

Jesus Corrects John's Narrowness.-Luke 9: 46-56.

Commentary.— I. Greatness in Christ's kingdon: (vs. 46-48). 46. There argse a reasoning among them—While Jesus and his disciples were return-ing from Cassarea Philippi and Mount Hermon, where Jesus had made im-portant revelations of himself, the disciples were reasoning, or disputing, upon subjects that were entirely for-eign to the revelations they had just received. Which of them should be greatest-Honor had been conferred upon Peter, James and John, in that Jesus had taken them only of the twelve on the mount with himself. and they were questioning who of their number would occupy the highest place in the kingdom which they were expecting to see set up shortly. J knew that the disposition among disciples toward r:lf-seeking must be rebuked, and he proceeded to teach them and all the world a great lesson. 47. Perceiving the thought of their hear—In Matthew's record of this incident it is stated that Jesus asked them what they were disputing about on the way, and they did not answer him. They did not desire to make the humiliating confession, and, so far as Jesus was concerned, it was not necessary, for he knew what their not necessary, for he knew what then unuttered thoughts were. Took a child --Matthew says, "Jesus called a little child unto him" (18: 2). As the house was probably Peter's, the child may have been his. Set him by him --Jesus placed the child before the discipler to illustrate the truth he was disciples to illustrate the truth he was declaring. 48. This child in my name -Matthew records other words of our Lord: "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven" (18: 3). The necessity of a humble, teachable, submissive spirit is urged. The self-seeking spirit is out of harmony with the spirit of the gospel. Jesus both exalts childhood and shows the need of having the childlike spirit. Receiveth me—One who possesses the humble, childlike spirit receives Jesus. Receiveth him that sent me—Not only does he receive Jesus, but in receiving exalt themselves. Jesus taught that greatness in his kingdom consisted in true obedience and faith and in

devoted, faithful service in humble. humble, devoted, faithful service in the sphere in which one is providen-tially placed. They who seek great-ness are destined to be disappointed, for greatness in Christ's kingdom does not come through efforts to obtain it.

II. For Christ or against him (vs. 49, 50). 49. John answered—The con-versation between Christ and his dis-49, 50). cinals continued, but the subject was changed. It may be that the words, 'In 'my name,' which Jesus had just used, reminded John of what he and his fellow disciples had recently done. Master—John recognized Jesus as the great Teacher. casting out devils in thy name—The life and works of Jesug were having a great influence. There were some who had come to have great faith in him, although they did not accompany him in his labors. They were able to exercise faith that sub-dued and cast out evil spirits, but it was done in the name of Jesus. It is evident that the exorcism was real and not pretended or fancied. we forbad him disciples believed they were -The doing right in commanding those who were using Jesus' name in this way, to refrain from it. They fancied that loyalty to the Master demanded that course, because he followeth not with —The disciples' loyalty, as they re-garded it, was of the nature of bigotry. The language conveys to us the idea of a strong party spirit among the disciples. Jesus would scon give broadened vision. 50. forbid them a esit. him not—There ation on our part to encourage those who are doing really good work for the Lord. Through prejudice and nar-rowness the Jewish leaders had sought discredit the mission of Jesus, and their prejudice had grown into intoltheir prejudice had grown into intol-erant opposition and hatred. he that is not against us is for us—If we are not on the Lord's side, we are array-ed against him. There is no such thing as being neutral so far as our attitude toward Jesus Christ is con-cerned. John meant well in the course the took but he failed in understandhe took, but he failed in understanding some of the principles of the gos-pel and Jesus gave him and his fei-lows an impressive and needed esson. III. James and John Rebuked (vs. 51-56). 51. time was come that he should be received up-Jesus was now 51-56). entering upon the last six months of earthly ministry, and before him these months of labor and the lay events that were to culminate in his ascension. These events included his arrest, unjust trial and condemnation and his sacrificial death. he steadfastly set his face-He was firm in his determination to go forward' in t course that lay clearly before him. the go to Jerusalem—He was leaving Gali-lee for the last time and his labors would henceforward be in Perea and Judea. His objective point, however, was Jerusalem and always was moving directly or indirectly toward the place where he was to lay down 52. sent messages before his is life. face-To prepare for his coming. H was going through Samaria. some friends there and enemies also, and the messengers would make known to the former his coming and would seek protection for him from the latter. 53. did not receive him-The people of one of the villages of Samaria, the name of which is not mentioned, were unwilling to give Jesus a welcome. The reason for this is announced in the next clause. because....he would go to Jerusalemof as not receiving him. However, there was no friendliness between the Jews, and they Samaritans and the had no dealings with one another. It was evident to the Samaritans that res coins toward Jerusalem, the

centre of Jewish worship and influ-ence, and as they recognized him as a Jew, they would not receive him. Be-cause of the unfriendly feeling between Jews and Samaritans, the Jews usually crossed the Jordan and went through Perea in passing between Judea and Galilee to avoid going through Samaria.

through Samaria. 54. When ...... James and John saw this—It seems likely that the other disciples had gone by the Perean route toward Jerusalem, and only James and John were with Jesus to know of his rejection by the people of his Samaritan village. Wilt thou that we command fire to ...... con-sume them—They felt that their mas-ter had been insulted, and they were ter had been insulted, and they were desirous that punishment should be meted out to the villagers. They apnetted out to the vinages. They appealed to Jesus, depending on him to make their call for fire from heaven effective. They doubtless had in their mind the Old Testament incident of Elijah calling fire from heaven to consume, the Samaritans who were seek-ing his life (2 Kings 1: 5-14). The reference to Elijah is omitted from the Revised Version, but is found in many reliable ancient manuscripts. 55. Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of—This rebuke revealed to the disciples the fact that they had not yet comprehended the spirit of the gospel, for the spirit of Jesus had nothing of vengefulness in it. 56. Son of man is not come to destroy.....but to save—Jesus in this message, as also in others (Mat. 18: 11; Luke 19: 10; John 3: 17; 12: 47), shows that his mission is to save sinners. Went to another village—Doubtless the vil-lage to which Jesus and his disciples went was friendly to him or at least there were in it many who were his friends. Jesus had labored in Samaria and many had become believers in him (John 4: 39-42).

Quesions .--- What subject had the disciples been discussing on the way from Caesarea Philippi? What course did Jesus take to rebuke them? What had the disciples done to one who was casting out devils in Jesus' name? How did Jesus regard their act? How are they classified who are not opposed to Jesus? How long before Jesus was to suffer death did he leave Galilee for the last time? What experience did he and James and John have in Samaria? What statement did Jesus

make about his mission? PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic .--- True and False Liberality. I. Selfish ambition reproved.

II. True and false liberality.

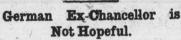
Jesus aiways associated the vital facts of his redemptive work which must remain the essentials of the gospel message, his death and his resurrection (1. Cor. 15: 3, 4). The latter illuminating and assuring truth his disciples could not grasp until its accomplishment. Hence what was essential to the fulfilment of their Messianic hopes seemed their destruction. The transfiguration scene, unknown as yet to the body of the disciples, was insufficient to assure even the chosen witnesses.

I. Selfish ambition reproved. The personal ambitions of the disciples were in accord with, and originated in; their earthy conceptions of the Messiah's kingdom. Only the fiery baptism of Pentecost was sufficiently enlightening to impart the spiritual knowledge essential to an understanding of its true character and the conditions of preferment. Their rival claims had been the subject of their indpportune and unprofitable con-troversy during the return journey to Capernaum. It is not impossible that the apparent preferment of the chosen witnesses of the transfiguration might have occasioned assumption on the one hand and suspicion on the other. Matthew's account might suggest that, Mattnew's account might suggest that, after his pointed inquiry, the matter was referred to Jesus for decision (Matt. 18: 1). It was all unspeakably incongruous with the occasion and with the Master's meditations. Jesus rebuked their selfish ambitions by an

# THE ATHENS REPORTER

side.

DOES NOT SEE LASTING PEACE



Gives Views On Belgian Deportations.

Berlin cable: Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former German chancellor, stated in the course of his testimony to-day before the sub-committee of the National Assembly that he did of the National Assembly that he did not believe during the war, and does not now believe, in -a lasting peace. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg in his answers to the members of the subcommittee who are endeavoring to de-termine the question of the responsi-bility of the war, said that the peace terms, suggested by Germany, on Des-cember 12th, 1916, were a compromise between the views of the military and political authorities. "As regards our strategic demands

"As regards our strategic demands (regarding Belgium and the eastern forntier,) I did not believe that a comparatively long period of peace would be granted us. I am still to-day unable to believe in a lasting peace, particularly after we have had exhib-ited to us the state of mind, in which the Erepta has founded what it calls the Entente has founded what it calls a real peace." Minister Hinzheimer asked why the

Belgian question was not placed at the head of the German demand. Bethmann-Hollweg replied:

mann-tholiweg replied: "It is very easy to say after the event that everything was wrong. We were then confronted with the collect-ive note from the Entente, Governments regarding peace terms, which was one of complete rejection and de-manded the dismemberment and demanded the dismemoerment and de-struction of Germany. Were we to say: 'We will be good children. We will give back Belgium and pay indemni-ties into the bargain.''

Questions regarding Belgian depor Questions regarding Belgian depor-tations brought out warm support from Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg for Gen. von Bissing, the former Gover-nor-General of Belgium, who, he said, had opposed the deportations. The former Chancellor said he was not in position to stop them, although he former Chancellor said he was not in a position to stop them, although he thought them politically stupid, but the policy had been introduced by the military authorities as an urgent po-

litical necessity. Governor-General von Bissing, said Governor-General von Blesing, said Bethmann-Holweg, had taken up the matter personally with Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and had obtained certain alleviations in the mode of apply tain alleviations in the mode of apply-ing the deportation policy, but in gen-eral he was unable to force a change in the policy, as the military authori-ties declared that they had need of la-

He replied affirmatively to a ques bor. He replied attirmatively to a ques-tion asking whether they had not died in large numbers from celd and hun-ger, and whether they had not been used for work for which they had not qualified.

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There are two articles in general use that have undoubtedly caused many persons to scratch their heads in perplexity—the automatic cigar-lighter and the thermos, or hot and cold water bottle.

The pocket-lighter consists of a small tube, at the bottom of which is packed some cotton soaked in alcohol object lesson more comprehensive and conclusive than any direct reproof or admonition could have been. The humility, simplicity and trustfulness of unsullied childhood is the king-dcm standard: and Matthew alds that conversion is the object of the the second the sector admonition could have been. The humility, simplicity and trustfulness of unsullied childhood is the king-dcm standard: and Matthew alds that conversion is the object of the the second the sector admonition could have a second the second the second the second determined the second the seco

it does this, or just what inherent property enables it to do it, is not well known. HOT WATER CONTAINERS.

In the case of the hot and cold water container, the makers claim that some container, the makers claim that some varieties will maintain any liquid hot or cold for a period of 48 hours. In this we have the whole theory of the dissipation of heat: for cold simply means the absence of heat. There are three ways in which heat may be carried from one body to another, or, rather, imparted by one body to ano-ther—by conduction, by convection and by radiation. If all the precau-tions possible be taken to prevent the action of these three operations, little transmission of heat can take place; action of these three operations, fittle transmission of heat can take place; so the hot liquid does not lose its heat, and the cold liquid does/ not receive heat from the heated air or bodies out-

The principle made use of is that of The principle made use of is that of the De War flask, all the bottles on the market to-day being simply varia-tions of this piece of scientific appara-tus. The bottle is made-to discount as far as possible the three operations mentioned. It consists of two layers of some polished metal with a space between them that has been exhausted tions. of air as much as possible. The two layers are connected by just as few

links as possible. Taking up the three methods of

Taking up the three methods of transmission in succession, we shall see how admirably each one of them has been rendered inactive. By con-duction of heat is meant the trans-mission of heat by a solid or some-thing acting as a solid in which the medium itself does not move as to relative situation of its parts. For instance, in heating in a poker in a fire, one end is thrust in and becomes redhot, and in a little while heat is conducted along the iron until the opposite end becomes hot. The same applies to a teaspoon in a cup of hot

applies to a teaspoon in a cup of hot tea or coffee. This is why the bottle tea or corree. This is why the bottle referred to has as few connecting links between layers as possible, so as to make the conduction of heat a minimum, considering, of course, a proper strength of the bottle as a whele

The next method is that of convec The next method is that of convec-tion. By this is meant the method ot transmitting heat by moving particles of a liquid or a gas. Take, for in-stance, the heating of water. The kettle is put over the fire, and the bottom layer of water is heated at once by the fire by conduction. But heated liquid expands, and therefore becomes lighter than the cool liquid becomes lighter than the cool liquid above; so it has to rise. It is then displaced by the cooler liquid, which

displaced by the color in the which which in turn becomes hot and rises. This fact is utilized in heating houses by hot water. The heated water rises through the pipes, gives out its heat to the room, and on becoming cooler sinks through the inlet pipe to be heated again.

be heated again. It is the same with gases. Suppose that a bottle under consideration had a full volume of air between its lay-ers. If the inside of this bottle is hot ers. If the inside of the air space-framediate-the inside of the air space-framediate-ly becomes hot by conduction; this hot part rises, and the cooler air flows in to be heated likewise. But the heated air flows to the outside layer and heats it by conduction, and this in turn is delivered to the out side air. But take all the air out and

no convection can possibly take place. Thus is the second objection over come. The third and last one, that of ra diation, is difficult to overcome en-tirely, as are the others. Radiation means that method of transferring heat or energy through ether waves By radiation we get light and heat from the sun. By radiation we feel the direct heat of a coal fire or, in fact, any flame or source of heat. These ether waves have the power of These ether waves have the power of hastening the vibration of the mole-cules in any material body and thus ausing heat.

It has been found that these waves can be reflected by a polished surface, a mirror, for instance, just as light can; that they are absorbed by a black or rough surface, just as light is; that they are radiated from a black or rough surface that is hot itself.



## Capt. Turner, of Lusitania, Admitted Fault.

## Secret Evidence in Tragedy Made Public.

London cable: A Parliamentary paper made public to-day containing secret evidence in the enquiry into the sinking of the Canard liner Lusitania shows that Captain W. T. Turn-er, of the Lusitania, admitted that he disobeyed the instructions of the Addisobeyed the instructions of the Ad-miralty in steaming only at the rate of 18 knots an hour. The captain testi-fied, however, that had he gone faster the Lusitania would have reached the bar at Liverpool before the vessel could cross it owing to tidal condi-tions

Capt. Turner also testified that he had not steered a zigzag course at full speed, as the Admiralty had ordered, because he thought this order applied when a submarine had only been sighted.

Capt. T. oner claimed that the course he severed was far enough from land, if it was not exactly in mid-channel. was trying his best, he said, to follow the Admiralty instructions, but his aim was to find land. Had he ran into a fog without doing this, he as-serted, he might have run ashore.

A despatch from London, July 17, 1915, said the Court of Enquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania found that the liner had been lost as the result of an act of a German submarine The decision exonerated Capt. Turner and the Cunard Line from all blame and commended the discipline of the crew

The only secret evidence known to have been taken by the Board of En-quiry was on the first day of its session, when the proceedings were inter-rupted in order to permit the court to appear in order to permit the court to enquire regarding certain instructions sent by wireless by the Admiralty to Capt. Turner. The Parliamentary paper made public in London probably has reference to this secret evidence.

WINTER WHEAT,

Root Lifting is Now General in Ontario.

RYE, LOOK WELL

# Fall Plowing is Well Forward.

The following is a summary of reports made by agricultural representatives to the Ontarlo Department of Agriculture: The new winter wheat and rye are look-ing; went topped and vigo.ous, atthough considerable rye has been pastured this

Hall. Hay is hard to procure, as owners do not seem to want to part with it. It sells, at from \$24 to \$39 a ton. Farmers are also keeping nost of their grain to feed to their stell.

at from ar to get a the grain to feed to their stock. Pastures have been in good condition, for the time of year, and the milk sup-ply has been fully normal. While there are some complaints that many unrimished cattle are being mar-keted on account of the scarcity of feed, the Lambton representative states that large number of prime steers have been shipped from that county to Buffalo dur-ing the past two or three weeks, and also that buyers from as far as Bostom, Mass., have been plicking up some choice cattle. On the other hand, he adds that one firm in Petrolia has brought in sev-en carloads of young stock from the northwest, most of them promising an-imals.\*

block or rough surface that is hot teself. **REFLECTING THE WAVES.** It has been found that if two cop-per balls of the same size be head o the same degree of heat and how

### Education

A professor of a western university has evolved a series of test questions for the educated which he avows is the best evidences of a real education. If you can answer "yes" to each and all the juestions you are truly educated, the professor says. Here are the ques

1. Has education given you the sympathy with all the good causes and made you espouse them? 2. Has it made you public-spirited?

3. Has it made you a brother to the weak?

4. Have you learned how to make friends and keep them? 5. Do you know what it is to be a friend yourself?

6. Can you look an honest man or a pure woman in the eve?

7. Do you see anything to love in a little child? 8. Will a lonely dog follow you in

9. Can you be high-minded and happy in the meanest drudgeries of life?

10. Do you think that washing dish-

es or hoeing corn is just as compat-ible with high-thinking as playing golf or playing the piano? 11. Are you good for anything your-

self? 11. Can you be happy alone?

13. Can you look out on the world and see anything but dollars and cents?

41. Cau you look into a mud puddle by the wayside and see a clear sky 15. Can you see anything in the pud-dle but mud?

# THE "CLEAN CUT" AS TO ULSTER

Northern Parliament to Rule Nine Counties.

Under New Home Rule Solution.

London cable: Under the new Home Rule solution adopted by the sub-committee of the Cabinet, which provides for the creation of two Parliaments for Ireland, one for Ulster and the other for the remaining three provinces, it is proposed that there shall be a Council of Ireland, consisting of about 40 members, to be nom-inated in equal numbers by the two

Parliaments. Parliaments. These propositions, according to the Daily Telegraph, are understood to have been favorably received by the full committee. The next step the full committee. The next step will be elaborate details of the

Until matters shall be further vanced nothing can be said as to the services likely to be reserved to the Imperial Parliament, but an impor-tant feature of the plan is that it contemplates the delegation of some of the reserved power, after a time, to the Council of Ireland.

As regards Ulster, the scheme is based on the idea of "The clean-cut" county option being entirely ruled out. Ulster would, in fact, be treated as a geographical unit, and the whole of the nine counties in the province would be embraced within the ad-ministrative area of the northern Parliament

### Burnishing Silver.

A machine for burnishing silver, the invention of a Swiss sitizen, is now extensively used in many large hotels, restaurants and club-rooms. It is so simple that even an inexperienced person can operate it successfully.

The silverware is placed in a cylinder immersed in a soap solution and containing a quantity of small steel balls and pins. The cylinder is slowly rotated by a other suitable source of power. the cylinder turns, the minute balls and pins each constituting a small burnishing tool, slide, tumble, sman purnishing tool, sinde, tumble, or roll over the silver, removing all tarnish and dirt, and imparting to its surface that high gloss and finish which only well-burnished silver will show show. The small halls and pins are of several sizes, and as they foll over the silver they reach every corner and every crevice of the mast delland every crevice of the initial defi-cate ornamentation. The surface of the silverware is cleansed as thor-oughly as if a scratch-b, we had been used, but there is practically no abrasion. Ten per cent, of the sil-ver is lost every year in using the scratch brush and buffer. Popular Science Monthly

tat conversion is the only means of ignited thereform. sttainment and hence of admission. The first explanation one would na-II. True and false liberality. The turally offer is that the friction of

misapprehension in which originated the controversy among the disciples led to the unwarranted assumption and interference on the part of John and interference on the part of sommand and necessitated correction on the part of Jesus. In the case of the foreffort, which was evidently bidden successful, the fundamental principle and power were recognized. "In the name". Adam Clarke suggests that the unnamed worker might have been one of the disciples of John or one of the seventy sent out by Jesus at an earlier period of his ministry. All who work in the right spirit are es-sentially one. True liberality is equalby hemoved from bigotry and compro-mise. It always insists upon the es-sentials of deriptural doctrine and righteous character and conduct. There is but one gospel and Paul loads with anathemas all who preach any other (Gal. 1: 8). The essential test on any religious system is the place it ac-cords Jesus Christ. There must be no

cords jesus clinis, here mist be no minifying of his person, character, teaching or atoning sacrifice. The present trend of religious thought and teaching is strongly in that dir-cetion. The integrity of all are in-separable from the efficiency of the Obsidie cust the there must be Christian system. There must be equal emphasis upon the essential personal experiences of Christianity. Humanitarianism must not supr holiness, nor patriotism he permitted to supersede piety. Paul reminded to supersede piety. Paul reminded the Ephesians that nationality was neither advantage nor barrier, but that the blood of Jesus was every-thing. W. H. C. thing.

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### More Animal Fats.

The production of the animal fats. exclusive of butter fat, equal to but 70 per cent. of the vegetable oil output of the United States in 1912, rose in 1917 to nearly 80 per cent. Including butter, in 1912 the quantity of animal fats was approximately twice as great as that of vegetable oils, winch in 1917 the production of the two classes of fats and oils was nearly the same.

turally offer is that the friction of the rapidly-moving vapor would render the wire warm; but on second thought this would seem to be too great an effect for so small an amount of energy.

The real reason .however, lies in the wire itself. In most of the lighters the action is practically the same. The wire is either what is known as plati num sponge or some other metal sponge that has the power of absorbing gases rapidly. Whenever anything absorbs gases, that thing has made the gases occupy less space or volume and whenever gases occupy less vol-ume they are said to be compressed and whenever gases are compressed they invariably become hotter, the amount of this heat depending on the amount of compression

### ABSORBERS OF GASES.

A great many things possess the power of absorbing gases, charcoal be ing a notable example. Although char eoal absorbs a good many times its own volume of gases, it does not be come appreciably hotter. It takes the metal sponge for that; for this absorbs nundreds of times its own volume of gases and does it in a short time, thus not allowing for the radiation of the generated heat. So the little wire is heated to redness, ignites generally the wick fed by the alcohol, and the

thing is ready for business. To afford some idea of the intensity of heat necessary for this, it may be stated that to red heat a wire requires When a gas several hundred degrees. is heated one degree centigrade it ex-

pands exactly one two-hundred-and-seventy-third of its volume at zero centigrade. Conversely, when a gas is compressed one two-hundred and se venty-third of its volume at zero centigrade, it is heated on degree.

Now, suppose that a gas is compression on two-hundred-and-seventy. ed to one third of its volume at zero centigrade it will be heated to two hundred and seventy degrees, an intensity sufficient for our purpose. Thus, the sponge has to absorb only, let us say, one two-or three-hundredth of its own volume of the supplied gas. As to how craft

to the same degree of heat, and having on of them painted black and the

other one polished and smooth, the black one almost immediately gives up its heat and becomes cold, while the polished one remains hot indefinitely. So the last requirement for such a bottle is that all its surfaces be smooth and brightly polished—and such will be found to be the case in trade products.

As to further application of these two principles, now that the way has been blazed in actual commercial suc-cesses, time alone can tell. If platinum and metals of like property were not so high in price a great deal could be made out of the absorption phenomenon. Certain it is that a phenomenon. Certain it is that a great amount of energy is generated almost automatically in a few secalmost automatically in a few sec-onds by the process. And if some natural method were found of making the metal disgorge its contents that remained after much use, such as allowing it to lie in the sun some time, it is possible that power on a large scale could be obtained there-from for a nominal price. The platin-um of course. um, of course, wears out after um, of course, wears out after a while, and, therefore, a cheaper sub-stitute would have to be found. Applications of the hot and cold water bottle could be made in ice-

houses and refrigerating plants. They could certainly be built of airtight compartments and of polished material. This alone is necessary



Honolulu cable: An eight-year naval programme, costing \$824,000,000, has been decided upon by the Japanese Government, it was announced here to-day in a cable message to the Shinpoub, a Japanese daily news-paper. The programme includes the construction of four 40,000-ton battlepaper. ships of the Naglo class, four battle cruisers, 28 light cruisers, 80 de-stroyers, 70 submarines and 30 wher

than usual have been put up in the west-ern part of the province. Fall plowing is well focusard, as the ground has been working easily with timely rains and comparatively mild weather.



Copenhagen cable: The Berlin Loka 'Inzeiger, a copy of which has been received here, reports that Pre-mier Hoffmann of Bavaria has protested against the prohibition of a public celebration Nov. 7, on the occa-sion of the first anniversary of the German revolution. Premier Hoff-mann, the newspaper says, declared that reaction was on the march, and that the suppression of the celebration emanated from the bourgeois so ciety, which was responsible for the war because it had "maintained an imbecile monarch on the throne."

CAN'T LOSE HIS TITLE. Lady Astor Says Her Hus-

# band Wants To.

London cable (Canadian Assoclated Press.) - "Some people find it difficult to get titles, but my poor husband finds it difficult to get rid of his," declared Lady Astor, in opening her political campaign yesterday in Plymouth.

Lord Astor said he was going to do all he could to get back to the Com-mons, but did not see why he should be deprived of his ordinary rights of citizenship.

The contest is likely to be extremely fierce.

The Liberal candidate, Isaac Foote, is the local solicitor and town coun-cillor. He unsuccessfully fought Sir Charles Hanson in the Bodmin elec-

The Labor nominee is W. T. Gay, local co-operative stores manager.

THE VERY LAST. "Im feeling very it again, doctor. Do you think Im going to die?". "My year madam, compose yourself. That is the last thing in the world that is going to happen to you."

ALWAYS THE SAME. Wife-But wouldn't you be lorely and miscrable if I year away for a week? Hub-Not a bit, dear. Wife-Then I won't go.



A Copenhagen cable says: German troops, presumably belonging to Colonel Avaloff-Bermondt's forces, supported by heavy and light artillery and an armoured train, attacked Libau Tuesday, but were driven off by Lettish troops who were supported by British artillery, according to a despatch received by the Lettish press bureau.

In the afternoon a German airplane dropped proclamations on the city. After a prolonged bombardwhen by the enemy artillery, a new violent offensive was launched in the evening. It was repulsed by the

evening. It was repulsed by the Letts. The enemy suffered heavily.