

PROBLEMS TO COME AFTER THE WAR

Instructive Lecture By Rev. A. T. MacNeill at Calvary Church.

A capable and comprehensive treatment of the universal problems that will be in evidence after the war was given last night in Calvary Baptist Church, by Principal A. T. MacNeill, of Woodstock College. The lecture, of which "After the War, Compensation and Reconstruction" was the topic, was a continuation of the special Rally Day Services, observed on the previous Sunday.

The chair was occupied by Mr. John F. Shultz, a prominent member and worker of the parent Baptist Church of Brantford, the First Baptist. In his opening address, the chairman took occasion to convey to those present, the goodwill of the church of which he was a member. Many of the most dependable workers of Calvary Church had formerly been connected with the First Baptist, and hence the relationship was stronger between the two churches than would otherwise be the case.

Preceding the lecture two splendid musical offerings, in the form of a vocal duet, by Miss Pearl Sayles and Mr. Green, and a solo by Miss Phipps were rendered.

Previous to entering upon the subject proposed, Mr. MacNeill indulged in a description of Victor Hugo's account of the Battle of Waterloo. The famous French writer had declared that in such a prodigious game of chance, a victory by Napoleon would not have harmonized with the general scheme of the age. In the present world struggle, the instance above quoted, was equally applicable—a victory achieved by Germany would not fit in with the Divine purpose of effecting the evolution of the human race from evil to good. The world war embodies the eternal struggle of the spirit of the past conflicting with the spirit of the future, who thought that the result would be just as costly and far-reaching in Canada as in Flanders.

In support of his contention that physical force could not overcome a people or a nation, Mr. MacNeill quoted the over-winning of Belgium, Serbia, Armenia and Poland, by the Teutonic forces, who were nevertheless unable to actually conquer or subdue the people whom they oppressed, while Europe here the second co-operation and loyalty of South Africa by introducing into that country the best English institutions, following upon the successful culmination of the war.

An interesting review of the various and interesting manifestations of the eternal struggle between right and wrong throughout history was given by the lecturer who selected the world's accomplishments of Babylon, Persia, Charlemagne, the Spanish Armada, and Napoleon Bonaparte, to emphasize the recurrence of the struggle in the past in which the present world conflict was merely an instance.

The speaker then dealt with the political aspect of the contest. Had Germany gained political independence and constitutional rights for her people, militarism would not have dominated the minds of the masses and the world calamity now being experienced would have been avoided. In the social realm there had also been unrest, and this conflict between the good and evil had taken the form of the establishment and maintenance of class distinctions.

Religion had not been immune from the effects of evil. "Too often has the church allied itself with the interests of tyranny, oppression and retrogression," declared Mr. MacNeill. This exploitation of spiritual resources to serve the greed of powerful states and individuals had delayed the advancement of the world.

In concluding this preliminary re-



WHAT THE HASTENING HUNS LEFT BEHIND THEM. This photograph shows all that is left of a once prosperous town in the Carso plateau region after the Italians had driven the enemy out. The fleeing Austrians fired many whole towns in this once beautiful picturesque country.

sume Mr. MacNeill declared emphatically that "the fundamental idea was that the war was a spiritual contest operated by natural resources." The question was therefore: "Is there any adequate compensation for the enormous sacrifices being made at the present time. Undoubtedly Germany must be forced to supply a substantial indemnity to demonstrate to nations and individuals that the rules of society were not to be encroached upon unless the offender is willing to pay the price. The actual amount of the material compensation secured by the victors would be insignificant to the comparative immensity of the spiritual benefit which would be received if the nations involved would seize their opportunity and take advantage of this great event to raise their spiritual characters to the standard of christianity as the character of the war was primarily of a spiritual nature, so must the compensation derived therefrom be pre-eminently spiritual.

The prevalent materialistic attitude of the age, consisting of the lust for power and greed for financial advancement would have to be eliminated, thought the speaker, if the desired compensation was to be experienced. The present European conflict was the direct outcome of a successful attempt of capitalists to foster by the exertion of corrupt influence, the war spirit among the masses, and the deceptive and lying methods employed by the diplomats of the courts involved.

Unless at the conclusion of the war the right poise was obtained by the people of this country, the after the war period would be worse for Canada than Prussian domination, was the opinion of Mr. MacNeill. With the greater opportunities afforded to the unscrupulous, the count of the expansion of industrial, commercial and financial interests, the battle against materialism would be more relentless than before the war, and if we are to receive the desired compensation for the many sacrifices now being made, the people of Canada together with those of other lands, would have to cease to worship at the feet of the "Golden Calf."

Before international trust and confidence could be established, there would have to be a reorganization of the diplomatic system now in vogue. At this juncture the speaker took a blow at the party system and the many evils of patronage, which were involved in it. "The slogan, 'my party right or wrong' is a relic of the Dark Ages," declared the lecturer, who thought that a reform was necessary in this direction.

The social life and the moral character of the Canadian people would also have to be purified said Mr. MacNeill if recompenses were to be experienced.

In reconstructing after the war, it should be borne in mind that the spirit of Christ was the only permanent constructive force in the world to-day. Unless this spirit was the motive, no satisfactory compensation or reconstruction could come to Canada.

COMB SAGE TEA IN FADED GRAY HAIR

If Mixed with Sulphur It Darkens so Naturally Nobody Can Tell.

Grandmother kept her beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, for about fifty cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair. The well-known down town druggist says everybody uses Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell that it has been applied—it's so easy to use too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color, and looks glossy, soft and beautiful. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

"WHITBY NIGHT" AT WESLEY CHURCH

Large Attendance at Wesley Epworth League Last Evening.

Last night was a very important and interesting one with the Wesley Epworth League, when "Whitby Night" was put on. Two members of Wesley League, Miss Mae Wood, the president, and Miss Edna Graham, 1st vice-president, visited the Whitby Summer School, at Whitby, last summer, and as a result a "Whitby Night" was observed by the League. The school at Whitby is a school for the purpose of training young men and women in Missionary work, and is held during the summer months.

The program consisted of the daily routine of the school, from the rising bell to the retiring one.

Miss Mae Wood gave a very interesting address on "Emergency in China." The speaker outlined the missionary conditions as they are at present in China, and what we are going to do to better them.

Miss Edna Graham dealt with the subject of "Missions in Education" in the Sunday School, and the League. This is an important feature of the Whitby Summer School.

Mrs. (Dr.) Pearce was the speaker on the Bible Hour at Whitby, and gave a number of the studies of the Bible that are taught there.

Miss Nellie Bedford spoke on Home Mission, and the work that with the city of Toronto, and the work in missions that can be done in that city. The address was very interesting, and showed that there is need for improvement in the foreign population of Toronto.

A number of lantern slides were shown, illustrating the Whitby Summer School, both at work and recreation, also the magnificent grounds where open air twilight services are held. The slides were a great help in making a "Whitby Night" a good success.

The school at Whitby is a great thing for the advancement of missions. A collection was taken to defray expenses of the meeting. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Martin, made the remark that 25 or 30 years ago if the people of Wesley Church could have dropped in at Wesley League at such a meeting, they would have thought it wonderful the work the young people are doing. The meeting was one of the best ever held by the League. There were a number of new members out last night and the leadership of the contest was taken by the greens, as a result of the energetic captain, Mr. Murray Luck.

Wonderful Values in REAL IRISH LINEN!

The Situation of the Linen Market

Ireland, which is capable of producing flax of excellent quality and high tensile strength, has for years been dropping back, until now the Irish crop is almost a negligible quantity on the flax markets of the world. Belgium we depend on for contrai flax (the finest imported flax). That source completely cut off we have only the Russian flax, and that only at enormous cost of transportation, owing to the long railway journey to the port of Archangel, which is only free from ice a very few months during the summer. The difficulty of chartering boats is often responsible for tremendous losses. Through lack of buildings for storage, the flax is often thrown out of the cars, exposed to the weather for months and rendered useless. Ships carrying flax are singularly unfortunate in encountering submarines, and quite a number have been sunk.

Materials made from flax are essential in military equipment, tent duck (for which one contract alone called for three million yards), aeroplane cloth, butcher linen, hospital equipment, linings for uniforms, etc.; last, but not least, linen thread for tents, boots and uniforms.

The demands of the war office have been enormous and cotton substitutes the reverse of satisfactory. In the Irish market flax that could have been purchased for \$125.00 per ton, in 1913, is now costing \$485.00 per ton. Cost of bleaching, mill furnishings, coal, freight, in fact everything has enormously advanced, in some cases as much as 300 per cent.

Under such circumstances, and taking into consideration the demands of the war office, which come first, it is not so surprising that the linen offered to the public is so expensive as that it is so cheap. Pure linen goods are now very scarce and prices are still going higher. This week we learn of an advance in table damask of 75 per cent. on wet yarns and 50 per cent. on warp, which will make a difference of 25 to 30 per cent. on the finished article. Advances to date amount to from 75 to 125 per cent. over 1913 prices. When war ends there cannot be a sudden slump in prices for the all-sufficient reason that stocks do not exist, and the trade in high class linens could not assume the normal for years to come, owing to the system of production.



Buy Your Linens NOW

You can readily see our reasons for so urgently advising our customers to buy linens, while we are able to show such an excellent range of beautiful designs and qualities at such wonderful prices. Linens that are advertised in this issue have been in stock or were contracted for nine to twelve months ago, thus saving the enormous advance in prices of the past year.

100 Odd Table Cloths at Less Than Mill Prices

- 36 in. Fine Linen Lunch Cloths, worth \$1.75. Sale Price \$1.25
- 45 in. Pure Linen Lunch Cloths, worth \$2.25. Sale Price \$1.85 each
- 54 in. Fine Damask Lunch Cloths. Extra special value at \$1.59 each
- 66x86 Fine Damask Tablecloths. Extra special value at \$2.59 each
- 68x86 Pure Linen Table Cloths, worth \$3.25. Sale Price \$2.59 each
- 72x72 Fine Damask Table Cloths, worth \$3.25. Sale Price \$2.59 each
- 72x90 Pure Linen Table Cloths, worth \$4.00. Sale Price \$3.29 each
- Also some very special prices on Fine Satin Damask Cloth at \$3.95, \$4.50 up to \$12.00 each

- Great Values in Pure Linen, Plain and Fancy Huck Towels, mostly all manufactured by Old Bleach Linen Co. and John S. Brown & Co.
- 10 dozen Linen Huck Towels, damask borders. Sale Price 65c pair
- 8 dozen Linen Guest Towels (Old Black) worth 90c. pair. Sale Price 65c pair
- 10 dozen Fancy Huck Towels, 18x36 size, J. S. Brown make. Sale Price \$1.50 pair
- 12 dozen Fancy Huck Towels, 22x44 size, J. S. Brown make. worth \$1.85. Sale Price \$1.50 pair
- 8 dozen Fancy Huck Towels, 20x40 size, J. S. Brown make, worth \$1.75. Sale Price \$1.25 pair

Fancy Huck Towelings and Embro. and Sheer Linens, all at special prices.

- 16 in. and 18 in. Fancy Huck. Special at 37 1/2c, 50c, 65c and 75c yard
- 22 in. Fancy Huck. Special at 50c, 65c, and 75c. yard
- Fine Embro. Linens, 18 in. Special at 45c yard
- 36 in. Special at 75c, 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 yard
- Handkerchiefs, Linens, 36 in. wide. Special at 75c, 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 yard

Fine Satin Damask Table Napkins at Special Sale Prices

- 60 Dozen Fine Double Damask Table Napkins, in 22 in. and 24 in. size. Choice range of designs, in round and all-over patterns. These were a lot of overmakes and discontinued. There will be no more of these after this lot is sold up. Note the prices:
- 8 dozen, 22 in. x 22 1/2 in. Satin Double Damask Napkins, worth \$6.00. Sale Price \$3.98
- 12 dozen, 24x24 in. Satin Double Damask Napkins, worth \$6.50. Sale Price \$4.29 dozen
- 10 dozen, 24x24 in. Satin Double Damask Napkins, worth \$6.85. Sale Price \$4.49 dozen
- 15 dozen, 22x23 in. Satin Double Damask Napkins, worth \$7.50. Sale Price \$4.98 dozen
- 15 dozen, 24x24 in. Satin Double Damask Napkins, worth \$8.50. Sale Price \$5.50 dozen

"Made in Ireland"—The Household Word for Fine Linens

Our Linens in most part come direct from Ireland. Note the list of high grade makers, J. S. Brown & Co., Belfast; Old Bleach Linen Co., Randafstown; Wm. Liddell, Belfast; Jaffe Bros., Belfast, the best lines from these makers are now in our stock.

Damask by the Yard Specially Priced

- 66 in. Mercerized Damask, 5 beautiful patterns. Special at 65c yard
 - 72 in. Fine White Damask, in stripes and floral patterns. Special at 75c yard
 - 5 Pieces of Pure Linen Satin Damask, 70 inches wide, worth \$1.25. Sale Price \$1.00 yard
 - 4 Pieces of Pure Linen Satin Damask, 22 inches wide, worth \$1.50. Sale Price \$1.35
 - Double Satin Damask, all pure, 72 in. wide, worth \$2.25 yard. Sale Price \$1.75 yard
- EMBRO. BED SPECIALS \$2.98.
- 12 Only Cotton Embroidered Bed Specials, hemstitched on sides and ends; worth \$3.50 each. Sale price \$2.98 each

Beautiful Maderia Hand Embroidered Linens

- 12 in. Hand Embro. Serviettes, 5 very pretty patterns, worth 75c. Sale price \$4.95 dozen
- 6 in. Doilies at 18c each, or \$1.80 dozen
- 6 in. Doilies, at 20c each, or \$2.00 dozen
- 8 in. Doilies, at 25c each, or \$2.50 dozen
- 8 in. Doilies, at 37 1/2c each, or \$3.75 doz.
- Madeira Lunch Sets of 13 pieces, 1-2 dozen 6 inch Doilies, 1-2 doz. 10 in. Doilies, 1 24 inch Centrepiece. Special at \$3.95 and \$5.50 per set
- Madeira Five O'clocks:
- 36 inch size at \$4.95 each
- 45 inch size at \$6.95 each
- 52 inch size at \$7.95 each
- Madeira Runners at \$2.35 to \$5.00 each

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WAR LOAN

By Courier Issued Wire.

Petrograd, Nov. 13—An imperial ukase promulgated to-day authorizes the Russian minister of finance to make issues abroad of treasury bonds to the amount of 2,000,000,000 rubles as occasion may require.

Mr. T. B. Grady, Summerside, has been appointed superintendent of the P.E.I. Railway, with office at Charlottetown, succeeding Mr. H. McEwan.

Rev. Dr. Sprague died at Sackville. He was dean of the theological faculty at Mount Allison, and one of the leading Methodists of the Maritime Provinces.

An aged man and his two grandchildren were burned to death at Port Williams.

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OIL FIRE

By Courier Issued Wire.

Puerto Mexico, Nov. 13.—Sixty men from the United States Gunboat Wheeling were sent ashore yesterday to fight a fire, caused by lightning which struck two tanks of crude oil with a capacity of 55,000 barrels each. Five adjoining oil tanks were threatened, but eventually the fire was checked.

Catarth is an extensive secretion, accompanied with chronic inflammation, from the mucous membrane. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts on the mucous membrane through the blood, reduces inflammation, establishes healthy action, and radically cures all cases.

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