new invention are: (1) The conception of the idea in all its technical details; (2) the trials and experiments before the idea can be put into practice. All this means time, which, at the present, is an exceedingly valuable factor.

Why the submersible destroyer should be more practical than the surface destroyer: Why do I imagine that the submarine itself can be made specially effective in hunting the submarine? In answering this question I would recall the habits of a certain tiny Japanese duck which lives almost as well under as above water. In presence of danger it dives, usually long before the hunter can reach it, just as the German submarine dives as soon as it smells danger. To approach the duck the hunter makes himself almost invisible. His gun lying in front of him on the bow of the boat, he lies prone in an extremely low and small canoe, paddled by a clever little native. Were he able to convert his surface canoe at will into a submersible, to dive and reappear close to the flock of ducks, he certainly would have a better chance of surprising them than now, when he has to remain a long way off and trust to a skill that few shots possess.

The ocean-going German submarine (we know this from the log-books of their commanders) keeps out of the way of its enemies. The submersible destroyer, on the other hand, in another advantage over the surface destroyer: that of being able to make itself invisible by diving if attacked.

Lack of adaptability, a weakness of the Allies in this war: I believe that the Allies have often been behindhand in adopting the ideas of others. They should have been quicker to adopt war methods, even those of the Germans, who, having prepared for almost half a century for this war, doubtless had devices worthy of imitation. One of their ideas was the siege guns which reduced Liege and made Charleroi possible. An instance of German adaptation is the zeppelin, an engine not their originality, but which in their hands has become a force in naval battles. Then there is the submarine.

I am of the opinion that the Allies underrated the technical capacities of their opponents. To undertake one's enemy is a mistake. Even now, after nearly three years of war experience, one hears intelligent people say that the Germans are only imitators. For argument's sake let this be granted. There are, however, moments when the adaptation of principles and devices proves more useful than new inventions. The Germans have realized this. They adapted such inventions as the dirigible, aeroplane, and submarine, and with these "perfected" engines they are doing an immense amount of harm, so much so that at a certain moment it looked as if the pretended submarine blockade of the English coast had become a reality. I sincerely hope the Allies will take this lesson to heart. I am convinced they can do it now by adapting an invention of their own, that of the submarine, and building a large fleet of submersible destroyers. It should not take them long, now that America is with them, to launch some 3,000 speedy, heavily-armed undersea destroyers.

This undersea fleet would, I believe, soon out-manoeuvre, if not altogether destroy the relatively small number of German pirates manning her U-boats. The war is not over yet, and the victory of the Allies is still some way off. I, who know the Germans, am convinced that the Central States will put up as strong a defensive action as the offensive with which they began. The declaration that the decision of this war lies on the seas becomes more and more true. The submarine for Germany is an extremely powerful weapon and a great factor in a peace "without annexations or indemnities," which for them would mean victory. A large fleet of submersible destroyers, added to the other excellent measures of defence and attack already in existence against the U-boat, would, I am sure, soon cure the German submarine evil. This is the opinion of a neutral who since the beginning of the war has done his duty towards the cause of the Allies, their cause being his, as it is that of all humanity.

The world's consumption of tea has tripled in the last thirty years.

SEES GERMAN MENACE.

Latin Races in South America Were Being Exploited by Teutons.

How the European war has enhanced the solidarity of South American peoples is discussed in a long article in La Nacion (Buenos Aires) under the heading, "The War and Latin America." This article satirically reviews the German frightfulness campaign as a phase of twentieth century culture, and shows how the Latin race is represented in opposition through the action of France and Italy. The article declares that the German conception of France was that of a center of corruption; of Italy as that of a nation of mandolin players and punchinello; of Spain as that of a comatose and ineffective organism; and of the Latin-American peoples as proud and useless, and exceptionally subject to exploitation by superior races.

"Even when these concepts could not be expressed openly," says this article, "they were the opinions which predominated in the thought of the German people, especially in the upper classes, and they contemplated only one privileged race, that was the Teutonic." The article continues:

"In this great war it is only a question of the right of existence for small nations, respect for international treaties, and the other great matters that have been repeatedly set forth; it is also a question of races, a question whether the people of the Latin race have a right, not so much to the predominance and pre-eminence which the Germans assume, but to be respected, to live in peace, without having their right disputed to enjoy what they have legitimately achieved. The extraordinary occurrences since August, 1914, have imposed sweeping modifications upon the ideas of the Germans. Amazed at the heroic and tenacious resistance of the Belgians, French, and Italians, they indeed talk no more of Latin decadence, and they have lost much of the infatuation and pride which they had at the beginning of the war; but it is none the less certain that before receiving the chastisement which has been given them, they had the intention of annihilating France, of dismembering Italy, of acquiring commanding positions everywhere. If they had triumphed, more than one growing country would have been converted into a German province, just as the other allies of the empire, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria have been so converted. Just for this reason, many have found it incomprehensible and inexplicable that German sympathy has been observed in certain Latin nations. Since the first moment all the sympathy and preference of the people of Spanish speech ought to have been eloquently and unwaveringly expressed in favor of the people of their own race, of the people of France. Fortunately, that which was inevitable is coming to pass. From one side of the continent to the other, the opinions and sentiments of all peoples are uniting in favor of the great Latin family.

"Many object, no doubt, that idealism and sentimentalism do not amount to much in the foreign politics of a nation, and that these things, like individuals, take into account only their own convenience and their own needs. Governments of democratic countries cannot depart from this line of conduct without incurring terrible responsibility. Let us accept the theory as exact and invariable, although we may have at hand the grand and noble example of Belgium and the United States, to record merely the most recent; even then, the economic convenience and the material interests would impel the people of Latin America in general, and the Argentine Republic, in particular, to incline to the side of England, France, and Italy. We have close bonds and a debt of gratitude between us and these great nations."

The article reviews the way in which England through her capital, France through her art and literature, and Italy through labor, has aided the development of South American countries, and declares that it is certain that many of those organized undertakings and developments would pass into German hands if Germany should win the war. It says:

"During the war the Germans have revealed their intentions too clearly for us not to tremble at the idea of having the domination of the seas and supremacy in finance pass into their hands. On the day in which the Germans should find themselves without competition they would impose their militarism and subject everything to the common domination of a discipline which admits no resistance or discussion, which does away with volition and compels subjection and obedience."

Pearls in Cocoanuts.

In 1911 the then Governor of Queensland, Sir William MacGregor, obtained from Sabal Island, Torres Strait, information on the subject of the diameter of space to which root cords spread out from the base of coconut trees, and handed the report to the Agricultural Journal for publication. While discussing the root question, his Excellency stated that in Hawaii he had been handed a coconut for refreshment and that he found inside it a valuable pearl. He saw the coconut opened, and was quite sure the pearl was not dropped into it. He gave the pearl to a lady, who afterwards wore it at a court function in London. Singularly enough, says the Journal, we find in a book on "Tropical Agriculture," by H. A. Alfard Nichols, M.D., the following remarkable confirmation of the existence of pearls in coconuts. The author says, when describing the various parts of the nut, "Finally a very singular and highly prized pearl is found, in very rare circumstances, in coconuts, and a specimen was added to the museum of the Royal Gardens at Kew in 1892."—Family Herald.

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Capital Paid-up.....12,911,700
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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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