

Alsace-Lorraine Hates Germany

THROUGH her agents in the United States and other neutral countries, Germany denies from time to time that there is any Alsace-Lorraine problem, and insists that the German subjects in these provinces are well content with their present condition. France, they say, in endeavoring to free the people, is undertaking a thankless task. These assertions are put forward in advance with a view of influencing neutral opinion when the new frontiers are established after the war. Germany is particularly anxious that she shall not be deprived of Alsace-Lorraine, and some of her more subtle publicists are suggesting that if France should insist upon seizing the territory in question she would be sowing the seeds of future war, and in the meantime would have to contend with the hostility of the Alsace-Lorraines themselves. A favorite German argument relies on the fact that for many years the province has been electing German candidates to the Reichstag. An explanation of this is given by Jonas Lippmann, formerly of the Journal d'Alsace, who reviews some phases of his country's history in The New York Times.

As is the case with many states, provinces, or districts bordering on great nations, the population of Alsace is a mixed one; it has both French and German elements. It became a part of the French Empire under Louis XIV., and remained French for more than 200 years, or until the reign of Napoleon III. In all those years the people of Alsace-Lorraine were very generously treated. They had all the prerogatives of other French subjects and some special rights. For instance, both the French and the German languages were officially recognized, the object of the benevolent French Governments being to assist the Alsacians to carry on trade across the Rhine. It is no wonder therefore that Alsacians as a whole became thoroughly French in sentiment in the course of time, and were proud of their citizenship. This was the situation until the war of 1870, when the provinces were seized by Germany.

At once another regime was inaugurated. By a stroke of the pen the French language was abolished, French inscriptions on tombstones, even, were forbidden. Merchants were obliged to keep their accounts in German. There was naturally a great exodus from Alsace, and a part of those who could afford to get away. Their places in the community were filled with German immigrants, many of them mere adventurers, who were appointed to office by the German Government. In the course of the political parties were formed in Alsace the "protestataires," who refused to accept the clause in the Treaty of Frankfurt which tore them from France; and the "autonomists," who accepted the fact but insisted upon a purely Alsacian Administration. The protestataires were majority in the Reichstag, and elected practically all the members of the Reichstag from Alsace. With each success German repressive measures increased, it being the Bismarck policy to intimidate the Alsacians and prove to them that by electing protestataires they were making their lot even harder.

This policy of political "frightfulness" was a failure, and eventually Bismarck abandoned it. Instead, he secretly encouraged the Socialist movement in Alsace which had developed as a result of the German immigration, and presently had a considerable anti-clerical party in the field. Now Alsace at that time had about 850,000 Roman Catholics and 350,000 Protestants. The Socialists by assailing the Catholic party eventually succeeded in dividing Alsace upon religious lines. After that it was a simple matter for the Germans to elect their own members to the Reichstag, and since then Germany has been able to point to the fact as an evidence of the general approval which Alsace gives to the German Imperial policy. The same game, it is worth noting, has been tried by von Bismarck in Belgium, where he has sought to divide the Belgians into Flemings and Walloons, but without success.

Return of the Horses

The traffic of the London road is resuming something of the appearance it was just a few years ago, when horse-drawn vehicles were struggling to hold a place against the all-conquering motor cars, says The London Daily Mail. The "horse" man is beginning to get just a little of all he lost back again.

Shortage of labor and rubber and petrol has dealt a heavy, if temporary, blow at the car, and London is resorting, in dry increasing measure, to the horse-drawn carriage. In the West End streets victorias, which show in many instances signs of having been laid aside in an atmosphere antagonistic to varnish, are rumbling along—doing the slow, if sure, work of helping ladies to take the air. Even smart doctors are once more doing their rounds in one-time smart broughams, and in the park light-actioned horses and brilliant carriages pass frequently. Some of the old coachmen, with handsome horses to drive, look very proudly now at the poorer class of London vehicle driver—the keen, alert, yet anxious-looking chauffeurs of the heavy cars and omnibuses.

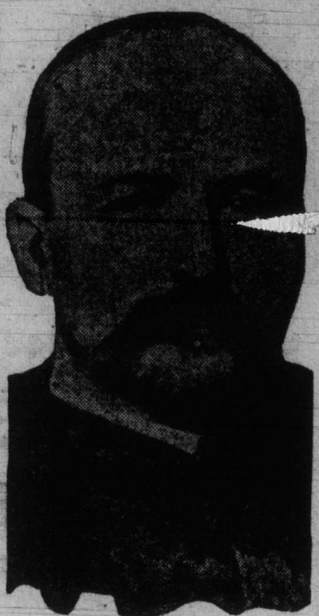
Lofly Memorial to Kitchener.

Funds are being raised in England by public subscription to erect a monument to the late Lord Kitchener, on Marwick Head, Isle of Burray, Orkney, near the place where the cruiser Hampshire went down with the great War Minister aboard. The monument will be at such an elevation that it can be seen an immense distance.

Premier Tisza Admits

That Food Situation in Hungary Is Pressing

THE food problem in Hungary is represented in unofficial despatches as pressing. Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent reports that Premier Tisza informed the Hungarian Chamber that the Government's calculations regarding crops had been upset by continuous bad weather, and that in consequence the situation was difficult.



PREMIER TISZA.

cult, as the quantity of grain was not sufficient to meet the normal consumption. The Premier assured the Chamber, however, that the amount of food available would be sufficient to save the population from want, and during the last two years the people of Austria and Hungary had accustomed themselves to consume less than before the war.

The Premier accepted the responsibility for seeing to it that the shortage of foodstuffs did not interfere with the fighting capabilities of the Monarchy. He announced the organization of a department to control the distribution of food. The Chamber adjourned until December 7th.

"King Sold to Huns."

"King Ferdinand has sold himself to the Germans, and he has lost." This was the judgment pronounced on the ruler of Bulgaria by one of his subjects captured in the region of Dolinar by the French and now a prisoner.

When informed that the allied general offensive had begun on the Salonica front, that the Russians and Italians had joined the British and French forces and were all marching against the Germans and Bulgarians, the Bulgarian prisoner said:

"This war is being conducted by the Germanophiles at home. All those with good education have been given posts of one kind and another, and have not been sent to the front lest they should organize opposition to Ferdinand's political schemes.

"We lost a lot of men in Serbia. Our chiefs told us that if we surrendered to them the Serbians would massacre us.

"We believed them. That is why we fought them. That is why our families have warned us against fighting the Russians. If we do we will be cursed for ever when we go back.

"That has added enormously to the desertions, and made surrender frequent."

Pawned Orkney Islands.

The Orkney Islands do not really belong to Great Britain in the sense that they were ever ceded by treaty or acquired by conquest. They were simply transferred by Denmark to Scotland in 1468, in pledge for the payment of the dowry of the Princess Margaret, who was married to James III., King of Scotland. In the deed of transfer, which is still in existence, it is specially mentioned that Denmark shall have the right to redeem them at any future time by paying the original amount of the dowry with interest to date.

There is no likelihood, however, that Denmark will ever attempt to exercise her right of redemption, because 60,000 florins, the original amount of the dowry, plus compound interest for 448 years, would amount to perhaps a trillion pounds, and that is a bit more than the islands are worth.

The Safest Way.

"I suppose you are now studying to please your constituents?" "That isn't the main point," replied Senator Sorghum. "You can't please everybody. My study just now is to find out which element of my constituency it is safest to offend."

Sure to Meet.

"Do you think you will ever own a car?"

"Why not? The controlling circumstances are bound to meet."

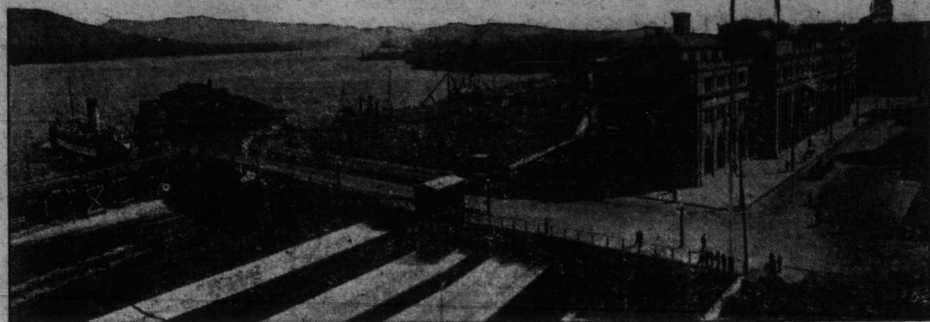
"What do you mean?"

"Autos keep coming down and I keep saving up."

Plans for Imperial Trade.

The Canadian steel companies have made extensive plans for the enlargement of their trade with other British colonies, and it is expected that the business which is being secured will establish permanent connections.

TO DEVELOP TRADE WITH RUSSIA



Vancouver Harbor.

TRADE of Canada and the United States with Russia—through the Russian port of Vladivostok—is growing rapidly, and present prospects indicate that it will in the future assume huge proportions. Most of the Canadian and a good deal of the United States trade is conducted through Vancouver harbor, which though naturally a splendid one, is being improved to meet the accumulating requirements of the Pacific commerce. Already many millions of dollars have been spent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the equipment of this great Pacific port, and now the great transportation concern is about to make an outlay of \$1,500,000 in improving its wharves. Further development plans are in view, and the company is in the happy position of being able to deal with import and export traffic independent of any other concern. As a consequence of the building up of its interests in Vancouver, and in view of the fact that the company has a very large fleet of trading vessels on the Pacific, it is in a situation to deal with the new trade developments of the Dominion with Russia, and at the same time continue to handle the gigantic Oriental trade with its customary promptitude.

United States business men are at present sending agents to explore the commercial circles of Russia, with a view to securing a market for American goods, and also for the purpose of purchasing some of the products which Russia can export, and which are very necessary on this continent. Keen observers in the United States seize on the present as an opportune time for extended trade with Russia via Vladivostok.

It is with a view towards the greater development of trade with Russia that the Canadian Pacific Railway appointed Mr. A. R. Owen as their general agent at Vladivostok. Mr. Owen will look after the great volume of traffic that the C. P. R. is handling to and from Russia, and he will also look into the possibilities of increasing trade between Russia, Canada and the United States. Mr.



Bird's eyeview of Vladivostok—Russia's great Pacific port.

Owen, having spent a number of years in the East, is familiar with the conditions there, and he has a wide knowledge of commercial affairs on this continent. He spent the first five years of his business career in various departments of the company in America, and he is in close touch with the leading manufacturers and merchants in the larger centres of Russia, and will be glad to look after the interests of any Canadian exporters desiring to place samples with the Russian firms of importers.

United States concerns are very much alive to the growth of the trade with Russia via Vladivostok, and Canada might secure as good a business via this port for an exchange of products as this country has already secured with Australia and New Zealand. Russia is a country which needs much development, as well as the introduction of modern machinery and modern methods in handling her produce. Her progressive trade with the United States and Canada will spread industrial education, oblige antiquated methods and introduce new ones, and find a market for a big quantity of Russian goods which heretofore went to waste. Russia has been exporting something like \$15,000,000 worth of eggs annually, but if she had proper refrigerator storage for eggs before shipment she might export \$100,000,000 worth each year. Enormous

quantities of eggs are rendered useless for commercial purposes in Russia because there are few refrigerators there. In the matter of meat preservation a similar difficulty exists. This shows that there is a big market for refrigerators in Russia just now. Reports indicate that there is also a big demand in that country for electric plants, and for rubber footwear. The Russians are preparing for the rush back to business after the war, and need tools for their factories, new rails for their extended railroads, and new labor saving devices that have already been used advantageously on the American continent.

The war brought about an increased number of vessel callers at Vladivostok, and many improvements have been made in that harbor. Warehouses have been built, storage yards enlarged, and branch tracks from the main railway lines connected with the wharves. Dredging of the waterfronts is also being carried out as never before, so that the largest of ships may enter their berths in the greatest comfort. The country is rapidly developing her resources, and the unique opportunity of trading with her now and after the war should be availed of by all Canadian and American firms, who will benefit themselves and their country by trading with this great ally of Great Britain in her fight against Germany.

When Pigs Were Cheap

IN your grandfather's day—ask him about it—you could buy a dressed hog for three dollars; a nice big pig. And a live pig would cost you no more.

Everything in those bygone days was cheap—that is, the things of common use.

Clothes, boots, milk, bread, beefsteak, eggs, butter, lumber, farm labor, domestic servants—they all cost a good deal less than they do to-day.

It cost less to live—and less to be born—and less to die fifty years ago than to-day.

And it cost much less to publish a country weekly fifty years ago than it does to-day—very much less.

Yet you paid—or your grandfather did—just a dollar a year—the same as you have been paying.

Yet year after year the subscription price of these papers remained the same.

But the dollar rate had to yield to the pressure of necessity. The tremendously increased costs of paper, ink, supplies, and the more-than-doubled cost of living have made us "furiously to think." And so the price of THE HERALD is now \$1.50 a year.

Good Readers All

If you were in our place, and knew all we know about the higher cost of publishing, you would wonder how we didn't make the advance long ago. We trust you to meet the new rate with a smile. Not for 50 cents a year will you say "Stop my paper."

BUT IT IS OUR DUTY TO POINT OUT THE SITUATION.

Women Know

that they cannot afford to be ill. They must keep themselves in the best of health at all times. Most of all, the digestive system must be kept in good working order. Knowing the importance of this, many women have derived help from

Beecham's Pills

These safe, sure, vegetable pills quickly right the conditions that cause headache, languor, constipation and biliousness. They are free from habit-forming drugs. They do not irritate or weaken the bowels.

Women find that relieving the small ills promptly, prevents the development of big ones. They depend on Beecham's Pills to tone, strengthen and

Keep Them Well

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women. Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

CAUSES INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Dr. Burrows, of Johns Hopkins, Shows Where Bacilli Lodge.

Dr. Horace T. Burrows, pathologist at Johns Hopkins Hospital, has found the infantile paralysis germ discovered nine years ago by Dr. Simon Flexner of Rockefeller Institute.

Present always in every case of the disease is a germ found in the large intestine, showing that the disease is spread by some raw food. This must be either milk or water, because babies die of the disease which have been fed only on milk and water.

Dr. Burrows and his assistants, under the direction of Professor William H. Welch, have been making autopsies upon every victim of the disease since July in a careful microscopic search. It has been found that the germ occurs only in the colon.

The investigations prove that one hundred per cent. are infected in this big intestine. It is only possible for the germ to enter the big intestine by way of the mouth, in food and drink.

This discovery demonstrates for the first time clearly that raw food contains the germ of infantile paralysis.

The investigators are so certain there is no other way that they suggest the quarantine be raised against personal contact, and that all raw foods, such as milk, water, and fruits be sterilized by being boiled or cooked before being given to children and others.

This discovery is the first one that has ever been given out officially by the Johns Hopkins Hospital before it was published in some exclusive scientific journal. The rule is broken in order to clear up the mystery of infantile paralysis as quickly as possible.

House flies and other insects undoubtedly help to spread the germ from one food to another.

This great discovery was made, not by accident, but by painstaking research diligently carried out by Dr. Horace T. Burrows and men assistants. The spread of the disease is so much like typhoid fever and its method of communication that the scientist is sure they have hit upon a way to make an anti-polio-vaccine like the anti-typhoid vaccine.

Experiments are now being carried on in animals to show that milk makes the germ grow and spreads it from the colon into the lymph and nerve fibre of the intestines, and thence into the spinal cords, where they attack the vital spots. It has also been demonstrated that if the germs, which have now been grown in an incubator, are killed and then inoculated into animals in three successive doses the animal subsequently is immune to poliomyelitis.

The department of immunology of the Johns Hopkins Hospital is already at work manufacturing a preventive vaccine with which to inoculate volunteers, who will afterward be given the virus to prove its power.

Foolish Question.

"Is your mother in, Willie?" asked a lady visiting in the suburbs. "Sure she's in," was the grumpy reply. "D'you 'pose I'd be workin' in the garden if she was away anywhere?"

Hard to Decide.

"Of course, you are eager for the triumph of right." "Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Star. "but it's hard sometimes to tell which the right side of the market really is."

Veteran's Centenary.

Mr. William Burt, of Brampton, has just celebrated his one hundredth birthday. Mr. Burt was born in England, but has resided for many years in Brampton. He is an old Imperial Army veteran.

Salt Production

Michigan is a leading salt producer.

Zutoo

Cures headache in 20 minutes by the clock. 25c per box.