

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Co-operative Saving

Is facilitated and encouraged by the opening of a Joint Savings Account in the names

of Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Brother and Sister, or any two or more members of the family. Either can deposit or withdraw money at will, and the interest accrues to the credit of both.

Ask the Manager for full particulars.

Carleton Place Branch—D. B. OLIVER, Manager.
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CARLETON PLACE COUNCIL

Pursuant to adjournment the Carleton Place Council met last evening, the Mayor in the chair and every member of Council present.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

BYLAWS INTRODUCED.

On motion of Messrs. Nichols and Hughes, the Bylaw fixing the rate of taxation on the Hawthorn Mills property was introduced and read a first time.

The bylaw fixed the rate at \$8,000 for a term of ten years—\$5,000 on property and \$3,000 on business.

On motion of Messrs. Pattie and Dummer the bylaw was then read a second time.

It was moved by Mr. Nichols, seconded by Mr. Dummer, that the following question be submitted to the ratepayers qualified to vote thereon at the annual election January 3rd, 1916, viz., "In your opinion should \$35,000 be borrowed at the present time to build and equip a new High School?"—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dolan, seconded by Mr. Pattie, that the bylaw to prohibit the sale of liquor by retail in the Town of Carleton Place be now introduced and read a first time, Rule 32 being suspended therefor.—Carried.

Bylaw was so read.

On motion of Messrs. Dolan and McNeely, the Bylaw was then read a second time.

It was moved by Mr. Nichols, seconded by Mr. Dummer that the Bylaw for taking the vote of the electors on the bylaws just read be now introduced and read a first time.—Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Pattie and Hughes a third time and passed.

On motion Mr. C. McIntosh was heard before the Council.

He intimated that the Bates & Innes Co. had still ten payments of \$1,000 each due on the bonus, and suggested that the notes of the company, duly endorsed, be taken to cover the balance, in lieu of renewing the chattel mortgage.

On motion Mr. F. A. J. Davis was heard before the Council. On behalf of the Speakers' Patriotic League, he asked for a donation towards the reception to be accorded to Mr. Trevor Maguire on his return from the war.

It was moved by Mr. Dummer, seconded by Mr. Pattie, that this Council make a grant of \$25 to the Speakers' Patriotic League, for the purpose of purchasing a token to be presented to Mr. Trevor Maguire on his return home from the front.—Carried.

Council adjourned.

The White Feather

Drew a full house last Thursday evening—in fact a word for our opera house, the receipts exceeding \$300—and to the credit of the performers he said there was none went away dissatisfied from the vast audience. This drama is one of the few that has survived the depressing state of dramatic art during the past year, and is still most popular. The play is so well portrayed by the English company that the audience is sorry when the curtain falls. The scene of the action is a boarding-house in a small town on the English coast, and depicts most thrillingly the condition of life in the old land during the war. Albert Brown, who plays the part of Brent, is a most popular actor, and he is most ably supported throughout. The visit of this trip to Carleton Place will long be remembered, and Messrs. Johnson Bros., who brought them on, are to be congratulated upon the success which attended their enterprise. They took a long chance on a large guarantee and won out.

Entertainment at Innisville.

The entertainment held in the Orange Hall, Innisville, on Wednesday evening last, under the auspices of the Women's Institute, was a decided success, both socially and financially. The proceeds will be devoted to the work of the Red Cross Society. Reeve Dial occupied the chair and gave a minute description of how this money in general was spent. The programme, which consisted of songs, recitations and selections on the Victrola, were rendered by Messrs. Mann, Doyle, Dummer and Pollock, and Miss J. McNeely of Carleton Place; Messrs. Kennedy and Hall, of Perth, Miss Close, of Boyle and Miss L. Battle and Master Mervin Morris, Innisville. All of the entertainers were very much appreciated and each won merited applause in their respective roles. Dr. Dunn, of Almonte, held the audience with an interesting address, he having been in England at the beginning of the war. The entertainment was closed by the singing of "The Maple Leaf," after which lunch was served by the ladies.

Russian Musicians Coming.

The Cherniavskys, Leo, Jan, Mischel (violinist, pianist and cellist), started their Canadian tour last night in Windsor Hall, says the Montreal Star of Oct. 27th, with a comet-like blaze and independence. Whatever they are not, the Cherniavskys are themselves, emotional, virile, impetuous young enthusiasts, possessing great talent. The wonder was that the three could apparently so disregard each other yet play so sympathetically into each other's hands. In regard to this union of personalities without sacrifice to individuality, the Cherniavskys are unique. They were happiest in ensemble numbers. Singly these musicians made a succession of hits. Mischel is fortunate in having a gloriously-toned cello and in his ability to bring out of it a wealth of sound that impresses an audience profoundly. Jan, the pianist, played the Liszt "Rigoletto" most brilliantly, and with active intelligence, and the Chopin Nocturne in a genuinely romantic spirit which held no suggestion of mawkish sentiment. Leo, overrode, nonchalantly all the technical obstacles in the Tschakowsky Concerto for violin, and like his brothers was called on for two encores. A fourth brother, appearing as Alex. Czerny (the name is appropriate) accompanied the stringed solos, proving one of the most self-effacing, helpful accompanists heard here in many moons. These remarkable musicians are to appear at the Opera House, Carleton Place, on Monday, Dec. 20th.

Battle on Holy Land.

The Holy Land has undergone a great change since the war started. Refugees from Syria and Palestine, says a telegram from Alexandria, state the convents in Jerusalem of different denominations of the Allied Powers have been transformed into barracks. Recruits exercise on the Plain of Samaria and on Mount of Olives, where it is said, German officers have installed a post of observation. A shooting range has been organized on Mount Golgotha, at which Turkish troops fire under the supervision of Turkish officers who have come from Constantinople. Thousands of peasants have been requisitioned to dig trenches along strategic positions in the Holy Land.

How Germans are Suffering by the War.

Although very little of German territory has suffered by invasion, and that but a short time, non-combatants in that country have suffered in common with non-combatants in other countries. There have been aerial raids over Germany as well as over England, and in these women and children, as well as men, have been killed or maimed. But the chief suffering in Germany has been due to the cutting off of food supplies by the British naval blockade, thereby accentuating the distress due to a short harvest, and to the destruction of Germany's export trade by the same blockade. One German reporter is quoted in Public Opinion as saying: "We reckon the value of the businesses which have been destroyed through England's commercial war, on a moderate estimation, at the capital value of the average profits of the last ten years." Another says: "For fifty years my father and I have built our business up. To-day we are practically penniless. Our export trade is absolutely stopped, and I see no prospect whatever that, in my lifetime at least, we shall ever be able to recover it."

But the chief suffering is due to shortage of food. Speaking on this point the London Nation says:

"The price of the necessities of life has risen from 75 to 100 per cent. The women simply cannot live and rear children on the wages or government allowances provided for soldiers' families. Potato bread is still available, but there has been a substantial rise in the price of potatoes, and the poor are crying to the Government for help. Milk and butter show an actual scarcity of supply, combined with prohibitive selling price. Meat is practically out of reach of the poor. All the fat substances show also conspicuous scarcity, and a bewildered Government is calling on the German scientists to produce fat from sewage, dead horses, and other bye-products of the war."

Clarence W. Barron, editor of the Wall Street Journal, in an interview with the Globe on conditions in Germany says that only two-thirds of a crop has been harvested in Germany this year. She is now forced to pay cash for food in such neighboring countries as Switzerland and Denmark, and gradually her gold supply is being drained. Her soldiers must be fully fed, but the people at home must be regulated in their food. Accordingly, we are hearing of the bread riots in Berlin.

THREE DAYS IN ONE

This Queer Condition Lasts Half an Hour Every Day.

A FREAK OF CHANGING TIME.

When it is Noon on Monday in London, Tuesday Has Just Begun at Cape Deshnev, Siberia, but Sunday Has Not Yet Ended at Attu Island.

Three days can exist at the same time! It sounds impossible, but it is nevertheless a fact that when it is very late Sunday night at Attu Island it is Monday noon at London and Tuesday morning at Cape Deshnev, Siberia! If one travels westward one loses a day in going round the world. If one travels eastward one gains a day. Could one travel at the rate of 15 degrees a day one would lose exactly one hour each day. In twenty-four days the circuit would be complete.

Inasmuch as sun and earth are constantly revolving and day merging into night, Sunday passing into Monday, etc., it is obvious that at one point on the world's surface an arbitrary line must be set, to the east of which is one day, to the west of which is the next day. This "immediate jump" of a day regulates the calendar for one circumnavigating the globe.

This "international date line," as it is called, passing north and south and dividing our world into two equal parts, is the one hundred and eightieth meridian and crosses the Pacific ocean—where, fortunately, there is very little land—taking a slight bulge outward to include Siberia, and one the other way to include Attu Island, which belongs to Alaska geographically. The map will show this. West of this line is Monday and east of it is Sunday.

When it is noon on Monday in London Tuesday has already begun at Cape Deshnev, Siberia, but Monday morning has not yet dawned at Attu Island. Nearly half an hour of Sunday still remains there. We are thus confronted with the paradox of three days coexisting at the same time.

We must remember that every day begins at midnight. If we could travel round the world at the same rate that it travels, beginning our flight at noon, it would be perpetually noon all the way round! Yet we should lose a day.

While at any particular point on the surface of the earth a day is twenty-four hours long, every day, as a matter of fact, lasts forty-eight hours—sometimes even longer. This seems another contradiction. Yet it can be explained.

Any given day, say Christmas, begins (as that day) immediately west of the 180th parallel. One hour later Christmas day begins 15 degrees west of the date line, two hours later 30 degrees west of the line and so on round the globe.

Those living just west of the date line would have enjoyed twelve hours of Christmas when it reached England, eighteen hours when it began in the United States and twenty-four hours (a whole day) when it began in Alaska. Already Christmas had existed twenty-four hours on this globe, but having just begun in western Alaska it will last there twenty-four hours longer.

We have just seen that each day lasts for forty-eight hours. As a matter of fact, a day lasts in some places more than forty-nine hours. This is because of the irregularity of the date line previously mentioned.

Let us begin an imaginary journey from Cape Deshnev, Siberia, at midnight. As midnight sweeps westward successive places see the beginning of the day. When the day begins in London it has been that same day at Cape Deshnev twelve hours and forty-five minutes.

When this same day arrives at Attu Island it has been twenty-five hours and twelve minutes since it began officially at Cape Deshnev. Since the day will then last twenty-four hours at Attu Island, before it is spent forty-nine hours and twelve minutes will have elapsed from the beginning of that day until the time it closes.

Thus three days can exist at one time, as before explained.—Hereward Carrington in New York World.

Poor Literary Pay.

Dr. Johnson is commonly reckoned as a successful author, yet he received for many of his compositions a comparatively small sum. His most profitable undertaking was the Dictionary, for which he asked £1,575 and received more. But the task occupied his time for seven years.—Pearson's Weekly.

Necessary Precaution.

"Life is just one long and rocky road."
"Of course. It is constructed that way purposely in order to keep nine-tenths of the human race from lying down and going to sleep."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Worker and Worked.

"So you worked your way through college? Your father must be proud of you."
"Not much! He's the man I worked."—Boston Transcript.

Some Dreams.

Archie—Papa, what is meant by "the stuff dreams are made of?" Papa (absently)—Paint, powder, padding and false hair.—Judge.

Never did the king of yesterday's troubles to that of tomorrow. The one is past; the other may never come.

Christmas Appeal

The Hospital for Sick Children
COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Editor:—Thanks for your kindness in allowing me the privilege of appealing at this Christmas time on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

In the 40 years of the Hospital's existence there have been treated within its walls 26,108 children as in-patients; 231,768 as out-patients; a grand total of 257,876 in and out-patients. The Hospital for Sick Children gives a province-wide service, for little patients from every section of Ontario have sought its aid. Last year 499 patients were admitted from 232 places outside the city of Toronto. In 1914 there were 294 from 210 places. Of the 2,838 in-patients last year 1,771 were medical cases and 1,067 surgical. In the orthopedic department of the 2,838 in-patients, 264 were treated for deformities, 21 Pott's disease of the spine, 10 lateral curvature of the spine, 10 bow-legs, 57 club-foot, 17 dislocations of hip, 42 tubercular disease of knee, hip, ankle, wrist and elbow; 76 infantile paralysis, 8 wry neck, and 21 miscellaneous.

Our battle is never-ending—is one that will continue while the world lasts, for it is the fight between the armies of life and death, to save the child life, the sick little ones, sons and daughters not only of our soldier men, but of the fathers and mothers still in this home-land province.

The Hospital is beating back disease and death, the enemies that assail the lives of little children as the British Empire is beating back Germany, Austria and Turkey, the enemies that assail the lives of our people. So we appeal to the generous people of Ontario not to forget those so near and dear to us, who lie in the beds and cots of this great charity.

Will the people at large, as of old, respond to our call? Will they remember that every year is a war year for the Hospital, every day a day of battle, and that the Hospital needs money, not for its own sake, but for the children's sake?

The Hospital has waged its war for forty years. The people of Toronto and Ontario have been its friend, and this year of all years it requires help. Surely you will give to a charity that cares for every sick child in Ontario, for only as your money reaches the Hospital can the Hospital's mercy reach the children.

Every dollar is a link of kindness in the chain of mercy that joins the money in your pocket to the miseries of some child's life, some mother's heart.

Remember that Christmas calls you to open the purse of your kindness to the Hospital that the Hospital may open the heart of its help to the children.

Will you send a dollar, or more if you can, to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer, or
J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees,
Toronto.

Fine feathers make fine bills for husbands to growl over.

It is perhaps better to be green with verdancy than with envy.

Some married men make ideal companions—away from home.

In addition to other things, Mexico now seems to need the money.

Many a man would benefit more from a holiday if his wife took it for him.

Vaccination may keep people from taking things, but it won't cure kleptomaniacs.

Cincinnati wants lamps on baby carriages. It'll want headlights on roller skates next.

It is costing more now even to look at an egg. Egg candlers are demanding higher wages.

And now Manhattan is to have a building taller than the Woolworth. The sky is the limit.

Early to bed and early to rise—and you'll be surprised at the people you will meet going home.

At the same time if Vesuvius could cure her own bronchitis Italy would be able to breathe more freely.

Many large corporations are learning that it is both profitable and wise to make the people love them.

It begins to look as though a bad thing were now a good thing for the average New York play producer.

Switzerland may welcome Mrs. Pankhurst with full confidence that nobody will attempt to burn down the glacial scenery.

Midwinter surf bathing may be delightful, but a lot of people manage to get along without it with no discomfort whatever.

A Pennsylvania farmer boasts of a hen which laid an egg with a nickel inside. Another puzzle for the income tax collectors.

The new water cure for bichloriditis will doubtless prove effectual if the patients are fortunate enough to rally from the winter.

Washington is to stop the use of profanity on the streets. This is a cold and unsympathetic world for disappointed office seekers.

It is reported that King George liked the last year of Post-Lausanne Bridges. Possibly the king liked it because it was rather short.

TABER'S

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS OF WHAT TO GIVE!

Coat Sweaters for Women

In Heavy All-wool and Union with High Roll Collars, colors are Saxe, Khaki, Navy, Rose, Brown, Tan, White, Cardinal, Paddy, Grey, Mole.

In Union at \$1.25 to \$2.00.

In All-wool Heavy Weight, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00.

SILK AND SILK MIXTURE in Paddy, Brown and Green at \$7.00 and \$8.00.

Heavy Kimonos for Women

Made in Eiders in all plain colors and Floral designs, at

\$4.50 and \$5.00.

Silk and Satin Underskirts

In heavy Satins, Taffetta Silks and Silk Poppins and Plain and Shot Silks.

\$2.75 to \$5.00.

THE NEW CHRISTMAS WAISTS ARE HERE

In Pretty Voiles, Wash Silks, Georgette Crepes and Crepe de Chene.

TABER'S

THE "DOCTOR'S" SHOE.



Try Them

The "Doctor's" Antiseptic Non-Perspiro Shoe Patented 1908-1909

YOU will experience a foot comfort never before realized by wearing the

"Doctor's" Antiseptic Non-Perspiro Shoe

It has taken many years of experience and scientific planning to perfect this shoe.

It is now the kindest shoe for your feet. It will give you solid comfort, is absolutely waterproof and antiseptic, and will give maximum wear. A gentlemanly shoe. Made in Canada.

The "Doctor's" Shoe is made in various styles, not the freakish, but the common-sense kind that are serviceable.

ALLAN'S SHOE STORE.

DRESSED POULTRY!

We are now prepared to buy all the

DRESSED POULTRY offered.

Must be starved till crap is empty, plucked dry, and must be fat. Heads off Ducks and Geese.

Highest market prices will be paid

J. A. MCGREGOR,
APPLETON.

P. S. See Full Stock of Seasonable Dress Goods.