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40th Annual Announcement

A Year for Practical Xmas Gifts

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For Mothers, Wives and Sisters

Warm House Slippers.
All Kinds of Pumps and Leather Slippers,
Beautiful Boudoir Slippers,
Skating or Hockey Boots,
Felt Boots,
All Up-to-date Gaiters, (Full Stock Now In.)
Snowshoes and Moccasins.
Dressy Boots, All Styles.
Rubber Boots,
Rubbers and Gaiters,
Overshoes.

For Fathers, Husbands and Brothers

Comfortable Kid House Slippers,
Warm Felt Slippers,
Waterproof Boots,
W. & R. Special Boots, (All Modern Styles),
Skating and Hockey Boots,
Rubber Boots,
Rubbers or Overshoes,
Snowshoes and Moccasins,
Felt Soled Boots,
Evening Pumps,
Felt Soled Boots,
Felt Boots or Felt Lined Boots,
Oil Tanned Larrigans.

For the Boys

Larrigans, Moccasins,
Snowshoes, Overshoes,
Rubbers, Sneakers,
School Boots, Warm Slippers,
Waterproof Boots,
Kid Slippers,
Skating and Hockey Boots.

We Attach Skates Free With Sale of Boots

For the Girls

Dress Boots, Warm Leggins,
Pretty Slippers, Rubbers,
Moccasins, Overshoes,
Snowshoes, Boudoir Slippers,
Skating Boots.
Romper Footwear.

We Attach Skates Free With Sale of Boots

For the Children

The finest line of Children's Footwear, East of Montreal, including Boots, Slippers, Rubber Footwear and All Other Conceivable Lines. In Infants' Soft Soles we will surprise you in new and up-to-date lines.
Dolls' Footwear and Stockings.

Sole agents for The Famous "Dorothy Dodd" Footwear—The "J. & T. Bell" celebrated Footwear for Men and Women—The "Winnie Walker" Shoe for Women—The "W. & R. Special" (which comprises a choice of the leading manufacturers of High Grade Footwear)—The "Romper" Shoe for the Boys and Girls—The "Vogue" Shoe (a good all around shoe for Men, Women and Children)—The "Maltese Cross" Rubber Footwear (positively the Best made and sold in all parts of the World). The fact of the matter is—we handle every line of shoes worth while.

"Headquarters for Reliable Footwear"—Proved by forty years of shoe selling.

Waterbury & Rising, Ltd.

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WILHELM'S CAREER AS "WAR LORD"

(Continued from Page 15.)

n the Carribbean; but neither power wanted trouble, and indeed that year marked the beginning of excessive cordial relations between Germany and the United States. Prince Henry's visit to this country was followed by a number of indications of the Emperor's regard for the United States and the Roosevelt family. The institution of the exchange professorships in 1903 was perhaps the culmination of this movement. Already had become evident that the really threatening international rivalry was that between Germany and England; and with the first symptoms of friction with Japan many Americans were inclined to think that Britain would if need be, aid her Japanese allies against the United States. This feeling, however, soon disappeared under the influence of the expressions of British public sentiment, and from that time dates the waning of the German influence in this country which the Emperor and his Ambassadors, von Sternberg and von Bernstorff, labored so hard to build up.

The year 1902 was the last England and Germany acted together. Already the naval and commercial rivalry had become menacing to both countries. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out the English naturally sympathized with their allies; the Germans, trained by the Emperor to fear the "Yellow Peril," strongly supported Russia. That the year saw the Entente Cordiale; which, however, had not yet sufficiently crystallized in 1905 to save France from the humiliation of the first Moroccan crisis.

Germany at this period wanted an open door commercially in Northwest Africa, which France, who with England had come to an agreement in regard to the disposal of Morocco, could not concede. In January, 1905, the German Emperor made a visit to Tangier, in which he practically assured the Sultan of Morocco of his support against the French; and as France at that time was not prepared for war, she escaped only upon the dismissal of Delcasse, her irreconcilable Foreign Minister.

The formation of the Triple Entente exposed Germany to few dangers—the full importance of which, however, her statesmen do not seem to have realized. At all events, Russia was the opponent in the next international difficulty in which Germany became embroiled. The occasion was the troubles following the Turkish revolution of 1908, when Bulgaria declared her independence and Austria-Hungary seized the opportunity to declare the formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia's protests against the action of the Dual Monarchy were by the Germans "in shining armor," as the Kaiser said afterward—who came to the aid of their ally and recompensed her for her loyal support in the Morocco crisis. The result was the annexation without a war—perhaps the greatest victory for German diplomacy since the passing of Bismarck. But it also laid the way for the Russian schemes which culminated in the Balkan League, the two Balkan wars, and the present war which resulted from them.

Meanwhile, however, there was another crisis in which it seemed that the general conflict would be precipitated by Moroccan affairs. France had gone forward in the assimilation of Morocco at a rate which seemed to Germans unwarranted by the provisions of the Algeciras Conference, which had settled the previous difficulty; so in July, 1911, the German gunboat Panther was sent to Agadir to insure the proper representation of German interests. The resultant crisis is believed to have come to the very verge of war two or three times, but the firm British attitude declared by Lloyd George that they would support France in her course, eventually led to a compromise in which the Germans gave the French a free hand in Morocco, in return for certain territorial concessions in the Congo.

In all these episodes the Emperor's part can hardly betermined at this time. In the mind of most foreign publics at the time the various incidents occurred he was usually figured as an indiscreet orator, who was likely at any moment to blurt out something that would endanger the careful work of his diplomats. But this conception seems to have been unfounded. Provocative as many of the Emperor's utterances were at all times, he seems in many cases to have represented, if not the whole nation, at least its imperialistic elements.

Interest in the Orient.

One department of German foreign affairs, however, unquestionably owes much to the Emperor and his conception, sometimes as a possible field for action of his office. His imagination always leaned out toward the Orient—sometimes as a threatening quarter from which would come eventually great danger to all Western civilization, sometimes as a possible field for German activity. He himself was largely responsible for the move to Kiao-Chau in 1897, and he felt more interest in this colonyy than in most of the others. Still more important, however, were his activities in the near East. Beginning with a first visit to Constantinople from Athens, whither he had gone to attend the wedding of his sister in 1889, he followed up his courtship of the Turkish Empire by a second, more formal and more friendly visit in 1898, when his marks of favor to Abdul Hamid were deeply resented by the Liberals of Western Europe.

The result of this activity was the establishment of friendly relations between Constaninople and Berlin, the training of the Turkish Army by German officers, and the concession to German capitalists of permission to build a railroad to Bagdad.

Toward France the Emperor maintained for the most part the characteristic Prussian attitude. There are persistent reports, however, that he paid a number of visits to Paris incognito. His liking for English ways was well known, and on his frequent visits to that country he attempted, without much success, to allay British suspicions of the designs of his people.

Besides his characteristics as soldier, religious enthusiasts, devotee of the mystical theory of sovereignty, and moral reformer, the Emperor was widely renowned for many years for his claims to be an artist and an art critic, as to the genuineness of which there was never much agreement. As early as 1880 he began to paint—marines, for the most part—and later branched out into various fields of art. It was perhaps this, combined with his first statements of the Divine right theory, which were anything but popular among the Liberals of Germany, that led to the publication in 1894 of the anonymous pamphlet, "Has Caligula a Parallel in Our Own Times?" in which a number of his acts were likened to those of the mad Roman Emperor. His artistic activity, however more naturally suggested the comparison with Nero, which was frequently made by critics during the latter part of his life. Apparently, like Nero, he had considerable artistic desire and some artistic talent; but how much of the latter he really possessed is next to impossible to say. It is usually difficult for a King to have a fair chance to display any gifts he may have outside his own field of usefulness. Probably his best known work was the cartoon, drawn in 1900, representing Civilization in shining armor calling to Europe to rise against the Yellow Peril.

In one line, however, his excellence was undisputed. Despite the handicap of a weak arm, he was an excellent pianist. Other ventures into the musical field, such as "The Song to Aegir," which he composed in 1894, were not so successful.

As An Art Patron.

As a patron of art more than as an artist he strove to excel, and was keenly interested in the Royal Opera and Royal Theatre in Berlin. His preference for Americans in the former brought down on him much criticism from conservative German nationalities. He drew up the general plan for the Hohenzollern statues in the Siegesallee, in Berlin; was the patron of Leoncavallo's opera, "Roland of Berlin," and in 1908 suggested and partly designed the historical pageant and ballet of Sardanapalus, which was designed to recreate the last age of Assyria. As a work of art, however, it proved quite dreary, and the critics were unanimous in declaring that only genius could have livened up such a subject.

In the early days of his reign—the Caligula days—when there was much talk of the Reise-Kaiser, who spent all of his time in trips in other countries, and the Parade-Kaiser, who was always in full dress, he lacked anything like the popularity that had been won by his grandfather and his father, "Unser Fritz." Later, however, the general sentiment was much modified.

With the Emperess, who was Princess Auguste Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, he has lived since their marriage on the 27th of February, 1881. They have seven children—the Crown Prince Friedrich Wilheim, Princes Eltel Freidrich, Adalbert, August Wilhelm, Oscar, and Joachim, and Princess Victoria Louise, now the wife of the Duke of Brunswick.

Conundrums for Christmas.

Why is an egg overdone like an egg underdone? Because it is hardly done.

When do your teeth usurp the function of your tongue? When they chatter.

Which is the greatest riddle in the world? Life, because we must all give it up.

Why is a tramcar a safe place in a thunderstorm? Because it has a conductor.

What knitting is every boy able to do without knitting needles? Knitting his brows.

Why is a starving man like a baker? Because he needs (kneads) bread.

What country, when robbed of its tail, names a part of the face? (China) the chin.

What is that which is always in dread but never in fear? The letter D.

What is the difference between a tube and a foolish Dutchman? One is a hollow sylinder and the other is a silly Hollander.

Why is the letter E considered the most unfortunate of letters? It is never out of debt and always in danger.

Why are duels generally very short affairs? It only takes two seconds to arrange them.

What will a stone become when thrown into water? It will become wet.

Why is the letter C like frosty weather? It makes old people cold people.

Why is an old coat like an iron kettle? It represents hard-ware.

It's nearing Christmas, don't you see,
So I suppose, it's up to me
To dig down deep, like all papas,
And in return get bum cigars.

Everybody Accommodated.

Tommy (just off train, with considerable luggage)—"Cabby, how much is it for me to Latchford?"

Cabby—"Two shillings, sir."

Tommy—"How much for my luggage?"

Cabby—"Free, sir."

Tommy—"Take the luggage, I'll walk."—Boston Transcript.

A Proper Start.

"So your husband refused to buy you an automobile?"

"Not exactly refused; he said I ought first to become familiar with machinery in general, so he bought me a sewing-machine."—Boston Transcript.

"You sold my husband a parrot, did you not?"

"Yes, ma'am, I did."

"And you told him it could talk, did you not?"

"I certainly told him that ,madam."

"Well, we've had it a week, and he hasn't spoken a word yet."

"I remember distinctly madam, telling your husband the parrot would talk if you gave him a chance."

The Cards Are Out.

"The wedding cards are out and they are rehearsing the ceremony."

"Where's the groom?"

"He seems to be lost in the shuffle."

Thousands to the Good.

"Had my fortune told today dear."

"What a waste of money," said her husband.

"Not at all. I gave the woman fifty cents and she told me I would inherit $50,000. Wasn't that a bargain?"

When certain soldiers from the Antipodes were in New York a little while ago, a woman was heard to say to another:

"There goes one of them Australians."

"How do you know?"

"You can tell by the kangaroo feathers in his hat."

Tawnley (in a Milwaukee cafe, 1925)—That waiter you call "Hohen" looks familiar.

Yardley—Probably you saw his picture in the papers; it used to appear quite often a few years ago. Then he was called the "Crown Prince."

Question for Question.

Hub—Why does a woman say she's been shopping when she hasn't bought anything?

Wife—Why does a man say he's been fishing when he hasn't caught anything?

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