

THE COURIER

Published by the Brantford Courier Limited, every afternoon at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada. Subscription rates: By Carrier, 34 cents a year; by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$3 per annum.

WEEKLY COURIER—Published on Saturday at \$1 per year, payable in advance. To the United States 50 cents extra for postage.

TORONTO OFFICE—Queen City Chambers, 32 Church Street. H. E. Smallpiece Representative, Chicago Office, 745 Marquette Bld., Robt. E. Douglas, Representative.

Editorial...276 Night...452 Business...159

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918

THE SITUATION.

The remaining members of the Austrian rear guard, left on the Piave have surrendered and a dispatch from Rome states eighteen officers and 1,607 of other ranks gave themselves up. The entire area is once more clear of the invaders. Instead of fulfilling their boast that they would take Venice a day after crossing the River, they have been forced back a badly routed and discomfited set of warriors. Their losses are now placed as at least 250,000, together with much war material and munitions. It is now announced that the Diaz troops are making an attack in the mountain regions.

Russia still continues to be a big problem. Some think that allied help would serve to bring about an effective rally, and others that such a course would stir up resentment and further the aims of Germany. Meanwhile it is reported that the peasants of the Ukraine, in spite of arrests and hangings, are rising more and more against their new task masters and that fires have been inaugurated and general destruction of produce.

Speaking in the Reichstag yesterday, Dr. von Kuehmann, Foreign Secretary, made the important statement that the war could not be ended by force of arms and diplomacy would have to be used. In this regard he made the complaint that the stubborn allies would not come to terms. Certainly not on any Teutonic basis.

STREET CAR FARES.

Brantford is not by any means the only community in which the question of street car fares has had to be faced. The running of such systems, like everything else these days, has largely increased in cost both with regard to labor and material and old time rates do not begin to meet the demands of upkeep.

In Montreal it has been decided to make the ordinary fare from five o'clock in the morning until midnight six cents and at certain hours only will transfers be given. Between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m. the levy will be fifteen cents straight. Brantford of course, is not concerned about any all night service, but it is with regard to the day program and the best course to take in the matter should be promptly faced by commissioners and citizens alike. To go on under present conditions will be to land this city year after year into a deficit with regard to this municipal utility. The thing had better be faced right now and handled in a definite and common sense manner.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Matters with regard to Ireland steadily do not get any better. When the Government not long ago made the announcement that it was going to undertake conscription and Home Rule at the same time the declaration came with such unexpected suddenness that it was supposed the Cabinet had secured some prior assurance that such a scheme could be successfully carried through. After events speedily demonstrated that there was no such understanding and the administration, as so often before with other administrations, is face to face with the same kind of deadlock. Under the circumstances Home Rule will not be accepted and conscription would mean a force in the Emerald Isle of such dimensions as to be out of the question.

Lloyd George frankly admits that the problem is the most baffling he has ever faced and he is not by any means the first Prime Minister to come to that conclusion. Meanwhile the fact is undoubted that many of the residents there are seeking to help Germany and that, too, with the approval of a vast number as witnessed by the recent incident of the election of a Sinn Fein candidate in East Cavan. Arthur Griffith, the man who dined the Nationalist standard bearer, was one of those arrested in the recent round-up as a man of traitorous designs and views and now the people have sent him to Westminster. The best friends of Ireland are heart sick over the fact, that even in the time of world peril, the same old sores should be kept open. One thing at any rate is certain and this is that United States sympathy has been practically altogether annihilated.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Fall fair announcements have commenced to appear before even one chance to fill a verandah chair in comfort without a hot water bottle at the western extremity. It may be good advertising, but savors somewhat of rubbing it in.

It is not believed that the dirty "There's one more river to cross," has been officially adopted as an Austrian army song.

It is announced that 300,000 more Greek troops will soon be available. As the individual with a cold, and who hasn't one, will aptly remark "Day they continue to increase."

There is to be compulsory use of substitutes for flour. If the same thing could be ordered with regard to money, a whole lot would rejoice a heap sight more.

Those doctors who are bestowing orders for whiskey by the wholesale need themselves to be bottled up.

The Hun who was going to smash all the rest of us with his war bludgeon, now admits that the conflict cannot be ended by force of arms. Oh, yes, it can, and the Allies will attend to the operation.

The name of Lt.-Col. Machin is evidently an abbreviation for Mochinians.

HEADING FOR CENTURY MARK.

The Former Empress of the French is Still Alive to Witness Heroic Struggle of That Country

Born on May 5, 1825, Eugenie Marie de Montijo, former empress of the French, was descended on her father's side from a Spanish family of high nobility, the head of which in 1492, received the title of Count de Teba at the hands of Ferdinand and Isabella. Her mother was a Scotch woman, the daughter of William Kirkpatrick, a merchant in Malaga, Spain. After their marriage the Count and Countess of Teba moved to Granada, and later to Madrid. Two daughters were born to them. The eldest, of these subjects, was married to the Duke of Aosta and Berwick. The younger was Eugenie. On March 15, 1839, the Count de Teba died, leaving his wife and children in comfortable circumstances.

After the marriage of the eldest daughter the Countess in 1849 took up her residence with Eugenie in Paris. Here the young lady became celebrated for her beauty, her amiability and her rare mental gifts. The son of the then American Minister to France, William C. Rives, fell madly in love with her. His family objected to the match on account of religious differences. Young Mr. Rives returned a bachelor to his ancestral home in Virginia, but eventually married and became the father of Amelie Rives.

Eugenie made the acquaintance of Prince Napoleon, as he was then called, when he was living at the Elysee in his character as president of the French Republic. From the first he was attracted to the brilliant young Spanish girl. But when he became emperor, in 1852, his mind was set on an alliance with some European royalty. At that

NO FURTHER DISCUSSION OF WILSON'S PROPOSAL

By Courier Leased Wire

Amsterdam, June 24.—There will be no further discussion of President Wilson's four principles of a basis for general peace by Count von Hertling, the Imperial German chancellor. This announcement was made by the chancellor in the Reichstag in the debate after the speech of Foreign Secretary von Kuehmann. Proposal of a league of nations after the war is not looked upon with favor by Count von Hertling, who intimated that such a league might make it unprofitable for Germany.

"I originally had no intention of taking part in this debate," said the chancellor. "The reasons for my contemplated reserve are obvious. Namely, the experience I have had together with my predecessor's remarks in previous speeches."

"If we spoke our willingness for peace that was regarded as a symptom of weakness and our impending collapse. By others it was interpreted as a crafty trap."

"Did we speak on the other hand, of our unshakable will to defend our country to the last, we were criminally thrust upon it. It was said that it was the voice of German militarism to which even the leading statesmen must submit willy nilly."

"I went a step further on February 24, and expressly stated my attitude toward the message of President Wilson, in which he discussed his four points, and gave in principle my assent to them. I said that these four points might possibly form the basis of a general world peace. No utterance of President Wilson what ever followed this, so that there is no object in spinning any further the threads they started."

"There is still less object after statements which have since reached us, especially from America. These statements indeed made it really clear what is to be understood from a peace league of peoples, and a league of peoples for the maintenance of freedom and justice."

time, however, his throne was considered so unstable that first one and then another Princess refused his advances. Finally he determined to take the dictatorial course. Early in January, 1853, he started his ministers by announcing that he had determined on an alliance with Mile. de Montijo. The news excited much opposition, not only in the Cabinet, but among the French public. An alien empress, not of royal blood, was disastrous to them. But the emperor stood firm. The royal marriage took place in Notre Dame Cathedral, at the end of January, 1853.

Three years elapsed between the Emperor's marriage and the birth of his only child. This occurred March 16, 1856. With the birth of the Prince Imperial, troubles arose between Eugenie and the Bonaparte family. She was jealous and suspicious of the possible pretenders to the succession. These family differences at the end of a few years time alienated nearly all her husband's friends. But the empress still reigned supreme over the hearts of the Parisian populace. This period of her career Eugenie was spoken of as the handsomest woman in Europe. She set off her superb engagement with the Zulus in June of 1879 and good taste that her costumes befit the models for womankind in all parts of the world.

She took a keen interest in political matters, and greatly annoyed the emperor's ministers by insisting on being present at the state councils. She was three times appointed Regent in 1859, during the Italian war in 1963, and when the Emperor started on the last disastrous expedition which ended in Sedan. Little is known of Eugenie's life in the interval between the declaration of war against Prussia in 1870, and the disaster at Sedan. So occupied was she with ultramontane theories and complaints that the crisis which occurred on the capture of the Emperor found her utterly unprepared for its terrible sequel. The story of her flight from the Tuilleries is the most dramatic episode in her history. The first vague news of the Emperor's capitulation had reached Paris on September 3, 1870. The Italian Ambassador came to warn Eugenie that her life was in danger, owing to the popular feeling, and that it was time to fly. Prince Metternich and Ferdinand de Lesseps aided in her escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

"Our opponents made it clear that they would be the kernel of this league of people and that it would in this way be not difficult to isolate the uncomfortable upward strivings of Germany and by economic strangulation to extinguish her. I considered it as against this quite proper that the foreign secretary make a statement on the details of our political position in the East from Finland to the Black Sea and in my opinion he fulfilled the task thoroughly."

"On the other hand," continued Count von Hertling, "some of his statements were given a more or less unfriendly reception in wide circles."

The chancellor said he would not go into the question of the responsibility of the war. "There are already testimonies that Germany was not to blame," he added.

No further talks took place. "I feel obliged to clear away the misunderstanding, which it seems we obtained in the interpretation of the second part of the state secretary's statement," he continued. "The tendency of the utterances of the state secretary was purely to ascribe the responsibility for the continuation and immeasurable prolongation of this terrible war to the enemy powers entirely in the sense indicated on February 24, for it goes without saying that there can be no question of lessening our energetic defence or our will, or of shaking our confidence in purely to ascribe the blame to the enemy."

Stormy applause followed this utterance by the chancellor. "Now, as before," he added, "the ruler of the empire, the princess and the peoples, stand closely and confidently together. They trust in our incomparable troops, our incomparable army leaders and our united people, which are unshakably standing together, and we may hope that the Almighty, who hitherto has helped us and led us from victory to victory, will reward his faithful German people."

ed in Sedan. Little is known of Eugenie's life in the interval between the declaration of war against Prussia in 1870, and the disaster at Sedan. So occupied was she with ultramontane theories and complaints that the crisis which occurred on the capture of the Emperor found her utterly unprepared for its terrible sequel. The story of her flight from the Tuilleries is the most dramatic episode in her history. The first vague news of the Emperor's capitulation had reached Paris on September 3, 1870. The Italian Ambassador came to warn Eugenie that her life was in danger, owing to the popular feeling, and that it was time to fly. Prince Metternich and Ferdinand de Lesseps aided in her escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

The royal refugees made their home at Chislehurst. Here the Emperor, who had fled to Brussels, was aided in his escape from the Louvre. She was driven first to Dr. Evans, an American dentist. In the evening, accompanied by Dr. Evans and his nephew, she took the train, and by a roundabout way through Belgium, reached the seaport town of Deauville. Thence she took refuge to England.

Margaret Garrett's Husband

By JANE PHELPS

CHAPTER XXI The Confidence Continued

"When we were married, and before," Bob went on, "you showed every sign of a sane and a well balanced nature. You deceived me entirely. Wait—I don't mean that you willfully deceived me; there was nothing to bring out the traits in your character, those in mine, which are making life impossible for me."

"I don't understand you at all, Bob," I spoke rather sharply. His talk was all so much Greek to me. I had not as yet grasped one salient point. It seemed futile for me to try.

"Wait—I must tell it in my own way. You'll soon understand. I tried to love and to care for you. I naturally turned to my old friends, the friends mother loved. They welcomed me with open arms, and would have welcomed you. But you would have none of them. Your ideas of life and mine were totally different. You were satisfied to keep house, to sew, to mind the children, always with me sitting by to see. Mine were to enjoy my friends, to try to broaden myself by contact with clever minds; to bring into life something besides sound money making; and the discussion of the price of food and the qualities the servant did or did not possess. But at every turn you thwarted me, innocent aspirations. Because I was starved for companionship I bought an interest in John Kendall's publishing house; only to have it prove another bone of contention, even though John was one of my oldest and dearest friends. I think the trouble started because of these things. I have tried to do my duty by you, especially before and after the boys were born. But Margaret love will

not be coerced. I have tried to love you—as a wife should be loved, as you want me to love you—but it's impossible. I suffer in telling you this as you suffer in hearing it. But I feel that I cannot live this lie any longer. I respect you, I admire your many sterling qualities; but I do not love you. I am still a very young man, and this knowledge is embittering my life. I had to tell you."

"But—what?" I stammered, still unable to grasp one tittle of what his words implied. I had not the strength to fight the first sharp anguish. The shock bewildered me. That he really meant that he did not love me any longer—was too awful. That he never had loved me—impossible.

"I shall leave it to you, Margaret, to decide what shall be done. I think it wiser that we separate, and—"

"I interrupted him with a sharp cry: "Separate—never!"

"Let me finish," he said in the same tone, but his face quivered. "I am sure that is the best way. I will do all in my power for you financially—always. The boys will go with you, I to see them whenever I choose. But Margaret, I am standing still. I cannot grow because I have no possible help at home. Had you cared for the things for which I care we might have gone on indefinitely, because then we would have had something at least in common. But as it is we have nothing, absolutely nothing."

"The boys—"

"Always the boys will be out together to love and to care for you. You must know and understand. I am not half a man under the existing conditions. I crave understanding, freedom and I have neither. Let

me go, Margaret. It will be for your happiness as well as for mine."

"Never, Robert Garrett," suddenly I awoke to what he was saying, "never! we were married for better or for worse. If because I can't abide a lot of Bohemian friends of yours, men over whom your mother made a silly fuss, you can talk of separating yourself from me, can renounce all that being a husband means; I will not allow you to do it. I shall not consent. You're crazy, stark crazy to propose it."

"I am your husband now only in name. I have tried to think it all out calmly, Margaret, dispassionately. Is it right that I should have nothing to look forward to? You are not happy with me; God only knows how the wings of my spirit have been clipped. I want to do the right thing; won't you make it a bit easier?"

"If you mean won't I give in to your silly talk about separating, I tell you again, no!"

"But do you understand, Margaret, that I do not love you? That this pretence is sickening me of my very life. I feel as if I were suffocating. How can you hold me when I have told you all this?"

Suddenly I could control myself no longer, and I sobbed and cried at times screaming in my hysteria. For a little Bob let me weep without saying a word, then he attempted to reason with me again, and the more he talked, the oftener he said he did not love me; the more hysterical I became. Finally he said:

"I am going to bed, Margaret. You better do the same. You can think over all I have said to-morrow. There is no hurry," and the shutting of his door was as if he had already shut me out from him forever.

To be Continued To-morrow

"War-Time Cookery"

FREE

Send name and address for new "War-Time Cookery" This book contains recipes chosen by the judges as the best and most practical recipes submitted in our recent cash prize competition. It is intended to assist in the conservation of food and to effect savings in home-cooking and baking.

Approved by Canada Food Board

ADDRESS E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd. TORONTO, CANADA

IRISH QUESTION

Continued from Page One

urgency for an Irish settlement as a necessity of the war and added: "I again venture to put forward the suggestion which I made in this house something like 15 months ago. I would ask if it is not possible—and I speak not to Irishmen alone—to take advantage of the presence here of the representatives of the great dominions from all parts of the empire to suggest, advise and present some scheme of settlement which might be acceptable to all parties in Ireland. I do not believe the imperial war cabinet could perform a task more vital to the interests of the empire, or more valuable to the prosecution of the war than to pave the way for a settlement in Ireland."

Sir Edward Carson asked the government to give a frank explanation of their policy of offering recruits land. He argued that such a policy could be only "satisfactory and just if applied to the whole kingdom and dominions. When Irishmen refuse to assist England, because they could not get home, he would remind them it was not a question of assisting England, but of assisting civilization to drive back barbarism. He asked Irishmen to turn their eyes to the west to see what Irishmen in America were doing.

Reviewing the various negotiations in which he had participated for the settlement of the Irish problem, Sir Edward concluded that they would show the Dominions and America that Ulster had not been unreasonable in trying to find a settlement. He would say to his fellow Irishmen, whether from the north, south or west:

"For heaven's sake vindicate your country and your honor and take your share in the war for freedom."

Sir James Henry Dalziel asked how long the government was going to allow the scandal of young men going to Ireland to escape military service. Chief Secretary Short in reply agreed that the scandal had existed for a considerable time, but after consultation with the law office, it had been decided to issue immediately a proclamation calling these men for service. They would be taken under escort and handed over to the military authorities in England.

Nothing better for the children these warm days than a pair of those Strap Slippers at \$1.24. Colles Shoe Co