BRITISH FISHING VILLAGES.

************* Another Nation Stricken by War *************

HEN the daily press of Canada published the brief announcement re cently that a great battle had been fought in Abyssinia, twenty five miles outside the capital, resulting in a complete victory for the new

five miles outside the capital, resulting in a complete victory for the new Government, the average reader did not realize that this battle affected \$,000,000 people living in a country larger than the combined areas of France, Holland, Belgium, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

And inasmuch as the despatches failed to give the name of the capital few Canadians could recall it—Adis Ababa, the city founded by that remarkable black monarch, Menelik II. in 1892, the third year of his eventful reign, which extended over a period of a quarter of a century. Abyssinia is a wholly inland nation, being cut off from the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden by French and Italian possessions, varying in width from forty to 250 miles. To the morth is the Italian possession of Eritrea, to the east British, French, and Italian Somaliland territories, to the south British East Africa, and to the west the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The whole Empire, which was formerly known as Ethiopia, lies within the tropics, although most of the interior has such a high elevation that the climate is temperate and healthful.

Adis Ababa has an elevation of more than a mile and a quarter above sea level, so that although it is in the

more than a mile and a quarter above sea level, so that although it is in the same latitude as the Isthmian seapors of Panama, it enjoys a most salubrious climate.

Except for its royal residence and

Except for its royal residence and grounds, which occupy a hill commanding a view of the country in all directions, the city resembles a temdirections, the city resembles a temporary military camp more closely than the capital of a vast kingdom, for white tents and mean huts cover the country in a circle whose diameter is about three miles. No railroad connects this city of 40,000 inhabitants with the outside world, while the 'highways' of the country are scarcely more than narrow trails traveled by pack mules and donkeys. Even Harrar (population estimated

color than their fellow-countrymen, and retain many evidences of their Semitic origin. The Dankalis are a practically independent people of the Mohammedan faith, whereas the other groups have been Christian since the Fourth century, being allied with the Alexandrian church. Education has made slow progress in Abyssina. In fact, it is said that the only native school in the entire country is located in the capital, and is attended most irregularly, the entired that the original country is contained to the capital, and is attended most irregularly, the entired that the capital country is located in the capital, and is attended most irregularly, the entired that the capital country is located in the capital, and is attended most irregularly, the entired capital capit

is attended most irregularly, the en-rollment being not more than 100

rollment being not more than 100 pupils.

When Menelik II. died in December, 1913, he was succeeded by his 17-year-old grandson, Lij Yasu (also apelled Lidj Eyassu), the monarch whose party the 'new Government' will have displaced if the reported battle should prove to have been decisive. This boy ruler faced an almost impossible task during the last three years, for his wily grandparent was an exceptional man, of remarkable energy. A striking picture of the multiplicity of details handled by the old sovereign is given by A. the old sovereign is given by A. Henry Savage Landor in his ac-

Henry Savage Landor in his account of a year's journey across "Widest Africa." Mr. Landor says; "Everything in Adis Ababa is referred to the Emperor. It is quite amazing what an amount of mental work Menelik must go through daily. While attending to most important political affairs, matters of the most trivial character are brought to him political affairs, matters of the most trivial character are brought to him for assent. This is practically what happens every minute of the day at the palace: Menelik, with his head bandaged in a white shash (a sort of silk handkerchief) and with a cheap French felt hat far back upon his French felt hat far back upon his skull, is pondering with some Minister over some political problem of great importance—let us say, the projected railway between the sea and Adis Ababa. The Emperor is deeply absorbed in thought.

"Enters a servant, who whispers in the Emperor's ear, regardless of the presence of the foreign representative of a great European country.

tative of a great European country: 'Your Majesty, the carpenter wants some more nails to mend the ve-

"'Here are the keys. Give him twenty nails,' says the Emperor. 'If he needs more, come again to tell

The Emperor is again deep in

me.'

"The Emperor is again deep in thought. Intruder number two comes up and whispers that a mule has escaped from the palace.

"The Emperor jumps down from his throne—a high packing case covered with Oriental carpets—slips quickly into the shoes which he has discarded, and hastens to his telescope, scanning the country all around with it, in order to see whether the missing animal can be detected upon the hills near adis Ababa. The escaped mule is much more important to the Emperor than all the railroads in the world.

"The foreign representative vainly attempts to drive the Emperor again to his throne. The Emperor on his side endeavors to induce the Minister to come and look for the mule."

******** Scandinavian Nations

Becoming More Friendly

And Exchange Courtesies *****************

VER since the famous meeting of the Scandinavian kings at Malmo, in December, 1914, a strong undercurrent of good-will has been manifested among the three nations, a goodwill that ha come to be visibly expressed of late. in various ways, notably in the exchange of ideas in dramatic art, nat ural science, and so forth. Meetings and conferences have also been held in the three countries, which have helped to draw the Scandinavian nations more closely together through mutual respect, and the will-ingness of each to learn from the

ingness of each to learn from the other.

In May, this year, for instance, the actors from the National theater, Christiania, visited Stockholm and gave performances there, while the Swedish actors played at the National theatre, Christiania, the friendly criticism of the press being highly appreciated in both countries. During the summer months, too, meetappreciated in both countries. Dur-ing the summer months, too, meet-ings of naturalists and archeologists from the three nations have been held in Christiania, and various sport meetings have been arranged in all three countries from time to time. A delegation of farmers from Norway



KING HAAKON.

and Denmark visited Sweden recent-

and Denmark visited Sweden recently, and commercial men from the three nations have lately held a conference. At all 'these various meetings and functions the idea of the unity of the Scandinavian countries has been emphasized in speeches, King Haakon making special reference to it in his address of welcome to the Scandinavian naturalists when they were his guests at the Royal palace in Christiania.

Another interesting speech was made by General Balch at the opening of the Svenska Spelen in Stockholm this year, where sportsmen from the Scandinavian countries were competing in friendly rivalry. The General said: "At this meeting we have overstepped the limits originally laid down for the Svenska Spelen, by inviting our kinsmen, the Norwegians and Danes, to compete with us, and we have done this because the northern nations are linked together, more especially in these grave times. We are striving for the together, more especially in these grave times. We are striving for the same goal, a strong race, and in these circumstances the victory is a common one."

It is evident that these countries

have opened their doors to each other, and that goodwill is sweeping other, and that goodwill is sweeping away strife and misunderstanding. This was especially apparent in the visit of the women students' choir to Sweden last May. In an account of the visit "Nylende" writes that when the Norwegian students left Upsalathe Swedes sang the Norwegian national anthem, "Ja ci elsker," this being the first occasion on which it had been sung there since 1905. being the first occasion on which it had been sung there since 1905. Writing to one of the Christiania papers, one of the Swedish hostesses says: "It is somewhat unusual to find a choir of 80 women giving concerts, but it is still more remarkable when every one of the 80 is entitled to wear the student's cap. The fact that the choir was led by a university professor inspired such respect even in this country where women are voteless that it made one wonder, and even the press was stirred. The first concert in the Academy of Music was filled to overflowing. The platform was like a garden, and last, but not least, the two nations' flags floated together. Within a few minutes after the concert commenced the enthusiasm of the audience was aroused, and this enthusiasm accompanied the singers wherever they went in Union 1905. went, in Upsala as in Stockholm, and at concert after concert. Yes, it was a great joy, so great that no one who loves his country will ever forget it."

When Your Foot Sleeps.

When Your Foot Sleeps.

If we sit for some time with our legs crossed our foot "goes to sleep.". We are really pressing on the sciatic nerve, which supplies nearly all of the nerves of the leg and foot, says London Answers. The nerve imelastic, and is flattened by pressure just like a rubber hose. The fibres which make up the nerve are sensory, that is to say, they carry sensations to the brain. Motor nerves carry sensations from the brain to the body. The only ways to stop a nerve carrying there the missing animal can be detected upon the hills near Adis Ababa. The escaped mule is much more important to the Emperor than all the railroads in the world.

"The foreign representative vainty attempts to drive the Emperor again to his throne. The Emperor again side endeavors to induce the Minside endeavors to endeavors end

There are 2,100 cheese factories in

ROLL OF HONOR

Several thousand officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company enlisted for active military duty with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and the majority of them are now in Europe bravely battling for Canada and the Empire. As particulars of Army Reservists are not available, these lists of those who have given up their lives for their country or been wounded in action are necessarily in-complete, and do not therefore indicate fully the extent to which the Company's officers and employees have participated in the great

IN COMPANY'S SERVICE

NAME Alderman, Robert T.
Anderson, John
Casey, Charles F.
Cullen, Stanley L.
Davies, Verdon
Dunworth, William
Duffin, Joseph W.
Fox, Ernest
Glison, John
Gordon, Henry H. Brush Hand Constable Bridgeman Assistant Editor Frog Rivetter Trainman Stenegrapher Wiper Material Delivery

Man
Ch'ef Clerk
Clerk
Conductor
Car Checker Gwatkins, Jeo. V. C. Ch'ef Clerk
Hain, David
Hamilton, James A.
Jamison, David
Kingsbury, C. E. J.
Laing, Charles
McGregor, Peter Roy
McKeever, Richard
Masterton, Alan G.
Miller, Christite at
Gosler, Ralph F. L.
Patterson, 'ohn C.
Peterson, George
Russell, Edward
Slattery, Edward
Car Cleaner

Material Deliver
Mater
Car Checker
Car Checker
Car Repairer
Water
Water
Labourer
Constable
Clerk
Fireman
Water
Loco. Fireman
Labourer
Clerk
Clerk
Eleman
Water
Locolories
Clerk
Eleman
Clerk
Boilermkrs, Hlp
Car Cleaner Slattery, Edward Slattery, Edward Car Cleaner Steedman, John Jas. Land inspector Taylor, Robert Thoreson, Theodore Wilcox, John

Regina Chief Clerk
Car Repairer
Waiter
Loco, Fireman
Labourer & Outremont
Constable Quebec Dis
Clerk Penticton
Fireman Montreal
Watchman Banff
Clerk Montreal
Boilermkrs, Hlpr. Winnipeg
Car Cleaper Glen Yard Regina Montreal
Souris
Outremont
Quebec District
Penticton
Montreal
Banff
Montreal Glen Yard Land inspector Ca'gary Asst. Storekeeper Winnipeg

Ogden Fort William

Brandon Montreal

Winnipeg Montreal

Minnea sa Montreal

Wilkie

Toronto

Loco, Engineer Alyth Storeman Angus Wounded Wounged The following casualties to members of the Canadian Pacific Railway European Staff, on active service, has been reported:

Adlington, Frank Carey, Geoffrey N. Duffy, Michael L. Gillesple, John G. Tunstall, George Chief Clerk Junior Clerk

London

Wounded Wounded Died of wounds

NATURE OF CASUALTY

Wounded
Died of wounds
Killed in action
Wounded
Killed in action
Died of wounds
Killed in action
Wounded

Wounded
Believed dead
Killed in action
Killed in setion
Suffering from shock
Killed in action
Died of vounds
Wounded

Wounded

Wourded

Wounded

Killed in action Died of vounds

Wounded-Died of vounds

Killed in action

Killed in action

MONTREAL, November 1st, 1916 (List No. 12).

The Quebec Provincial Government has issued an order that no stamp fees shall be charged for probating soldiers' wills hereafter.

About 30 flour substitutes tested by the United States Bureau of Chemistry have proven useful for bread when mixed with at least three times as much wheat flour. The substitutes include flours of chestnuts, bananas, soy beans,

The British Board of Trade will take an inventory of potato stocks.

Thomas Kelly, contractor for tle Manitoba Parliament buildings, was sentenced by Judge Prendergast at Winnipeg to two years and a half in Stoney Mountain Penitentiary

An order in Council has been passed providing that persons in uniform who have enlisted for overseas service may

Don't

Worry

about your digestive troubles, sick headache, tired feeling or constipation. The depression that induces worry is probably due to a disordered liver, anyway. Correct stomach ailments at once by promptly taking

BEECHAM'S

They aid digestion, regulate the bile, gently stimulate the liver, purify the blood and clear the bowels of all waste matter. Safe, sure, speedy. Acting both as a gentle laxative and a tonic, Beecham's Pills help to

Right The

Wrong Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the Wo

Milton and Aerial Warfare. Milton had a prophetic vision of war aeroplanes and Zeppelins when he

The towers of heaven are filled With armed watch that renders all access Impregnable: oft on the bordering deep Encamp their legions, or with obscurwing
Scout far and wide into the realm
night,
Scorning surprise.

What if * * * this firmament
Of hell should spout her cataracts of fire
One day upon our heads? Modern war is a very apt examble of fitting after events to a prophecy.

The Chippewayan Woman.
Ideals may vary, but it seems that
the Chippeway Indians also had a
well rounded conception of "woman's
sphere." "Women were made to labor,"
an old chief told the traveler Hearne.
"One of them can carry or haul as "One of them can carry or haul as much as two men can do. They also patch our tents and make and mend our clothing—in fact, there is no such thing as traveling any considerable dis-tance without their assistance."

Many Important Changes Are Caused by the war.
The last two years have seen

many changes in many places and in many things, but in no one thing, perhaps, more than in the fleets, which, in times of peace spread their brown sails to the winds from almost every port on the east coast of Great Britain, from Duncansbay Head to Dover. Many thousands of fishermen who, in times past, were wont to sweep the North sea for fish, are now sweeping many seas for mines, and those who may still launch out into the deeps in search of fish, launch out in other waters. Quite recently, for instance, there has come from Yarmouth, the town that made the bloater famous, news that the Admiralty has decided to prohibit herring fishing from the port this season, and that the time-honored invasion of the great fishing port by Scottish fisher-girls, who were wont to perform their office as cleaners and salters of innumerable herrings with bewildering rapidity, will not take place. The Scottish fisher-girls will, no doubt, be quite unmoved by the order. Here, too, are great changes. The large majority of such girls are surely "on munitions," and earning "better money."

But to return to the fishing fleet. There is a certain port on the east coast, greatly beloved of painters, where a fishing fleet is not the least of the many attractions, for the man with an eye for color and a heart for the ways of the sea. The place is built round the mouth of a little river which tumbles down, in much haste at first, but anon with more decorum, from the moorlands away to the west, and finds its way to the sea through a great dike in the cliff-to the south are those of an abbey once famous, as a place of song and of learning, the world over.

When the tide is high the estuary of the river between the hills is a wonderful lake, and brown-sailed ships and red-sailed ships move slow-ly or rapidly over its surface; whilst the fishing fleet, if it is in port, lies up, boat against boat, four and five and six deep, all along the quayside. There is a forest of masts, all leaning one way, a maze of ropes and tackle, with great brown fishing nets slung up at masthead, whilst in and out amidst innumerable crates and barrels move, slowly and leisurely.

The master, the mate, and the seafaring man.

The master, the mate, and the seafaring man.

A closer view shows much mending of nets going on; many brownoveralled groups gathered round hatches, working away, in between much desultory converse, with peg and line. Then dotted about the quay, leaning against capstans, or squatting, in true fisher laboure, the jetty against the pile heads that line the edge, are yet other groups, men who, for the time being, are men of leisure, who have discarded brown overalls, and appear in all the wonder of the blue jersey and the blue trousers of the deep-front pockets. Great matters are often under discussion, and every now and again the channel of thought will be diverted by the man with the newspaper, who is forever discovering new matters of interest.

But to return once more to the fleet. It is always good to look upon; but it is specially good to catch a glimpse of when it is putting to sea, some night of a full moon; when the shadows are all purple; when voices carry with a strange clearness across still waters; when the ripples from the bows of the boats catch the moonlight, and the creaking of the halyards as the sails are slowly hoisted comes in, now from here, and now from there, and now from there, silence, as the boats move slowly down towards the open sea.

Sikh Boy Won Fame.

The story of Sirdarn Bahadar Ram Singh, whose death occurred recently, is that of a Sikh boy, born in humble circumstances, who rose to honor and distinction by his own merit and endeavor and who remained, in spite of that distinction, unspoiled, a kind-hearted, modest, genuine man to the end, "L.J." writes in The Indiaman. Ram Singh, as a lad, attracted the attention of Lockwood Kipling, father of Rudyard Kipling, and under the auspices of the famous Anglo-Indian artist the young son of a Punjabi cultivator became almost equally widely known as a designer. Later he succeeded to Mr. Kipling's post as principal of the Mayo School of Art at Lahore. In 1891 Ram Singh was ordered to proceed to England to design and supervise the decorations of the Dunbar Hall at Carborn bears. Sikh Boy Won Fame ceed to England to design and su-pervise the decorations of the Dun-bar Hall at Osborne house. The new room was to be in Indian style, and the work was executed with remark-able beauty and effect. The Queen took great personal interest in the work during its progress, and much admired it on completion. Ram Singh might have obtained many commis-sions in England after that, but he was a singularly unambitious, modsions in England after that, but he was a singularly unambitious, modest man. He loved his work, but in the strange surroundings he was often homesick, and in 1892 he returned to the Pullin with the treasured possession of the silver cup given to him by Queen Victoria.

Even the most aesthetically inclined of American millionaires would hardly consider the luxury of living in a residence built of meerschaum as within the range of their fortunes, yet there are many unpretentious houses of this material in the Spanish town of Vallecas, near Madrid, where a coarse variety of this substance may be found. Oddly enough, fust across the Straits are the Moroccans, who have discovered that still another variety of meerschaum lathers freely and makes a good substitute for the ordinary toilet soap.—The Popular Scienze Monthly.

The Old Cider Woman

POOR old cider woman of long ago explained to her customers that she lost on every glass she sold, but made it up on the great number sold. Figure it out for yourself.

Now we feel sometimes like the old cider woman.

We lost on every subscription at a dollar a year, yet try to say to ourselves that we make it up on the large number of our subscribers.

A good weekly newspaper cannot be produced for \$1.00 a year. \$1.50 is the absolute minimum-and this only when the newspaper carries a goodly amount of advertising. On the advertiser is placed the burden of losses on subscriptions. This is no secret. Yet it is not right.

And so, to-day, the publishers of dailies and weeklies are trying to set things right-by raising the price of their papers to subscribers in order that no heavier load will be placed on the advertiser.

For the costs of publishing are going higher every month. And this higher cost must be collected from some source.

We believe that you are ready in your mind to pay more for your weekly newspaper. You know that in your own buying and selling, prices in scarcely anything remain "fixed" year after year, as has the price of your weekly paper. You are paying more-very much more-for almost everything in common use

We put it to you: Is that reasonable that the old dollar rate of the country weekly remain unchanged in the light of the costs of other manufactured products ?



We are counting on you to fall into line with the necessities of the situation. and that you will agree with us when we say that three cents a week for THE HERALD is little enough when one figures out what it costs to produce it every week.