

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES

THREE SCORE REPUBLICANS CAPTURED.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22. Extensive operations of Free State forces in the North Galway resulted in sixty armed Republicans being captured, charged with responsibility for burnings and other destructions.

NATURALLY!

DUBLIN, Feb. 22. It is reported that Annie McSweney, on an eight day hunger strike, is seriously ill.

SENATOR'S HOUSE BURNED.

LONDON, Feb. 22. The home of Dr. Oliver Gogerty, member of the Irish Free State Senate, Renville House, Connemara county, has been burned, according to a Dublin despatch. Doctor Gogerty was captured on January 19th, but escaped and went to London.

WHERE IS EVELYN?

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22. Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, in New York, years ago, came here for a ten day visit with his mother, having been brought from the Pennsylvania Hospital for mental diseases, where he has been for several years. Because ill health demanded the change, this move was allowed.

COMING TO CANADA.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 22. Count Michael Karoly, the Hungarian first and last President, it is understood, is emigrating to Canada, to take up farming. He is now living in great poverty at Ragusa.

ROYAL LADY BOUNTIFUL.

ROME, Feb. 22. Princess Yolanda, hearing of expensive wedding presents to be given her, has issued a message, expressing her desire that all money so destined be directed towards charitable purposes to relieve the condition of the very stricken.

EX MINISTER DEAD.

PARIS, Feb. 22. Theophile Delcasse, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, died suddenly at his last night.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, Feb. 22. Prince George, recently operated on for appendicitis, successfully underwent a minor operation this morning in Buckingham Palace.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, Feb. 22. The French Government has decided to resume negotiations with Russia, according to the Echo de Paris. The Cabinet discussed the question at its last meeting, and

decided to send a mission to Russia in a month or so, although Premier Poincare opposed the idea.

GUARDING CHURCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. Every Roman Catholic Church in greater New York will have special police protection, during Lent, at all services it was learned to-day, when Police were detailed for this work. The orders, for which no reason has been made public, provides that patrolmen stay on guard at all churches with instructions to stop all suspicious persons and guard against loitering in the vicinity of church buildings.

DAMAGING SNOWSTORMS.

LONDON, Feb. 22. Renewed snowstorms in the north of England seriously interfered with traffic, and in one case a mail van was completely embedded in a snow bank. Farmers in the Pennine Hills are gravely concerned over the loss of ewes in the snow.

A LINK SEVERED.

PORT CHESTER, N.Y., Feb. 22. Captain Robert H. Smith, who sent the first cablegram across the Atlantic in 1866 for Cyrus Field, who laid the first cable, died yesterday at his home here at the age of eighty two.

Europe's Ancient Nations

FOREFATHERS OF FAMOUS 'PEOPLES OF TO-DAY.'

The great European nations of to-day are descended from many different peoples. Those of you who have learnt Roman history will have read about the barbarian tribes who lived in various parts of Central and Western Europe and in the end mastered Rome.

The people living in Rome and Italy became known as Latins, from Latium, in which the great State of Rome was founded. The Latins had dark hair and sallow complexions, but the barbarian tribes who invaded Rome were very different, being tall, fair-haired, and blue-eyed. There were several branches of these blue-eyed barbarian peoples, but the name of Teutons or Germans was pretty generally applied to them all. From Black Sea to Baltic, the inhabitants of Britain, Scandinavia, Denmark, and Holland all come from Teutonic stock. The best known of the Teutonic tribes were the Goths, the Vandals, and the Franks. Other Teutons were the Angles and the Jutes.

In the fourth century after Christ the Goths had become the leading barbarian race of the non-Roman part of Europe, their kingdom extending from the Black Sea to the Baltic. They became masters of

Italy in A.D. 476, when they brought the western Roman Empire to an end.

The Franks were a Germanic people who settled to the north of the western Goths in the north of France. Clovis, their first King, drove the Goths out of Gaul, as France was then called, in A.D. 481, and so France took its name from its Frankish conquerors, just as England took its name from the Angles.

The famous Charlemagne became King of the Franks in A.D. 771, and made many conquests in Europe. The descendants of Charlemagne, however, were not able to keep his empire together. In A.D. 887 the Frankish kingdom was divided in two parts; the eastern part was afterwards known as Germany, and the western part France.

The Huns were a Mongolian race which invaded Europe during the fourth century. They made war on the Goths and drove them south into Spain, Italy, and the Balkan Peninsula.

A Cruel Race.

The Vandals were a Teutonic race which helped to cause the fall of Rome in the fifth century. In A.D. 455 they reached Rome, and destroyed most of the beautiful works of art in that city. Nowadays we call destruction of beautiful things "vandalism."

The Celts were one of the most ancient races of Europe. There are two well-known branches of the Celtic people which remain with us to-day—the inhabitants of Wales and the Gaels of the Scottish Highlands.

The inhabitants of Italy, Spain and France are still called Latin races, because, although they were conquered by the Teutons, the Latin language came to be adopted by the conquerors as well as the conquered, for the modern French, Spanish and Italian languages are all derived from Latin. Latin habits and customs also prevail.

Wanted to Make Sure.

Little Peggy gazed long and thoughtfully at the young man who was calling on her grown-up sister, Joan.

"May I climb up on your knee, Mr. Smith?" she said at last.

"Why, of course, dear," smiled the young man, who wanted to make himself popular with the family. "Want to pull my hair, eh?"

"No, I want to see if I can find that word."

"Word! What word?" asked the puzzled visitor.

"I heard daddy say this morning that if ever a young man had the word 'idiot' written all over his face it was you!"



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The great man is great on account of certain positive qualities that he possesses; not through the absence of faults.—John G. London's Weekly.

Curiosities in Words.

A HEATHEN MEANT ORIGINALLY A DWELLER ON A HEATH.

By the word "discuss" the ancient Romans meant a small round metal plate like a coin.

In England the word has become dish; in France it becomes deis, meaning a raised platform; in Italy it becomes desco, from which we get desk; and scientists have made out of it the word disc. Four descendants of one verbal ancestor.

This, and much more curious information of the kind is contained in "Stories that Words Tell Us," by Elizabeth O'Neill, M.A.

Probably you did not know, for instance, that Shakespeare was the first man to use the word "hurry," and that he also coined the word "dwindle." Spenser made the word "elfin," and Milton coined "pandemonium."

"Parson" and "person" are the same word, for the letter "p" was once pronounced like "a." We still find survivals of this in place names like Derby, Hertford, and Berkshire. Because he was usually the most distinguished individual in the parish the clergyman became "the person," or as we now say, the parson.

A heathen meant originally a dweller on a heath. The early Christians lived for the most part in cities and towns, and the people who dwelt outside these on the moors and heaths were the last to come into the fold. Hence the application of the word to all those who eventually remained outside it.

The old meaning of many words have changed greatly in course of time. Thus, "crafty," and "artful," now used as terms of reproach, originally signified a man skilled in his particular craft or art.

The word "prude" conveyed originally no idea of affected modesty, but meant merely prudent. An "officious" person was one who dealt in offices of kindness. "Leer" once meant only a simple look.

Up till as late as the middle of the seventeenth century to call a man an "idiot" did not necessarily imply that he was not mentally fit, but merely that he was just an ordinary private citizen.

Jeremy Taylor, the great divine, used the word in this sense when he wrote: "Humility is a duty in great ones as well as in idiots."

Hazardous Journey

OF ADVENTUROUS BRITISH GENERAL.

CALCUTTA (Associated Press).—Brigadier General George Pereira, of the British army, gave active service in both the South African and European wars, and in spite of these experiences and his 58 years, the love of adventure in this soldier was so strong that he started alone two years ago on a 7,000 mile journey of the utmost difficulty. So far as the records go, no man had ever before made the trip. General Pereira, for his adventure, he covered half the distance on foot, and is now in a Calcutta hospital, recovering from the effects of some of his hardships. After the Armistice General Pereira was sent to Peking as military attaché to the British embassy. In January of 1921 he was ready to go back to England, but his sporting instinct had been aroused by tales of the difficulty of travel through certain sections of China and he received permission to make his way overland to Calcutta.

VARIED TRANSPORT.

The first lap of his journey was a luxurious first-class coach from Peking to Tientsin. Thence a Chinese cart carried him to Shanai. When he had crossed the Wangho he proceeded partly by train to Louyang, where he was the guest of General Wu Peifu, who was busily engaged at the time leading a widespread political and revolutionary movement against the constituted authority. General Pereira visited Sianfu, the old capital of the country, and climbed the Hwaphan, one of the sacred mountains of China. This climb was extremely difficult. The mountain consists of great rocks, with steep, zigzag paths winding upward between them. The paths are cut into the rocks in the form of irregular steps, some of which are a foot or two in height. At the sides of these paths are precipitous drops of 2,000 feet or more. The climb had to be made with the assistance of iron chains.

AN ARMY OF BRIGANDS.

The General's itinerary then took him through the bandit infested provinces of Shensi and Sze-chuen. In one of these provinces there are reported to be 50,000 brigands. Just before General Pereira went through a missionary had been captured by these depots. These two provinces, according to General Pereira's report, are in a state of utter chaos. They do not recognize the authority of Peking. It is practically impossible to travel through either of them without making some arrangement with the brigands. General Pereira visited the magistrate, who discussed the matter with the brigand leaders. The traveller was then allowed to proceed unmolested. A journey was next made into the Tachientu

district, a region of China inhabited by Tibetan tribes. General Pereira from there worked his way northward through more country inhabited by these tribes, and then up the river into Kwassu. Here he met Prince Chori, who has a vast tract of territory under his jurisdiction and is the most important Tibetan prince in the province. Here the General spent some time in hunting with the prince.

BACK TO CIVILIZATION.

Then came a tedious journey across northeastern Tibet, and General Pereira says it was a great relief to get into Jehkundo, where he found a few shops and could replenish his wardrobe. Here he met Madame Wani, a French Buddhist, who was the only European encountered during the entire journey across Tibet, to Gyantse, which is a British trade center. From Lhasa, the journey to Calcutta lay along a fairly familiar route, and the going was easier and more pleasant. The traveler was entertained, and aided on his journey by the British residents at Yatung and Ganotok. General Pereira expects soon to leave hospital, entirely recovered, and as fit as ever.

Restoration of

German Shipping.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd have made another big step forward towards the restoration of German overseas steamship services to the level which they had attained before the war. It was announced in New York a few days ago that the Company intend to inaugurate regular weekly sailings between Germany and the United States early in April, instead of fortnightly as at present. An official statement issued by the Norddeutscher Lloyd on the subject contains the following: "The weekly service will be established from New York on April 11, with the sailing of the Sylt, to be followed by the Bremen on April 18. The addition of the Bremen and the Munchen the latter leaving New York on June 6 for the first time, will eventually give the company five steamers in the Transatlantic service. The Bremen has been entirely reconditioned

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America Consuming

Dried Grapes.

LONDON.—Speaking to members of the staff of the British Empire Exhibition, Major Belcher, who has just returned from an empire tour, referred to the big trade in dried fruit in South Africa. He said a large trade was being done in dried grapes with the United States. Inside every packet were instructions for the erection of a private distillery, which probably accounted for the growing demand by the Americans for dried grapes.

How M. P.'s Are Chosen.

Few people know how the man for whom they vote at a general election is chosen to represent his party. A prospective candidate must be of age and a natural born subject of the British Crown, or naturalised by a private Act of Parliament. A certificate of naturalisation issued by the Home Secretary, which entitles a man to the franchise, does not enable him to be elected to Parliament. A bankrupt is disqualified for election until either the bankruptcy has been annulled or his discharge has been ordered by the court, together with a certificate showing that misconduct—not misconduct—is responsible for his bankruptcy.

Why Rockets Rise.

If you could see inside a rocket you would find the lower part of the case filled with powder, a chemical mixture that will burn at an enormous rate, and in doing so will produce a very large quantity of gas. The great heat generated by this burning mixture expands the gas and still further increases its volume, till it is bursting to get out of the rocket. At the bottom end of the rocket is a hole through which the gas rushes in to the air. Now the air at the mouth of the rocket strongly resists being kicked out of the way by this rushing stream of gas; it takes a moment to "get a move on," so to speak. But the gas in the case hasn't got a moment to spare; it simply must get out, so it kicks—hard.

If you had on a pair of roller skates, and held an open umbrella in front of you, you could push it away from you slowly without feeling any resistance; but, if you thrust hard at the umbrella the air would resist the sudden movement so strongly that you would be rolled backwards on your skates. That is just what happens to the rocket; the stream of gas spreads out at the mouth of the case and thrusts hard at the air below it and at the rocket above. As the air won't move quickly enough, the rocket must get out of the way. And it does—quickly!

If you have not reached the point where you perceive that two propositions exactly opposed to each other may both be true, you have yet something to learn.