

Stand Taken by Ulster During Peace and at War Is Explained by Leader

UNIONIST Ulster in Peace and at War; Her Place in the Empire," was the title of an address delivered recently by Sir Edward Carson at a numerously attended gathering in the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, under the auspices of the Ulster Association in London.

Sir E. Carson said that he desired to make a non-political speech on a question which greatly savored of politics. He could assure his hearers that he had almost forgotten politics. He thought only, as he believed the majority of Ulstermen did, of the great dangers and difficulties that beset the Empire at the present moment. The loyalty of Ulstermen, their ideals, their sense of duty and of obligation were the same as in any other peaceful and loyal community in any part of our Empire.

Ulster had been too often misrepresented. She had never asked for anything except to be allowed to fill her place in the Empire, and to remain with those who held the same ideals as herself. In peace, Ulster was a great and progressive democracy, the only real free democracy in Ireland. He remembered on one occasion some leaders of trade unionism telling him that they built the biggest ships in the world in Belfast, although they had to import every ounce of coal, iron, and steel. They also said that the men had better conditions than obtained on the Clyde or the Mersey, and that they were more proud of that than of anything. "Under these circumstances," Sir Edward said, "can you consider a statesman sane who asks



these people to abandon their position in the constitution of the Empire, and accept something different from that which they have inherited?"

Proceeding, he said that since the outbreak of war Ulster had played a noble part in the history of the Empire. She had sent to the colors during that time more soldiers than the whole of the rest of Ireland put together. As an Irishman, he drew no distinction between any part of Ireland in the pride he felt in the fighting qualities of Ireland's sons. He was just as proud of the men who came from the south as of the men who came from the north when they were shoulder to shoulder, loyally fighting their country's battles. But the operations of July 1 would go down in history as marking bravery and endurance almost unexampled in the history of the British army.

"As for the future—who can tell what lies before us? The future is almost mystical in its obscurity, but the future in our hearts must mean, and will mean, victory for the Empire. A great deal of suffering and trial may be before us ere we reach the goal of peace. How strange the world seems after the two and a half years in which we have pursued this war! Even stranger it appears to us, who for four years before that found our existence threatened in Ulster, and knew that there was no use calling peace when there was no peace. But be the trouble however great, our duty is plain and clear. It is to join hand in hand in a closer clasp at each danger with those who are waging a war of liberty and freedom. And then, when the war is over, when we have won, when we have once more got international peace—what of Ulster? Is it to be peace or is it to be more war? We do not want any more war; we will have had enough of it."

"But we will have shown that our place in the Empire and the United Kingdom is no different from that of any other loyal community that constitutes that Kingdom. And when that time comes—although we have forgotten in our common sorrows all political differences of every kind—if any man dares to lay a hand upon the liberty we will have won I tell you that, if I am spared, I shall not hesitate once more to sound the reveille, and to ask our men once more to come forward and champion the cause for which their comrades have died. But that is the last thing I want. Let us be friends. Let that friendship arise from our common dangers and our common sacrifices, and let us when the war is over have real peace at home as well as abroad—a peace which will enable us to take our share in the great work of reconstruction which may bring home to all our people the blessings of civilization."

Great Japanese General Who Won Lasting Honors In Two Important Wars

A FEW days ago death overtook Field-Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies during the Russo-Japanese War, and regarded by military men as a great strategist. In the estimation of the Japanese he ranked with Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata, the victor of the Japanese war with China, a decade prior to the Russian war, and like Yamagata most of the other great Japanese generals, he was by birth a samurai of the mighty Satsuma clan, instinct with the self-sacrificing chivalry and valor which were the key-note of feudal Japan. He was born in the thirteenth year of Tempo (1842), and he saw his first active service as a captain under his cousin, Count Saigo Takamori, in the rebellion against the Shogunate which liberated the Mikado and led to the re-establishment of Imperial, and eventually constitutional, rule in Japan.

In 1870 Oyama was sent by the Japanese Government to Prussia to study the German army organization, and he was with von Moltke throughout the Franco-Prussian War until after the siege of Paris. Upon his return to Japan he was appointed Vice Minister of War, and charged especially with the reorganization of the Japanese army. In 1877 came the Satsuma rebellion, again led by his cousin Count Saigo, against the Emperor this time. It was the last expiring breath of the haughty clan spirit, which had found the Shogunate too powerful for comfort and, having dethroned this system, now turned against the Emperor who had been set up in its place. Oyama was a great admirer of his cousin, but he did not shrink from heading a brigade of infantry in the fierce struggles which quelled the revolt, at a cost of 20,000 lives and \$50,000,000.

At the termination of the rebellion he was promoted lieutenant-general and appointed Chief of the General Staff. In 1880 he became Minister of War. When war with China broke out in 1894 he was appointed to command the Second Army, which was sent against Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. His campaign was considered by European military experts to have been perfect.

In the Russo-Japanese War he again distinguished himself. His tactics which were aimed to flank and crush the Russian army would have ended the war much more quickly if they had succeeded. It is held by army officers that Oyama's plan was flawless, but because of lack of sufficient superiority in men and guns he was unable to perfect his turning movement to the intended maximum, which would have involved the practical destruction of the Russians; and Kuropatkin was able to withdraw in time, taking with him his wounded and most of his artillery.

Oyama sent orders to Nogi to force the pace at Port Arthur, that he might be released to come to the assistance of his brother-generals, and called upon the Imperial Government for reinforcements. In less than a month the Russian army, with its morale intact, assumed the offensive against him, but Oyama swiftly checked this move, resumed the offensive himself, and swept the Russians back across the Sha River to their base around Mukden. Again, however, he was hampered by lack of sufficient numbers to drive the blow home, and the approach of cold weather induced him to intrench and go into winter quarters.

In the meantime, Nogi, in the face of heavy losses, was wearing down Port Arthur's resistance, and the fortress capitulated on January 2, 1905. His army was rallied to the front before Mukden as rapidly as possible, together with a fifth army, organized in Japan. By mid-February Oyama had more than 310,000 effective, just about the number Kuropatkin could rely upon. On February 25 the great battle of Mukden began.

The Japanese strategy was the standard modern plan of prolonging his flanks until he had gotten around and behind the enemy. Oyama intended in the final outcome to weld a complete circle about Mukden and pin the Russians within it. By March 10 the circle was complete, but the Russians had escaped. And once more the trouble was lack of sufficient numbers to overpower the Russian resistance in the necessary time.

This was the last battle of importance in the war. After the peace of Portsmouth, Oyama was made a Prince and showered with other honors by a grateful people, who realized that it was largely the impressiveness of his efforts with limited means which had induced the Russians to give in. Even after he retired from the army he was an active power in Japanese affairs. His outlook always was thoroughly western, and with his wife, who is a graduate of Vassar in the class of 1882, he worked to develop the old Samurai spirit along lines of modern enterprise and endeavor.

Romance in the War.

The romance of war is far from dead, says London Globe. Witness the reports of the French paratrooper at Monastir, who jumped from his balloon at a height of 3,500 feet, who took out his pocket-book with one hand and, holding it in his teeth, inserted therein all his important papers, threw it into the French lines as he sailed over them, and himself reached the Serbian front. Then again, we have the account of the fight in the Adriatic between an Italian torpedo boat and an Austrian submarine. Both were sunk, but the survivors of the torpedo boat captured the submarine crew.

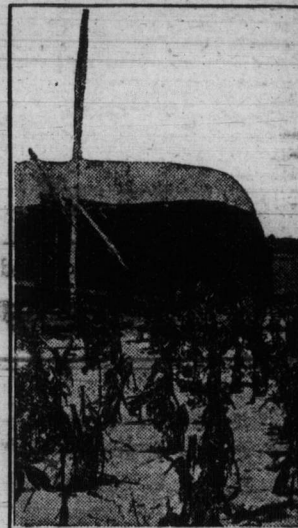
Scientific Farming

THE WASTE OF FEEDS.

Failure to Use Many Farm Products Increases Cost of Cattle Raising.

American farmers are either wasting outright or putting to unprofitable uses vast quantities of farm products that could be used advantageously in feeding cattle. This has been disclosed by a comprehensive survey of the meat situation in the United States recently completed by the United States department of agriculture. Failure to utilize the vast amounts of feed now wasted, says the report, has increased the cost of producing meat and has diminished profits from cattle feeding and has therefore discouraged many farmers from engaging in an industry essential to their permanent prosperity.

According to the report, the loss in grain straw and corn stover amounts



HOW CORN STOVER IS WASTED—ONLY THE CORN HAS BEEN GATHERED; THE ROUGHAGE IS LEFT TO DECAY.

to more than \$100,000,000 annually. Both of these products are disposed of most economically when fed to cattle in connection with some form of concentrated feed. Straw is especially valuable in the wintering of cattle through the winter, in wintering stockers and as a supplementary roughage for fattening cattle. Stover, too, is an excellent feed for wintering cattle, especially mature breeding cows. Nevertheless in many sections of the country where these products are abundant little attempt is made to take advantage of their value for these purposes.

Of an annual straw crop of approximately 120,000,000 tons it is estimated that only two-thirds is put to its best use—live stock production. Of the remainder a little more than one-half is sold or turned under and the rest—15 per cent of the total crop—is burned. Burning is practically an absolute waste, and, although plowing under does contribute something to soil fertility, the benefit of the land is less than that which would be derived from the use of the straw to produce manure. "Of all systems of obtaining permanent soil fertility," says the report, "none is so practical or as easily available as that of feeding live stock."

The production of corn stover is about twice that of grain straw, amounting to approximately 245,000,000 tons a year. A larger percentage—81.5—of this is fed to the stock, but the waste is nevertheless astonishing. Stripping the leaves from the stalks which are subsequently burned, removing the stalk above the top ear only, leaving the stalks to stand in the field until the loss of leaves and leaching have removed much of their fertilizing value, are all unthrifty methods. Furthermore, almost 4 per cent of the stover is burned, as though, instead of being a potential source of revenue, it was merely a nuisance to be gotten rid of as a preliminary to plowing. In some states the percentage of stover that is thus thrown away is as high as 7 or 8 per cent, and the total loss to the country from the practice is estimated at nearly \$15,000,000 a year.

To obtain satisfactory results from the feeding of farm roughages, such as straw and stover, they must be combined with some form of concentrated feed. At the present time large quantities of such feed, in the form of cottonseed meal and cake, corn, molasses, peanuts and beans are exported for the use of European feeders. If the straw and stover that are now wasted were employed to feed more cattle these concentrates could be consumed at home. The result would be a tremendous saving, not only in the cost of producing beef, but in the cost of enriching the soil as well.

The efficient use of these and other feeds discussed in the report is of the utmost importance to the American farmer. It is pointed out, because the day when close calculation in feeding was not necessary is, in all probability, past. Hereafter it is likely that success will depend upon ability to put to the best use all available products. A greater knowledge of what these products are and of the ways in which they can be fed will result in the elimination of enormous waste.

ANY CHEST COLD MAY BRING Bronchitis or Tonsillitis

The irritating, tickling cough affects the lung tissue and wears down nature's power to resist disease germs.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

suppresses the cold, allays the inflammation, steadily removes the irritation and rebuilds the resistive power to prevent lung trouble.

SCOTT'S has done more for bronchial troubles than any other one medicine. It contains no harmful drugs.

The Selsmograph. Though the man in the street might easily mistake a seismic disturbance for the rumbling of a traction engine or an explosion, the marvelously delicate instruments which record earthquake shocks are immune from such delusions. The recording pen of the selsmometer ignores any local tremblings which have not a seismic origin, but the faintest real earth quakings, though they have traveled thousands of miles through the earth, set the pen tracing the telltale graph by means of which the selsmologist calculates the place, time and magnitude of the happening.—London Chronicle.

Our First Tariff.
The first tariff act in our country was signed by President Washington on July 4, 1789, near the very beginning of his first administration. Hamilton was the author of the measure, which provided for specific duty on some forty-seven articles and ad valorem rates on other groups of articles. The second tariff act was approved by the president in August, 1790.

Rich in Petroleum.
The Dutch Indies in 1915 produced 1,400,068 tons of petroleum.

BIBLE MANUSCRIPTS.

The Sinaitic, Alexandrian and Vatican Are the Oldest Known.

The oldest Bible manuscripts now in existence date from about 800 to 450 A. D. and show us the Bible as it existed soon after apostolic days. All the earlier manuscripts were either lost or destroyed in the terrible persecutions which were directed not only against the Christians, but against their treasured sacred writings, their enemies thus hoping to stamp out even the slightest traces of Christianity. The three oldest manuscripts now in existence are known as the Sinaitic, the Alexandrian and the Vatican manuscripts.

The Sinaitic was found by the eminent Bible scholar Tischendorf in a convent on Mount Sinai in 1844. It contained the Septuagint, other parts of the Old Testament, the New Testament complete and some of the apocryphal books. The writing, after a lapse of more than 1,500 years, is still clear and legible.

The Alexandrian manuscript, which came to light in 1623, is not quite so ancient as the Sinaitic. It has the Old Testament complete, except that ten leaves are missing, and the New Testament lacks nearly thirty leaves. It is in the British museum.

The Vatican manuscript, the most ancient of all, is a great treasure, consisting of about 700 leaves of vellum bound in book form. Part of Genesis is missing and also a number of the Psalms. The New Testament is complete up to Hebrews, ninth chapter.

Other early Bible manuscripts of great value, but inferior to the three mentioned, are the Codex Bezae and the Codex Regae, besides which there is a long list of later manuscripts.—Christian Herald.

The Right Kind.
"Modern steamers are floating boats."
"Do they employ the bell buoys?"—Baltimore American.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

Have you Indigestion?

Your food will continue to disagree with you, and cause distress until you strengthen your digestive organs, and tone and sweeten the stomach. You can do this quickly and surely by promptly taking a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Their natural action relieves the stomach of undigested food, stimulates the flow of gastric juice, renews the activity of the liver and bowels, and strengthens the digestive system. Take them with confidence, for 60 years' experience prove that Beecham's Pills

Are good for the Stomach

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

An Old Superstition.
It was a common superstition in ancient Italy that if a woman were found spinning on a highroad the crops would be ruined for that year. In most sections of Italy a woman was forbidden by law thus to spin or even to carry an uncovered spindle on the highway.

Heard in Court.
"Your honor, I acknowledged the reference of the opposing counsel to my gray hair. My hair is gray, and it will continue to be gray as long as I live. The hair of that gentleman is black and will continue to be black as long as he dyes."—Boston Transcript.

An Originator.
"My last painting."
"I never saw a sunset look like that."
"Well, what do you think I am—a mere copyist?"—Louisville Courier Journal.

Good-bye, Mother, Don't Worry!

Good-bye—trusting in God to bring him home to her safely—if that be His will.

Good-bye—trusting in you and me to see his Mother through while he, her natural support and defender, is somewhere in France, facing shot and shell for God, for right, and for native land.

In the name of Christendom, men and women, what sacrifice is this! What consecration to duty! What response to the call of the Motherland! What clarion challenge to the world to "Watch Canada!"

He goes—joy of his Mother's heart—idol of all her dreams from the day she bore him—hope and bulwark of her declining years.

He goes—and, Heaven bless his brave soul, his people, he goes leaving his most beloved possession to our care and protection.

Who will fail him? What man or woman, rich with the possession of the memory of a Mother, will fail his Mother as a reward for her sacrifice?

A trust of our soldiers is a holy legacy.

Give to the Mothers of our soldiers in the name of your mother—as your testament to Canadian Motherhood. Give to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. \$6,000,000 must be raised in Ontario for this Fund for 1917.

Mothers, wives, and children of Canadian soldiers shall never say that their own people neglected them after their men went forward to suffer and to die.

Every case helped by the Patriotic Fund is carefully investigated. Only where assistance is really needed is assistance given. Everything humanly possible is done to avoid waste and prevent imposition.

Give as Your Own Heart Prompts You to the Patriotic Fund

Ontario is being asked to assure the Canadian Patriotic Fund that it can depend on having six million dollars in 1917 for the families of Ontario's soldiers.

Four million of these dollars must be secured from individual subscriptions. If there is no Branch of the Fund in your town or county send your subscription check to the Head Office, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Victoria street, Ottawa.

