

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

"Fruit-a-lives" Cleans, Purifies, Enriches

Fruit juice is Nature's own remedy. "FRUIT-A-LIVES," the famous fruit medicine, keeps the blood pure and rich because it keeps the whole system free of impurities. "Fruit-a-lives" improves the Skin Action; enables the stomach to digest food properly; makes the bowels more regular; and relieves the strain on the Kidneys.

By its cleansing, healing powers on the eliminating organs, "Fruit-a-lives" rids the system of all waste matter and thus insures a pure blood supply. 50c. a box, 6 for 2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

CLEANSING FIRES

Let the gold be cast in the furnace. Thy red gold precious and bright. Do not fear the hungry fire. With its caverns of burning light. And the gold shall return more precious.

For gold must be tried by fire. For gold must be tried by fire. For gold must be tried by fire. As a heart must be tried by pain.

In the cruel fire of sorrow. Cast thy heart, do not faint or wail. Let thy hand be firm and steady. Do not let thy spirit quail. But wait till the trial is over. And take thy heart again.

For as gold is tried by fire. For as gold is tried by fire. For as gold is tried by fire.

So a heart must be tried by pain. I shall know by the gleam and glitter. Of the golden chain you wear. By your heart's calm strength in loving.

Of the fire they have to bear. Beat on true heart forever! Shine, bright, strong golden chain.

And bless the cleansing fire. And bless the cleansing fire. And bless the cleansing fire. And the furnace of living pain.

GIVE US LIBERTY

To the Editor:— Give us liberty to sell booze which we know poisons soldiers and thus helps the Germans. That is the cry of the advertisements of the Personal Liberty League in many newspaper their lives in the trenches. They are seem to care for the liberty for which our fathers paid so dearly and which our soldiers are defending with their lives in the trenches. They are willing to risk that liberty to retain the liberty to sell booze. They don't want liberty for Canada. It is liberty for themselves to sell stuff that makes drunkards, paupers, criminals, and insane. That is the liberty they want.

To attain that end they stoop to any falsehood. I have just been reading one of their advertisements which is a base attempt by cleverly worded falsehoods, to defeat prohibition, to take away the liberty of our sons and make them the slaves of the bar rooms. They want to take away our liberty to be free from drunkards, to have our sons sober, to have fewer insane, to have lower taxes, to have prosperity instead of poverty, to have as little crime as they have in Prince Edward Island and other prohibition States, to share in the peace and prosperity that has come already to Alberta and Saskatchewan.

They say that prohibitionists want to dictate what you shall drink. That is simply untrue. Prohibition does not say you shall not drink, but does say you shall not sell drink. Every family is allowed a reasonable quantity for their own use. That is true of every prohibition state in the Union. Prohibition puts an end to the treating system and makes it more difficult to get drunk, but those who want it for their own use have liberty to get it. But that does not suit the Personal Liberty League, for it gives people the liberty to drink or to leave it alone. They know well that the treating system destroys the liberty of a very large number and makes them the slaves of drink.

They would give our sons the liberty of the jail, the asylum and the potter's field. They would give our daughters the liberty of the brothel, our children the liberty of the poor house, and our women the liberty to go out washing. They have been giving us that kind of liberty long enough. It is time for a change. H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

The London Times says it is estimated that 20,000 German deserters are domiciled in Switzerland.

Milard's Liment Cures Distemper.

The Waves of Battle: Canada and Sir Max Aitkin

To the Editor of "The British Weekly."

Sir,—Canada in Flanders: The Official Story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force," by Sir Max Aitkin (Hodder and Stoughton), is only a shilling book, but I question whether anything equal to it has been written since the war began. In his preface Mr. Bonar Law says: "The present work seems to me a model of lucid, picturesque, and sympathetic narrative, and it will have, I feel sure, a lasting value." This is high praise, but the book deserves higher praise still. I have no hesitation in saying that Sir Max Aitkin is to be ranked with Sir William Napier in the power of describing a battle. Hitherto Napier has been without a rival, the first writer in this country who has made the story of a campaign really interesting, the one military author who makes us hear the tramp of charging squadrons, the rattle of musketry, the thunder of artillery, till we are actually sharers in the excitement of the strife. I shall come again to this point. Sir Max Aitkin will attach only a secondary value to the literary merits of his book, but he is concerned to set before us the splendid patriotism of Canada and the magnificent achievements of Canadians. But he has done this in such a manner that the book should be in the hands of every reader in the Empire, for the inspiring quality of it, its nobility, its bravery.

Goldwin Smith, who by some strange chance spent so many years in what was to him the first to last the alien element of Canada, wrote of the Canadians: "Judge whether these men are likely to pour out their blood without stint for the British connection; see at least first whether they are ready to pour out a little money or to reduce their duties on your goods." And he joyfully quoted Cobden: "Loyalty is an ironical term to apply to people who neither obey our orders nor hold themselves liable to fight our battles." Sir Max Aitkin's book is a singular commentary on these dicta.

Mr. Bonar Law says well: "We have a right to feel proud of the part which is being played in the terrible tragedy of this war by the great Dominions of the British Crown. We had no power to compel any of them to contribute a single penny, or to send a single man, but they have given of their best, not to help us, though I think they would have done that also, but to defend the Empire which is their as much as ours." He quotes the praise contained in the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief after the Battle of Ypres: "In spite of the danger to which they were exposed, the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage, and it is not too much to say that the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended with most serious consequences."

Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, writes: "Almost in the dawn of their experience at the front there came to them an ordeal such as has seldom tested the most tried of veterans. An unknown and terrible means of warfare, which temporarily shattered the gallant forces that held the line at their left, poured upon them torture and death. The bravest and most experienced troops might well have been daunted and driven back by the fierceness of the onslaught to which they were exposed and by the horrible methods of the attack. Assailed by overwhelming numbers on front and flank, they held their own in a conflict which raged for days; they barred the path against the German onrush and saved the day for the Empire, for the Allies and for the world." There is not a word too much in this claim.

IL Sir Max Aitkin explains briefly and clearly, and with a notable modesty, the beginning of the great Canadian forces. Within two months of the outbreak of war the Dominion of Canada concentrated, armed and sent to Europe an expeditionary force of 33,000 men. This was only a beginning, though a very great beginning. Canadians have fought by the side of our country long before now—in the Crimean War, in the Indian Mutiny, and in the South African War. In the last they had 7,000 troops, but the present war was seen to be on a different footing. The Empire was to be tested to its foundations. The Minister of Militia, Major-General the Hon Sir Sam Hughes, K. C. B., acted with his usual promptness and energy. In less than a month the Government, which had asked for 20,000, found almost 40,000 men at its disposal—free men, unconstrained and undismayed, aware that their Empire was menaced by the most formidable military combination which had ever sprung to arms. The overwhelming majority of these men were civilians, without previous experience or training. The "Princess Pat's" Regiment was the only

one that consisted almost entirely of old soldiers. There was no doubt as to the splendid physique and grand courage of these fighters, but it was natural that some should ask whether civilians could be made the equals of the veterans swarming in triumph over the battlefields of Europe. It was also natural to ask whether generals and staffs and officers could be improvised to compete with the scientific output of the most scientific General Staff which has ever conceived and carried out military operations. I say, it was natural that such questions should be asked. They will be asked no more.

the 3rd Canadian Brigade, on the left, was bent back upon St. Julien. It was apparent that the left was becoming more and more involved, and a powerful German attempt to outflank developed rapidly. The consequences, if it had been broken or outflanked, need not be insisted upon. They would not have been merely local.

"It was therefore decided, formidable as the attempt undoubtedly was, to try to give relief by a counter-attack upon the first line of German trenches, now far advanced from those originally occupied by the French. The attack was carried out at 6.30 a. m. by the 1st (Ontario) Battalion and the 4th Battalion of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Mercer, acting with Geddes' Detachment. The 4th Battalion was in advance, and the 1st in support, under the covering fire of the 1st Canadian Artillery Brigade.

III. I will not attempt to follow step by step the course of a narrative which should be read in its completeness by everyone interested in this war. Sir Max Aitkin warns us that at the present time certain details cannot be made public. But he tells us truly that the unanimous view of those who saw the Canadians arrive was that, judging the men by their physique and their soldierly swing, no more promising troops have come to swell our ranks since the day the expeditionary Force landed in France. That promise was fully redeemed. Labour, zeal, driving power, and efficiency have characterized the Canadians from the first, and as General Alderson told them, "The Canadians never budge. Lads, it can be left there, and there I leave it." The Germans will never turn you out."

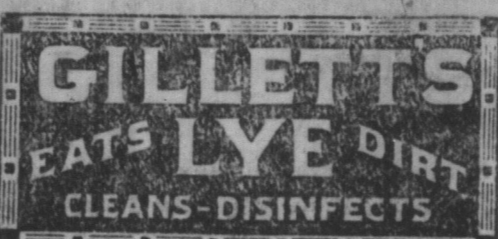
First came the battle of Neuve Chapelle. It was meant to give our men a new spirit of offensive and to test the British fighting machine which had been built up with so much difficulty on the Western front. There was also a hope of gaining the Aubers ridge, which dominates Lille. The result fell far short of this, and the price was too heavy. The real strength of the Germans was very much underrated. The British were weak in lacking machine guns, and put too much trust in rifle fire. There was also a terrible tragedy in the non-arrival of supports at a point and at a time when the appearance of reserves might have made all the difference to the fortunes of the day. The fatal result was a delay which Sir John French says would never have occurred had the "clearly expressed commands of the General Officer commanding the First Army been more carefully observed." Sir Douglas Haig himself hurried to set things right. But it was too late, for the enemy had pulled himself together. The Canadian infantry took no part in the battle, but the activity of the Canadian artillery was considerable and important. The Canadians received their baptism of fire in extremely favourable circumstances, but within a week their great trial and their great glory were to come in the terrible and wonderful battle of Ypres.

IV. It is in his description of the part played by the Canadians in the Battle of Ypres that Sir Max Aitkin touches his highest, and that is so high that hardly anyone has surpassed it. Let it be remembered that the Canadian Division consisted in the main of men who at the outbreak of the war were neither disciplined nor trained. "In its higher and regimental commands were to be found lawyers, college professors, business men, and real-estate agents, ready with cool self-confidence to do battle against an organization in the exclusive pursuit of laborious lives. With what devotion, with what valor how desperate, with resourcefulness how cool and how fruitful, the amateur soldiers of Canada confronted overwhelming odds may, perhaps, be made clear even by a narrative so incomplete as this."

The beginning of the battle was the frightful attack of asphyxiating gas projected into the French trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets. The French, taken by surprise, had to give ground for a considerable distance. The 3rd Brigade of the Canadian Division was without any left, or in other words, its left was "in the air." But I must allow Sir Max Aitkin to speak for himself:—"The story of the second battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian Division, enormously outnumbered—for they had in front of them at least four divisions, supported by immediately heavy artillery—with a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the days and through the night, and then through another day and night; fought under their officers until, as happened to so many, those perished gloriously, and then fought from the impulsion of sheer valour, because they came from fighting stock."

Another passage must be quoted:—"At 6 a. m. on Friday the 2nd Canadian Brigade was still intact, but the 3rd Canadian Brigade, on the left, was bent back upon St. Julien. It was apparent that the left was becoming more and more involved, and a powerful German attempt to outflank developed rapidly. The consequences, if it had been broken or outflanked, need not be insisted upon. They would not have been merely local.

"It was therefore decided, formidable as the attempt undoubtedly was, to try to give relief by a counter-attack upon the first line of German trenches, now far advanced from those originally occupied by the French. The attack was carried out at 6.30 a. m. by the 1st (Ontario) Battalion and the 4th Battalion of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Mercer, acting with Geddes' Detachment. The 4th Battalion was in advance, and the 1st in support, under the covering fire of the 1st Canadian Artillery Brigade.



THE WAR AND THE JEW

(By S. B. Rohold, F.R.G.S.)

In one of the leading Jewish papers, there recently appeared a sketch of a patriarchal, venerable Jew, holding in his hand the globe of the universe, earnestly searching to find a place where he is wanted, but he cannot find a spot on it. He begins to go over them by name: "Russia—I am not wanted there; Germany—not wanted there; Roumania—not wanted there; France—not wanted there; England, Canada, United States, Palestine—I am not wanted there; This is a large, beautiful world, but there is no place for me!"

Let us consider this question: Is the Jew wanted? Well, the Jew may be tolerated, but he is not wanted. In whatever condition he is living, whether Orthodox, Reformed, Radical or Christian, he may be tolerated, but he is not wanted; yet at the same time he is sought after. It is most remarkable that this Jew who cannot find a place on the globe, should at the same time be so amazingly sought after by the nations at the present time, especially by the warring nations. And what an amazing role he is playing in this life and death struggle!

It would be helpful for us to take a full retrospect of the contribution the Jew is making to this world-conflict. We must confess, that at the beginning of our examination into this bloody struggle, endeavoring to learn the true position the Jew is occupying and the correct role he is playing in this world drama of frightfulness, we were amazed, hardly believing our own eyes. We found the Jew, imperishable as ever, strenuously leading in all the episodes of the war; in its politics, its economy, its finances, its organization, its armies, and all its horrors; paying a very high price gloriously to the best traditions of the race.

But is he paying a fair share? We find that the total population of this great world of ours is something like 1,623,000,000. Of this population there are being affected by the war. That means that the world is contributing 46 per cent. out of her total population of the Jews in the world? The highest estimate is something like 14,500,000. The total number of Jews affected by this war is over 10,000,000. This means that while the whole population of the world is only contributing 46 per cent., the Jew contributes 68 per cent.

What is the total number of the armies? There are now twelve nations fighting. A full estimate of the armies fighting is something like 20,000,000 or 2 1/2 per cent. of all the nations engaged. What is the total number of Jews engaged in the war? It is the biggest army that the Jews have ever put forth. A conservative estimate, given in the Jewish Chronicle, is 550,000. This means that while the nations of the earth are contributing to this war 2 1/2 per cent., the Jew is contributing over double that—5 1/2 per cent.

This is only the number of men fighting. But when you begin to look into the machinery of this war and the role the Jew is playing, and the results of that great machinery from the beginning to end, you wonder that the nations of the earth should be trusting to such machinery.

The number of Jews in the British Isles, according to the Jewish World of September 29, 1915, is 245,000 and the Jewish Senior Chaplain tells us that 16,000 Jews have joined the ranks and have amazed every one by their valor, resourcefulness and heroism, while hundreds have secured medals, three of them having secured the most coveted order, that of the Victoria Cross.

We find that five Jews are holding positions in the British Cabinet. One has become Lord Chief Justice, five are in the House of Lords, six are Privy Counsellors, sixteen are baronets, fourteen are knights and there are eighteen members of Parliament. A short time ago Britain, France and Russia sent down a commission to New York to secure a large loan—a colossal loan of billions—and who is the head of the commission? Mr. Isaacs! But all the papers call him Lord Reading, and he is known as the Lord Chief Justice and Privy Councillor of the British Empire, and being enshrined with all the other honors, "Isaacs" sinks into oblivion and the original personality is unrecognizable. Nevertheless, it is this noble Jew, Mr. Isaacs, who is the actual head of the commission, and who is handling the finances of the Allied warring nations.

his ancestor, a century ago, had bestowed upon them.

There are three hundred and fifty thousand Russian Jewish soldiers, whose heroism, unselfishness, resourcefulness and actual leadership when emergencies occurred on the very battlefield, called out the praises of the Grand Duke, the commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, who tells us that they do not stand a whit behind the best of the Russian veteran regiments. Literally hundreds secured the highest order of bravery, namely, that of the St. George's Cross. So many have bravely laid down their lives, that some of the leading Jew-haters have professed conversion. And the agitation went so high in their favor, that we read in the Globe of October 1, 1915, that a Jew has been actually elected a state councillor of the Russian Empire, in the person of M. Weinstein.—The Westminster.

HOW TO ECONOMIZE

To the Editor:— The Pioneer of December 24th, says: "Whether the question be viewed from the standpoint of national economy or the desirability of Military efficiency, the argument in favor of suppression of the liquor traffic at least during the war is unanswerable.

Russia has done this and leading politicians in Great Britain are advocating it strenuously. One of the most widely known conservative London Journals, The Spectator, said: "We must economize and the only great national economy open to us is the cutting off root and branch of our expenditure on intoxicants. If we do not our waste in alcohol will undo us even more surely than the forces of Germany and Austria.

If we mean to win this war we must prohibit the use of intoxicants in order to save money and get more munitions and the ministers know as well as we do that the only great saving attainable would be from prohibition."

Commenting on these utterances, from such an authority, a recent writer calls on the King's Ministers at Ottawa as well as at Westminster to take warning and asks, "What answer has the Dominion Government, what answer can it have to the protest in these war times that last year two hundred and seventy-five million pounds of food stuffs were destroyed in the breweries and distilleries of Canada in order to produce sixty-six million gallons of intoxicating liquors with an estimated value of one hundred and three million dollars. There is the loss both of the food stuffs, the loss of the money paid for the liquor and the loss of efficiency in the men who drink it. The most authoritative voice in the Journalism of British respectability calls out for prohibition during the war. Will the King's ministers listen?

And what about the Provinces? Alberta and Saskatchewan have taken the lead. British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick will soon vote on the question and we have faith that the others will not be far behind. The Provincial authorities are responsible for the waste of food and money and the waste of men caused by drink. They have the power to cancel forthwith every license, barroom, shop, or club and stop the waste.

Every wasted dollar will be needed to meet the financial demands of the war and afterwards. All wasted energy is needed in the munitions factories and every wasted man is needed now at the front and for other urgent service at home.

The authorities have been waiting to make sure that they will be supported by the Country and now we may expect that they will go ahead. H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Lead pencil manufacture in the United States is consuming 73,000,000 feet of lumber annually, of which about one-half is estimated to be wasted in sharpening or throwing away short ends.



On and after Oct. 9th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows: Service Daily Except Sunday. Express for Yarmouth... 12 noon Express for Halifax and Truro... 2.01 p. m. Accom. for Halifax... 7.40 a. m. Accom. for Annapolis... 6.35 p. m.

St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted.) Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7.00 a. m., arrives Digby 10.15 a. m., leaves Digby 1.50 p. m., arrives at St. John about 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express train from Halifax, Wednesdays and Saturdays R. U. PARKER, Gen. Passenger Agent. GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

From London	From Halifax
Feb. 10 Rappahannock	Feb. 29
Feb. 24 Shenandoah	March 18
March 14 Kanawha	March 31

From Liverpool via Nfld	From Halifax via Nfld
Jan. 31 Dromore	Feb. 29
Feb. 15 Durango	Feb. 29
Feb. 25 Graciana	March 15
March 25 Tabasco	March 24

P. S.—Above sailings are not guaranteed and are subject to change without notice.

Furness Withy & Co., Limited

Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Mon. & Fri.	Time Table in effect January 4, 1915	Accom. Mon. & Fri.
Read down	Stations	Read up
11.10	Lv. Middleton A.S.	15.45
11.28	* Clarence	15.37
11.55	Bridgetown	15.01
12.23	Granville Centre	14.56
12.39	Granville Ferry	14.23
12.55	* Karsdale	14.05
13.15	Ar. Port Wade Lv.	13.45

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RAILWAY AND D. A. RAILWAY. P. MOONEY, General Freight and Passenger Agent

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince George Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m. Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office. A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent Yarmouth, N. S. Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

TWENTY-SEVEN CALLS

for Maritime-trained in two weeks is very significant. The salaries range from \$300 to \$1250 per annum. The demands increase in ratio to the enlistment. There are excellent openings for Maritime-trained—both male and female. Enter any time at the MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE HALIFAX, N. S. E. KAULBACH C. A.

Vacancies in Offices

caused by enlistment of those who have answered, and those who will answer their king and Country's call must be filled. Who will qualify themselves to take advantage of those great opportunities? Catalogue free to any address. S. KERR, Principals