

SALE HATS
 Our last these hats such models, in with in mail ge paid, Cash orders **RY CO.**
 St.

BERLIN HAD NOT HEARD WHOLE STORY

Berlin, Dec. 11.—A German semi-official statement was given out here today regarding the naval battle of the Falkland Islands, December 8, when the German cruiser squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Count Von Spee was defeated by a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee.

The loss of the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gaiseman and Leipzig is conceded by the Germans, and little hope is held out that the cruisers Dresden and Nurnberg could long evade capture.

"Regarding the naval battle of the Falkland Islands, it transpires that our cruiser squadron, soon after the battle with Sir Christopher Cradock's ships off Coronel, put into the harbor of Santiago De Chile, and left there after a stay of less than twenty-four hours for an unknown destination. It is assumed that the squadron steamed southward to seek the British battleship Canopus and the light cruiser Glasgow.

"Meanwhile, it appears from the

British newspapers, a very strong British squadron was despatched to search for and to destroy our cruiser squadron. Nothing certain is yet known by us regarding the battle. It is reasonable to conclude, however, that the Scharnhorst, Gaiseman and Leipzig were sunk, while the Dresden and the Nurnberg succeeded in escaping.

"In view of the superiority of the enemy's fleet which consists particularly of big, fast, well-armed ships, there seems little chance that our two cruisers can long evade pursuit. We must therefore, also reckon the loss of both these ships.

"It is hardly to be expected from British sources that accurate information will be given of the course of the conflict or of the composition of the British squadron.

"It should not be forgotten that our squadron was four months on the high seas, and that without being able to make use of cablegrams or other means of information, it assembled and dealt a heavy blow to the enemy's fleet. No protected harbor was at the disposal of our ships for most necessary repairs. And there was no dock for the cleaning of their keels.

"They succeeded, nevertheless, in getting supplies of provisions and coal for four months without falling into the enemy's hands."

The British official statement announcing that the German cruiser Nurnberg also had been sunk on December 8, apparently had not been made public in Berlin when the foregoing semi-official statement was issued.

NATIONS AT WAR ARE INVITED TO TAKE PART

Included in Invitation to Biennial Peace Congress—Increased Armament for U. S. Denounced.

Washington, Dec. 11.—All nations, including the warring powers of Europe, will be invited to participate in the Biennial Peace Congress of the American Peace Society. The directors of the society, meeting here today, determined, after considerable discussion, to proceed with its plans for the Congress, and to extend the invitations to delegates of the countries of the world, without reference to the great war now in progress.

A resolution offered by Representative Slayden, of Texas, and unanimously adopted by the board, denounced agitation in favor of strengthening the military and naval establishments of

the United States, declaring that "America cannot advance the cause of humanity by carrying the lamp of peace in one hand and a steadily rising and advancing sword in the other."

"We do not favor," the resolution said, "and we do not believe the people of this country, understanding it, will favor a policy which will bring about the glorification and enrichment of a few, who in the ranks of civilization are the non-producers, at the continued expense of the many who will be called upon to support them."

"We believe that at this moment, when militarism is destroying itself as rapidly, as it may on the continent of Europe, it is inopportune, illogical and a betrayal of the higher interests of civilization for America to declare itself more strongly than heretofore on the side of force."

Arrangements for the peace congress were referred to the chief committee, with instructions to select a place and date.

REJOICING IN INDIA OVER NAVAL VICTORY

Special to The Standard
 Delhi, India, Dec. 10.—(Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The keenest jubilation exists here over Admiral Sturdee's great victory over the German squadron in the South Atlantic. The Muslims continue their loyalty meetings throughout India. The Rajah of Bhor has given 25,000 pounds of tea, the Nawab of Loharu, 200 camels and the Prime Minister of Nepal many blankets for the Gurkhas now serving in France and Belgium. These gifts are merely typical of scores of others.

SIXTY OFFICERS OF FIRST CONTINGENT SAIL FOR CANADA

London, Dec. 11.—Sixty Canadian officers, the surplus with the first Canadian contingent, at Salisbury Plains have sailed on the steamer Grampian for Canada. They are to join the second Canadian contingent. The officers, when it was found that places could not be provided for them in the regiments at Salisbury Plains, were given the choice of serving with Kitchener's army, or returning home to join the force now being mobilized, and most of them preferred to be with their home troops.

No Increase in Price

Royal Baking Powder, made of pure Cream of Tartar and soda, the greatest bake day aid to the housewife, has not advanced in price, notwithstanding the shortage of the raw materials from which it is produced.

KAISER WAS ABLE TO SIT UP YESTERDAY

London, Dec. 11.—A despatch to the Evening News from The Hague, says: "According to information reaching here through private sources, Emperor William's condition today showed marked improvement. His temperature this morning was normal."

"His physicians allowed him to sit up for a few hours."

VERDICT OF \$650 AWARDED PLAINTIFF

Special to The Standard
 Newcastle, N. B., Dec. 11.—The Supreme Court closed today after a ten days' session. The case of Miranich Foundry Co. vs. Lee and A. C. Cullen of Tabusintac resulted in verdict of \$650 for plaintiff.

BELGIAN RESERVISTS IN U.S. CALLED TO COLORS

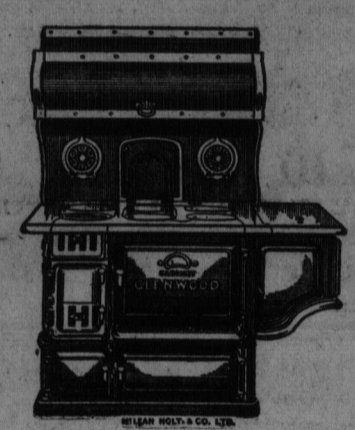
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11.—All Belgian reservists in St. Louis, belonging to the classes of 1899 to 1913, inclusive, were called to the colors today by the Belgian consul. Similar calls are being sent out by Belgian consuls in every American city. Those belonging to the class of 1914, which is comprised of youths not 19 years old, also

were instructed to communicate with the consul.

The consul also has asked that all Belgians in this district between the ages of 18 and 30 communicate with him as soon as possible.

A REAL GIFT — MAKE MOTHER'S WORK EASIER
 A New Firm's New Goods for the Sensible Christmas Shopper

DOWN WITH TURKEY!
 Especially if it is cooked in
A GLENWOOD RANGE



Cabinet **GLENWOOD** with Mantle Closet and Reservoir

The Cabinet **GLENWOOD** is smooth, plain and handsome, no fussy ornamentation or fancy nickel to catch the dust or dirt.

The illustration shows the Cabinet **GLENWOOD**, fitted with reservoir for country use. Just the Range for the farmer or for those living in the country who do not have a water supply.

No More Scalded Hands or Arms
THE MODEL TEA KETTLE
 SOLVES THE PROBLEM



This kettle has a lip or opening at the side, that prevents steam from scalding the hands. The handle is stationary, making the kettle convenient to carry.

Price, Only \$2.00
WHAT ABOUT SANTA CLAUS?

HIGH CLASS BRASS GOODS
 The Utility Kind

See our line of Jardimieres and Vases--all sizes--all prices
 Every piece guaranteed not to tarnish
RICH AND USEFUL

Our Christmas Offer
 During the Xmas season we are giving absolutely free to **GLENWOOD** purchasers a large Xmas turkey.

CUT YOUR KITCHEN WORK IN TWO
 Buy Modern Labor Saving Utensils



Preserving Kettles
 In Aluminum, Blue, White and Gray Enamel Ware.

Sauce Pans
 Both Straight and the Lipped Style in all wares and sizes.

The Dish Drainer
 Is indispensable in the kitchen. Lasts for years.

Jelly Moulds
 Strong and durable in all sizes and styles

Double Boilers, That Need No Watching.
 Sterling Stove Pots, That Stand the Wear.
 Savory Roasting Pans, in Enamel and Steel.

HIGH CLASS EARTHENWARE
 Imported and Canadian Made
 In Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Bean Pots, Etc.
Sensible Holiday Gifts
 Especially for the children to buy for their mothers

Kitchen Furnisher D. J. BARRETT 155 Union Street
 See Our Window Display Succeeding McLean, Holt & Co.

But the Real Reason was that the Boss Had Trouble With His Eyes



Lowest Prices
 Money by buying Goods, Books, Toys, only. CHOCOLATES, 3 lbs for \$1.00. lb. Fancy. Provinces. C & B. 85c CERISE .25c25c 15 15c Peck25c25c25c25c25c25c 3 lbs for 25c10c per lb15c per lb. Attention. All Goods lay and Friday after. are sharing get it. ed. Main 542. 118 ST. '14 Christmas.

DROWNED WHILE CROSSING BRIDGE FROM CHATHAM

Harry Wood, Douglastown, young man victim of tragedy.

Newcastle, Dec. 11.—The body of Harry Wood, of Douglastown, who was drowned while returning from Chatham some time Wednesday night, was found late yesterday forenoon off Monroes wharf, Ferryville, where the ice had not formed properly. Chester Sleeth who himself had just narrowly escaped drowning, had heard a cry and hastened to find out who was in trouble, but saw nothing. Deceased, who was a prominent member of Douglastown L. O. U. was 20 years old, and is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Wood, two sisters, Mrs. Archibald Bowman and Miss Blanche, of Boston, and four brothers—Elmer, Howard George and Robert.

WEDDINGS

Reid-Sutherland:

Newcastle, Dec. 11.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sutherland, of Cassilis, Wednesday evening last, their daughter Miss Mina, was married to Wilfrid Reid of Newcastle, Rev. J. F. McCurdy B. A. of Redbank, performing the ceremony. The house was handsomely decorated with cut flowers. The bride was unattended, and entered the parlor on the arm of her brother, Finlay Sutherland, the wedding march being played by Miss Rena Russell. The bride's gown was of silk trimmed with white swansdown. She wore a bridal veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white roses, asters and trailing arbutus. Among the bridal presents were a piano from her brothers, and a silver service and traveling suit case from the groom. After the wedding guests had partaken of the wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Reid left for a trip to Montreal, Toronto and Niagara Falls.

FUNERALS

The funeral of James Logue took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his brother, Thomas, South Bay, to St. Rose's church where the service was conducted by Rev. Charles Collins. Relatives acted as pallbearers. Interment was in Holy Cross cemetery.

Many friends attended the funeral of William Waters Manson at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 110 Mecklenburg street. Rev. J. A. McKeligan officiated and the deceased was buried in Fernhill cemetery.

The funeral of John Amos took place yesterday, after service by Revs. W. G. Lane and R. S. Crisp. Burial in Cedar Hill cemetery.

The Retail Market

There was a moderate supply of provisions in the retail market yesterday, the prices, generally, remaining about the same as last week. Chickens are still fairly plentiful, the prices asked being from 75c. to \$1.25 a pair; ducks, \$1.50 a pair. In the meat department the quality is good; sirloin of beef brings 22c. to 25c. a pound; lamb, 15c. to 22c.; pork, 15c. to 20c. Eggs are still commanding good prices, fresh being quoted at from 40c. to 48c. a dozen; case, 35c. Butter, prints, brings 34c. a pound, tub 35c. There is but little change in the prices of vegetables. Fish has again been plentiful during the week, with practically no price changes. Large mackerel fetch from 30c. to 35c. each, cod and haddock are 5c. a pound; halibut, 15c.; lobsters are selling freely at from 25c. to 50c. each.

Successful Tea and Sale.

The Young People's Society of St. Stephen's Church held a successful tea and sale in the school room last evening. The affair was well attended and a fairly large sum was realized for mission work. The domestic service table was in charge of Mrs. Strain Robertson and Mrs. Graham. The tea was arranged by Mrs. Fowler, Miss Bartlett, Mrs. McQuarrie and Mrs. Morrison. The fancy table was conducted by Miss Cameron, Miss Thompson and Miss Deboe. A five and ten cent table was conducted by Misses Dorothy Sullivan, Helen Fleming and Ruth Thompson. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and wintings. The flags given to the Scotch Cadets by the Daughters of the Empire were prominently displayed on the wall opposite the door.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PRODUCTS LIST COMPANY

Announces their 10th Edition since 1892, nothing better—nothing later on the market, 476 pages, price \$5.00. It comes at a very opportune time for either buyer or seller. Manufacturers' Products List Co., 909 E. T. Township Bank Building, or P. O. Box 1676 Montreal.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.

Christmas gets its name from the mass celebrated in the early days of the Christian church, in honor of the birth of Christ, its first solemnization having been ordered by Pope Telesphorus. This was in or before the year 135 for in that year Pope Telesphorus died.

At first Christmas was what is known as a movable feast, just as Easter is now, and owing to misunderstandings was celebrated as late as April or May. In the fourth century an ecclesiastical investigation was ordered, and upon the authority of the tables of the canons in the Roman archives December 25 was agreed upon as the date of the Savior's nativity. Tradition fixed the hour of birth at about midnight, and this led to the celebration of a midnight mass in all the churches, a second at dawn and a third in the later morning.

Christmas is not only a fact com-

SCENES ATTENDING THE WRECK OF THE HANAIEI



WOMEN WRAPPED IN BLANKETS AS THEY WERE TAKEN FROM THE SEA

SAVED FROM THE HANAIEI

Scenes at the attempt to rescue the crew and passengers aboard the steamship Hanaiei, wrecked on Duxbury reef, ten miles north of San Francisco, on November 23 last. Twenty-three persons lost their lives, all of whom could have been saved, according to Captain J. J. Carey, of the lost vessel, if the life saving station had been properly equipped.

memorating the one sacred festival in the world's calendar, but the glorification of the brightest social dreams that have ever visited the most advanced human mind. He sprang, on His Human nature side, from kings and peasants, from saints and sinners. He is yet to lift every peasant to the kindest throne of character and transform the chief of sinners into the holiest of saints. He allied

Himself with poverty and the common people. He is yet to banish poverty with all its ills, from the world, and to give to common humanity their rightful sovereignty. He worked with His hands for His daily bread. He is yet to lift every peasant to the kindest throne of character and transform the chief of sinners into the holiest of saints. He allied

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CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS.

It is interesting to trace the origin of festival customs to those connected with Druidical superstitions of classic observances, and it will surprise many to learn that present-day sports very closely resemble the celebrations observed of old in honor of Saturn or Bacchus.

The Roman Saturnalia, which occurred in the winter solstice, were a season of great festivity and rejoicing, honored by many privileges and exemptions. The spirit of gaiety had free charter, and even quarrels were suspended, to be resumed after the holidays.

Christmas. A ruler or king was appointed, who enjoyed certain prerogatives. He presided over the sports of the season. Probably he is the ancestor of the lord of misrule, who exercised a similar power in more recent times.

As a manifestation of the gratitude felt at the renewed prospects of the returning march of the sun, gifts were exchanged and special hymns were sung. These latter were really the Roman representatives of the modern carol.

At the Saturnalia the Roman feasted, sang and danced, as we do at Christmas. A ruler or king was appointed, who enjoyed certain prerogatives. He presided over the sports of the season. Probably he is the ancestor of the lord of misrule, who exercised a similar power in more recent times.

Suggestions to Aid You In Your Christmas Buying

Diamonds. In Platinum and in all Gold Mountings. Rings, Brooches, Bar Pins, Bracelets, Lavallieres, Necklaces, Pendants Etc.

Watches. The finest showing of New Styles in Ladies Watches in 14k Gold and in Gold Filled from \$15 to \$75.

Gentlemen's Watches. From the highest grades in 14 and 18 karat Gold cases to those of moderate and low price in Gold Filled, Silver and Gun Metal.

Wrist Watches. For Ladies, in very superior makes in Solid Gold from \$32 to \$75; also set with diamonds at \$200.00. Military Wrist Watches in great variety from \$10 up.

Silver Deposit Ware. on Glass and China, in Tableware and Ornamental Pieces.

Gift Goods for the Children. Gift Pieces for all ages. Please call and see our assortment.

Gift Pieces in Silverware. In a very extensive variety. Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, Mesh Bags, Purses, Card Cases, Vanity Boxes, Coin Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Etc.

Clocks. choice collection including a "Grandfather's Clock with Westminster Chimes." Chime Clocks for the mantelpiece, Oak and Mahogany Cases.

Parisian Ivory. Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets and odd pieces.

Ebony Goods. In Brushes, Mirrors, Manicure Sets, Etc.

Presentation Cases and Umbrellas in Gold and Silver Mountings.

Cut Glass. of the highest class in every article that may be desired.

Bronze Ornaments.

Ferguson & Page
Diamond Importers and Jewelers
King Street

Welcome The Christmas Season

and the old-time Christmas customs. Truly "It is better to give than to receive." For a few days, at least, men and women will have opportunity to show themselves at their best—let's give them every opportunity

Everything for Ladies & Children in Wearing Apparel & Accessories

Five Thousand Handkerchiefs
to be sold this Christmas. We have nine hundred handkerchiefs done up three in a little booklet which we are going to sell at 25 cents for the three; they were made to be sold at fifty cents, but this lot came to us through an unusual way, consequently they are half price. Some very handsome pure linen handkerchiefs, embroidered corner, are on sale at from 15 cents to 75 cents each.

Kid Gloves
Three hundred pairs of real French kid gloves to be sold at 89 cents per pair, colors black, brown, tan, white, and slate. Other prices for French kid gloves are \$1.25 and \$1.50. Ladies' cape gloves, heavy weight at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Children's gloves, heavy and light weight at 69 cents, 75 cents and 80 cents.

Christmas Linens
This is the money saving store for Christmas Linens. Japanese hand embroidered Linens of every description from the tiny doilies at 5 cents each up to the large table covers at \$7.50 each.

Waist Length
done up in attractive boxes, from 50 cents to \$5.00 for the length.

Silk Waists
can be had from \$1.50 to \$7.50 each.

Ladies' Silk Dresses
We had a number of these made up especially for the Christmas trade, and we have marked them at rush prices, from \$10.00 to \$17.50.

Silk Underskirts
A complete range of silk underskirts from \$1.50 to \$7.50 each.

Fur Coats
What would be nicer for a Christmas present for a lady than one of our handsome muskrat coats at \$65.00; it is the regular 90.00 quality, or one of our near seal coats at \$45.00.

Furs
Black wolf sets at from \$32.50 to \$75.00. Black fox sets from \$65.00 to \$125. Mink sets from \$65.00 to \$190.

Ladies' Sweaters
A very large assortment of these from \$1.50 up to \$10.50 each.
Children's sweaters from 75 cents up to \$3.00.

Ladies' Coats
We have one hundred coats left, and these are to be sold at very attractive prices, from \$5.00 to \$20.00 each; this price includes the \$35.00 coats.

Waist—Ready-to-Wear
Our 1915 waists have arrived; we ordered them early so that you could buy the very latest designs for Christmas gifts. The new styles are being sold from \$1.00 to \$3.50.

Satin Underskirts
A special lot of English satin underskirts for \$1.39, in all colors. More underskirts, five different lines at from 89 cents to \$2.75 each.

Tea Aprons
In all styles and colors at from 20c. to \$1.50.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO. - 59 Charlotte St.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL LINE REDUCED FARES. Schedule in Effect November 25. St. John to Boston... \$5.00

Maine Steamship Line

\$3.00 OCTOBER 15 TO APRIL 30th. Passenger Steamship, North Land leaves Portland for New York at 6.00 P. M.

ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE

South African Service. S. S. "KADUNA," sailing from St. John about December 20th for Cape Town.

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

PORTLAND-HALIFAX-LIVERPOOL. XMAS SAILING. VADEMLAND - Dec. 12 - 13. Two-Week From Portland - Halifax

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester. From St. John. Nov. 14 Man. Citizen Dec. 11

FURNACE LINE

From London. From St. John. Nov. 22 North Point Dec. 11

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO.

(LIMITED). Until further notice the S. S. Concordia Bros. will run as follows:- Leave St. John, N. B.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC. DIRECT ROUTE MARITIME PROVINCES TO MONTREAL

THE CANADIAN

MONTREAL TO CHICAGO. THE "Imperial Limited" Famous Transcontinental Express.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

INTERCOLONIAL. THROUGH SERVICE TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. OCEAN LIMITED DAILY.

Robert Carter

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT. Auditor and Liquidator. Business Systematized.

LATE NEWS IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD

THE PRODUCTION OF OIL IN TRINIDAD

Good progress in industry during year—Increase of over 17 million gallons in total output.

In a report on the Blue-book of Trinidad and Tobago for 1913-14, issued last night, it is stated that the mineral resources of the Colony were rapidly becoming very important.

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN MARKETS

Table with columns: Grain Type (Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork), Location (Winnipeg), and Price (High, Low, Close).

MAKING READY FOR WHEAT PRICES OPEN DEALING

New York, Dec. 11.—Stocks and bonds showed greater firmness today because of the proximity of the opening of the local exchange for open dealings in stocks.

WESTERN UNION AND GREAT NORTHERN REACH AGREEMENT

Toronto, Dec. 11.—An arrangement of considerable interest to the people of Canada has just been consummated between the Great North Western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Northern Telegraph Company.

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET

Montreal, Dec. 11.—CORN—American No. 2 yellow, 73 @ 74. OATS—Canadian western, No. 2, 60 @ 65.

PRINTING of Every Description Promptly and Neatly Done

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS. Place Your Order at Once. STANDARD JOB PRINTING COMPANY.

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

World's Shipping News

Table with columns: Date, Location, and Details of shipping events.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Table with columns: Date, Moon Phase, and other astronomical data.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET PRICES

Table with columns: Cotton Type, Location (New York), and Price (High, Low, Close).

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.16 1/4 @ 1.17. Corn—No. 2 yellow old, 64 @ 65.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO. OF MONTREAL

Capital Fully Paid, \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: H. V. Meredith, President.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.

BOILER MAKERS. CHOICE Carleton Co. Hay, Manitoba White Oats. All kinds of Mill Feeds.

A. C. SMITH & CO.

9 Union Street, West St. John. Telephone West 7-11 and West 8-1.

Paul F. Blanchet

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT. 54 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. Coal and Wood.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

BITUMINOUS STEAM AND GAS COALS. R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD., Agents at St. John.

PEA COAL

A Cheap Fuel for Kitchen Use. R. P. & W. F. STARR, Ltd. 49 Smythe Street, 225 Union Street.

Scotch Coal

Jumbo, Trebles, Double sizes, Sydney and other Soft Coals. JAMES S. MCGIVERN, 6 Mill Street.

Five Year 5 Per Cent Bonds at Par and Accrued Interest—Exempt from Taxation.

A Rare Opportunity for Investors—Small or Otherwise. The Province of New Brunswick offers for sale an issue of \$500,000 in five per cent. Bonds running 5 years.

LABATT'S STOUT

The very best for use in ill-health and convalescence. Awarded Medal and Highest Points in America at World's Fair, 1893.

Recruits Wanted

Army Service Corps, For 2nd Oversea Contingent, Drivers, Wheelers, Sadlers, Farriers, and Artificers.

Western Assurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1851. Assets, \$3,213,438.28. R. W. W. FRINK, Branch Manager, ST. JOHN N. B.

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B.

POSSLEY BUILDING, 4 PRINCESS STREET. Lumber and General Brokers.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO.

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS, NEWEST FORMS. GUARANTEE BONDS. RATES MODERATE. CHAS. A. MACDONALD, Solicitor.

A Truly Acceptable Gift

A case of "Good Cheer" for Christmas. What could be more appreciated by a man than a dozen bottles or less of that delightful Christmas spirit.

Royal Arms Scotch

It has delighted the palate of British subjects for over one hundred years—more particularly at the Happy season of the year—Christmas.

Queen Insurance Company.

Agents Wanted. C. E. L. JARVIS & SONS, 74 Prince William St.

EVERY WOMAN

is interested and should know about the wonderful new "Marrow" Ointment.

CATARH and DISCHARGES

Relieved in 24 Hours. Catarrh and Discharges Relieved in 24 Hours.

Department Store

Charlotte Street. Department Store, Charlotte Street.

Department Store

Charlotte Street. Department Store, Charlotte Street.

Department Store

Charlotte Street. Department Store, Charlotte Street.

Department Store

Charlotte Street. Department Store, Charlotte Street.

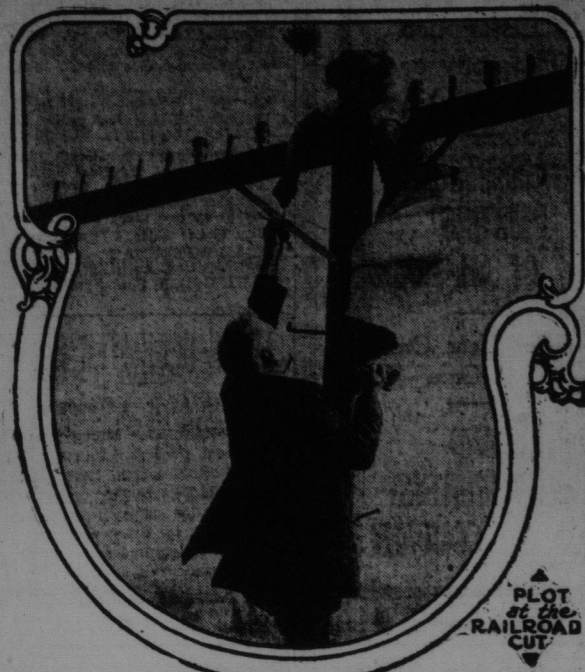
Department Store

Charlotte Street. Department Store, Charlotte Street.

Department Store

Charlotte Street. Department Store, Charlotte Street.

Beware of Love And Dynamite



BOTH are too explosive to be carelessly handled, as poor Gregg discovered. If it had not been for the quick wit of Miss Helen Holmes, telegraph operator, at Quarry Depot, more than Gregg might have suffered.

Most girls would have sat down and cried when they found that the telegraph wires had been torn down by the explosion and that there was no way to get word to the next town where the doctor lived. Not so Helen of Quarry Depot. The dauntless girl started out to the scene of the accident, pulled the tangled wires from under the mass of debris, sent her assistant back to the shop for a pair of pliers and with their aid cut out an unjoined piece of wire and bridged the main line.

The doctor arrived in time to carry Benton and the other wounded miners back to the hospital, but too late to save poor Gregg, who paid the penalty for juggling love and dynamite—under the ruins. It was jealousy that made the mischief. Benton and Gregg were rivals for the smiles of Helen.

One day Gregg tried to kiss her. She slapped his face, and then they fought. Benton arrived on the scene in time to save her from serious injury. Gregg never forgave him for that. His opportunity came when he saw Benton resting near the spot where a charge was to be set off. Gregg struggled with his conscience a moment, then pushed the handle down and turned death loose.

There is a remarkable view of the explosion as well as the remarkable feat of Helen Holmes climbing the telegraph pole to examine the wires in the newest Kalem photo play, "The Plot at the Railroad Cut." It is the best yet of the Hazards of Helen series, in which Miss Helen Holmes is featured each week in some daring adventure.

ANOTHER HIT FOR NEXT WEEK AT OPERA HOUSE

"The Wizard of Wiseland" the bill—Written by Mr. Westernman, the popular Comedian of the Company.

"The Wizard of Wiseland," the offering of the Thompson Musical Comedy Company at the Opera House next week is said to be the best musical offering yet attempted by this clever organization. It is in two acts, and was written by Jack Westernman. The first act takes place in the Young Ladies' Seaside Seminary, while the second act is on the Island of Wiseland.

The story deals with Professor Kewper, a teacher in the seminary, the professor has been experimenting for a number of years on a drug that would put you to sleep and transport you to any place you might wish to go. Now the professor is badly in need of money in order to finish his experiment. He meets I. Walker Rinn, a traveling man who is somewhat of a hypnotist and persuades him to hypnotize the pretty Rosabella, one of the seminary girls, and get her to steal a bag of gold from the expert fortune teller. Rosabella steals the gold and gives it to the professor who completes his experiment. The professor then gives everybody a drink of his wonderful medicine and they all fall asleep. When they awake they find themselves on the Island of Wiseland, a mythical island where they all meet with numerous adventures. The plot is intensely interesting from start to finish while an excellent opportunity for a number of catchy songs is offered.

On Wednesday afternoon pound boxes of Corona Chocolates will be given to the ladies holding the lucky numbers.

NEWSY NOTES FROM UNIQUE AND LYRIC

Holiday Vaudeville at Lyric—A good programme of Pictures.

On Monday and Tuesday next the Unique Theatre will present the second last chapter of "The Million Dollar Mystery." This episode comes under the title of "The Documents in the Treasure Box." It is a vivid portrayal of adventure of the most sensational type and abounds in startling episodes coupled with some pretty and spectacular scenic effects. The escape of Braine by jumping from a forty-

THE SECOND LAST CHAPTER OF MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

Nearing solution of problem—What the treasure box contained.

"Like all good things the "Million Dollar Mystery" is coming to an end, Christmas week will mark the passing of the far famed serial and three or four weeks will drift into the chasm of the past before the solution of the puzzle is presented.

This is due to the fact that the final solution sent to the producers, and for which a prize of Ten Thousand Dollars has been offered.

Monday's episode "The Documents in the Treasure Box" is said to be a

real live thriller, and will more than maintain the interest all the other installments have held.

A particularly daring scene is enacted by Braine in this edition. After being pursued by the butler and the reporter, and realising that they are getting the best of him, he plunges over a bridge and dives into the river forty feet below.

Another feature worthy of mention is the introduction of Vice-President Marshall of the U. S., and Speaker Champ Clark, whose advice is secured by "Jim" the reporter to capture the band of the Russian Black Hundred.

And aside from all this the mysterious hands are again seen at the wall, the documents in the treasure box are removed, they are mysteriously handed to Countess Olga, and this leads to a series of bewildering and sensational incidents.

PASS VOTE FOR EMERGENCY LOAN.

London, Dec. 11.—Reuter's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that the Dutch governments proposal for an emergency loan of \$100,000,000 was adopted today by the Second Chamber of the States General.

A Great Blessing to be Freed of Indigestion

For Years He Suffered After Almost Every Meal—Attributes Complete Cure to Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The experience of many people who suffer from indigestion is like that of the writer of this letter. Stomach ailments as a rule may bring some relief, but chronic indigestion is almost invariably the result of derangements of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and cannot be actually cured until these organs are set right.

With the liver sluggish there is constipation, and the food ferments in the bowels instead of being digested. This is the source of pain and suffering, and the cause of such dreaded diseases as appendicitis, peritonitis



and kidney disease. It is much better to be on the safe side and prevent such ailments by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. J. D. S. Barrett, Nelson, B.C., and formerly of Twillingate, Nfld., writes:—"For several years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. The least bit of food caused me considerable trouble, and often I could scarcely eat a meal a day. The many remedies I tried proved futile until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and after using about eight boxes I was completely cured.

"Since that time I have not been troubled with indigestion, which I consider a great blessing. I feel grateful for this cure, and shall gladly answer any inquiries from persons suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

At the Charlotte St. Theatres

MON. -- Second Last Chapter of -- TUE.
The Million Dollar Mystery
"The Documents in the Treasure Box"
Replete with scenes to thrill.

THE TRAP Two-part American Drama.	FATTY'S DEBUT Keystone Fun Feast
WED.-THUR. Entrancing story of the Smart Set	FRI.-SAT. Thanhousey story of the Slums of New York
"THE BUTTERFLY" Special American Production. OUR MUTUAL GIRL Baby Lily causes trouble.	"A MOTHER'S CHOICE" Featuring MR. NOLAN GANE.
MON.-TUES.-WED. Beginning of Special Holiday Vaudeville	THUR.-FRI.-SAT. Booked especially for the Lyric
(1) THE MAE SISTERS In Nut Style of Singing and Dancing.	THE EMERYS Jay and Ray in Comedy Dramatic Play with Special Scenery.
(2) BILLY EDWARDS Comedy Monologist.	The Milk-Fed Boy—Majestic So Shines a Good Deed—Reliance
War Scenes in Weekly.	

Watch for the Special Christmas Attractions

THE HEROINE, ROSE, LASHED TO A RUNAWAY MUSTANG!

IMPERIAL "The Trey O' Hearts" TWELFTH EPISODE
Lost in a terrific storm on a sandy waste.

VITAGRAPH COMEDY TODAY'S PLAYERS
A sweet little play entitled "Netty or Letty" include Jas. Morrison, Dorothy Kelly, Alice Joyce, Tom Moore, et al.

ALICE JOYCE "THE LYNBROOK TRAGEDY"
and splendid supporting cast in two-reel Kalem melodrama.

JOKE FEAST Bernard & Scarth
The Nervous Fellow and the Talkative Girl

GIGGLING! TITILLATING! ROARING!

LOUIS DALY—TWELVE YEARS
Clever Child Impersonator.

FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA
Ten Professionals

COMING! Mendelssohn Four in Miniature Musicals. Robert Edson in Lasky's "Call of the North," Santa Claus in a Funny Mix-up.

OPERA HOUSE Today Matinee & Night

Thompson's Musical Comedy Co.
--PRESENTING--
"The Battle Scarred Hero"

All Next Week Matinee Wednesday & Saturday
"The Wizard of Wiseland"

Corona Chocolates for the Ladies at the Wednesday Matinee.

You'll Save Time and Money

If you buy his Xmas Gift here. Our store is filled right up with lots of suitable things for men and boys. We sell the best of goods at the lowest prices. One dollar spent with us will bring you good returns.

Men's Cashmere Sox, 25 to 50c. pair	Trunks, \$2.00 to \$12.75
Silk Handkerchiefs, 20 to 75c. each	Silk Neckwear, put up in fancy boxes, 25c. to \$1.00 each
Linen Handkerchiefs (Initialled) 15c. to 25c. each	Men's Lined Mocha Gloves, \$1.00 to \$2.50 a pair
Garters and Armlets, Nicely Boxed 50c. set	Men's Lined Cape Gloves 90c. to \$2 pr.
Men's Overcoats, Latest Styles, Newest Cloths, \$8.75 to \$32.00	Men's Wool Gloves 35c. to 90c. pair
Boys' Overcoats \$4.00 to \$13.50	Boys' Wool Gloves 25c. to 35c. pair
Men's Suits, \$6.00 to \$20.00	Knitted Mufflers suitable for ladies or gentlemen, 50c. to \$2.00 each
Boys' Two-Piece Suits, \$2.25 to \$12	Men's Braces 25c. to 75c. pair
Boys' Three-Piece Suits, \$4.50 to \$10	Boys' Braces 15c. to 50c. pair
Men's Separate Pants, \$1.25 to \$4.50 pr	Men's Regatta Shirts 75c. to \$1.75 each
Boys' Separate Pants, 50c. to \$2 pair	Boys' Regatta Shirts 50c. to \$1.00 each
Suit Cases \$1.00 to \$10.00	Men's Sweater Coats, \$1 to \$5 each.
Club Bags \$1.00 to \$10.75	Boys' Sweater Coats, 50c. to \$2 each.

ALSO AN EXCELLENT RANGE OF UMBRELLAS, CANES, JEWELRY, COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

H. N. DeMille & Co.,
199 to 201 Union St. - Opera House Block

Perfection

Practically every doctor advises his patients to keep a little whisky in the house—a whisky that is absolutely pure and wholesome, that is up to the full strength standard and that has the mature flavor and digestibility of natural age. McCallum's Perfection Scotch adequately meets these requirements of the medical fraternity.

Beware of Imitations—Always Ask for D. & J. McCallums

VOTE EARLY TO BELGIAN RELIEF

Welland, Ont., Dec. 11.—Township Council today by voted \$2,000 for the Belgian Relief Fund. The amount will be spent on flour or wheat.

PRACTICE

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UP-TO-T

Our Neckw
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We have
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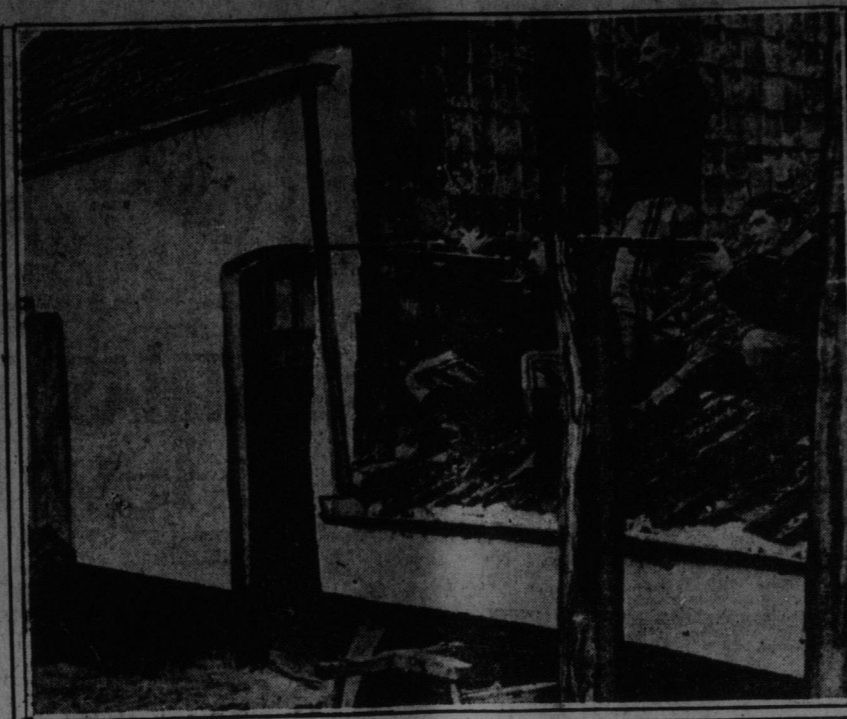
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VOTE \$2,000 TO BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
 Welland, Ont., Dec. 11.—The Welland County Council today unanimously voted \$2,000 for the Belgian Relief Fund. The amount will probably be spent on flour or wheat.

CIVIL SERVICE MEN TO GET THEIR PAY DEC. 22
 Ottawa, Dec. 11.—An order-in-council has been passed authorizing payment of salaries for the month of December on 22nd inst., of all permanent employees in the outside service and all temporary employees of both inside and outside service of the government.

BELGIAN SHARPSHOOTERS HOLDING THE GERMANS AT BAY.



A PARTY OF BELGIANS KEEPING THE UHLANS AT BAY IN A BELGIAN FARM

ing a written message. Probably, also, not a few of us put down the story meant to his memory as an invention logically demanded for the completion of the tale. Those of us who love dogs are not bound to dismiss this anecdote of canine chivalry as incredible, for there are precedents for it, and moreover today dogs are made "useful" in all the great and some of the small armies.

One French precedent for the fidelity and intelligence of this dog of war is found in the story of "Moustache," who lived and died over one hundred years ago. "Moustache" was a mongrel and had attached himself to a battalion of the chassiers of the Imperial Guard. He was particularly the companion of the officer who carried the eagle. At Austerlitz the eagle bearer was killed and "Moustache" planted himself on his body to protect it. Austrian soldiers made a dash to grab the eagle. "Moustache" took part in its defence, stood off two Austrians and lost one leg by the sweep of an Austrian sabre. His resistance helped the French to rally and the eagle was saved. Marshal Lannes presented "Moustache" with a collar of silver on which was engraved the story of his exploit. The inscription set forth that "Moustache" lost one leg while "defending the standard of his regiment" and commended him to the protection of all French soldiers. "Moustache" died on the field of honor, killed by a British cannon ball in Spain. He was buried where he fell, and a tablet was erected to his memory as one of the brave. The French army of that day was followed by a strong contingent of dogs, of whom "Moustache" was the most famous and the most honored.

The soldiers of the past regarded dogs as pets, but the Gradgrind military philosophy of today insists on their rendering service in return for their rations. Dogs are trained to carry messages, to hunt up the wounded and in general turn their intelligence and fidelity to the account of their employers. The French surgeon-general has borne testimony to the great value of the army dogs in locating the wounded men who had crawled into woods or found shelter in places

Many a nice gift this year has been created by **FOOTE Bros. Limited.** Fancy fabric collars—the newest cravats—handsome shirts. **MADE IN CANADA**

XMAS 1914

removed from the immediate scene of action. Germany have utilized dogs, too, but have sought to make them actual fighters rather than messengers or first-aid carriers. The Belgian quick-firers are drawn by dog teams and pictures of the war represent the teams as taking comfortable naps while the guns are in position.

PRACTICAL XMAS GIFTS IN

Men's Furnishings

At This This Store of

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE TOGGERY

Our Neckwear Department always to the front has never been better than at present. Some of the very latest London and New York Novelties amongst them.

We have also an excellent range of Xmas Novelty Goods for men, including Wall Sets, Travellers' Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Tie Racks, Pipe Holders, Humidors, Military Brushes, Collar Bags, and Cigarette Cases.

Here are a few suggestions:

- Beautiful Neckwear, 25c to \$3.00
- Silk Mufflers, 50c to \$5.00
- Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c to 50c
- Suit Cases and Travelling Bags, \$2.00 to \$25.00

Ward & Cronin

Up-to-the-Minute Hatters & Haberdashers,
 37 Charlotte Street

REXTON NEWS

REXTON, N. B., Dec. 11.—The entertainment given in the public hall, Friday evening, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society was very successful. The farce entitled "The Old Maid's Convention" afforded a great deal of fun for the large audience and the musical specialties were well received. The part of Professor Pinkerton which was taken by Robin Jardine of Edinburg, Scotland, was especially well rendered. The ladies did their part so well that it was difficult to say who was the best actress. Instrumental and vocal music and readings were given by the following: Misses Helen Carson, Amanda Maillet, Lucy Maillet, Nellie Lanigan, Lilian Williamson, Edith Scott, Jennie Scott, Jennie Jardine, Drucilla Smallwood, Grace Moore and Grace Fraser. The ladies taking the parts of the old maids were Mrs. R. G. Girvan, Mrs. M. Dobson, the Misses Stella Lanigan, Margaret Weston, Norma Smith, Emma Lanigan, Drucilla Smallwood, Lilian Williamson, Nellie Lanigan, Jennie Jardine, Gertrude Price, Jennie Clark, Sadie Dickinson, Hattie Dixon, Helen Carson, Grace Fraser, Davida Girvan, Amanda Maillet and Lucie Maillet. Alonzo Johnson of Richibucto kindly favored the audience with two vocal solos which were well received. The net proceeds which amounted to seventy-four dollars and one cent, will be used for Red Cross work. The Red Cross Society is doing excellent work. Large quantities of gar-

ments have already been shipped and there is a lot being made. William Forster, formerly of this town but who now holds the position of superintendent of a railway in Nebraska, came here yesterday to visit his aunt, Miss Eliza Forster. Mr. Forster has been absent from here many years and has been very successful in his adopted home.

SUSSEX NOTES.

Sussex, Dec. 10.—Mrs. H. H. Dryden who has been visiting Mrs. Carey McFeters, Church Avenue, for the last three weeks, returned on Tuesday to her home in Truro. Mrs. O. Price and son, Kenneth, Moncton, were week-end guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Daley. Mrs. Agnes King, Salmon River, is the guest of Mrs. L. R. Murray. Mrs. Garfield White spent Monday in St. John. Miss Nettie Campbell entertained the Girls' Guild of the Presbyterian church at a very pleasant thimble party on Tuesday evening at her home, in honor of Miss E. Cameron McDougall. Two very amusing contests were engaged in, the prize winner being Miss Julia Morrison. During the evening Miss McDougall was presented with a silver manicure set. On Thursday evening Mrs. W. Jeffries also entertained at a thimble party in Miss McDougall's honor. A very pleasant evening was spent by all present. A social and dance was held in the Institute Hall on Wednesday evening in honor of some of the Sussex boys who have enlisted with the second overseas contingent. Miss Florence DeMille, Sussex Corner, was a week-end guest at Meadow Dale Farm, Penobscia. Mr. Edward Weyman, St. John, spent Sunday last at his home here. Edward Perry who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. C. A. Stuart, returned to his home in Worcester, Mass., Wednesday. Miss Archibald, a missionary from India, addressed a public meeting in Church Avenue Baptist church on Friday evening.

"THE LAST BATTLE."

(Alfred Noyes.)
 Kings of the earth, Kings of the earth,
 the trumpet rings for warning,
 And like the golden swords that ray
 from out the setting sun
 The shout goes out of the trumpet
 mouth across the hills of morning,
 Wake; for the last great battle dawns
 and all the wars are done.

Now all the plains of Europe smoke
 with marching hooves of thunder,
 And through each ragged mountain
 gorge the guns begin to gleam,
 And round a hundred cities where the
 women watch and wonder,
 The tramp of passing armies aches and
 faints into a dream.

The King of Ind is drawing nigh:
 a hundred leagues are clouded
 Along his loud earth-shaking march
 from east to western sea:
 The King of the Setting Sun is here
 and all the seas are shrouded
 With sails that carry half the world
 to front Eternity.

Soon shall the darkness roll around
 the grappling of the nations,
 A darkness lit with deadly gleams of
 blood and steel and fire;
 Soon shall the last great pean of
 earth's war-worn generations
 Roar through the thunder-clouded air
 around War's red funeral pyre.

But here defeat and victory are both
 allied with heaven,
 The enfolding sky makes every toe
 centre of her dome,
 Each fights for God and his own right,
 and unto each is given
 The right to find the heart of heaven
 where'er he finds his home.

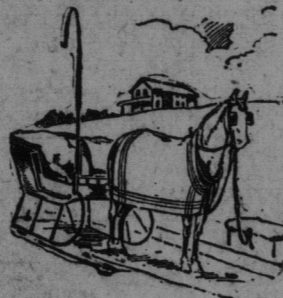
O, who shall win, and who shall lose,
 and who shall take the glory
 Here at the meeting of the roads,
 where every cause is right?
 O' who shall live, and who shall die,
 and who shall tell the story?
 Each strikes for faith and fatherland
 in that immortal fight.

HOW FAITHFUL DOG SAVED STANARD OF REG'T

Probably all of us have read the story of the faithful French army dog who the other day was mortally

Headquarters For

- Horse Blankets
- Fur Robes
- Harness
- Sleigh Bells



Horse Furnishing Goods

- Street Blankets from \$3.00 to 7.00 Each
- Horse Blankets, lined, with Girths, 1.25 to 4.00 "
- Dark Grey Fur Sleigh Robes, 9.50 to 10.00 "
- Black Fur " " 8.00 to 17.00 "
- Brown Fur " " 12.00 to 17.00 "
- Imitation Buffalo " " 6.75 to 10.00 "
- Imitation Buffalo Coats, 12.00 each
- Special Line Coats, Traveller's Samples, at cost to clear, 3.00 to 12.00 "
- Lined and unlined Mitts and Gloves, to clear, .25 to 1.25 pair
- Shaft Bells, Nickel Plated, .50 to 3.50 pair
- Body Bells, " " 1.25 to 3.25 Each
- Back Bells, " " .60 to 1.00 "
- Nickel Mounted Driving Harness, \$12.00 Set, Upwards
- Oreide and Rubber Mounted Driving Harness, 17.00 Set, "

Also a full line of Horse Furnishing Goods which we are offering at Lowest Prices.

H. HORTON & SONS Ltd.

9 and 11 MARKET SQUARE

PARISIAN IVORY

AND WHITE TOILET SETS

Are the Correct Thing for Milady's Dresser

Every woman wants a Brush and Comb Set, a Manicure Set or at least one more piece of this popular White Toilet Ware. It is as durable as Ebony and much easier to keep clean than Silver.



Our Stock Includes Almost Everything that is Made in White

Hair Brushes	\$1.00 to \$4.50	Clocks	\$1.25 to \$3.50
Hand Mirrors	39c to \$4.00	Special Line of Clocks at	\$2.00
Cloth Brushes	75c to \$2.90	Trays	75c to \$2.00
Hat Brushes	60c to \$1.50	Pin Cushions	40c to \$1.00
Combs	35c to \$1.00	Photo Frames	60c to \$1.50
Buffers	40c to \$1.50	Drinking Cups	40c to 75c
Nail Files	35c to 75c	Button Hooks	35c to 50c
Puff Boxes	40c to \$3.50	Shoe Horns	60c
Hair Receivers	75c to \$2.25	Gillette Razors	\$5.00

Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets	Manicure Sets
In Silk Lined Leather Cases	In Box Shape Cases \$1.00 to \$7.00
\$1.39 to \$15.00 Each	In Leather Pocket Cases \$1.50 to \$10.00

Military Brushes	\$2.00 to \$5.00	Shaving Brushes	\$2.00
Soap Boxes	25c to \$1.00	Cuticle Knives	50c
Jewel Cases	\$2.25	Shaving Mirrors	75c to \$4.00

Lots of Things for Stockings at Our Drug Stores

- COLD CREAM, TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH PASTE, SOAP, SACHETS, PERFUMES, TOILET WATERS, TALCUMS, ETC.
- CANDY FILLED ANIMALS AND NOVELTIES, 5c AND UPWARD.
- XMAS TREE BOX CONTAINING 12 PIECES ... 40c

Safety Razors, Blades, Fountain Pens, Dolls, etc.

Thermos Bottles - \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.75

The Ross Drug Co., Ltd.

100 King St. 473 Main St. 599 Main St.

Happenings of the Week



a guest of Mrs. E. B. Nixon last week.

Mr. Kenneth Beatwick's many friends in this his native city were glad to see him, if only on a flying visit this week on his return to his home, Boston.

Miss Pauline Bierdemann was at home informally on Thursday afternoon at a sewing party.

Mrs. George Fisher and Miss Fisher, Chatham, were guests this week of Mrs. W. S. Fisher, Orange street.

Dr. Thomas Walker received a cable from Christ church, New Zealand announcing the safe arrival of his daughter, Mrs. Calvin Lord and her children from San Francisco.

A meeting of the local branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses was held on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. George F. Smith, Judge Forbes presided. Others present were Mr. C. W. Hallamore, Senator Danie, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. James Dever, Mrs. J. V. Ellis, Mrs. M. B. Edwards and Mrs. David McLellan.

Mrs. David McLellan and Mrs. J. F. Harding expect to leave shortly for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Longley and two children, who have been in the West for the past year are expected in Windsor from St. Louis and will reside in Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong left this week for Lindsay, Ont., where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Holmes.

Many friends of Mrs. J. F. Richards Ottawa, will be glad to hear she is daily convalescing after her serious operation.

Mrs. W. B. Bentley and little daughter, St. Martins, were guests for a few days this week of Mrs. Frank Fales, Sydney street.

Mrs. T. Carleton Allen, Fredericton, was a guest in the city this week.

One of the brightest and most enjoyable teas of the season was given on Tuesday by Mrs. H. Fielder Rankine at her residence, Duke street, for the younger set, in honor of Miss Blair of London, England. The prettily arranged tea table was presided over by Mrs. Stanley Elkin, assisting with the dainty refreshments were Miss Matie Fleming, Miss Emily Sturdee and Miss Brown. Amongst the guests were Miss Mignon Kerr, Miss Frances Kerr, Miss Marjorie Lee, Miss Lily Kimball, Miss Kathleen Sturdee, Miss Gladys Hegan, Miss Florrie Rainnie, Miss Daphne Crosby, Miss Mary MacLaren, Miss Jean White, Miss Constance McGivern, Miss Marion Moore, Miss Gertrude Fleming, Miss Jane Stone, Miss Alice Schofield, Miss Sears, Miss Beatrice Frink, Miss Marion Macaulay, Miss Eunice Macaulay and others.

A very interesting event took place at the conclusion of the ceremonies in connection with the opening of the new dock on Thursday afternoon, when Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, presented Mr. Charles Philip Hamm, formerly keeper of the Musquash Light, with the Imperial Service Medal by command of the King. Miss Frances Hazen pinned the medal on the breast of the veteran. Mr. Hamm had been keeper of the Musquash Light thirty-four years.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mrs. George Earle, Union street, on Wednesday, when three of our soldier boys who will leave with the 5th Battalion, Mr. Frank Ross, Mr. Gordon Smith, and Mr. Harold Scott, were venerated with silver rings. Appropriate speeches were made by the young gentlemen, thanking the donors for their thoughtful gift. Many good wishes were expressed by those present for a speedy and safe return.

Mrs. A. P. Crocker entertained on Saturday afternoon last at a delightful bridge in honor of Miss Grey. Prizes were won by Miss Prince and Miss Grey. Amongst the guests were Mrs. G. F. Fisher, Mrs. A. E. Prince, Mrs. W. B. Tennant, Mrs. A. P. Barnhill, Mrs. H. V. MacKinnon, Mrs. C. B. Allan, Mrs. Fred Hamington, Mrs. E. B. Nixon, Mrs. Clarence Ferguson and Mrs. George Murray.

Mr. Douglas Seely (Montreal) was a guest in the city this week.

Mrs. E. B. Nixon was hostess on Monday evening at a delightful bridge in honor of her guest, Miss Grey. The fortunate winners of the dainty prizes were Mrs. Crocket, Miss Grey and Mr. George Murray. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Prince, Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Crocket, Mr. and Mrs. Hedley V. MacKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. George Murray and Mr. and Mrs. G. Fred Fisher.

Miss Tait's many friends in this city will hear with regret that she is confined to her room having met with a painful accident. Miss Tait is a guest of Mrs. Darling, 15 Stanley street.

Miss Bertie Hunter arrived in the city this week from New York and is visiting her sister, Miss Hunter, Pad-dock street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ledingham had their little daughter christened on Sunday last at St. David's church by Rev. J. A. MacKisgan—Mary Coverhill.

Great preparations are still going on for the trees and high tea to be given for the soldiers' children at the Centenary school room Tuesday, December 22nd. Mrs. White, the convenor, wishes all those who are knitting scarfs, mittens, and dressing dolls will send them to her next week, or the boys contributions to Mrs. Daniel Pitcheon, Douglas Avenue, Miss Skinner, Coburg street, and for the girls to Miss Ethel Jarvis, Duke street, or

Miss Harrison, Sydney street. Contributions of toys will be most acceptable as there are considerably over 300 children, each to receive a serviceable gift, a toy, and a bag of sweets, beside a delicious supper. Any contribution sent to the above ladies will be much appreciated.

Mrs. Horace Porter entertained most enjoyably at the tea hour on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Ronald McAvity. The prettily appointed tea table was presided over by Mrs. Frank Fairweather. Those assisting with the dainty refreshments were Mrs. William Vassie, Miss Alice Fairweather and Mrs. J. Pollard Lewin. Amongst the guests were Mrs. Alexander Fowler, Mrs. Heber Vroom, Mrs. G. McV. Bilzard, Mrs. J. A. MacKeigan, Mrs. T. Scott, Ryder, Mrs. Harry Harrison, Miss Lois Grimmer, Miss Catherine McAvity, Miss Lillie Raymond, Miss Nettie Bridges, Miss Mignon Kerr, Miss Frances Kerr, Miss Jones, Miss Mary MacLaren, Mrs. E. Church, Mrs. J. C. Belyea, Miss Dorothy Bilzard and others.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Hannah, daughter of Doctor and Mrs. Hannah of this city, to Mr. Alexander Turner of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Chipman, it is announced will take place at St. David's church on the 26th of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. John Theed are receiving congratulations on the arrival at their home, Summerland, B. C., of a little stranger—a son.

Mrs. Ernest Givan entertained informally on Tuesday at the tea hour in honor of Mrs. Donald Grimmer.

Miss Jean Fenton, Miss Clemmie Fenton and Miss Marion Burley gave an afternoon tea on Saturday last at "Moreview," the residence of Mrs. W. I. Fenton, when the sum of twelve dollars was realized for the Belgium Patriotic Fund. The drawing rooms were very tastefully decorated with flags and crimson flowers and with the white middy suits worn by the young ladies made most attractive scenes. Mrs. George Dawes poured the tea and coffee and was assisted by Miss Eleanor Peacock and Miss Marion Estabrooks.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. E. Atherton Smith entertained the members of the executive of the Women's Canadian Club at a delightful tea in honor of Mrs. George J. Clark of St. Stephen, vice-president for New Brunswick Associated Canadian Club.

Rev. E. B. Hoopes's many friends have been congratulating him on his appointment as Chaplain, which word he received from Colonel Humphrey, D. O. C. Halifax, this week.

Many ladies no doubt have received the following invitations which speaks for itself and will not be accepted from any one else:

The Sailors of the Navy invite you to a Drawing Room Sale of Home Cooking, Fancy Work and Christmas Greening, at the Home of Mrs. Tillipson, 141 Sydney street, Saturday, December 12th, from three to six. Friends welcome. Afternoon tea. Palmistry.

Suffered Intense Pain in Her Back. Could Hardly Do Her Housework.

If a pain attacks you in the back "stop and think" what is it and what causes it. If the kidneys are at fault—and in a large majority of cases it is not the back they are—doctor them at once, and doctor them persistently, as it is impossible to have a well strong back unless the kidneys perform their functions properly.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all forms of kidney trouble, and cure them to stay cured.

Mrs. H. F. Jacob, Lavant Station, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in telling you how much good your medicine has done me. I had suffered from intense pains in my back, and was so bad, I could hardly do my housework. My kidneys were also bothering me a great deal. I tried several kinds of patent medicines, and was almost discouraged, and was looking for some other kind of medicine to try when I noticed your advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills, so I thought it could not hurt to try them. I noticed a great difference when I had used one box, and to my great relief when I had used three boxes I was entirely cured, and I have not been bothered since. I will not hesitate to recommend them to all I know."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's".

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment.

PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE

CHRISTMAS REMEMBRANCES

McMILLAN'S

CHRISTMAS NEWS

and the **McMILLAN WAY** of showing their goods will simplify the art of Xmas giving and make shopping a pleasure.

Everything on the first floor of the largest retail stationery establishment in Eastern Canada.

OUR XMAS CARDS, CALENDARS AND PATRIOTIC SOUVENIRS

will be in demand this year as never before. There is a sense of satisfaction in selecting a gift in our establishment in no way affected by its cost. You have one of the largest stocks in Canada to choose from. New, bright and attractive, and the advantage of a number of exclusive designs.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND BOOKLETS

Our manufacturers seem to have an inexhaustible supply of new designs—sentiments that are unique and original and colourings that are wonderful in their beauty. **THE MOST STRIKINGLY ORIGINAL IDEA** in Xmas cards is the **POT-POURRI** series—the effect is exquisitely charming and is quite the daintiest and prettiest idea that has been placed before the public in many years. **TO BE HAD ONLY AT OUR STORE.**

ART CALENDARS

in infinite variety—gifts that are welcome and useful every day in the year—and the cost is very small compared to their practical value.

LATEST BOOK CALENDARS, really artistic, interesting and useful.

TAGS, SEALS, COIN HOLDERS, &c of the better kind.

PATRIOTIC REMEMBRANCES

Distinctive novelties beautifully die-stamped in colours—Army and Navy in action. Appropriate sentiments.

FOUNTAIN PENS

For that particular friend of yours. Nothing more useful or appropriate. With gold and silver mountings. **ALL PRICES.**

WRITING PAPERS

In handsome gift boxes. We have the best, including Cranes', the finest productions of the paper makers art. Our die-stamping department is at your service if you require something distinctive.

LEATHER GOODS

LATEST NOVELTIES. Genuine Morocco, seal, walrus, etc. Embassies cases, Portfolios, etc. Goods purchased at our store **LETTERED FREE.**

PLAYING CARDS

Artistic backs, perfect slip, latest designs. Dainty score cards, etc. **ALL PRICES.**

DOLLS, TOYS, PICTURE BOOKS, GAMES, ETC.

A number of odd lines from our wholesale.

Attractive prices on these while they last.

MUSIC FOR THE HOME CIRCLE

Nothing more delightful in the home than good music. **THE VICTROLA**, a perfect musical instrument, will bring to your fire-side the best music of all the world. A Victrola should be in your home this Xmas. **ALL PRICES.**

MAIL ORDERS HAVE OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION

J. & A. McMILLAN McMILLAN'S 98 and 100 Prince William St. St. John, N. B.

LARGEST RETAIL STATIONERY STORE IN EASTERN CANADA.

READ THE LABEL

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

READ THE LABEL

Happenings of the Week

ROHTESAY

Rohtesay, Dec. 10.—A very delightful evening was provided for at Nettie's on Saturday, which at the same time raised funds to help in the patriotic relief movement. The programme was in the hands of the younger members of the school carefully trained by their teachers. Not only was all the acting good but every part was clearly spoken and none of the clever or amusing bits missed. The very small girls opened the programme with "Les Trois Ours." They were Florence Puddington, Helen Allison, Millie Hibbard and Sylvia Frink. After this came a very amusing and amusing performance of the "Three Bears and Golden Locks," which was well done. Recitations in French were given by Ruth Robinson, Daphne Fairweather and Leona Burchill. The audience was very much interested and amused over the presentation of the fairy tale play "The Bear Prince" which the school sang patriotic songs, "British Grenadiers," "Men of Harlech," "Marsellais," and "Glorious England." Miss Catherine Wilson gave a fine recitation of "Admirals All." The cast of characters in "The Bear Prince" were as follows:

Snow White, Mary Armstrong. Rose Red, Elsie MacLaren. Their Mother, Margaret Lehrle. Red Riding Hood, Dorothy Brewer. A Princess, Mary Wilkinson. The Bear (Enchanted Prince), Christian Edwards.

"Hop O' My Thumb, Joan Bruce. Toadstool, Frederick Edgcombe. Spider legs, Eleanor Morris. Today, Thursday, several Rohtesay ladies, among whom are Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mrs. Harry Frink, Miss Puddington, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. H. F. Puddington and Miss Purdy are taking their baskets and going for lunch to the L. M. Club house.

On Thursday Miss Edith Hegan of St. John was luncheon guest of Miss Madge Robertson. Miss Hegan, who had quite an experience in Europe after the war began, is to be one of the nurses with the second contingent.

Mr. and Mrs. Blanchet on Monday evening informally entertained at supper Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Allison, Miss Puddington, Miss Allison, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frink and Mr. Purdy. Some of the party had been skating on the river.

Mrs. Murray MacLaren spent Wednesday afternoon visiting among Rohtesay friends.

Mrs. J. Morris Robinson of St. John is expected end of this week to visit her son, Mr. John M. Robinson before going to Montreal.

The "Bargain Sale" held last week under the management of Miss Mary Robertson, Miss Annie Puddington, Miss Madge Robertson and Miss Dorothy Purdy was a great success in every way and added \$130 for the hospital work of the Red Cross Society. The above ladies wish to thank all who helped by contributions and in other ways and especially the trustees of the Presbyterian hall for use of the handsome room together with light and heat.

Mrs. Andrew Blais on Friday entertained informally for her niece, Miss Alice MacKean, of Montreal.

Miss Dorothy Hooper left on Monday for her home in Kingston, Ont., after visiting her aunt, Miss Hooper on by Little Misses Kathleen Blanchet, Margaret Peters and Sylvia Frink. The children of the preparatory class gave a French dialogue, "Le Petit Chaperon-rouge," which was splendidly done by Ruth Robinson, Daphne Fairweather and Leona Burchill. The audience was very much interested and amused over the presentation of the fairy tale play "The Bear Prince" which the school sang patriotic songs, "British Grenadiers," "Men of Harlech," "Marsellais," and "Glorious England." Miss Catherine Wilson gave a fine recitation of "Admirals All." The cast of characters in "The Bear Prince" were as follows:

Snow White, Mary Armstrong. Rose Red, Elsie MacLaren. Their Mother, Margaret Lehrle. Red Riding Hood, Dorothy Brewer. A Princess, Mary Wilkinson. The Bear (Enchanted Prince), Christian Edwards.

HAMPTON

Hampton, N. B., Dec. 10.—Mrs. C. J. Messereau and children left on Saturday for Halifax, and on Sunday sailed for England where they will spend Christmas with Major Messereau.

Dr. and Mrs. Hughes, of Swift Current, Sask., are guests of Mrs. Hughes' mother, Mrs. Jonathan Crandall. Dr. Hughes has joined the second Canadian contingent and goes to St. John on Friday to join the troops.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell of Sackville conducted the services in the Methodist church on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scovill, St. John were visitors in Hampton on Sunday. Their mother, Mrs. Jonathan Crandall, returned to her home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Kent Scovill and Miss Jennie Stone, St. John, were week-end guests of Mrs. S. Wm. Barnes.

Mrs. Weldon, of Sackville, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. J. Messereau, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Harry Schofield and children were guests of Rohtesay friends on Friday.

Miss Margaret Turnbull is spending the week in St. John.

Mrs. Philip Palmer, St. John, is visiting her niece, Miss Travers.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Dec. 10.—On Friday afternoon Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. H. McKee were hostesses at a "subscription tea" at the latter's residence when a goodly sum was realized for the "Red Cross" fund. The drawing rooms were lighted with candles and prettily decorated with flags, while the tea table, presided over by Mrs. (Dr.) J. B. Crocker, was particularly attractive with its patriotic decorations. Little Miss Margaret Fowler received the contributions in the entrance hall, while assisting with the dainty edibles were Mrs. T. L. Fowler, Mrs. J. W. McCready, Mrs. F. L. Cooper, Miss Lynda, Miss Jessie Hooge and Miss Maude McKee.

Miss Helen Morrison entertained at a pleasant thimble party on Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Waido S. Macdonald of St. John, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker.

Miss Eleanor Blipp, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Blipp for some time, returned to her home at Woodstock on Monday.

Mrs. Stewart L. Morrison was hostess at a bridge of three tables on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. A. Russell of Newcastle has been visiting with Mrs. R. W. McLellan for a few days.

A very pleasant sewing party was that at which Mrs. L. M. Yarnsway was hostess on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Frank L. Cooper entertained informally at bridge on Tuesday evening.

The announcement of the engagement and approaching marriage of Miss Gertrude Hannah of St. John to Mr. Alex. Turner, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Chipman, is of interest to many friends of Mr. Turner in this city. The ceremony will take place at St. David's Church, St. John, on the 28th instant.

Mrs. T. G. Lorgie is entertaining on Saturday at a bridge party at her home, Church street.

MONCTON

Moncton, Dec. 9.—The Eureka Club gave a very enjoyable dance on Friday evening last in the Minto Hall. A programme of twenty dances was carried out and luncheon was served at midnight. The chaperones for the evening were Mrs. G. Fred Knight, Mrs. J. C. Chapman, and Mrs. S. C. Scour. Music was furnished by LeGere Brothers' Orchestra.

A whist party was held on Friday night in Beausjewe Hall in aid of the poor. Prizes were won by Misses Marie Gamin, A. Girouard, Emma Ouellette, Miss C. LeBlanc, and Messrs. E. Cyr, P. A. LeBlanc, W. LeBlanc and L. Landry.

Miss Nancy Price who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. W. Parker, Archibald street, left last week on her return to her home in Birmingham, England.

Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Crandall of this city who have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. S. O. Bradshaw of Pet-wood, N. B., left on Tuesday for a trip to Columbia City, S. C., where they will spend the winter with their son D. H. Crandall. They will be joined in New York by their grand daughter, Miss Evelyn Bradshaw who will accompany them on the remainder of the trip.



WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Dec. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hartley spent last week in Chatham.

Miss Snow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Snow, has gone to Fredericton to enlist.

The Misses Carleton, students at St. Mary's Academy, Houlton, have been spending a few days with their parents, Judge and Mrs. Carleton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bentley and his daughter Janette left for Bridgewater, N. S., where Mr. Bentley has been transferred, on Wednesday, followed by the best wishes of a host of friends.

A number of the friends of Mr. H. L. Bentley met at the Carlisle Hotel on Monday evening and presented him with a handsome travelling bag. The presentation was made by Mayor Jones, who made a short speech suitable to the occasion.

Dr. Hugh Farris of White's Cove was the guest for a few days this week of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hay.

A number of young people had a skating party and supper at Fisher's Cafe on Tuesday evening. The perfect condition of the ice on the interval makes it a popular resort these days, and both young and old avail themselves of the pleasure of skating. An ice rink might not be a bad proposition this winter.

The girls' branch of the W. A. O. of St. Luke's church held their annual sale of fancy goods and served afternoon tea on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. McDonald arrived in town on Friday. They will occupy the R. B. Jones' residence on Elm street.

The bank staff of the Royal Bank of Canada here presented Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bentley with a beautiful leather case of pearl handled knives and forks on Tuesday evening.

Mr. E. W. Jarvis left on Monday evening for Moncton to attend the funeral of Mrs. John L. Harris.

A telegram was received here on Friday announcing the death of Mr. Charles Good in Brooklyn. The deceased was born in Jacksonville, being the second son of the late Francis and Isabel Good. He is survived by a widow who was a Miss Ducknam of St. John. One brother, Col. W. C. Good, now with the Canadian contingent in England, and a sister, Mrs. Herbert E. Thomas of St. John West. The funeral took place in Brooklyn.

The many friends of Mrs. E. W. Jarvis sympathize with her in the loss of her mother, Mrs. John L. Harris, whose death occurred on Saturday morning at the residence of her son, Mr. John H. Harris, Moncton. Mrs. Jarvis was at her mother's bedside when the end came. Mrs. Harris was a frequent visitor here and was much beloved by all who knew her.

Mrs. Thomas W. Baker, vice-president of Rebekah Assembly left on Monday for Loggieville to assist Mrs. (Dr.) Morrison, president of the Rebekah Assembly, at the institution of a new lodge at Loggieville.

A sacred concert will be given on Sunday evening in the United Baptist church by the Choral Society. A splendid programme has been prepared and will no doubt be a musical treat. The society is being assisted by the Woodstock orchestra.

Dr. W. D. Rankine has arrived home from a ten days' visit spent in Boston.

Mr. Robert Newton arrived home on Friday evening from Newcastle.

Miss Helen Good has received word from the American Mission Board that owing to the unsettled state of the country she will not go to Burmah before spring.

The working girls' club had a most successful sale in a vacant store on Main street on Friday evening. The proceeds of seventy dollars go towards patriotic purposes.

The Carleton Victoria county institute meets here next week at the conclusion of the business session. A splendid musical and literary programme has been arranged.

AT THE CLOSE.
To Thee, dear God of Mercy, both appeal,
Who straightway sound the call to arms,
Thou know'st;
And that black spot in each embattled host,
Spring of the blood-stream, later will reveal.

Now is it red artillery and white steel;
Till on a day will ring the victor's hoarse shout,
That 'tis Thy chosen towers uppermost
Where Thy rejected gtrovels under appeal.

So in all times of man's descent insane
To brute, did strength and craft combine
Combining strike,
Even as a God of Armies, his fell bow,
But at the close he entered Thy domain.

Dear God of Mercy, and if Hon-like
He tore the faith, The Eternal was his foe.

—George Meredith.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CHRISTMAS FURS

Quality Furs

This is the reason of our success—we devote all our time and attention to their production—and a visit to our FUR PARLORS will show you that we are able to offer you exceptional values.

We have just completed and brought down from our factory a large assortment of Furs made up especially for our Xmas trade. They are all NEW and thoroughly up-to-date in every particular and we can offer you the best values in the Maritime Provinces.

A few of them are described here.

COATS	STOLES	MUFFS
Hudson Seal, from \$100 to \$200	Black Fox, \$25 to \$55	Black Fox, \$35 to \$55
Persian Lamb, from \$125 to \$375	Black Lynx, 35 to 70	Black Lynx, 35 to 75
Muskat, from \$55 to \$165	Black Wolf, 12 to 45	Black Wolf, 16 to 45
Marmot, Poney and Raccoon	Mink, 23 to 165	Mink, 40 to 100
	Raccoon, 10 to 50	Raccoon, 16.50 to 45
	Hud. Seal, 12.50 to 35	Hudson Seal, 20 to 30

H. MONT. JONES

54 KING STREET

"The Only Exclusive Furrier in the Maritime Provinces"

XMAS GREETINGS

Our Long Distance Service

Enables You to Send Those Cheery Words to your friends and relatives that are unable to be with you.

Call the Long Distance Operator for Rates

A Telephone is an ideal gift for your home. Appreciated by every member of the family every day in the year and costs but a few cents a day.

The New Brunswick Telephone Co. Ltd.

FRUIT

AT WHOLESALE

We are receiving this week and have in store for Christmas Trade several Car Lots of

NAVEL ORANGES
FLORIDA ORANGES
JAMAICA ORANGES
BISHOP PIPPIN, KING and SPY APPLES
NEW LEMONS
MALAGA GRAPES
SPECIALS—PINEAPPLES, CAPE COD CRAN. BERRIES, NEW APPLE CIDER, BANANAS, FIGS, DATES, NUTS, ETC.

For prices write for our Special Christmas Circular, or phone Main 1792; after hours, Main 1514-41.

The Willet Fruit Co., Ltd.

51-53 DOCK STREET.



Horse Furnishings

We carry the largest stock of Horse Furnishings, Harness, Blankets, Fur Robes in the Maritime Provinces which we offer at the lowest prices.

H. Horton & Son, Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS
9-11 Market Square, St. John, N. B. Telephone 448

House Finish and Lumber

We manufacture Inside and Outside Finish of all kinds, including Hardwood Flooring, Spruce Flooring and Sheathing, Stair Stock and Mouldings, Doors and Sashes.

In our yard we handle Cedar Poles and Lumber of all kinds. Special Furniture orders given prompt attention.

The Sussex Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
SUSSEX, N. B.

MADE IN CANADA.
Buy St. John Manufactured Goods

We manufacture all sizes and grades of Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Woven Wire Springs, Cots, Folding Bedsteads, Divans, Cosy Corners, Etc.

Iron Bedsteads For Institutions a Specialty.

Hutchings Company, Limited

Quality-Service

If You Investigate QUALITY Combined with SERVICE and ECONOMY the closer you come to

F. C. Wesley Company

Makers of High Grade Printing Plates for all Commercial Purposes.

59 Water Street :: ST. JOHN, N. B.



IF YOU WISH QUALITY MARVEN'S Fig Bar Biscuits will please you

For sale at your grocers
White Lily Brand Biscuits SATISFY

TRADE MARK

J. A. MARVEN, LTD. Biscuit Manufacturers
MONCTON, N. B.
BRANCHES—ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX.

JAS. W. FOLEY & CO.,
POTTERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Butter Cocks, Jugs, Bean Pots,
Tea Pots, Flower Pots,
Stove Linings, Etc.

St. John, N. B.

When YOU Need

STRUCTURAL STEEL

Secure OUR Estimates

Steel for structural purposes, forms one of our strongest features. We have every modern facility to furnish promptly all your requirements in this line, including Steel Beams, Angles, Tees, Channels, Plate, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Etc.

Tell us what you want and we will be pleased to furnish estimates.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

James Fleming — Phoenix Foundry

"Canadian Goods for Canadian People" Is the Slogan of Our Manufacturers.

THIRTY MILLIONS A YEAR

Now is the time when the housewife's thrifty care turns to thoughts of woollens. With some of the finest woollen and knitted goods factories in the world, Canada has been in the habit of importing woollens to the extent of thirty millions dollars a year. Go over your list of woollen needs, from socks to knitted caps with every conceivable variety of wearables between, and see how many of them could be made just as well in this country as they are abroad. Remember that the latest and most modern machinery is employed in Canada for the purpose of supplying Canadians with woollen manufactures. Bear in mind that thousands of skilled people have been brought in for the purpose of working that machinery. Do not forget that some of the woollen mills of Canada are as good as the best in the world from the boiler-room to the shipping floor.

In a time of prosperity, and without any effort to interfere with the British preference on woollen goods, the manufacturers of Canada have gone on investing millions in this industry for the purpose of keeping up the Canadian end of the woollen industry. In a time when the nation needs every dollar of Canadian purchase it can get to keep the mills going, it is not necessary to harp on the notion of fair play in order to get the co-operation of consumers. It is only necessary to remember that if only half of this thirty millions a year were diverted to Canadian factories it would mean \$3,000,000 a year in wages paid to Canadian labor and to be re-spent in goods made in Canada.

"Let George Do It"

Is that your attitude in regard to insisting on "Made in Canada" goods? Are you inclined to think that your own purchases are so small as to be of no importance, or is it because you are thoughtless, and neglect to say "Made in Canada"?

If you are, just remember that it is every Canadian's duty to help now.

You, or you and your family, spend more than 55 cents per day—yet that amount spent each day by every Canadian for "Canadian-made" goods is sufficient to keep every factory and every workman in Canada busy.

You see, your share is important. "Let George do it," if you like, but—

Say "Made in Canada" Yourself.

GENUINE SMALL QUEENS
CANADA'S FINEST FIVE CENT CIGAR.

Quill Top and Buster Brown
TWO OUTSTANDING FAVORITES.

10c.—The A & I Cigar—10c.
KNOWN EVERYWHERE.

A. & I. ISACCS — PRINCESS ST. St. John, N. B.

Cornwall And YORK

COTTON MILLS
WE SEE GOOD TIMES AHEAD.

Denims, Flannels, Towels, Colored, Caulking Cotton, Yarns for Electrical Manufacturers, Warps and Yarns for Woolen Knitting and Carpet Mills in Grey Bleached or

ST. JOHN, ST. JOHN.

DRINK THE BEST

Ready's Cream of New Brunswick

Ale, Porter and Lager

Ready's Breweries, Limited
Peel Street, St. John, N. B.

Wearers of

AMHERST SOLID SHOES

Are a satisfied and


LOYAL

Constituency. Your money's worth of wear and

SOLID COMFORT

Every time.

Say AMHERST at your storekeeper's and he will do the rest.



RECORD "SUNSHINE HEATERS"

are positively the best value in coal heaters on the market today.

The "MAPLE No. 12" is our latest production in this line, and it is a beauty.

RECORD SUNSHINE HEATERS are made of polished steel, with extra smooth castings hand-somely nickelled, and are brick lined with anti-clinker grates.

Ask your dealer for a RECORD SUNSHINE HEATER, or send to us for a catalog.

RECORD FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY
MONCTON, N. B.

WILSON BOX CO. LTD.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

MILLS AT:
Fairville, Westfield and Bonny River, N. B.

We have one of the largest Box Plants east of Montreal

Have you tried our absolutely Dry Bundled Kindling? It's the best value in the city.

"Ganong's"
GB

Algonquin Assortment

Just a little more deliciously flavored than any chocolates you have ever tasted.

Ganong Bros. Limited.

Spending an Evening at Home



Sitting around your fireside on these long autumn evenings, reading, chatting or having a quiet game, develops, before bedtime, the desire for a cool and sparkling drink. At such times, nothing can be more enjoyable than a glass of RED BALL ALE, and nothing is easier to serve.

Simeon Jones, Ltd. **RED BALL BRAND** **Saint John, N. B.**
Brewers

Shipped to your Home in Light, Plain, Clean Boxes.

EDWARD PARTINGTON
Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.

PULP LUMBER
LATHS

Marysville :: St. John :: Blackville

THE POTATO EMBARGO
BEEN

Ottawa receives notice from the ties at Washing

Special to The Standard, Ottawa, Dec. 11.—The Department of Agriculture has been notified that the American government has raised the embargo against potatoes made December 1st.

The attention of the people of the Dominion is called to the fact that they are now free to ship potatoes to the United States subject to the potato regulations. Shippers and all other interested parties should immediately apply to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who will then arrange for the necessary inspection and certification.

The American authorities will be admitted only through New York and Boston to maintain inspectors, and that if diseased potatoes are shipped the American authorities will refuse entry to the same.

THE FUN

C. B. Allan acknowledged \$25, the monthly contribution of the Canadian Oil Company, member.

For the Belgians Mayor Frink has received the following donations to the Belgian fund: Julia T. Coppitt, Point St. Charles, \$10; Mrs. Harry C. Green, \$10; Wiggins, Perth, N. B., \$10; Dorchester, churches and organizations, per Rev. R. A. follows:—Lower Dorchester, \$10; St. John's, \$10; Trinity church, \$25.80; St. John's, \$4; Methodist church, \$4; church, Dunsmuir, \$5.30; \$5; per Rev. C. M. 2; Leger, 50c; Patrick C. Freddie Burke, 5c; Mrs. 50c; Max J. Leger, 2; Gaudet, 50c; S. Gaudet, 50c; A. Leger, 2;iveau, 40c; Mrs. Ferdin 50c; F. Gaudet, 50c; 51; S. H. Cassidy, 51; 51; Adria Gaudet, 51; 51.50; Edward Gaudet, 51; Leger, 95c; total \$159.20.

Mayor Frink wishes to acknowledge again receipt of \$100 from Barker of Sheffield.

THE MARCHING

By Eric Tru

The days come up as I street
With empty hands
with sun
That bring no gold of
weary feet
We tread our ways
where they run.

The poet's song all
throat
Turns to a blood-red
unfurled;
The hunter's horn has
note.
A trumpet-blast that
the world.

From silent shores
tides have swept,
From quiet hills
people reign,
Strange eyes drop
never wept,
Men rush to slaughter
never slain!

For look, the gorgeous
ing onwards,
And look! the dress
feet that jag,
The burning beams
homewards,
The pallid faces and
rag!

From house to house
winds have blown
The dying war-cry in
ears,
The health to hill
weepers' moan,
Have drowned the
frozen up their

They see the dusty ro
tion.
They see the lone
stranger lands:
Their children give go
the nation
And yield their sw
with loyal hands

Beggar and prince in
to face
Hold the same secr
their eyes—
The awful terror of
grace,
The awful hope th
arise.

The hope that like a
black field
Flings up its proph
wings:
Pride in the strength
sword we wield,
And charity the only

LATE SHIP

Toronto, Dec. 11.—The D. H. Wilkie, of the left an estate of \$500,000, and no will his daughter, I. Kerr, is applying for probate.

The estate will be divided between two sons, A. H. Wilkie, of the Royal Surrey Regiment, and Stewart, in the R.

THE POTATO EMBARGO HAS BEEN RAISED

Ottawa receives official notice from the authorities at Washington.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Dec. 11.—The Department of Agriculture has been officially advised that the American government has raised the embargo against Canadian potatoes made December 22, 1913.

The attention of the potato shippers of the Dominion is called to the fact that they are now free to commence shipping potatoes to the United States subject to the potato regulations.

Shippers and all others interested should immediately apply for registration forms to the Dominion botanist at Ottawa who will then arrange for inspection and certification.

The American authorities announce that for the present Canadian potatoes will be admitted only through the ports of New York and Boston, where they maintain inspectors. It is understood that if diseased potatoes are found in any shipments the American authorities will refuse entry for the entire shipment.

THE FUNDS

C. B. Allan acknowledges receipt of \$25, the monthly contribution of the Canadian Oil Company, Ltd. for December.

For the Belgians.
Mayor Frink has received contributions to the Belgian fund as follows: Julia T. Coppitt, Point de Bute, \$10; Mrs. Harry C. Green, \$2; Lillie E. Whiggins, Perth, N. B., \$1; residents of Dorchester, churches and other organizations, per Rev. R. A. Robinson, as follows:—Lower Dorchester Chapter Daughters of Empire, lecture J. T. Hawke, \$100; two children, St. Holy Trinity church, \$25.80; Baptist church \$4; Methodist church, \$1.20; Union church, Dunsmuir, \$8.20; James Friel, \$5; per Rev. C. M. Leger, Simon Leger, \$50; Patrick Cormier, \$50; Freddie Burke, \$5; Mrs. A. LeBlanc, \$5; Max J. Leger, \$25; Francois Gaudet, \$50; S. Gaudet, \$50; S. R. Gaudet, \$2; A. Leger, \$50; Thos. Bellevue, \$40; Mrs. Ferdinand Cormier, \$50; F. Gaudet, \$50; Patrick Leger, \$1; S. L. Cassidy, \$1; A. D. LeBlanc, \$1; Adrice Gaudet, \$1; Blor Leger, \$1.50; Edward Gaudet, \$1.50; Herman Leger, \$50; total \$159.28.

Mayor Frink wishes also to acknowledge again receipt of \$20 from C. W. Barker of Sheffield.

THE MARCHING ARIES

By Iris Tree.
The days come up as beggars in the street
With empty hands, as summers with sun
That bring no gold of corn. With weary feet
We tread our ways not caring where they run.

The poet's song all golden in his throat
Turns to a blood-red chapter, rage unfurled;
The hunter's horn has made its little note.
A trumpet-blast that shall awake the world.

From silent shores where languid tides have swept,
From quiet hills where dreaming people reign,
Strange eyes drop water that have never wept.
Men rush to slaughter that have never slain!

For look, the gorgeous armies marching onwards,
And look! the dragged line, the feet that lag,
The burning banner, and returning homewards
The pallid faces and the bleeding flag!

From house to house the mournful wails have blown
The dying war-cry in the watchers' ears,
The health to hills have borne the weepers' moan,
Have drowned the drum, have frozen up their tears.

They see the dusty roads of separation,
They see the lonely seas and stranger lands;
Their children give good bodies for the nation
And yield their swords to death with royal hands.

Beggar and prince in meeting face to face
Hold the same secret shining in their eyes—
The awful terror of a fierce disgrace,
The awful hope that glory may arise.

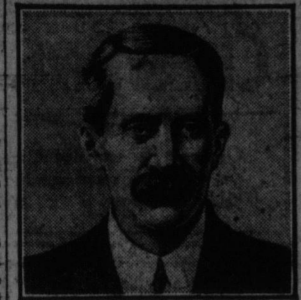
The hope that like a flame from the black field
Flings up its prophecy on fervent wings;
Pride in the strength of God whose sword we wield,
And charity the only crown of kings.
—London Times.

LATE SHIPPING

Toronto, Dec. 11.—The late President D. B. Wilkie, of the Imperial Bank, left an estate of \$500,000. There being no will his daughter, Mrs. W. A. H. Kerr, is applying for administration.
The estate will be equally divided between two sons, Arthur, in the Royal Surrey Regiment, now in France and Stewart, in the Royal Artillery.

WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

"Fruit-a-tives" Keeps Young and Old in Splendid Health.



Scotland, Ont., Aug. 25th, 1913.
"Fruit-a-tives" are the only pills manufactured, to my way of thinking, they work completely, no griping whatever, and one is plenty for any ordinary person at a dose. My wife was a martyr to constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until I happened on "Fruit-a-tives." I cannot say too much in their favor.
We have used them in the family for about two years and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-tives."
Their action is mild, and no distress at all. I have recommended them to many other people, and our whole family uses them.

J. W. HAMMOND.
Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.
50c a box, six for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WANTED SMOKING TOBACCO, NOTHING ELSE

New York, Dec. 11.—It was three o'clock in the morning and the steamer Ausonia, steaming from Liverpool to New York, was nearing mid-ocean. She seemed to have the entire ocean to herself when a dazzling beam of light suddenly shot out from the darkness and illuminated her decks. A moment later she halted.
Presently the dim outline of a British man-of-war could be seen in the shadows.
"Got any smoking tobacco?" came from the warship.
The reply was in the affirmative. Cigarettes and tobacco in goodly quantities were placed in a water-tight receptacle and passed over the side. A boat from the warship picked them up.
Soon the voice in the darkness bel-

BELGIAN'S LIFE SAVED BY COIN IN PURSE, PART FOUND IN THIGH WOUND



When a Belgian soldier, Dederker Benoit, was wounded at Neuport on October 25 he little thought that his case would become famous in the annals of army surgical practice. He was sent to Folkestone, still suffering from his wound. When first taken from the field a leather purse was found in his pocket. The purse itself was badly gashed by a bullet. The surgeons at Folkestone noticed that the man's wound did not readily heal, and on further probing at last found the missing part of the coin embedded in the soldier's thigh. It was removed and he speedily recovered.

owed its thanks, the warship steamed away and the Ausonia continued her voyage to New York, reaching here today.

REAL ESTATE

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:
St. John County.
Canadian Consolidated Lands, Ltd., to W. J. Fowler, \$1,100, property in Lancaster.
J. H. Crandall to Mrs. Jane McKay, property in St. Martins.
Mrs. Ellen Girvan to J. D. MacLaren, property in Lancaster.
Jane K. Mayes and S. S. Mayes to Herbert E. Mayes, property in Lancaster.
Kings County.
H. S. Francis to A. E. Straight, property in Kars.
Mary E. Henderson to T. C. Paynter, \$200, property in Havelock.
Julia A. Humphreys to Alfred Bates \$575, property in Hampton.
Ira Monahan, \$700, property in Springfield.
Smith Pickett to Murray Pickett, property in Kingston.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Royal
T Carr, Ottawa; Geo. Rotsky, Mutual Film Co.; J. M. Coyne, Toronto; H. Overbaugh, Philadelphia; P. G. Mason, Quebec; J. B. Turner, Moncton; H. B. Hooper, Providence; A. C. Orr, Montreal; E. G. Palmer, Toronto; K. R. Spencer, Windsor; E. H. Owen, Toronto; O. S. Crockett, Fredericton; P. W. St. George, Montreal; W. H. Stone, Victoria; J. A. Bennett, Henryville, B. C.; Chas. L. Wood, Montclair, N. J.; M. J. Brokan, New York City; B. Rich, W. G. Bell, Detroit; Thos. Barker, W. H. Howard, Montreal; Alex. G. Hall, Geo. L. Franklin, Mrs. E. A. Forrester, V. K. Forsythe, Toronto; Chas. Flaherty, Boston; T. T. Flaherty, New Glasgow; Mrs. Ross, Miss McDonald, Ma-

Get Rid of Those Pimples



Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Will help you when all else fails. Unsightly complexion are often a bar to social advancement and business success. Start life with a clear skin and good hair.

Samples Free by Mail
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 25-cent book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GREATEST SHOE HOUSE.

Useful and Appropriate

Christmas Presents

They Give Twice Who Give Wisely



Men

- Patent Boots
- Walking Boots
- Skating Boots
- Waterproof Boots
- Rubber Boots
- Dancing Shoes
- House Slippers
- Leather Leggings
- Warm Overboots
- Moose Moccasins
- Snowshoes



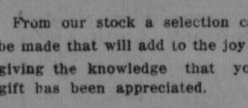
Women

- Dress Boots
- Walking Boots
- Wet Weather Boots
- Warm Over Boots
- Evening Slippers
- Felt Slippers
- Rubber Boots
- Moose Moccasins
- Carriage Boots
- Snowshoes



Children

- Pretty Boots
- Dainty Slippers
- Hockey Boots
- Warm Slippers
- Little Moccasins
- Rubber Boots
- Warm Leggings
- Snow Overboots
- Moose Moccasins
- Snowshoes



From our stock a selection can be made that will add to the joy of giving the knowledge that your gift has been appreciated.

Waterbury & Rising, Ltd.

King St. Union St. Main St.

GOOD SCOTCH!



Royal Arms
Never Harms



John J. Bradley
Canadian Agents, 57-59 Dock St.

That Particular Customer

You are a "particular" customer YOURSELF.
You demand the LATEST and best ideas in decorative wall treatment—
You want the VARIETY and range of selection which will satisfy any TASTE—
Our patterns are so numerous and so varied in design, coloring, and character, that they provide for all likely demand—
We have made our success by catering to the ideas of PARTICULAR PEOPLE like yourself, we overlook no opportunity; spare no trouble or expense to give you, at low prices, a line which is unquestionably the latest and best exhibition of wall-paper designs and decorative specialties placed before the public today.

WOOD BROTHERS

Montreal St. John Winnipeg
1-3 Brussels Street

We have all sorts of WALL PAPER for all sorts of people



BULGARIA WILL LOOK TO HER OWN INTERESTS FIRST, MINISTER SAYS

Will stay neutral as long as it is to her advantage, but if she fights will join Allies.

New York, Dec. 11.—The policy of Bulgaria in the war in Europe was outlined here today by Stefan Panaretoff, first Bulgarian minister to this country, who is on his way to Washington to take up his duties there. According to Mr. Panaretoff, Bulgaria will preserve neutrality, so long as neutrality seems best suited to Bulgaria's own interests; but if a condition arises whereby Bulgaria may improve herself by taking up arms, then he said she might be relied upon to join in the war against Austria.

THE NEW SPY LAW IN ENGLAND

London, Dec. 8.—The text is issued of the defence of the Realm consolidation bill, which supersedes the original act passed immediately after the outbreak of war and the subsequent amending act. The provisions of these measures are amplified and extended in various respects. His Majesty is empowered to authorize by regulations the trial by courts-martial or in the case of minor offenses by courts of summary jurisdiction, and punishment of persons committing offenses against the regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, and particularly against any of the provisions designed:

- (a) To prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information for that purpose or any purpose calculated to jeopardize the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces or the forces of his allies, or to assist the enemy;
- (b) To secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and the safety of any means of communication and of railways, ports and harbours;
- (c) To prevent the spread of reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm; or
- (d) To secure the navigation of vessels in accordance with directions given by or under the authority of the Admiralty; or
- (e) Otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered.

AN EASY WAY TO STOP HEAD NOISES

Good Advice For Those Who Fear Deafness.

Men and women who are growing hard of hearing and who experience a stuffy feeling of pressure against their eardrums, accompanied by buzzing, rattling sounds in their head like water falling or steam escaping should take prompt and effective measures to stop this trouble. Headnoises are almost invariably the forerunner of complete or partial deafness and most deaf people suffer from them constantly. Sometimes these head noises become so distracting and nerve-racking, with their never ceasing "hum," that they drive the sufferer almost frantic and complete nervous breakdown and even violent insanity have been known to result.

Thanks to a remarkable scientific discovery made recently in England it is now possible to almost instantly lessen the severity of these headnoises and in a very short time to completely and permanently overcome them. With the disappearing of the head noises, the hearing also greatly improves and very frequently can be restored to normal. This English treatment is known as Parmitin and can be easily and safely self administered at home. Leading druggists in St. John and vicinity now have it in stock. Get from your druggist 1 oz. Parmitin (Double Strength) and mix it at home with 1-4 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar. Stir until dissolved and then take one tablespoonful four times a day until the noises disappear and hearing improves. Parmitin is used double strength in this way not only to reduce, by tonic action, the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian tube and thus to equalize the air pressure on the drum but to correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear and the results it gives are both remarkably quick and effective.

"IMPORTANT"—In ordering Parmitin always specify that you want double strength; your druggist has it or he can get it for you; if not, send 75c to the International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P. Q., who make a specialty of it."

which the offender may be, and the maximum penalty will be six months' imprisonment with or without hard labor, or a fine of \$500, or both. Any person aggrieved by a conviction may appeal to quarter sessions. The regulations may authorize a court-martial or court of any goods in respect of which an offence against the regulations has been committed.

GERMANS ARE FINDING RUSSIANS A STUMBLING BLOCK IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO ADVANCE NEAR LODZ

Brila, Dec. 11.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The latest reports from the fighting zone around Lodz, according to information given out by the German official press bureau today, show that the resistance of the Russians in that region is by no means broken. The new Russian positions on Miagza Cut are only some twelve or thirteen miles eastward of Lodz, which demonstrates, it is said, that much remains to be done before the Russians can be considered definitely defeated.

"In these circumstances," the German statement says, "the battles in the vicinity of Lodz, to the north-east of Lodz, have gained added significance. If the Germans succeed in breaking through here the positions of the Russians behind Miagza will be untenable."

The report from South Poland does not mention the place where the Austro-German attacks on the Russians have been resumed, but it probably is at a point to the south of Piotrkow. These attacks serve the purpose of preventing the Russians from detaching forces to assist their armies further to the north. These attacks, as well as those of the Austrians in the south, thus far have led to no definite result.

"Telegrams from Turkey announce the occupation by Ottoman troops of Geda, which is a further step towards the investment of the Russian fortified seaport of Batum, from the land side, and that the communications of the Russians between the upper and lower parts of Adachara Valley have been cut."

Methodist paragonage Friday night. Among those present were, Messames H. Williston, Henry MacLean, R. Lingley, P. A. Clark, Jacques River; A. Dickson, F. Hare, F. Masson, A. E. Petrie, D. Petrie, H. Price, J. Robinson Allison, A. Copp, T. J. Jeffrey, J. F. R. McMichael and Bessie Gough.

By the death of Miss Catherine Falls which took place at her home on Monday evening at the great age of 94, St. Andrews lost one of its oldest inhabitants. Miss Falls was a life-long member of the E. C. church. The funeral service conducted by the Rev. A. W. Meahan was held in the Church of St. Andrew on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. The pall-bearers were A. B. O'Neill, T. McCarthy, W. Britz, S. B. Fortune. Interment was in the R. C. cemetery.

Miss Ida Graham and Miss Pearl Graham returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit to Sydney. The W. A. of Chamcook held a sale of fancy articles in the Sunday school room of All Saints Church realizing the sum of \$40.

Newcastle, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Harry Dear and two children, of Halifax, N. S., are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson.

Miss Martha O'Donnell has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Newton Appleby, of Moncton, who returned to Newcastle with her.

Mrs. Robert Hutchinson, of Mobes River, Kent county, is visiting her son, B. W. Hutchinson, of the Royal Bank, and her cousin, Mrs. Thos. Matheson.

Miss Anne Bell is visiting friends in Amherst, N. S. A very enjoyable thimble party was given by the Mission Circle at the

TRY TRISCUIT TODAY



Food science has taught us that there is much body-building nutriment in the whole wheat grain which we do not get in white flour. The only question is how to make the whole wheat grain digestible. That problem has been solved in the making of

TRISCUIT

The Shredded Whole Wheat Wafer

It is the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded, compressed into a wafer and baked—the maximum of nutriment in smallest bulk. Many people prefer it to ordinary bread toast. Heated in the oven to restore its crispness, it is delicious for luncheon, or for any meal, with butter, potted cheese or marmalade.

"THE TOAST OF THE TOWN."

Made of the Choicest Selected Canadian Wheat

A Canadian Food for Canadians.

Made by THE CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, LTD., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East.

Advertising... count of 33 1-3... charge 25 cents

HOTELS... WILLIAM HOTEL... the harbor, opposite Bo... excellent table; American

ROYAL HOTEL... King Street... King Street Hotel... & DEHERTY CO. LTD., Reynolds, Manager.

L. DUFFERIN... JOHN, N. B. GATES & CO. Manager.

STON HOUSE... GREEN, Proprietor... JOHN, N. B.

FORIA HOTEL... Now Than Ever... Street, St. John, N. B. HOTEL CO. LTD. PHILLIPS, Manager.

AND LIQUORS... SULLIVAN & CO. established 1874.

Wholesale and Retail... COGNAC BRANDIES... 44-46 Dock Street, Phone 528.

RESALE LIQUORS... Williams, successors to... 110 and 112... Established for family price list.

T. McQUIRE... Dealers in all... carry in stock from the... Canada, very Old Ryes, and Stout, imported and...

ENGINEERING... Motor and Generator... winding. We try... plant running while mak...

TEPHENSON & CO. St. John, N. B.

ED WILLIAMSON... AND ENGINEER... Mill and General Repair Work.

ANILLA ROPE... Rope, Galvanized Wire... Pitch, Tar, Paints, Oils, etc. Fitting and Tinware. SPLANE & CO. 19 Water Street.

WES, ETC. ETC. WILBY, Medical Electric... and Massage. Treats all... rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Clinics of all kinds... Coburg street.

CH REPAIRERS... the English, American... watch repairer, 138 Mill

HELLO Santa Claus!

ARE YOU COMING THIS SEASON? Well I should say so, or at least I think you would say so if you called at WILCOX'S for he has come there, but not to stay long. By the way, everybody is carrying away our Christmas Gifts. I am sure that every home in St. John will have a SANTA CLAUS of their own, so bring your list with you, for I am sure we can find something to please the whole family at

WILCOX

Christmas comes but once a year, so let us all be cheerful and try to make all we can happy by giving them something, be it ever so small; it shows that somebody is thinking of us all.

Here Are a Few of Our Many Christmas Gifts

Tea Aprons	Men's Gloves	Steam Boats	Club Bags
Pull-Overs	Men's Mufflers	Air Guns	Music Rolls
Dressing Gowns	Men's Sweaters	Dolls	Jewel Cases
Bath Robes	Men's Shirts	Sets of Dishes	Brass Jardinieres
Silk Dresses	Fancy Handkerchiefs	Teddy Bears	Sewing Sets
Serge Dresses	all ready boxed	Manicure Sets	Brush and Comb Sets
Corset Covers	From 25c. to \$1	Military Sets	Shaving Sets
Corsets	Ladies' Kid Gloves	Dressing Sets	Fur Sets
Whitewear of all kinds	Ladies' Fur-lined Gloves	Suit Cases	Ladies' Fancy Collars
Men's Ties	Man-o'-Wars	Umbrellas	Silk Waists

We have Lots of Other Christmas Goods too Numerous to Mention, all Marked in Plain Figures, Less 10 Per Cent., All This Week.

Great Bargains in Men, Women and Children's Clothing of All Kinds

Ladies' Coats—Worth \$32.00	For \$22.00	Girls' Boots—To fit from 2 to 4 years.	Worth \$2.98
Ladies' Coats—Worth \$23.00	For \$13.98		To clear, \$1.98
Ladies' Coats—Worth \$16.00	For \$ 9.98	Ladies' Skirts with Tunic Skirt—Worth \$4.50.	To clear \$2.98
Ladies' Coats—Worth \$13.00	For \$ 8.98	Ladies' Silk Dresses—Sizes from 32 to 44.	From \$7.50 to \$15
Ladies' Coats—Worth \$10.00	For \$ 6.98	Mei, Make Yourself a Christmas Box by Getting One of Our	Suits or Overcoats at Special Cut Prices.
Ladies' Coats—Worth \$ 9.00	For \$ 5.98	Men's Tweed Suits—Worth \$18.00	For \$11.98
Ladies' Suits—From \$13 to \$35.	To clear less 30 p. c.	Men's Tweed Suits—Worth \$14.00	For \$ 9.98
Girls' Coats—To fit from 6 to 10 years.	Worth \$8.50 to \$6.50	Men's Tweed Suits—Worth \$10.50	For \$ 6.98
	To clear \$3.98	Men's Blue Worsteds—Worth \$24	For \$18.00
Girls' Coats—To fit from 6 to 10 years.	Worth \$5.50	Men's Blue Worsteds—Worth \$20	For \$16.00
	To clear \$3.98	Men's Blue Worsteds—Worth \$16	For \$11.98

Men's Heavy Nap Overcoats—Worth \$22	For \$16.00
Men's Heavy Nap Overcoats—Worth \$18	For \$14.00
Men's Heavy Nap Overcoats—Worth \$14	For \$ 9.98
Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats—Worth \$18	For \$12.98
Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats—Worth \$15	For \$ 9.98
Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats—Worth \$13	For \$ 7.98
Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats—Worth \$10	For \$ 6.98
Good Heavy Winter Caps	From 50c. to \$ 1.75
Boys' Suits	From \$2.98 to \$10.00
Hewson's All-Wool Sweaters—Worth \$4.50	For \$ 2.98
Boys' Sweaters—Worth \$1.00	For 59c.
Our King Hat—Worth \$2.50	For \$1.79

Charlotte Street - WILCOX - Corner Union

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Moderate north-west and west winds; fair, not much change in temperature. Toronto, Dec. 11—Light snow has fallen in many portions of the western provinces. Elsewhere the weather has been fair.

Around the City

S. S. Tabasco.

Furness liner Tabasco arrived Halifax Friday at 4 p. m.

Ladies' Aid.

A meeting of the Ladies' Aid Committee to the Imperial Theatre, was held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon, but matters dealt with were of a routine nature.

New Calendars.

The Prudential girl is featured on the 1915 calendar of the Prudential Insurance Co. The calendar is in form suitable for either desk or wall, and spaces are left for brief records.

English Mail.

Announcement is made that the English mail per the Hesperian, will be made up this afternoon at 2.30. The vessel is scheduled to sail from this port either tonight or tomorrow morning.

Returning Home.

W. H. Stone, a young Englishman, who has been making a trip through Canada is at the Royal. He went as far west as Victoria, B. C., but did not find conditions in the west satisfactory and decided to return home. He will sail on the Hesperian.

Presentation to Soldier.

Friends of James Gaulton, late of The Standard staff, but now a member of the 26th Battalion, assembled at the home of Mrs. John Bauer, Castle street, last evening and presented him with a handsome pocket Bible. After the presentation an enjoyable social hour was spent.

Not True.

It was announced in one of the picture theatres last evening that a report had come in to the effect that the Kaiser had died. It was said that the report had come over the telephone from the office of the Daily Standard. This paper received no such report last night and no one from this office gave it to any theatre or anyone else.

Will Shut Water Off.

Tomorrow the water will be shut off on the high levels as on last Sunday. From about 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. there will be no water on the high levels at Leinster, Princess, King, Douglas avenue and other sections on that level. The reason given by the department is that the workmen are continuing to clean out the graves at the rate in Lake Letimer.

Christmas Cheer.

At the Christmas cheer depot of the Salvation Army, 31 Prince William street, it is the intention to distribute on Christmas eve one hundred pairs of shoes to girls and boys, as well as baskets of good things to others whom Santa Claus has in view. The depot is on the streets as in former years and as there are many of the poorer sort of people to whom gifts of this kind will be very welcome, the hope is expressed that there will be a generous response on the part of the public.

Steamer Soon Repaired.

Scott Gupitil, M. L. A., of Grand Manan, who was in the city this week in connection with the repairs to the steamer Grand Manan, stated that the steamer would be ready to start on her regular trips the first of next week. Mr. Gupitil had to go to Grand Manan to secure a tail shaft for the steamer. Speaking of the fishing industry on Grand Manan Mr. Gupitil said that while the lobster fishermen had not been doing as well as they hoped, there had been fair catches of sardine and large herrings.

For Soldiers' Children.

The members of the Soldiers' Wives League are preparing a Christmas treat for the children of soldiers in active service. Mrs. Walter W. White, convenor of the committee, will be very glad if those who are contributing dolls, scarfs and mittens will send their donations to 71 Sydney street, before Thursday, December 17. Mrs. D. B. Pidgeon, 226 Douglas avenue, and Miss Edith Skinner, 34 Coburg street, convenors of boys' gifts, and Miss Ethel Jarvis, 143 Duke street, and Miss Mary Harrison, 153 Sydney street who have charge of the gifts for girls, also make the same request.

Arrested For Stealing.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon Dorothy Pearson, aged twelve years, was arrested by Deputy Chief of Police Jenkins, having been given in charge by W. O. Stapleton, the manager of the Charlton store on King street, for stealing five handkerchiefs, one toy, one bottle of perfume, one box of paper, two iron toys, all to the value of ninety cents. The young defendant was allowed to go with her mother on the promise that she appear in the Police Court this morning at 9.30 o'clock.

On Thursday.

On Thursday, Dominio Christio, an Italian, was arrested for stealing a pair of eyeglasses from the Charlton store.

ARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE

ST. JOHN THE BRIGHTEST SPOT ON MAP, OPINION OF THE LOCAL BUSINESS MEN

Christmas trade brisk with everything pointing to Merry Yule Tide in spite of the war—Demand for Canadian Toys.

According to wholesale and retail men whose business make a special appeal to the Christmas trade, St. John from a standpoint is one of the brightest spots on the map this year. In many lines the Christmas trade so far has been as good as it was last year, which was considered the best in the history of the city. This applies to confectionery, toys, novelties and books. The Christmas trade is generally considered a good index of the state of business, and so far in St. John people seem to have plenty of money and are not adverse to spending it.

It is generally admitted that business conditions in St. John at present are the best in the Maritime Provinces and that conditions throughout the province are much better than in the West.

The Sunday concert was a success. \$461.10 Handed to Red Cross Society as Result of Efforts of Sons of England

As a result of the Sunday evening concert in the Imperial Theatre, over which there has been some small amount of excitement, the Sons of England yesterday handed over to the Red Cross Society the sum of \$461.10. The total expenses of the affair amounted to \$9, which was borne equally among the three lodges. The donation of the whole of the proceeds of the concert to the Red Cross Society was in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Sons of England on November 2nd. The committee wish to thank all who assisted in making the affair a success.

Statement of Receipts. 525 tickets, 25c. \$131.25. 784 tickets 35c. 274.40. 100 tickets 50c. 50.00. Resold at box office— 2 tickets 50c. 1.00. 9 tickets 35c. 3.15. 4 tickets 25c. 1.00. 3 exchanged 10c.30. Total. \$461.10.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. You will find at F. A. Dykeman & Co's store just what you are looking for in the way of a useful and attractive Christmas gift for ladies and children. They have a nice assortment of linens, and large quantities have already been sold, but their stock is kept up by new goods arriving almost every day. See their handsome display of waist lengths, done up in attractive boxes. A silk muffler would be a most appropriate gift for Christmas, and can be had from 59 cents up to \$2.50. In every department you will find something attractive and suitable for a Christmas present.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB. The meeting of the Women's Canadian Club announced for Monday evening, Dec. 14th, to hear a lecture by Dr. Wyllie of St. Stephen, has been postponed in order that members may all attend the public meeting of the Red Cross Society to be held that evening in the schoolhouse of Stone church, when Mrs. Flunpre of Toronto will deliver an address on the "Romance of the Red Cross."

TOO BAD, BUT BILL SIMPLY WOULDN'T DIE

Bloodthirsty Citizens disappointed—Aeroplane Play Tag Around Elevator According to Report.

Although The Standard was never an ardent well-wisher of Kaiser Bill, the energetic young man who labor for a living in and about the editorial and reportorial rooms of this journal of the home and bedside were forced to throw numerous doses of icy cold water on the devoted heads of sundry blood-hungry citizens last evening. For a couple of hours voices, male and female, came over the telephone, always inquiring "if it were that the Kaiser is dead?" and always those voices carried that hopeful tone of a baby asking for a stick of candy or someone ready to borrow ten dollars.

THE ST. STEPHEN COTTON CADETS Successful Year Indicated By Reports at Annual Meeting—Presentation to Foreign Service Volunteer.

The twenty-fourth annual dinner of the St. Stephen Cadets was held Thursday evening in their armory, Charles street. About sixty-five members were present and there were other guests.

PERSONAL. A. E. O'Leary, chief game warden of the province, was at the Victoria yesterday.

STARR SKATES AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Skating stands foremost among the most popular and healthful of Canadian winter sports, and a pair of the famous Starr Skates will, to many, form a very acceptable remembrance, and give many an hour of keenest pleasure in rink and "open."

The Cabinet GLENWOOD. Stung, plain and handsome, no fussy ornamentation or fancy nickle, just the natural black iron finish. The Mission style applied to a range, every essential refined and improved upon.

Gift Suggestions in Brass. Gifts of Brass are always appreciated at Christmas. Presents which every one appreciates.

SEE LARGE AD. TODAY ON PAGE 18

Whitewear Specials FOR THIS MORNING. Bargains in Dainty Nightdresses and Corset Covers Until 12 o'clock Only.

Dolls, Papeteries, Perfumes and Toilet Waters. A Great Display of these Gifts in The Millinery Salon—Second Floor.

Special Attractions for this Morning in Men's Furnishings Department. BUY GIFTS AT THIS SALE.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited

The Standard,

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914

CHRISTMAS NUMBER



The echo of the din of battle is wafted across the sea from war-scarred Europe, New Brunswick has much for which to be thankful. Assured of the justice of our cause, and confident of its ultimate triumph, let us go ahead cheerfully planning our Christmas, but let the spirit of giving inspire a thought for our less fortunate brothers in conflict upon whom the hand of war has fallen.

What International Law Permits And Forbids in Modern Warfare

Popular Conception of War as Climax of all Lawlessness Mistaken One — Restrictions Im- posed on Belliger- ents, Violation of Which Injures Their Cause in Eyes of the World.

The popular conception of war as the climax of all lawlessness, a condition of affairs in which the principals disassociate themselves from all established rules, and regulations, is an entirely mistaken one. The conduct of a war between two or more nations is regulated—or is supposed to be regulated—by a well-defined code of international law, drawn up and agreed by them for use under just such circumstances. It will be pointed out that if the belligerents do not consider themselves bound in war time by laws to which they assented in a time of peace, the value of an international code is slight. If all nations followed such a course this would obviously be true. But no war within modern times has ever been conducted with a violation of the international code on the part of all belligerents. Although Germany has violated more than one rule governing warfare in the course of this contest, her opponents on the other hand, have been careful to keep within these rules, and for every outrage on international law perpetrated by Germany, there has been a consequent loss of sympathy with her cause among neutral nations. It may be interesting to Standard readers to summarize, very briefly some of the things which are permitted, and more which are forbidden under international law, even in the midst of a conflict such as the present.

In the first place then, international law does not require a formal proclamation of war by one nation upon another. The first notice one nation may receive that another has declared war upon it is an open act of hostility. But such act must have been preceded by negotiations and the good offices or mediation of one or more friendly powers must be invoked previously to the hostile act referred to. After the failure of such negotiations it is not considered an act of treachery for one nation to commit a hostile act against another. Diplomatic and consular representatives of the belligerent countries must receive safe conducts and continue to enjoy their privilege of inviolability for the period of time requisite for leaving the country at war with their own.

Subjects of belligerents who happen to be in enemy territory at the time when war breaks out are supposed to be given a certain period of time in which to leave. A belligerent need not allow enemy subjects to remain in his territory, although this is sometimes done. A belligerent can, of course, couple permission to remain with such conditions as he sees fit, an oath to remain neutral, a prohibition to leave a certain locality or other.

British and American writers as-

The Christmas Star =

Yet doth the Star of Bethlehem shed
A lustre pure and sweet;
And still it leads, as once it led,
To the Messiah's feet.

O Father, may that holy star
Grow every year more bright,
And send its glorious beams afar,
To fill the world with light!

As shadows cast by cloud and sun,
Lit o'er the summer grass,
So, in Thy sight, Almighty One,
Geth's generations Pass.

And as the years, an endless host,
Come swiftly passing on,
The brightest names that earth
can boast,
Just listen and are gone.

sert that on the outbreak of war all contracts between subjects of belligerents become extinct or suspended, that no subject of one belligerent can be sued by the subject of another, that all peaceful intercourse, specifically trading, is prohibited. This is denied by other authorities, who point out that international law is not concerned with the conduct of private individuals, but is a law between States only and exclusively. Such prohibition of peaceful intercourse with citizens of a country with which she is at war exists in British law, but is not an outcome of the law of nations.

Rights of Non-Combatants.

Belligerents are now forbidden under the rules of international law to confiscate private enemy property or annual enemy debts on their territory. No case of such confiscation has occurred since 1793. This rule does not, of course, prevent a belligerent from suspending the payment of enemy debts till after the war, from seizing public enemy property—such as funds, ammunition and provisions, and from preventing the withdrawal of private enemy property which may be made use of by the enemy for military operations.

Combatants may be killed or wounded, if they are able and willing to fight or resist capture. Combatants disabled by sickness or wounds may not be killed. Combatants laying down arms or not resisting being made prisoners may not be killed or wounded. Quarter, however, may be refused by way of reprisals for violations of the rules of warfare committed by the other side, and further, in the case of imperative necessity, where the granting of quarter would so encumber a force with prisoners that its own security would thereby be vitally imperilled. The Hague convention forbids the refusal of quarter to the garrison of a fortress, carried by assault, to the defenders of an unfortified place against artillery and to the weak garrison which obstinately and uselessly persisted in defending a fortified place against overwhelming odds.

The Dum Dum Bullet

All means which render death inevitable are unlawful, as are such as needlessly aggravate suffering of wounded combatants. Water supplies must not be poisoned, poisoned weapons must not be used, rifles must not be loaded with glass, slugs, nails

etc. Cannon must not be loaded with chain shot, crossbar shot, red hot balls etc. Combatants must not be killed or wounded in a treacherous way, that is, no assassin must be hired of an enemy individual is permitted proscription and outlawing are forbidden, no treacherous request for quarter may be made, no pretence of sickness or wounds. In 1868 eighteen Powers agreed at St. Petersburg to use no projectile weighing less than fourteen ounces which should contain an explosive or inflammable substance. In 1899, twenty-three Powers agreed at the Hague to refrain from the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body or what are popularly called the dum dum bullets. In 1899 at the Hague twenty-five powers stipulated for a term of five years the prohibition in war between two or more of them, the launching of explosives or projectiles from balloons. This declaration expired in 1904, and was not renewed. A similar late date befel a declaration prohibiting the use of projectiles containing asphyxiating gas.

Non-combatant members of an armed force, in so far as they do not take part in fighting, may not be attacked, wounded or killed. Doctors, chaplains, persons employed in military hospitals, official ambulance men, and the like, enjoy the privilege of neutrality and may not be made prisoners.

Private enemy individuals may not be attacked or killed intentionally. Their death by the chances of war cannot be laid at the door of the enemy as a violation of international law. Under certain conditions private enemy individuals and even whole populations may be made prisoners of war. Restrictions of all sorts and means of force may be applied to private enemy individuals for military purposes. They may be compelled to undertake public works for military purposes and capital punishment and imprisonment may be inflicted on them.

The Care of the Wounded.

According to the General Convention, agreed to by every civilized power of any importance, the collecting and tending of the wounded must take place without distinction of parties. Wounded enemy soldiers must be handed back immediately they are cured if unfit for military service. The evacuation of hospitals must be protected with absolute neutrality. Ambulances and hospitals, with sick or

Answer Duty's Call.

By Donald Corrie in the London Times.

This is the land that our fathers won,
And worthy yet of their pride:
Shall we rest content with our part ill done
In the work for which they died?
Strong to conquer and strong to hold,
Empire builders all,
They raised these bulwarks in days of old,
Shall we wait till we see them fall?

Our fathers gave us a sacred trust:
Have we set a watch on the gate?
Have we suffered our father's swords to rust
And remembered their charge too late?
Give of your best at England's need,
Answering duty's call;
For firm ye stand, if ye stand agreed:
But each for himself and ye all!

Vainly our fathers wrought in arms
An empire over the seas,
If their sons jest lightly at war's alarms
With boast of their island ease.
Purged of pride and in faith more sure,
Brothers steadfast stand,
That constant yet may our love endure
For God and our native land.

The same rule applies to soldiers quartered upon private enemies. Cash contributions upon a community may be demanded but may not be extorted and must be exclusively for the use of the army or for the administration of the locality. They must be imposed by a written order of the commander-in-chief only. For every contribution a receipt must be given.

What Happened in Rheims.

Wanton destruction of enemy property is prohibited. Necessary destruction for military purposes is allowed. Whatever property may be seized may likewise be destroyed. The destruction of historical monuments, works of art and science, buildings for charitable, educational and religious purposes are specially prohibited, but should a battle be waged around one of these they may be damaged under the same conditions as other enemy property. A general devastation can be lawful under certain circumstances.

The attack or bombardment of undefended places is prohibited. There is no strict rule demanding notification of impending bombardment. Every care must, however, be taken to spare all buildings devoted to religious, art, science, charity and the care of the sick and wounded, which must bear some particular signs which shall be communicated to the attacking commander, and must be visible from a far distance. No legal duty exists for the attacking force to restrict bombardment to fortifications only.

It is lawful to employ spies, and to take advantage of treason. The spy or the traitor are, however, considered war criminals. Scouts must not be confounded with spies, but treated as prisoners of war. The same is true of despatch-bearers. A spy may be executed without trial by court-martial.

The use of enemy flags and uniforms is forbidden unanimously during hostilities though permitted according to some authorities, before actual fighting begins. Where a belligerent has expressly engaged to speak the truth to an enemy he must do so. A flag of truce is the cross of the Geneva Convention, must never be used for a stratagem, captivities must be genuine, feigned surrender is not allowable.

In a subsequent article a summary of the rules of international law as regards the conduct of naval warfare will be given.

In a previous article Standard readers were given a short summary of the rules of international law with reference to the conduct of warfare upon land. Naval warfare is regulated by

the same authority, established by agreement among the chief Powers of the world.

The Declaration of Paris in 1856 laid down four rules: First, that privateering is abolished; second, that the neutral flag covers enemy goods with the exception of contraband of war; third, neutral goods, excepting contraband, all not liable to capture under the enemy flag; and fourth, that blockade in order to be binding must be in sufficient strength to be effective.

It will be remembered that, since the outbreak of the war, Great Britain has extended to a certain degree the scope of the Declaration of London, which was concerned in the enumeration of articles to be considered contraband of war or the reverse. Britain now goes upon the principle that a neutral vessel, sailing between neutral ports, will be subject to seizure should she call at the enemy port.

Enemy merchantmen can be attacked only if they refuse to submit to visit after being signalled to do so. A belligerent whose forces effected it, enemy merchantman is treated as a pirate. If attacked however, she may pursue and capture.

The Submarine Mine.

International law is somewhat hazy as regards the use of submarine mines. The whole question is supposed to be regulated by "giving permission" to any Power to drop floating mechanical mines inside his own or the territorial waters of the enemy, provided warning is given to neutrals to avoid the waters concerned. On the open sea no dropping of such mines is allowed except inside a line of blockade. In any case all floating mines must be properly moored. Under no circumstances and conditions is it allowed to set floating mines adrift.

A vessel hauling down its flag must be given quarter.

Private enemy vessels may be seized but seizure does not vest the property finally in the hands of the belligerent whose prizes effected it. The prize must be brought before a prize court and the latter's confirmation of the capture makes the appropriation final. Public enemy vessels seized are immediately and finally appropriated as are goods in them. According to British practice, neutral goods on such ships share the fate of the ship. According to American practice they do not.

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(Continued on page 2)

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How International Law Governs Modern Warfare

Some of the Rules Belligerents Must Follow, and How Germany Has Broken Faith in Present War.

(Continued from page 1)
The capture makes the appropriation final. Public enemy vessels seized are immediately and finally appropriated as are goods in them. According to British practice, neutral goods on such ships share the fate of the ship. According to American practice they do not.

Enemy vessels engaged in scientific discovery and exploration are immune from seizure so long as they refrain from hostilities.

Coast fishing boats are granted immunity so long as they are unarmed and engaged in their business. It is to be noted that Great Britain does not

recognize this principle. Boats engaged in deep sea fishing are not exempt. There is no obligation upon any power to grant certain days of grace after the outbreak of war within which the enemy merchantmen at sea may complete their voyages immune from seizure.

No rule grants immunity from capture to vessels in distress.

Hospital Ships Inviolable.
Hospital ships are inviolable, but enemy mail boats may be seized. There are stringent rules governing the operations of prize courts. Prizes and their cargoes may be destroyed, but only under certain circumstances, according to international law, when the prize is sinking, when she navigates so slowly that she cannot follow her captor, when a superior enemy force approaches, when the captor cannot spare a prize crew, and when a port of adjudication is too far away. Crew, papers and cargo must first be removed if possible and sent to a prize court.

Occasionally, but rarely, a captured vessel and her crew may be ransomed. Merchants belonging to the subjects of neutral states, but sailing under enemy flag may be captured.

Rules governing actual fighting at sea are practically the same as those relating to land warfare. Noncombatants, stokers, chaplains, surgeons, etc.,

must not be attacked directly, killed or wounded, expanding bullets are prohibited, quarter must be given, etc. Hospital ships, which are inviolable, must furnish assistance to all belligerents impartially, and may not be used for any military purpose. They act at their own peril during and after an engagement. Both, or all belligerents, have a right to control the movements of such ships, to refuse assistance, to order them off, to make them take a certain course, to put a commissioner on board and even to detain them temporarily.

Practically the same rules govern espionage, treason and desert at sea as on land. It is to be noted, however, that the Hague regulations deal with land warfare only, so that the legal necessity for trying a spy by court-martial does not exist for sea as for land warfare.

Using a False Flag.
It is considered lawful for a man-of-war to use a false flag when capturing an enemy vessel, when trying to escape, and for the purpose of drawing an enemy into action. Immediately before attack a vessel must fly her national flag.

The bombardment of an unfortified port is permitted to a naval force under the same conditions as to a land enemy. It may be done for purposes of imposing a requisition, to destroy

military stores or in consequence of resistance offered to marines upon landing. Bombardment for ransom is specifically forbidden.

There are no fixed rules governing the cutting of submarine cables in wartime. A convention in Brussels in 1906 provided several rules, but as freedom of action was reserved to belligerents, international law has nothing definite to say.

Neutrality and its Rules.
Neutrality and its rules form a distinct branch of international law in war time. Neutrality imposes its own rights and duties upon states which wish to preserve an attitude of impartiality toward belligerents.

Neutrality does not involve the breaking off of intercourse with belligerent states. A state may remain neutral although public opinion in it and its press may show sympathy toward one side, and though assistance be rendered to the destitute and wounded of one side only. Neutral governments have the duty of enforcing neutrality on their own subjects and acquiescing in the punishment of their merchantmen for breaches of neutrality. On the other hand, belligerents must respect the impartiality of neutrals and not suppress their intercourse with the enemy.

While the duty of the neutral toward the belligerent may require elaboration and specification, the duty of the belligerent toward the neutral is very simple. Such duty, it will at once be seen, excludes any violation of neutral territory for military or naval purposes or the appropriation of neutral goods, contraband excepted, on enemy vessels, as specified by the Declaration of Paris, noted above. It is the very simplicity of international law on this point that makes the violation of neutral territory in Belgium by Germany so flagrant an offence. A neutral nation

must enforce its neutrality, by force of arms, if necessary. It may drive back by force a belligerent invading its territory without itself committing an act of hostility. In other words, Belgium might have prevented, had she been able, the German advance without violating her established neutrality toward any power.

The duties of neutrality do not compel a neutral power to take steps to prevent its private subjects from enlisting in belligerent ranks. It must, however, recall any of its officers who may have been so serving before war occurred.

A Fine Distinction.
A neutral may not allow belligerent troops to pass through his territory. Passage is allowed to wounded impartially, but if the wounded remain in neutral territory for treatment they are interned there till the conclusion of the war. A neutral is not compelled to prohibit the passage of a belligerent man-of-war through his territorial waters, or into his ports, though he may do so. Such man-of-war must not of course commit hostile acts against an enemy while in neutral waters. A neutral is compelled to defend his neutrality by force, and he must likewise prevent the establishment by a belligerent for war purposes of military depots, ammunition factories, etc., on his territory. Soldiers and sailors may not be enrolled by a belligerent in neutral territory and, more specifically, hostile expeditions must not be allowed to organize on neutral ground. A neutral must prevent belligerent men-of-war who happen to be together in a neutral port from putting to sea together with the purpose of joining battle as soon as the open sea is reached. A neutral must prevent a belligerent man-of-war from taking on more coal or provisions than are necessary to get her to the nearest port of her home

state. No arms or ammunition must be furnished, and such man-of-war must remain in a neutral port no longer than is necessary. A neutral is not obliged to prevent his subjects from selling arms or vessels to a belligerent, but he must prevent the arming and fitting-out, to order of either belligerent, of vessels intended to become war of war. An armed vessel is considered merely as contraband of war, whereas the fitting out or arming of such vessel is taken to be "preparing the means of naval operations." The destruction, while logical enough, is somewhat hair-splitting. A neutral's duty with regard to fugitives or prisoners entering, or being driven into, his territory is of course well known. The same rule does not however apply to belligerent man-of-war in neutral ports. It is not necessary to disarm and detain them unless an attempt is made to abuse the right of asylum. Such man-of-war may even, as we have seen, be allowed to purchase a certain amount of fuel and make small repairs. It must again be noted that neutrals are under no obligations to prevent their subjects from supplying belligerents with arms and ammunition. It is a moot point whether a belligerent is under obligations to prevent his subjects from granting to belligerents subsidies and loans. He may of course do so, as President Wilson did with regard to the proposed French loan some months ago. A neutral may not, however, allow a public appeal for a subscription for the benefit of a belligerent. A neutral may not, however, allow a public appeal for a subscription for the benefit of a belligerent. A neutral may not furnish transport facilities to a belligerent by his man-of-war or public vessels, but he need not prevent individual subjects—merchants—from doing so. The same holds true as regards information supplied to belligerent.

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Selections By Alfred Noyes

The Sword Of England

Not as one muttering in a spellbound sleep
 Shall England speak the word;
 Not idly bid the embattled lightnings leap
 Nor lightly draw the sword!
 Let statesmen grope by night in a blind dream;
 The cold, clear morning star
 Should like a trophy in her helmet gleam
 When England sweeps to war!
 Not like a derelict, drunk with surt and spray,
 And drifting down to doom;
 But like the Sun-god calling up the day
 Should England rend that gloom.
 Not as in trance, at some hypnotic call,
 Nor with a doubtful cry;
 But a clear faith, like a banner above us all,
 Rolling from sky to sky.
 She sheds no blood to that vain god of strife
 Whom striplings call "renown";
 She knows that only they who reverence life
 Can nobly lay it down.
 And these will ride from child and home and love,
 Through death and hell that day;
 But O, her faith, her flag, must burn above,
 Her soul must lead the way!

Helping Santa Claus

Santa Claus is needed more than ever this year. If only some good fairy would come along and wave a wand that turned the world kind, that would fix things nicely.
 Still, it would be sort of selfish to expect it from the fairy, wouldn't it? What have we done for the fairy that she should mend our troubles for us? Would it not be better if more of us lived up to what we say we believe—that kindness-give is the key to kindness-come, that our happiness is precisely the measure of our happiness that we bring to others? The idea is as old as the hills and as practicable as the multiplication table. It only needs to be applied. It awaits even the cynic and the scoffer, that they may take a new joy in life, and feel that this isn't such a bad old world, after all, if one treats it in the right way.
 Then, all together, to do a good turn to someone this Christmas, particularly to help Santa Claus in the hardest mission of his long career.

Christmas Presents.
 Punch.
 The choice of a Christmas present is always a matter of some difficulty. The thoughtless youth who sends a lady acquaintance a little volume entitled, "How to be Beautiful," has lost a friend.

A Song Of England

There is a song of England that none shall ever sing;
 So sweet it is and fleet it is
 That none whose words are not as fleet as birds upon the wing,
 And regal as her mountains,
 And radiant as the fountains
 Of rainbow-colored sea-spray that every wave can fling
 Against the cliffs of England, the sturdy cliffs of England,
 Could more than seem to dream of it,
 Or catch one flying gleam of it,
 Above the seas of England that never cease to sing.
 There is a song of England that only lovers know;
 So rare it is and fair it is,
 O, like a fairy rose it is upon a drift of snow,
 So cold and sweet and sunny,
 So full of hidden honey,
 So like a flight of butterflies where rose and lily blow
 Along the lanes of England, the leafy lanes of England;
 When flowers are at their vespers
 And full of life whispers,
 The boys and girls of England shall sing it as they go.
 There is a song of England that only love may sing,
 So sure it is and pure it is;
 And seaward with the sea-mew it spreads a whiter wing,
 And with the sky-lark hovers
 Above the trust of lovers,
 Above the kiss and whisper that led the lovely Spring
 Through all the glades of England, the ferny glades of England,
 Until the way enshrouds her
 With sprays of May, and crowned her
 With stars of frosty blossom in a merry morris-ring.
 There is a song of England that haunts her hours of rest:
 The calm of it and hazy of it
 Are breathed from every hedgerow that blushes to the West
 From the cottage doors that nightly
 Cast their welcome out so brightly
 On the lanes where laughing children are lifted and caressed
 By the tenderest hands in England, hard and blistered hands of England;
 And from the restful sighing
 Of the sleepers that are lying
 With the arms of God around them on the night's contended breast.
 There is a song of England that wanders on the wind;
 So sad it is and glad it is
 That men who hear it madden and their eyes are wet and blind,
 For the lowlands and the highlands
 Of the unforgotten islands,
 For the island of the Blessed and the rest they cannot find
 As they grope in dreams to England and the love they left in England;
 Little feet that danced to meet them
 And the lips that used to greet them,
 And the watcher at the window in the home they left behind.
 There is a song of England that thrills the beating blood
 With burning cries and yearning
 Tides of hidden aspiration hardly known or understood;
 Aspirations of the creature
 Tow'rd the unity of Nature;
 Sudden chivalries revealing whence the longing is renewed
 In the men that live for England, live and love and die for England;
 By the light of their desire
 They shall blindly blunder higher,
 To a wider, grander Kingdom and a deeper, nobler Good.
 There is a song of England that only heaven can hear;
 So gloriously victorious,
 It soars above the choral stars that sing the Golden Year;
 Till even the cloudy shadows
 That wander o'er the meadows
 In silent purple harmonies declare His glory there,
 Along the hills of England, the billowy hills of England;
 While heaven rolls and ranges
 Through all the myriad changes
 That mirror God in music to the mortal eye and ear.
 There is a song of England that none shall ever sing;
 So sweet it is and fleet it is
 That none whose words are not as fleet as birds upon the wing,
 And regal as her mountains,
 And radiant as her fountains
 Of rainbow-colored sea-spray that every wave can fling
 Against the cliffs of England, the sturdy cliffs of England,
 Could more than seem to dream of it,
 Or catch one flying gleam of it,
 Above the seas of England that never cease to sing.

The Litany of War

Sandalphon, whose white wings to heaven appear
 The weight of human prayer,
 Stood silent in the still eternal Light
 Of God, one dreadful night.
 His wings were clogged with blood and foul with mire,
 His body seared with fire.
 "Hast thou no word for Me?" the Master said.
 The angel sank his head.
 "Word from the nations of the East and West."
 He moaned, "that blood is best.
 The patriot prayers of either half of earth,
 Hear 'Thou, and judge their worth.
 Out of the obscene seas of slaughter, hear,
 First, the first nation's prayer:
 'O God, deliver Thy people. Let Thy sword
 Destroy our enemies, Lord.'
 Pure as the first, as passionate in trust
 That their own cause is just:
 Puppets as fond in those dark hands of greed;
 As fervent in their creed;
 As blindly moved, as utterly betrayed,
 As urgent for Thine aid;
 Out of the obscene seas of slaughter, hear
 The second nation's prayer:
 'O God, deliver Thy people. Let Thy sword
 Destroy our enemies, Lord!'
 Over their slaughtered children, one great cry
 From either enemy!
 From either host, thigh-deep in filth and shame,
 One prayer, one and the same;
 Out of the obscene seas of slaughter, hear,
 From East and West, one prayer:
 'O God, deliver Thy people. Let Thy sword
 Destroy our enemies, Lord!'
 Then, on the Cross of His creative pain,
 God bowed His head again.
 Then, East and West, over all seas and lands,
 Out-stretched His pierced hands,
 "And yet," Sandalphon whispered,
 "men deny
 The Eternal Calvary."
Christmas.
 Charles Lamb.
 And what is Christmas! Why, it is the happiest time of the year. It is the season of mirth and cold weather. It is the time when Christmas boxes and jokes are given; when mistletoe and red berried laurel and soups and sliding and scholboys prevail; when the country is illuminated by fires and bright faces; and the town is radiant with laughing children.



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Christmas This Year is Saddest In Our History

Yet the True Spirit of the Season is Shown in Wide-spread Efforts to Relieve the Suffering Millions of Europe.

It is nineteen hundred years since Christ was born, since love came down from heaven to change the world, to make it sweeter. "Peace on earth," the angels sang. "Peace on earth—good will toward men." But wonderful as has been the influence of the Christian spirit working through the centuries, the influence of Jesus going everywhere, the Christmas message of love and of good-will toward men has not yet pervaded every thing. But it was rather a commercial spirit and the spirit of Jesus was crowded out. There was no room in the sun for the mother of Jesus when the great birthday came, and there is often no room for Jesus in the elaborate and expensive festivities with which we celebrate the day of his humble birth.

Christmas, 1914, will be one of the saddest the world has ever known, but, perhaps, many of us will now begin to learn the true meaning of Christmas and get from it the blessing it has for everyone. Many of us will taste the joys that is the reward of service to others. For all of us who have happiness and plenty will feel that we must share these blessings. When Thoreau had cut wood and built a fire and warmed himself, he would call himself before the fire of conscience and require himself to answer the question, "What did you do while you were warm?"

The profound and elemental truth taught by the war. One that is being realized as it never was before is the fact that "to do" is the truest and most soul-saving hand-maiden of all in anxiety. It is an axiom that has been read of before and that has been preached, but now is the moment for proving it.

The requests for clothes for the little Belgian refugees are becoming more and more insistent and they are being met with a generosity that is only due from every quarter. Those who can afford to do so send new clothes, but there are many women whose own needs are so crippled through the war that their only chance of giving is to make up their own discarded clothes anew for the children. The material must be in good condition and either washed or cleaned. Otherwise a remodelled frock does not pay for the labor bestowed upon it.

It is a kindly and practical thought that is urging the bestowal upon the women refugees of cretonne bags and "housewives" fitted with a thimble, a few needles, reels of cotton, darning wool, and an assortment of hooks and eyes, snaps and buttons. The women are anxious to mend their clothes and their children's, and sewing is very soothing. This is a gift the small girls of the kingdom might make for our refugee guests.

Many people imagine the Red Cross Society is of purely British origin, whereas it is really international, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Spain and other countries have formed their Red Cross Society before we had ours. The first beginning of the organization was the book "Un Souvenir de Solferino," by Henri Duanl, a tourist who had been an eye-witness of the sufferings endured by the wounded soldiers owing to lack of attention at the battle of Solferino. Inspired by the splendid work of Florence Nightingale, he did not rest until at an international conference held in Geneva in 1864, the Red Cross Society idea was formed. Great Britain falls behind Japan, which has its own central training hospital and provincial training hospitals, so that wounded soldiers may be tended by nurses from their own province.

But that is because the circumstances of Great Britain are different.

There are as many big hospitals where women can be trained that the necessity for special hospitals is not the same.

When war breaks out the most highly trained and efficient of the nurses who volunteer from the various hospitals are selected to send out to the field of battle, and who, therefore, become Red Cross nurses; while the Voluntary Aid detachment provides a strong reserve body of capable women trained in first aid and home nursing in times of peace, who can be relied upon for efficient service under a trained nurse whenever the need arises.

It must be remembered also that most of the Red Cross Societies are subsidized by Government.

Great Britain is not. When members are on active service, an allowance is made by Government, but voluntary aid detachments are not expected to go to the front, though they may volunteer to do so.

Red Cross nurses have no recognition, protection, or neutrality, except what the belligerents accord to them as an act of grace. But, of course, they do not go on the field of action. The wounded are first treated on the battlefield by the Field Ambulance, and placed in the Clearing Hospital, which as often as not has the sky for its roof and the ground for its bed.

From this they are conveyed by the Red Cross Detachments to the Emergency or General Hospitals, situated at some base convenient to the field of battle.

The True Spirit Of Christmas

There is hardly a festival in the calendar which has such a hold on the hearts of old and young alike as Christmas Day. The ring of the car bells and the voices upon the streets seem to take on a more cheery tone, and the spirit of the time seems to throw a glamor over places and things which ordinarily are devoid of all beauty.

As it is with places, so it is with people. They, too, not only seem to change, but the transformation does take place in millions of hearts to a greater or less degree. The spirit of Christmas even affects people who for the rest of the year are devoid of sentiment and of feeling for their fellows. The most interesting stories of Christmas are those which will never appear in print—true stories of men and women whose thoughts have been only of their own selfish aims and pleasures, but have been awakened, if only for a day or two, from their usual self-complacency, moved by some force of which they are only half-conscious to do some act of kindness to make the day happier for someone less fortunate than themselves in a worldly way.—The Christian Herald.

Mr. Smith—"Professor Sage writes to the newspapers that the world will come to an end Christmas Day as a fitting climax to this terrible war."
Tommy—"Before or after dinner, pop?"

Christmas Legends

All around the season of the Coming of Love as a little Child there have sprung legends and beliefs like blossoms in a gracious clime which testify with subtlety to the depth of the appeal of the birth of Christ. Here divinely spiritual symbolism and there sweet human tenderness and pathos appear, and blended, they evidence the world's belief that this was both Son of Man and Son of God.

An Irish legend tells that, on Christmas eve, the Christ-Child wanders out in the darkness and cold, and the peasants still put lighted candles in their windows to guide the sacred little feet, that they may not stumble on their way to their homes. And in Hungary the people go yet further in their tenderness for the Child, they spread feasts and leave their doors open that He may enter at His will, while throughout Christendom there is a belief that no evil can touch any child who is born on Christmas eve.

The legend which tells how the very hay which lined the manger in which the Holy Babe was laid put forth living red blossoms at midwinter at the touch of the Babe's body could only have arisen from belief in the renewal of life through the Lord of Life.

"Going to hang up your stockings on Christmas eve?" asked Harold's uncle. "I suppose so," replied the young man patronizingly. "Father and mother seem to expect that sort of thing, and it would be a pity to disappoint them."

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How The War Came About; And What It May Bring

Chapter One

The Wars of 1814 and 1914--Germany's Effort to Overwhelm France-- Britain's Reason for Opposing the Invasion of Belgium.

By J. HOLLAND ROSE, Litt.D.

The Wars of 1814 and 1914
You have heard that this terrible war between Great Britain and Germany began when the German troops in immense numbers invaded Belgium. They did so because their ruler, Kaiser William II., and his Ministers believed that to be the best and quickest way of striking at France. They probably argued thus: "On the French-Belgian frontier France has only one fortress of much account--namely, Maubeuge; while on the French-German frontier further east she has three very strong fortresses connected by numerous forts. Therefore, the way through Belgium is not only the shortest way from North Germany to Paris, but it is by far the easiest; and, if we strike at Paris quickly and with very large forces, we shall get there before her ally, Russia, is ready to invade our eastern provinces. If Great Britain objects to our invading Belgium, we can settle accounts with her at London." Such seems to have been the thoughts of the Kaiser and military men at Berlin. The German Chancellor has admitted that Germany's invasion of a neutral land like Belgium was wrong; for in 1839 Germany, as well as France, Great Britain and all the Great Powers, had promised by treaty

not to trespass on Belgian soil even in time of war. Later on I will try to describe the offers by which they tried to persuade us to stand aside and do nothing, while they invaded Belgium and took unfair advantage of France. But, before we come to the direct causes of our war with Germany and Austria, let us look back at our history and see whether British rulers ever have consented to stand aside and see a great conquering Power overrun Belgium.

If you look at the map you will see that Belgium and her neighbors, Holland, are opposite our southeast and east coasts; and it is on that side that we can most easily be invaded, if our Navy is defeated, or if it has to go far away on urgent duties. Napoleon the Great said that the Great Power which possessed Antwerp would hold a pistol at the head of England; and the saying is entirely true even today. Antwerp is opposite the mouth of the Thames; and Antwerp, and the Dutch ports--Flushing, Rotterdam and Amsterdam--possess vast numbers of ships which might be used for an expedition against us over the generally calm waters of the North Sea. An expedition from the North of France across the choppy seas of the English Channel is more difficult; and a landing is rather easier on our east coast than on our south coast.

For these reasons Napoleon wished to make use of Antwerp and the Dutch ports in order to help on an invasion of the south-east of England. That is why he strengthened the fortifications of Antwerp and of the Dutch strongholds. In fact, in the spring of the year 1814 he refused to consider the giving up of Holland and Belgium. Even when he was hard pressed by us and our Allies, he said he would rather give up all the French colonies than Antwerp. We, on the contrary, insisted that he should give up all Holland and Belgium; for we knew that we should never be safe while he held the harbors and inlets from Amsterdam on the north to Antwerp and Ostend on the south. Therefore, the war went on to the end in 1814, largely because Napoleon was determined to retain the Dutch and Belgian Netherlands; while we and our Allies were equally determined to dislodge him. After his first abdication he succeeded in regaining power at Paris; and his first effort in the campaign of 1815 was to try to seize Brussels and Antwerp; and he was overthrown there, in the very land where myriads had fallen in earlier wars in the effort to gain the mastery of the Netherlands.

Let us now try to understand why we fought so hard and so long to de-

prive Napoleon of the Netherlands. (We must notice that that was the name given to the lands now generally called Holland and Belgium.) First, these lands, though they are small, are very fertile. The soil, brought down by the three chief rivers (the Rhine, the Meuse and the Scheldt) is exceedingly rich. So, there are many wealthy towns and vast numbers of prosperous villages; and the abundance of money and food has always tempted powerful neighbors to send in their armies. Campaigns, especially in Belgium, are fairly easy to wage, because the invaders can live on the country and extort large sums of money and great quantities of food, as the Germans have done. Then again, Holland and the greater part of Belgium form the western portion of the North German plain; and the middle part of the valley of the Meuse, between Liege, Namur and Dinant, provides the easiest and quickest way of marching from North Germany into the North of France. Therefore, time after time great generals have sought to conquer and hold Belgium.

But Holland and Belgium are also great commercial countries. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Ostend are very important harbors; and there are many other inlets which might become important in the hands of a great naval Power. The commerce of the first three of the ports just named is enormous. They are situated on or near the mouths of the rivers Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt; and the goods that come down these rivers are there placed on ships and sent overseas. Those harbors also import much of what the people of North and Central Europe want. Therefore, their merchants compete keenly with our merchants. We do not fear their competition so long as it is anything like fair competition; but we have reason to think that if Germany acquires those ports, she will use them unfairly and endeavor to ruin our commerce. Napoleon sought by all the means in his power to do so; and the Germans have of late been almost slavishly copying his policy and his methods. Further, as he often made use of merchant and fishing vessels in his schemes for invading England, so the Germans would do if ever they possessed the ports from Amsterdam to Ostend. Therefore, the ownership of the Dutch and Belgian Netherlands is for us not only a question of commerce, but also one of national safety. We wish them to belong to their own people--firstly, because only so can there be peace and quietness in those lands; and, secondly, because only so can we ourselves live in peace and quietness.

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How The War Came About, And What It May Bring

Chapter Two

The Netherlands and the Part They Played in Europe's Centuries of War- fare.

The importance of the Netherlands. Now let us take a glance backwards over the earlier part of our history, and we shall see that the war which we are now waging is not on behalf of a new-fangled notion. The independence of the Belgians and Dutch has been a matter of concern to every British ruler who had our interests at heart. That independence has been in turn threatened by the French, the Spaniards, again by the French, and now, lastly, by the Germans. If we go as far back as the reign of Edward I., we find that he tried to prevent the French conquering the people of Flanders (the west part of what we now call Belgium). In fact, the greatest naval battle of the Plantagenet period was fought by his sailors against the French off the Flemish town of Sluys (1340). Far more important was the help given by our people to the Netherlands in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At that time the Spaniards were very powerful; they possessed Flanders, and tried hard to reconquer the Dutch provinces, which had revolted because of the cruel religious persecutions. For some time "Good Queen Bess" would not help the Flemings and Dutch, for she had too much on her hands in England; but when the Spaniards conquered Antwerp and seemed about to overrun all Holland, she sent soldiers to fight against them. Then Philip II. of Spain prepared "the Invincible Armada" for the invasion of England. He ordered that great fleet to sail up the English Channel and anchor off the Flemish coast, and there to take on board the Spanish veterans commanded by the Duke of Parma. These troops were to conquer our land. The plan failed because the Spanish ships were worsted and scattered off the Flemish coast; but if they could have embarked Parma's troops we should have been in great danger.

James I. and Charles I. took no interest whatever in the brave struggles of the men of the Netherlands for freedom; but our people did, and sent large numbers of volunteers to help them. Cromwell, too, made war against Spain, not only in the West Indies but also in Flanders. Fighting side by side with the French, the British red-coats overthrew the best troops of Spain at the battle of the Dunes (1658).

After that time the power of Spain declined, and she ceased to be the chief danger to us. But a new Power arose—France. Under her able and ambitious King, Louis XIV., she threatened to conquer all neighboring states; and, as usual, the conqueror sought to acquire the Netherlands. For a time our selfish and mean-spirited King, Charles II., helped him against the Dutch; but, later on, all patriotic Englishmen rejoiced when we became allies of the Dutch against the French. The Prince of Orange became our King, William III.; and in several long campaigns British and Dutch and other troops sought to keep the French out of the Netherlands. Some of the battles were fought at or near Mons and Namur, which have again become household words. William III. found it very hard work to resist the large and well-equipped armies of France; but he held on with wonderful firmness, and he saved the Protestant faith and the British and Dutch peoples from grave dangers.

His successor, Queen Anne, soon had to face the same peril; but her very able General, the Duke of Marlborough, with the help of our allies, overthrew the French in four great battles. Three of them (Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet) were fought near to the battlefields of the present war; and the exploits of Marlborough ended the efforts of Louis XIV. to conquer the Netherlands. Nevertheless, his successor, Louis XV., set about the same task; and his troops, after defeating ours at Fontenoy in 1745, overran Belgium and parts of Holland. Now, note what followed. Our victories in North America and India enabled us to make a bargain with him. We restored to France what we had conquered in North America and India if she would give back Holland and Belgium to their former rulers, who were friendly to us. Of course, our merchants and colonists stumbled at this bargain; but George II. and his Ministers thought more about keeping Belgium and Holland in the hands of friends than about acquiring more land in North America and India. Once again (1757) we intervened in Dutch affairs so as to keep France from gaining complete control there.

But soon there began the worst struggle of all—the great war with France. It broke out between us and the French Republicans in 1793 because they insisted on interfering with the Dutch Republic, which was then our ally. The campaigns lasted with only two short intervals, until the Battle of Waterloo; and, as we have seen, the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 were fought mainly in order to decide the ownership of the Netherlands.

That was the last time that the independence of Belgium and Holland was seriously threatened by French armies. In order to prevent all risk of interference by France, the Great Powers united Belgium and Holland in one kingdom, so as to make what is called a "buffer-State"; but the Dutch and Belgians could not work well together, and in 1830-2 Belgium won her independence. In 1839 all the Great Powers agreed by treaty to respect her independence, and not to trespass upon her territory in time of war.

Thus, it seemed at last that Belgium was safe. For ages she had been called "the cockpit of Europe"—that is, the place where the fighting cocks strove to beat each other and rule the roost. But, to the surprise and indignation of the world, Belgium has now been invaded by the Germans; her fruitful fields have been laid waste; her towns have been pillaged; her people have been most cruelly treated; and many of her historic monuments have been burnt to the ground by a nation which claims to be the most cultured in the world. Let us try to understand how these horrors have come to pass in an age which we all hoped was going to witness the triumph of the arts of peace.

On Christmas Day

Christmas, the day we celebrate.
The day of the Christ child's birth;
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To bring us nearer heaven.

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How The War Came About; And What It May Bring

Chapter Three

Causes of Dispute Alsace and Lorraine Taken from France—Germany's Ambitions == The Ever Present Balcan Quarrels.

For many years there have been two great causes of disturbance on the Continent of Europe. These were, first, the rivalry of Germany and France; second, the troublesome state of the Balkan peoples. The first turns chiefly on what is called the Alsace-Lorraine question; the second is called the Eastern Question. Let us see how these two problems have started the disputes that made the present war.

1. Alsace and Lorraine are two provinces which have often been striven for by the French and the Germans. Nearly all Alsace is peopled by Germans; nearly the whole of Lorraine is French in race. Now, it is not easy to divide those provinces according to race and language for the people of Alsace, though German by descent and German in language, love France fervently. They belonged to her for about two centuries, until Germany annexed them in 1871. In that year Germany also annexed the northeast part of Lorraine, most of which had been French for about the same length of time. But both the German-speaking Alsacians and the French-speaking peoples of the northeast of Lorraine dislike German rule. They were forcibly taken over by the newly formed German Empire in 1871, after France had suffered a crushing defeat. The reason for that dislike will be clear to all of you who, not long ago, read about the over-bearing treatment of the inhabitants of Zabern in Alsace by young German officers, whose conduct was approved by their government. Metz, a French-speaking city, is the chief fortress of the southwest of Germany; and the sight of a large number of French people harshly ruled by German officials has long caused very sore feelings. France has always hoped to regain those lost provinces; and Germany's fear of a French war of revenge has increased since the years 1894-5, when Russia became the ally of the French Republic.

In 1879 Germany had secured the alliance of Austria, and in 1882 that of Italy, thus forming the Triple Alliance. But she felt uneasy at the Franco-Russian Alliance, and did all she could to sever it. In this she failed; but her tone in European affairs became so threatening as to arouse fear that, at the first opportunity, she would try to overthrow France and Russia. This was especially the case after Russia was worsted by Japan in the Far East. The Triple Alliance carried matters with a high hand on three occasions. Firstly, in 1908, when Austria annexed Bosnia; secondly, in 1911, when disputes arose between Germany and France about Morocco; thirdly in 1912-13, when the Eastern Question seemed likely to bring about a general war.

II. We must now see how the Eastern Question brought about war in the East of Europe, and then we shall

look at the causes that spread war to the West of Europe.

By the Eastern Question we mean the disputes that have long been raging between the Turks and their former Christian subjects, also the disputes between those subjects themselves. It is a very long and difficult matter to trace; but we need notice only these main facts—

(a) Though the Turks used to be called "the scourge of Christendom" yet they have long been losing their hold on the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula. In 1876-7, Russia nearly drove them out of Europe; she would have taken Constantinople if we and Austria had not threatened. Matters were patched up by the Congress of Berlin in 1878; and the little peoples of the Balkans were bitterly disappointed that they did not get more land from Turkey.

(b) Those little peoples were the Greeks, the Serbians, the Bulgarians, and the Roumanians. The last three belong more or less closely to the Slav race. Russia, is a great Slav Empire, and wished to make Serbia and Bulgaria powerful. But all that Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria wanted was to be left alone. They hoped in course of time to overcome Turkey; and in 1912 they succeeded in doing so by heroic efforts which won the admiration of the whole world.

(c) Asia! In 1913 they quarrelled among themselves about the division of the lands they had conquered from the Turks. It is nearly certain that Austria egged them on to this quarrel. She did not want them to form a strong league, because they would stop her designs.

(d) Those designs were, that she should become the chief Power in the Balkan Peninsula, and should possess harbors in Albania and Macedonia. The harbors she wanted most were Avlona and Salonica. She has long coveted Salonica, because it has a fine harbor and would be a capital place for her commerce with the East. She was therefore greatly annoyed in 1913 when Serbia extended her borders near to Salonica, and Greece actually acquired that port.

(e) The Austrian Empire has other causes of quarrel with Serbia. That little kingdom hopes to win back some of the people of the south of that Empire, who are Serbs by race and have long been oppressed. Serbia also was very incensed in 1908 when Austria annexed the large province of Bosnia; for that, too, is peopled mainly by Serbs. Russia, France and Great Britain protested against that annexation; but the Germans backed up Austria, and she had her way. So indignant, too, were the Serbs at Austria's opposition in 1913, that two of them, who were subjects of Austria, resolved to murder the Archduke, Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian Crown. They did so on June 28, 1914, during his visit to Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. This abominable crime started the crisis which led up to the war.

Chapter Four

Great Britain and Germany.

We have now seen why Germany and France were on bad terms, and why Austria was on bad terms both with Russia and Serbia. But we have now to try and understand why Great Britain went to war with Germany.

We talk about the British Empire and the German Empire. But they are as different as they can be. The British Empire is a union of free Commonwealths in different parts of the world, which have no ties except those of kinship and love of freedom. About 140 years ago, our great thinker, Burke, wrote thus when we were in danger of losing the North American colonies: "My hold of the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protection. These are ties which, though light as air, are as

strong as links of iron." These noble sentences were, unhappily, not true then; but they are true today. Our Parliament has no means of compelling Canada, South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand and the British West Indies to come to our assistance in this war. But, of their own free will and deep affection for the Motherland, they have offered to us their sons, their wealth, their produce, in overflowing measure. The vision, which Burke saw in the dim distance, has come to be a splendid reality.

It has come true because we helped those Commonwealths in the time of childhood and youth, and we have not interfered with them when they came of age. They are Britain's friends, touched our hearts. Let us hope that the services of men and treasure which India has freely offered will bring her and us into a more complete sympathy; for there is nothing like standing together shoulder to shoulder in the time of danger to make people close friends.

The British Empire, then, is a union of peoples held together by common interest and affection. The Motherland does much for the defence of the Commonwealths beyond the seas; she provides an immensely expensive navy, and she does not compel them to pay their full share towards its upkeep. She leaves it to their sense of duty and honor to help in this matter. They appreciate this liberty very much. For we Britons dislike compulsion, and we prefer to do things of our own accord. This is especially true of our Commonwealths beyond the seas. All the same, the looseness of the ties uniting our Empire is a danger; and we shall do well to think carefully about this danger when the war is over.

For there is no doubt that in time of war the German Empire is far stronger than the British Empire. Let us try to understand what the German Empire is. It is a union of States which, taken singly, used to be too weak to stand alone. The chief of them, the Kingdom of Prussia, became powerful by means of successful wars waged against its neighbors; and in 1871 that kingdom and the other German States, after beating France, formed the German Empire. War made the Prussian monarchy what it is; and the war of 1870-1 made what it is. The King of Prussia is German Emperor (Kaiser). He has very wide powers. He controls the army, the navy, foreign policy, and the administration generally. The Chancellor and the Ministers of State are responsible to him alone; that is, they need not answer to the German Parliament (Reichstag) for their acts. He and they can act in defiance of the will of the Parliament.

Thus, the German Empire is not what we should call a completely free country; for the will of the people does not necessarily prevail over the will of the Emperor and his Ministers, and he and they keep a very tight hold over the people in many ways. In 1866 the King of Prussia made war on Austria against the will of his Parliament; and, though the German people seem at present to agree with the Kaiser in this war, yet they have no control over his conduct of affairs. He and his chief advisers decide everything; and among those advisers the chiefs of the German army and navy have an immense influence. That is what we mean when we speak of militarism in Germany. Militarism is the spirit or influence exerted by a powerful set of generals. For some years it has prevailed in Germany, and the influence of civilians has counted for little.

(Continued on page 5)

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The French soldiers, who, with their Belgian brothers, have borne the brunt of the fighting against the Germans, continue their valiant work in every battle. Herein is shown a convoy on the way to the front.

How The War Came About; And What It May Bring

Chapter Four CONTINUED

Militarism at Root of Germany's Ambition for World Empire == Their Nation Must Ex- pand or Perish.

(Continued from page 7)

The military men have argued in this way. They have said: "The Prussian army made Prussia what she was—a successful and growing State. Prussia made Germany what she is today—a powerful and prosperous Empire. Our merchants and manufacturers have done much; but the greatness of the Empire is due to its army. We Germans must make it as strong as possible, so as to be able to meet both Russia and France." And to this both the military and naval men have added: "We must have a powerful navy, so as to be able to meet Great Britain at sea and contest with her the mastery of the seas. Germany must become the World-Empire in place of Great Britain."

Very many Germans, even those who are not warlike by nature, have been won over to these views. They say that the German people are increasing very fast—in fact, faster than any people in Europe except the Russians. Therefore, Germany must have more elbow-room. She is hemmed in between France, Austria, Russia, and the sea. France and Russia are hostile. She must, therefore, expand across the sea, or through Austria southwards. Now she cannot send her children across the seas in large numbers to her own colonies; for those colonies are almost entirely in the tropics, where white men cannot live and bring up families. German emigrants go mostly to the United States, or to British colonies; and then they are lost to "the Fatherland." This, say German patriots, is intolerable. Germany must have a great colonial Empire; and to gain this she must fight Great Britain, which in earlier and easier times acquired the best colonizing lands.

There is some force in these arguments. But we must remember that in 1871, and after 1871, when Germany began acquiring colonies, we did not oppose her except at a few vital points like South Africa; and there we let her annex land north of the Orange River. She soon built up a colonial empire of no small extent.

Indeed, in the year 1890 we came to an agreement with the present Kaiser, William II, whereby the acquired large tracts in East Africa and elsewhere, besides gaining the island of Heligoland from us. This proves that we have not stood in the way of Germany, but have allowed her to expand wherever she could do so without damaging our interests too much. Further, the British Empire does not exclude German trade. We admit it on most favorable terms. Germany, however, refuses to meet our traders in the same open-handed way, and places high duties on our goods. But in nearly every quarter of the world we throw open our ports to her products, and we admit her traders to share in our trade on equal terms. There are some British ports, especially Singapore, where German merchants are nearly as numerous as our own. Therefore, Germany has no cause for grumbling at us.

The motto of the British Empire is "Live and let live." It is not a close preserve kept to ourselves; it is a free and hospitable community where all peoples share alike on equal terms. French Canadians, the Dutch Boers of South Africa, the Maoris of New Zealand—these and many other peoples live happily under the British flag. If Germans do not wish to go to their own colonies, why should they not settle contentedly under our flag? We won our colonies in fair fight, and we mean to keep them, though not in any close and biggarded spirit. We have thrown open our doors to the Germans and until recently there were large numbers of them living peaceably among us.

Chapter Five

But this state of things has not satisfied a section of the German people. It looks forward to a time when the free-and-easy British must give way before the pushing Germans. Certainly the Germans are well educated, intelligent, and hard-working. They also prepare very carefully for future events. In these respects they excel us; for we are much too apt to think that things will turn out "all right." Those who rely on that often find things turn out all wrong.

Now, there has arisen a party in Germany which builds its hopes on the carelessness of the Germans and the carelessness of the British. This party calls itself "Pan-German" or "All-German." They want to unite

the Germans everywhere, both in their Empire and in that of Austria, and to make use of other branches of their great family, especially the Dutch and the Flemings. (If they can make use of Norwegians and Swedes, so much the better, they say.) A union of all these peoples is to be brought about either by consent or by force; and the united family is to press on to a great future.

The most ardent of the "Pan-Germans" insist that, when the time for action has fully come, Germany must absorb Belgium and Holland. From the rich Belgian land she will overrun and crush France. Then from the Dutch, the Belgian, and the French ports she will attack Great Britain with every hope of success. These writers point out that in 1803-5 Napoleon failed to reach the English coast because he had to rely on sails and oars; but Germany will have an immense number of steamers ready to convey an army of picked troops. By means of submarines and mines she will destroy many of our warships. Then, in a decisive battle at sea, she will make use of Zeppelin airships to destroy as many of our Dreadnoughts as possible, and her battleships will dispose of the remainder. That done, Great Britain will be at her mercy; and the British Empire will have had its day.

Such is the scheme of the leading Pan-Germans. They rely largely upon new destructive machines—mines at sea, submarines, and Zeppelin airships. Besides, there have been constructed secretly at Krupp's works at Essen a large number of immense siege-cannon, far more destructive than any guns yet designed; and the German generals had good ground for believing that these enormous guns would demolish the strongest forts ever built.

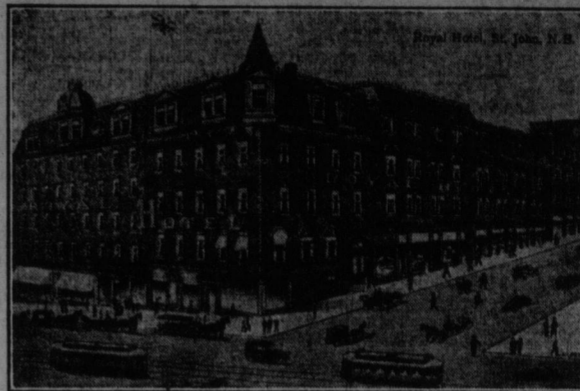
Further, they have tried to make all their people believe that Germany must expand or perish; and that it is better to wage even an unsuccessful war than to sit still and see Russia and Great Britain grow stronger and richer. They forget that they also were growing stronger and richer, and that the British Empire was ready to trade fairly with them. They have argued as though our prosperity injured them; but, as far back as 1776, Adam Smith taught that the prosperity of any one nation was a help to its neighbors, and that the whole world ought to become one market for the friendly exchange of goods. The Pan-Germans have forgotten all this, and have gone back to the old and mischievous notion, that all great trading nations are necessarily enemies.

Of course, there are many Germans who are wiser than that; but the "Pan-Germans" get the ear of the public. Even the professors of the German Universities have long been

(Continued on page 9)

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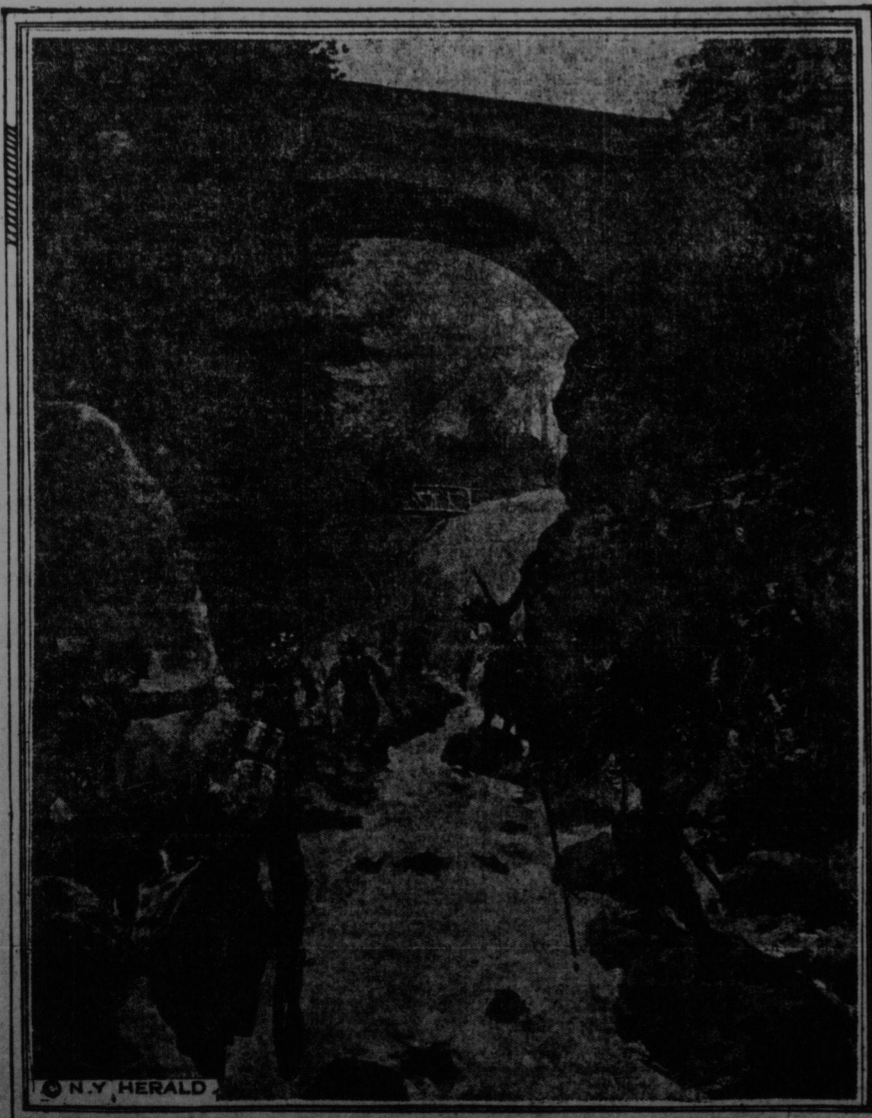
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How The War Came About; And What It May Bring

Chapter Five CONTINUED

All Plans Made for an Attack in 1914 -- Troubles of Other Nations Influenced Germany to Action --- Austria Starts Trouble.

(Continued from page 5)

teaching that Great Britain was their worst enemy; and the merchants and traders have come to believe that the only way to get great wealth was by bringing about our ruin and that of France. Their plan was that Austria should extend her sway down south to Salonica and the ports of Albania. She would then control the Balkan Peninsula; and the railways from Austria-Hungary to Salonica and Constantinople would carry the riches of Central Europe to Asia Minor. Germany has worked hard to construct or control a railway from the Bosphorus right through Asia Minor as far as the Persian Gulf. She made friends with that bloodthirsty Sultan Abdul Hamid II, in order to get permission for this line and for other trade concessions; and she hoped that, when Austria had seized Salonica, the two Germanic Empires would control the trade of the Balkans, of Asia Minor, and of the Persian Gulf.

The Pan-German enthusiasts hoped before very long to turn us out of India. At any rate, they expected confidently to make Antwerp on the northwest, and Salonica on the southeast, the chief harbors for an All-German dominion, which would control the Continent, and finally control the world. They have studied the career of Napoleon the Great, and they intended to improve upon it at several points. Certainly they had ready to hand engineering and mechanical appliances of which he knew nothing. All these wars to be pressed into their service. So confident were they that one of their chief spokesmen, General von Bernhardi, wrote in his book, "Germany and the Next War" (which is this war), that Great Britain was their chief enemy; and he added these words respecting all attempts at friendly relations between the two lands: "We (that is to say the Germans) may at most use them to delay the necessary and inevitable war, until we may fairly imagine we have some prospect of success."

That prospect of success seemed to offer itself in the summer of 1914. At midsummer Germany completed the widening and deepening of the Kiel and Elbe naval canal. This improvement enabled her to send her very largest warships quickly between the Baltic and North Seas; while, of course, all foreign ships have to go round by the north of Denmark. She, therefore, now has a great advantage over other fleets in those seas.

Chapter Six

On the other hand, her rivals—France, Russia, and Great Britain—were in difficulties. In France there had been several changes of Ministry,

which upset her administration; and it was known that the French army was not in a fit state for war. In Russia there was a general strike of the transport workers of the large cities, and this event seemed likely to delay the movement of troops. In our country, too, things looked very bad in June-July, 1914. Ireland appeared to be on the brink of civil war, and our army was reported to be far below its proper strength. These special circumstances undoubtedly encouraged the military party at Berlin to go ahead. On July 26 the German Ambassador at Vienna stated confidently that Russia would not prevent Austria chastising Serbia; and he added "France was in no condition for facing a war."

Why did Austria want to chastise Serbia? We now come back to the Eastern Question. Those two States had long been on very bad terms; and the murder of the Austrian Archduke, on June 28, 1914, led to Austria making very severe demands on the Serbian Government. Among other things, she asked that Government to admit Austrian judges to sit side by side with Serbian judges during the trial of Serbian subjects who were accused of helping on the murder of the Archduke. She also asked it to let Austrian officials come and help in the affairs of Serbia. That first demand Serbia refused; but she said she would give way to the second so far as the public law of Europe would allow. On all other points in dispute Serbia gave way. Nevertheless, two days later (July 28, Austria declared war on Serbia. Thus, Austria started war in Europe. Now, it is fairly certain that Germany had been egging her on. On July 26 the German Ambassador at Vienna told our Ambassador that Germany "knew very well that she was about backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter." At Rome and Constantinople it was believed that Austria was going to subdue Serbia in order to seize Salonica, which is quite near the southern border of Serbia (see map).

Further, you must note this: On July 31 Austria seemed alarmed at the prospect of a war with the Russians, on which probably she had not reckoned. She tried to draw back; but on that very day Germany went full steam ahead. She sent to Russia and France the ultimatum which produced a general war. It is clear, then, that Germany was working behind Austria all the time, and pushed her on when she wanted to back out of the difficulties into which the politicians of Berlin had drawn her. We know much about this from the very full and clear accounts written by our Ambassadors to our Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey; and we know from his replies to them what he was trying to do. The rest of this little book is based on these documents, which have been published in our Government's "Blue Book" ("Correspondence respecting the European Crisis.") When you are older, you will be able to read and understand all those documents for yourselves. Indeed, our Government has left them to speak for themselves.

What we want chiefly to know is this: Did our Government try to keep at peace with Germany as long as was possible? Or did it (as the Germans try to make out) strike Germany in the back?

Now, on this question the evidence is clear. Austria took all the steps that first brought about war; and Germany backed her up and then pushed her on. The British Government also tried to persuade Austria and Germany not to make war. On July 20 Sir Edward Grey urged the German Ambassador in London to advise his Government to try and tone down the demands which it was believed Austria was going to make on Serbia. Then, when those demands were known to be so severe that Ser-

via could not accept them, Sir Edward Grey sought to prevent war coming about between Russia and Austria. For this purpose he advised that Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy should send representatives to a conference. There they were to try and soothe down their Allies. That is to say, we and France were to try and moderate the annoyance of our friend, Russia; while Germany and Italy (the Allies of Austria) were to try to persuade her not to push Serbia to extremities. If this conference had been held, war might have been avoided. France, Russia and Italy agreed to this proposal of a conference. But on July 28 Germany refused to accept that plan. She gave most insufficient reasons for her refusal. You will remember that July 28 was the day on which Austria declared war on Serbia. It is clear that Germany did not want peace, else she would not have refused the terms which Great Britain and the other Powers proposed for preventing war.

Kaiser Wilhelm now tried hard to keep the Tsar Nicholas of Russia from helping little Serbia. On July 28 the Tsar paid no attention to this appeal; for by this time the existence of Serbia was at stake. He therefore replied that he and all Russians were deeply indignant at Austria's unprovoked attack upon Serbia. On that same day he ordered the mobilization of his troops in the south and east of Russia. He did so only in those parts, because they are near Austria, and he wanted to warn her not to invade Serbia. Those parts are not near Germany, and he did not want to offend or alarm Germany. Again the Kaiser telegraphed in the same terms to the Tsar, who replied as he had done before. Neither could convince the other; but it is clear that the Kaiser hoped still to persuade the Tsar to stand aside and do nothing.

Meanwhile Germany was making hurried and secret preparations for war both on her eastern frontier, which faces Russia, and on her western frontier, which faces France and Belgium. She was known to be better prepared for war than either France or Russia; and events were soon to prove that this was so. Therefore, on July 31, Russia mobilized all her troops. At once Germany sent imperious demands both to Russia and France to cease all preparations for war, else she would make war on them. Russia refused this demand on July 31; France a little later.

Thus, war came about between Germany and her neighbors on the east and the west. It is nearly certain that she hoped to keep Russia quiet for a little time until she had struck down the French people. Her chief preparations were against France and Belgium. She was not so well prepared on the side of Russia; and the Russian troops moved more quickly than the statesmen of Berlin had expected. This was one of the mistakes of the Kaiser and his advisers.

Christmas Bells

Chime out, chime out, ye merry merry bells,
Ye merry, merry, merry Christmas bells,
Let your glad some lay
Peal sweetly forth today;
Chime out, chime out, ye merry, merry bells!

Chime out, chime out, ye happy-happy bells,
Let all, from far and near
Come join in Christmas cheer;
Ring out, ring out, ye happy, happy bells!

—Marie Meriam.

THE BELGIANS' FIGHTING RULER AND HIS CONSORT.



Shown above in the latest photograph of King Albert of Belgium, who is riding at the head of his army of 200,000 men, and the Queen, his consort, who is a full fledged physician. She was Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria, the famous occultist.

"G. B."

WHEREVER and whenever you see these letters on chocolates, you can be absolutely sure that the quality is right, any that the purity is unquestioned. And this is not all that you can be sure of; you can be sure of a flavor that will appeal to your palate.

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To all our patrons and public generally we extend the season's greetings, wishing all a Happy Xmas and a bright and prosperous New Year.

How The War Came About; And What It May Bring

Chapter Seven

The Violation of Belgian Neutrality Had Been Planned for Years—Germany's Effort to Throw the Blame on France.

We must now go back to July 29, so as to see what was taking place between the British and German Governments. Late on that day the German Chancellor, who is next in importance to the Kaiser, sent for the British Ambassador at Berlin, and made certain proposals to him. He stated that war might come about between Germany and France; and he said he knew that we would never allow France to be crushed in such a war. He therefore invited us to remain neutral (that is, to take no part in the war), provided that Germany annexed none of the land of France. Our Ambassador then asked whether this remark applied also to the French colonies; but the Chancellor replied that he could not give any assurance about Germany not taking them. He then said that Germany would not interfere with Holland.

Then came the most important part of his proposals. He asked that we should remain neutral, even though Germany might send her troops through Belgium to attack France. He put the proposal in this way: He said that, as France was likely to send her troops through Belgium, Germany must do so; and if Belgium did not resist the Germans, they would restore to her her independence and all her lands at the end of the war.

By this way of putting it he sought to throw on France the blame for what was going to happen in Belgium. But you must notice that, when Sir Edward Grey asked France if she would keep her troops out of Belgium, she at once said she would. Indeed, Germany only used this as an excuse for doing what she had long intended to do. Her soldiers were provided with excellent maps of Belgium; the best positions for artillery around the Belgian forts were accurately known; and Krupp, the manufacturer of German cannon, long delayed sending the heavy guns which Belgium had ordered for completing the defences of Antwerp.

Then, again, you should notice how craftily the German Chancellor put his proposal about restoring the independence of Belgium at the end of the war. The Belgians were only to be free again if they had not resisted the Germans. But what people would not resist so brutal an aggression? The Germans probably counted on their resistance, and this was to be an excuse for annexing the land, whose neutrality they had so wantonly outraged. Remember that this is one of the objects for which the Allies are fighting. They are resolved to restore the independence of Belgium. Germany is fighting desperately in order

to seize Antwerp and Ostend. We have seen that she values those ports highly, because they would enable her more easily to strike at England.

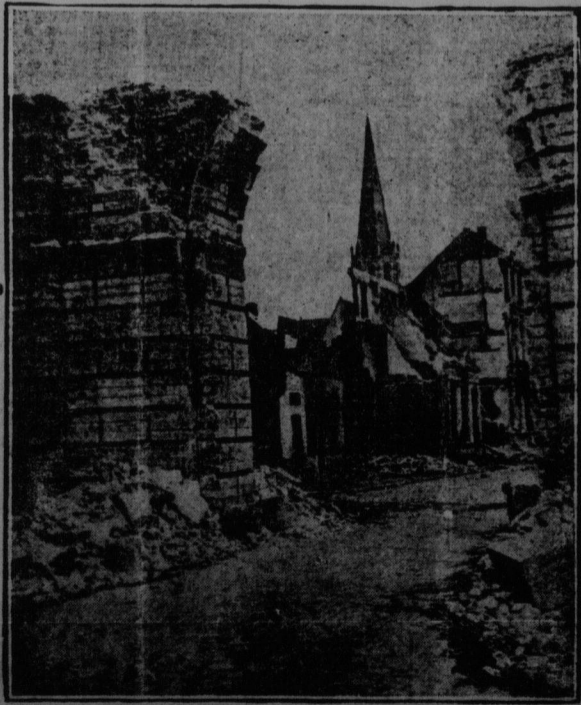
Our Ambassador at Berlin reported these proposals of the German Chancellor to Sir Edward Grey, who sent a firm refusal. No British Minister could do anything else; for it would have been unspeakably mean for us to allow Germany to invade Belgium, whose independence we had sworn to uphold. In fact, it is difficult to see why the German Government made those insulting proposals to us. Perhaps those Ministers thought that, as we were in for a civil war in Ireland, we would accept any excuse for keeping out of a Continental war. If so, it only shows how self-conceited the Germans were, and how they despised us. Or, perhaps, they believed that we might come into the Continental war, but in so weak a fashion that they would soon be able to crush us after they had dealt with France. Of course, we do not know the inmost secrets of the ruling class at Berlin—but we may be sure that they were filled with the confident hope that Russia would act slowly; that Great Britain would act weakly; and that they would have time to settle matters with France.

By July 31 it was clear that Germany was intent upon invading Belgium, whatever we might say or do. On that day our Ambassador at Berlin asked the German Minister for Foreign Affairs to say distinctly that Germany would not take that step. But he refused to give any answer; because any answer "could not but disclose a certain amount of their plan of campaign in the event of war ensuing." No answer was given to our request. True, on the next day the German Ambassador at London made some well-meaning offers; but they were so different from the tone employed by his chiefs at Berlin that Sir Edward Grey took little notice of them. In such a case attention is paid only to the words of the chiefs; for, if a subordinate person uses different words, he must either be ignorant of the intentions of his chiefs, or he must be trying to deceive. The first was the case with the German Ambassador in London, who was a kindly man, but out of touch with the Kaiser and Chancellor at Berlin. He has since been disgraced by them.

On August 2 the British Government assured the French Ambassador in London that if the German fleet attacked that of France or the coasts of France, we would help her; but he was careful to add that this promise would be made good only if our Parliament approved it. By so doing he took the course which a constitutional Minister ought to take. In fact, throughout all this difficult time Sir Edward Grey showed a keen desire for peace, and also the prudence and caution of a constitutional Minister. He stated more than once that we should not draw the sword on account of Serbia; for that was not our quarrel, but Russia's quarrel. He has also made it clear that we were not drawn into war with Germany owing to our "cordial understanding" with France; for that understanding only dealt with naval matters, and they did not lead us into war.

It is also quite clear that neither Russia nor France wanted war. They accepted war with Germany and Austria when those Powers showed that they were bent on war. But all who have studied these matters know that Russia and France tried to avoid hostilities so long as they could do so with honour. But Russia could not, without loss of honour, see Serbia overrun by Austrian armies; and France could not avoid war when Germany imperiously ordered her to disarm.

DESTRUCTION OF TERMONDE BY THE GERMANS.



The scene pictured above shows the entrance to this town after the attack by the Germans.

Chapter Eight

The rupture between Great Britain and Germany came about at the end of August 4. On the day before, the King of the Belgians made a solemn appeal to King George, urging him to safeguard the independence of Belgium, which was then in danger. In 1870, during the Franco-German War, we had promised to do so; and now the case was equally strong. The British Government decided to stand fast by our engagement of the year 1870. Therefore, on August 4 Sir Edward Grey sent to Berlin a note stating that the Germans had invaded Belgian territory, though France had promised not to do so. He demanded that Germany should withdraw her forces, as she was in honour bound to do. If she refused Great Britain would endeavour to make her respect her pledges of the year 1870. As Germany persisted in violating those pledges, war broke out between her and Great Britain at midnight of August 4.

The Germans have striven hard to mislead public opinion in their own land and in America as to the cause of this war. They have said that we suddenly struck her in the back when she was already at war. Or, again, they have said that we suddenly made war on her for the sake of capturing her colonies and her trade. Both charges are false, as you will now have seen. Austria did so because Germany backed her up, and led her to hope for ascendancy in the Balkan Peninsula and the acquisition of the trade of Salonica and the wealth of the Levant. Then, on July 31, when Austria suddenly found that she was face to face with a Russian war, and wanted to draw back, Germany made a general war inevitable by sending ultimatums to Petrograd (St. Petersburg) and Paris. As we have seen, she counted on the slowness of Russia or the reluctance of the Tsar to draw the sword on behalf of those whom she termed "Serbian assassins."

She was also resolved to overwhelm France; because France was ill-prepared for war, and the French Government had only recently returned from a voyage to Cronstadt. The Kaiser and his counsellors reckoned on "hewing their way" through Belgium in the hope of soon dictating peace at Paris. As to Great Britain, they despised her so much as to offer to her a bargain that was deeply insulting; and they seem to have been really surprised at our display of spirit in rejecting it with the scorn that it deserved. Even then they persisted in their plan of marching through Belgium, though Sir Edward Grey protested against such a course of action. They, therefore, have to thank only themselves for having drawn upon their heads the hostility of the United Kingdom and the reprobation of the civilised world.

If German professors had studied our history with half the care which they have devoted to that of Napoleon, they would have seen that we have never allowed a great conqueror to annex the Dutch and Belgic Netherlands, and that we have fought long and ruinous wars rather than see a powerful army encamped opposite the mouths of the Thames and the Humber. The same spirit is in the British nation today as was in our forefathers a century ago. Their example nerves us to go on in this struggle. We are waiting it against an enemy as determined and as mighty as Napoleon the Great. Our cause is worthier even than it was in 1814-15; for then the Belgians wished to have him as their ruler. Now they loathe the thought of having the Germans as their masters. We are, therefore, fighting not only for the security of Europe from a great conqueror, as was the case a century ago; we are fighting for the sake of the independence of the Belgians, who have wrought prodigies of valour in defence of their liberties. We are fighting for the security of the Dutch; for no one can doubt that the Dutch kingdom will be annexed by Germany if she succeeds in absorbing Belgium.

The freedom of Serbia and the Balkan peoples is also at stake in this mighty struggle, which stirs the emotions of mankind to their depths. Italy is looking on with bated breath; for she has watched carefully the beginnings of strife, and has seen that the two Germanic Empires are the aggressors. Therefore, she has parted company with them, formerly her Allies; and her sympathies are keenly with Great Britain, France and Russia.

There is therefore every reason why we should strive to the very utmost for victory. Very rarely do we put our whole strength into a Continental war; but whenever we have done so, we have ultimately prevailed. It was so in the time of William III, of Marlborough, of Nelson and Wellington. It will be so again; and we may be sure that, after victory, our Government will endeavour to bring about a just and satisfactory peace—a peace founded on the desires of the peoples themselves. Europe will then be happier than it has been during many a year past; for it has covered under the spectre of a threatening militarism. After the next great settlement it may well be that Europe will attain the happy condition of which Edmund Burke thus wrote:

"The States of Europe lay happy under the shade of a great and free monarchy, which knew how to be great without endangering its own peace at home, or the internal or external peace of any of its neighbours."

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The Origin of Christmas; Customs and Traditions

Chronology of The Christmas Tree is Doubtful—Played Prominent Part in Pageant Given in Honor of Henry VIII.

(Continued from page 11)

The decline of the custom was much hastened (not by the increase of civilization, but) by the discovery that the cooks often purloined the best fowls to themselves.

Christmas, for a curious reason, is said to have been a peculiarly sad day for the farmers and rural householders of Cheshire; for by an ancient custom which prevailed almost universally in that county half a century ago, all agricultural servants engaged themselves from New Year's eve to Christmas day, by virtue of which agreement they took a week off for play and recreation; and left the families of their employers to wait upon and cook and work for themselves. Thomas Hughes describes these farm servants, men and women, as dressed in holiday attire and crowding the streets of Chester, with their week's wages in their pockets. "They invest their incomes in smock-frocks, cotton dresses, plush waistcoats, or wolen shawls, all of the gayest and most showy colors and varieties, and they hold high carnival in the small shops and lowest taverns. It is amusing to mix in the throng on such occasions," he added, in 1855, "and to watch these children of nature unadorned; their straggling hair, their fanciful apparel, to hear their quaint exclamations and their outlandish dialect, which few educated natives could understand without a glossary."

All this goes to prove that the creator of Scrooge and of Tiny Tim was not the inventor of Christmas. He merely revived and restored Christmas, with the aid of Washington Irving; and taught us, on this particular day of the year at least, to do a little better to our fellowmen.

God bless us every one!

Not Sentiment Of All The People in Sweden

London, Dec. 10.—The Morning Post publishes the following from Stockholm:

Dr. Sven Hedin, who has now returned to Berlin from the front, gives in an interview his impressions after having watched the military operations closely for two months. "I have not the slightest doubt," he says, "about the result. France did not feel strong enough to go out alone against Germany; therefore she bought the friendship and assistance of Russia for milliards and milliards. But even this so different brother was too weak to beat Germany. The world-ruling England therefore joined; but even this was not sufficient, and England must now go round the world begging the yellow, black, and brown races for assistance."

"Germany fights for its existence, whereas England has taken to arms to destroy the wealth the Germans have acquired through hard and honest work. A fresh wind blows at the German front; in Germany one acts. At home (that is in Sweden) they talk. If our people at home do not know their duty and take their place in the Tonten ranks now, then liberty and real peace are gone for ever."

That all Swedes are not of the opinion of Dr. Sven Hedin is evident from the Dagens Nyheter, which says: "It must once again be strongly pointed out that Dr. Sven Hedin does not represent in Swedish social life anything but himself, a peculiar and very ill-considered individual. From responsible quarters it has been emphasized that the doctor's opinion about the world's crisis and Sweden's position does in no way agree with that of the government and the Swedish people."

The attitude taken up by Dr. Sven Hedin is causing great indignation all over Sweden and entirely lacks support. One of the leading papers, the Svenska Dagbladet, writes: "It may be observed that Dr. Sven Hedin not long ago expressed himself in favor of neutrality as being the only right policy for Sweden. If he has changed his mind now, that is a matter for him-

Christmas Has A Lesson For Each Of Us

Christmas means hope and its realization. The child grows eagerly expectant as the time approaches for the visit of Santa Claus. While this fiction remains unquestioned, the imagination opens new and wider worlds, and ideals become so much a part of the mind that the prosaic and commonplace can never crush them. Until the youth reaches manhood and independence Christmas is the happiest day of the year. Its gifts and hearty good cheer impress family affection, parental thoughtfulness and brotherly love. The dullest and most irresponsible of fathers and mothers are uplifted to a vision of higher life by the interchanges of souvenirs and the merry meeting with children and grandchildren at the table and fireside. Few can escape and all enjoy the meaning of the festival, the lessons it conveys and the inspiration it gives, and we enter upon a brighter hope and charity. The loved ones who have crossed to the other side, the loved near and far who are still with us, the old homestead with its precious memories, the old church whose sacred associations tie together childhood, maturity and age, love, marriage and death; the schoolhouse where the beginnings of education were so painful and the ever-increasing pleasures of the pursuit of learning through the high school, academy and college are recalled and recited, and there is exquisite delight in these oft-told tales and new experiences on this blessed anniversary.—Leslie's Weekly.

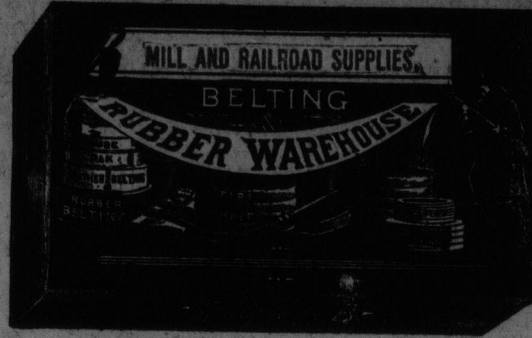
self, although he may find listeners in some quarters who fail to remind him of the official and emphatic declaration made by the Swedish foreign minister that any communications made by Dr. Sven Hedin have no official character whatever.

"Anyhow," the Svenska Dagbladet concludes, "he ought to understand that no good purpose can be served by these indiscretions, and if he has anything of importance to say to us, it should not be done from Germany. It is scarcely the thing to lament over his own country when abroad."

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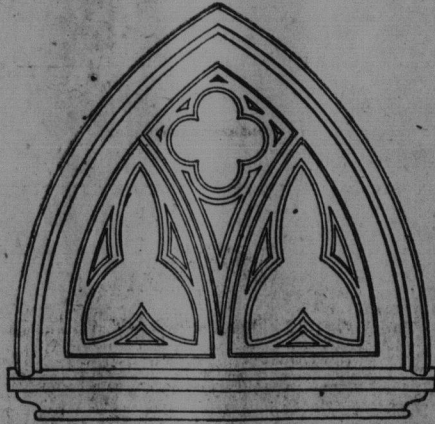
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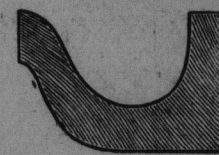
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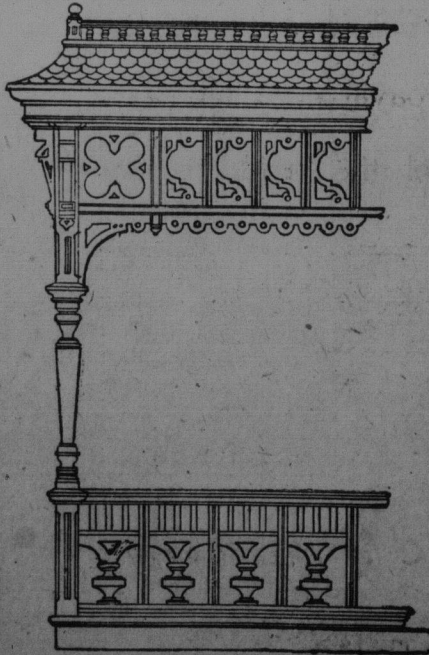
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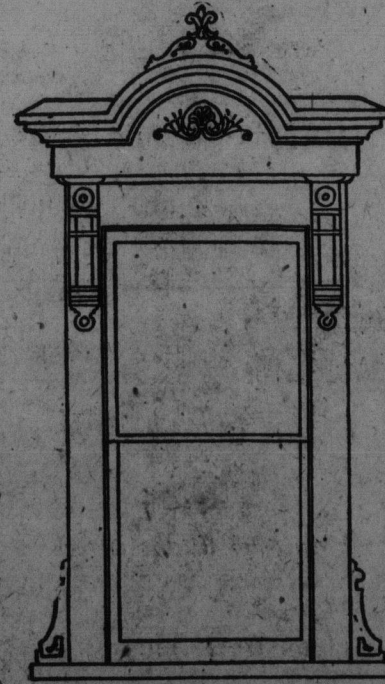
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68 to 86 ERIN STREET

Putting War-Ridden Sections Of Their Country In Order

France Planning to Restore Normal Conditions in The Districts Now in Hands of German Soldiers.

Paris, France, Dec. 10.—The parliamentary group representing the invaded departments are holding frequent meetings at the Senate under the presidency of Leon Bourgeois. Matters of pressing importance are being daily considered by the deputies and an agreement as to the necessary steps to re-establish the local administrations has now been arrived at.

One of the most urgent necessities is that of putting the whole area of territory used by the contending armies into order. To this end a common line of action has been agreed upon and the work, which is of a very formidable character, is being carried out in the various communes.

The deputies have also considered plans for repatriating the hundreds of thousands of inhabitants who were compelled to flee from these particular districts and take refuge in other parts of France. This work also involves immense consideration.

A subject upon which there has been much discussion and which is perhaps the most difficult of all to deal with, is that of assessing the damage caused to each commune, together with the consideration of the various methods by which the population can be helped to re-establish themselves, at any rate temporarily. As the result of representations made by this commission to the government, the latter have issued an order to all the prefects of the invaded districts requiring them officially to inspect and report on the damage sustained and the temporary needs of the population.

It was for the purpose of interviewing the prefects in these districts that M. Viviani, the president of the council, came recently to Paris, and after conferring with the commission, left in company with Leon Bourgeois on

a tour through these departments, so as to get an idea of the work done by the prefects during the last 15 days, and of the financial help needed locally.

On visiting Reims, M. Viviani took the opportunity of presenting M. Langlet, the mayor, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his devoted services to the city. After stating that he had come with M. Bourgeois to make himself acquainted with the results of the inquiries which the government had reported to the prefects, the premier said that they would proceed to fix the basis of valuation, and intended to make an appeal to those departments in France which had not suffered. He felt quite certain that their compatriots would willingly consent to make the necessary sacrifices and once more France would set the example of that solidarity of sympathies and interests for which she stood honored before the whole world.

The government, M. Viviani said, had wished them to convey in their name and in that of the nation to the mayor of Reims the gratitude of the whole nation, and he presented him with the honored decoration as a token of their sympathy. Others, he said, had deserved it also, both in that and other cities of the invaded districts, and the action of the government in this case was the forerunner of further marks of recognition of similar character—Christian Science Monitor.

An Xmas Sermon

To look back upon the past year and see how little we have striven, and to what small purpose, and how often we have been cowardly and hung back, on temerarious and rushed unwisely in, and how every day and all day long we have transgressed the law of kindness; it may seem a paradox, but in the bitterness of these discoveries a certain consolation resides. Life is not designed to minister to a man's vanity. He goes upon his long business most of the time with a hanging head, and all the time like a blind child. Full of rewards and pleasures as it is—so that to see the day break or the moon rise, or to meet a friend, or to hear the dinner call when he is hungry, fills him with surprising joys—this world is yet for him no friendly city. Friendships fall through, health falls, weariness assails him; year after year he must thumb the hardly varying record of his own weak-

The Voyage of The "Ophir"

(George Meredith.)

Men of our race, we send you one Round whom Victoria's holy name Is halo from the sunken sun Of her grand-Summer's day aflame.

The heart of your loved Motherland, To then she loves as her own blood, This Flowers of Ocean bears in hand, Assured of gift as good.

Forth for our Southern shores the fleet Which crowns a nation's wisdom

That there may Briton greet, And stamp as fact Imperial dreams, Across the globe, from sea to sea,

The long smoke-pennon trails above, Writes over sky how wise will be, The Power that trusts to love.

A love that springs from heart and brain In union gives for ripest fruit

On forces reeled, and found it break; The concord Kings and States in vain Have sought, who played the lofty brute,

And fondly deeming they possessed, Youth, That truth once scored on Britain's breast

Keeps her mind awake. Australian, Canadian,

To tone old veins with streams of Our trust be on the best in man

Henceforth, and we shall prove that truth, Prove to a world of brows down-bent

That in the Britain thus endowed, Imperial means beneficent,

And strength to service vowed. ness and folly. It is a friendly process of detachment. When the time comes that he should go, there need be few illusions left about himself.

"Here lies one who meant well, tried a little, failed much"—surely that may be his epitaph, of which he need not be ashamed. Nor will he complain at the summons which calls a defeated soldier from the field, defeated, ay, if he were Paul or Marcus Aurelius—but if there is still one inch of light which sustained him in his lifelong blindness and lifelong disappointment will scarce even be required in this last formality of laying down his arms.

Give him a march with his old bones; Fridding city. Friendships fall through, there, out of the glorious sun-colored earth, out of the day and the dust and the ecstasy—there goes another Faithful Fallure.

The Call By George Meredith

Under what spell are we debased
By fears for our inviolate Isle,
Whose record is of dangers faced
And flung to heel with even smile?
Is it a vaster force, a subtler guile?

They say Erercitus designs
To match the famed Salaspotent
Where on her sceptre she reclines;
Awake! but were a slumber sent
By guilty gods, more fell his foul intent.

The subtler web, the vaster foe,
We'll may we meet when drilled for deeds;
But in these days of wealth at flow,
A word of breezy warning breeds
The palmed responses seen in lake-side reeds.

We fain would stand contemplative,
All innocent as meadow grass;
In human goodness fain believe,
Believe a cloud is formed to pass;
Its shadows chase with draughts of hippocras.

Others have gone; the way they went
Sweet sunny now, and safe our nest,
Humanity, enlightenment,
Against the warning hum protest;
Let the world hear that we know what is best.

So do the beatific speak:
Yet have they ears, and eyes as well,
And if not with a paler cheek,
They feel the shivers in them dwell,
That something of a dubious future tell.

For huge possessions render slack
The power we need to hold them fast;
Save when a quickened heart shall make
Our people one, to meet what blast
May blow from temporal heavens overcast.

Our people one! Nor they with strength
Dependent on a single arm;
Alert, and braced the whole land's length,
Rejoicing in their manhood's charm
For friend or foe: to succour, not to harm.

Has ever weakness won esteem?
Or counts it as a prized ally?
They who have read in History deem
It ranks among the slavish fry,
Whose claim to live justiciary Fates deny.

It can not be declared we are
A nation till from end to end
The land can show such front to war
As bids a crouching foe expend
His ire in air, and preferably be friend.

We dreading him, we do him wrong;
For fears discolour, fears invite,
Like him, our task is to be strong;
Unlike him, claiming not by might
To snatch an envied treasure as a right.

So may a stouter brotherhood
At home be signalled over sea
For righteous, and be understood,
Nay, welcomed, when 'tis shown that
All duties have embraced in being free.

This Britain slumbering, she is rich;
Lies placid as a cradled child;
At times with an uneasy twitch,
That tells of dreams unduly wild,
Shall she be with a foreign drug defiled?

The grandeur of her deeds recall;
Look on her face so kindly fair,
This Britain! and were she to fall,
Mankind would breathe a harsher air,
The nations miss a light of leading rare.

GERMAN RANGE FINDERS IN THE FIELD.



This photo shows observation ladders and shields of the German artillery with brushwood screens. Each artillery commander makes his own observations. Covered positions are generally used when the artillery first comes into action, when "indirect laying" is employed, but guns are hurried up in support of infantry as the action progresses, when "direct laying" is practised, although there is no telephone communication between the infantry and artillery units. Observation shields are used by battery commanders when no ladder is used. The two arms can be seen protruding above the shield in the

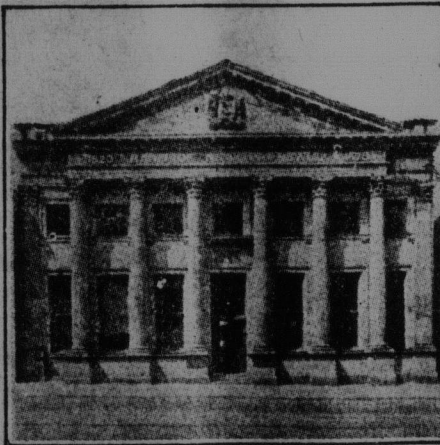
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Italy's Position Just Now Is a Trifle Uncertain

Entrance of Turkey into the War Has Created a Situation Which Can be Handled only with Difficulty.

London, Dec. 10.—The position of Italy in regard to the present struggle in Europe has from the first been admittedly a difficult one, and it is certainly rendered no less difficult on account of the intervention of Turkey in the war.

Although the Turco-Italian wrangle over Tripoli was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the agreement come to at Ouchy, and was almost at once forgotten in the greater struggle which immediately supervened in the Balkans, nevertheless it was by no means settled when Turkish and Italian diplomats hurriedly set their signatures to the treaty of Lausanne.

Under this treaty Italy agreed to hand back to Turkey the islands in the Aegean, which she had occupied during the war, when Turkey had finally withdrawn all her officers and men from Cyrenaica. The islands, however, still remain in Italian hands, and it may safely be assumed that in Cyrenaica there are still a large number of Turkish officers, Turkish men and, above all, Turco-Arabian troops.

It is, of course, of the nature of Turkish diplomacy, which has depended for so long and with such great success upon taking advantage of special conditions amongst her many neighbors, to secure advantage in this way not otherwise obtainable. To those, therefore, who fully recognized this policy of the Porte, and who carefully weighed the conditions which still obtain in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, it was no surprise to find that Turkey's entrance into the struggle was immediately recognized in the Italian press as threatening seriously the position of the country in her new acquisitions in Northern Africa.

One of Italy's greatest fears during the Tripolitan campaign was doubt-

edly the development of a pan-Islamic confederation against her, a confederation which should impress not only Muhammadans of Tripoli proper but those vast hordes of Arabs which wander in nomadic tribes across that great terra incognita south towards Fezzan.

That a Holy War was undoubtedly preached up and down the deserts by wandering Kalenders cannot be doubted, and the astonishing rapidity with which the Arabs of the desert adopted modern methods of warfare and accommodated themselves to the modern necessities of discipline, rendered it more than likely at one time that Italy would fall in her enterprise. As it is, of course, she has by no means conquered the country, and indeed, has established her authority only a comparatively short way from the coast.

In these circumstances, in spite of the declaration of the Ottoman government that the intentions of the Porte were to keep the pan-Islamic movement far from Libya, the apprehension of Italy has certainly much justification in fact. Egypt, as the Consula pointed out quite recently, borders on Cyrenaica, and the efforts of the pan-Islamists to stir up a Jihad in Egypt are admitted.

The North African question, however, is not the only question raised for Italy by Turkey's intervention. There is the great question of the Suez Canal. As regards Italy, the *Messaggero* said in a recent issue, the threatened obstruction of the Isthmus of Suez would affect the Italian colonists of Eritrea and Somalia, Italy, and imposing on her the duty of active vigilance and possible intervention. The last word is significant, and brings the observer of events to the core of the whole situation, namely, the effect which the intervention of Turkey may have upon the ultimate attitude of Italy.

So far Italy has succeeded in maintaining that attitude which she undertook to observe at the commencement of hostilities, namely, neutrality with the proviso that she retained to herself the right to wait upon events and to intervene at the first moment when the interest of Italy seemed to demand it. When Italy made this declaration which virtually destroyed the triple alliance as an effective instrument, there were found three parties in the state.

First, a very small minority who desired that Italy should fulfil her obligations and fight in a struggle along-

side her allies; secondly, the majority in official circles, obviously much the strongest of the three, the party of neutrality; and thirdly, those who desired above all things Italy's intervention on the side of the Allies. The first party may be said to have very quickly become merged into the second, and since the very early days of the war the struggle in Italy has lain between these remaining two parties, the party of neutrality and the party of intervention on the side of the Allies, with Italia tridentata as their watchword.

Every event in the war which in any way affected Italy has, as might be imagined, been seized upon, by whichever side it seemed to favor, to strengthen their cause, so at this moment the entrance of Turkey into the struggle is being seized upon and exploited to the uttermost by the party of intervention. They urge that Italy's interests are being adversely affected by this action of Turkey which they claim is really the action of Germany. Even the *Messaggero*, with its reputation for calm and poise, attacks the question with vigor.

German newspapers, it says, ignore the fact that Turkish and German officers are in Cyrenaica organizing a resistance on the part of the Senussi, and are silent about the shower of German coin at Benghazi. "We," the *Messaggero* adds, "will look after influential Islamic circles in Libya ourselves, nor will Austro-German obstacles prevent us this time, as during the Libyan war, from defending our colonial interests when and where we choose."

As has been recently well pointed out, Libya may or may not be a valuable acquisition to Italy, but one thing is quite certain, that it is the Achilles heel of that party which supports the

idea of the triple alliance. The recollection of the 50,000 Italian troops still in Libya acted as an effective brake upon this party when it desired to intervene on the side of the German powers.

Now that Libya is itself threatened by the intervention of Turkey, it may possibly become a reason for Italy intervening on the opposite side. At any rate, this is the theory advanced by those who are in sympathy with the triple entente powers. If, as a recent writer has put it, Germany and Turkey are fanning an Islamic rising in

British Egypt and French Tunisia, can Italian Libya expect to be a sort of *Gilson's fleece*?

So the matter stands at the moment of writing, and whilst the ultimate attitude of Italy is still problematical, nevertheless it is claimed in certain quarters that the advent of the Turkish question was one of the main reasons which prompted the prime minister to reconstruct his cabinet on a larger basis, instead of merely filling up, as he could have done, the vacancy at the treasury. The intervention of Turkey, moreover, has served to fan

into flame that enthusiasm which, however much it may be lacking in depth, at any rate served to carry Italy through her Tripolitan campaign. In circumstances such as those which at present obtain in Europe it is a consideration of this nature which counts.

Whilst the thing which Italy greatly fears may never come to pass, and the religious agitation amongst North African Muhammadans may never come to anything, still it is a fact to be reckoned with.

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Pieta: A Homage To Belgium

By Josephine Preston Peabody

You men of Antwerp who have lifted
down
Once more from His high cross, the
Crucified
And from the hands and feet, and
pierced side
Wiped your own blood, above that an-
gushed crown;
There by the holy tower that stood
The upward gaze of Flanders and Bra-
bant;—
Men of Namur, Liege, unconquered
Ghent
And leafy fair Ardennes;—
Is it with you again,
As with those fair Judean brother-
men
Who saw their glory, and the living
Word
Of all men's losing stain, and sepul-
chered?
His Body left alone,
Unto His own:
And their despair, wherewith to seal
the stone,
And are your words the broken words
they had
As once they walked together and
were sad,
Along the smouldering desolated
ways?
"Now is it many days
Since all these things were done
Before the Sun,
And to the very God that gave us
breath
Is scourged and put to death."
Brothers, it is not true.
By all our born Compassion, now we
know
The Lord is risen indeed; and walks
with you.
Though your worn eyes are holden;
—yes,
Through all the wilderness,
Through the black desert there,
The waste of rankling embers, where
They go
As snowflakes on the air,
Unknowing whither, and unknowing
whence,
The wingless innocents,
The little children, and, of all that
mourn!
Mother of trampled sons,
Perishing, outcast ones,
The Women, Women, broken, bruised
and spent
Dressing a blinded flight to banish-
ment,
Faint with the weight of woe in men
unborn!
Homeless—and guiltless; west, and
east, and north,
Whither the lords of Famine drive
them forth,
Along the awful footprints trodden
red;
But shepherded
Of Him who had not where to lay His
head.

Heroes, He walks with these—
The Refugees,
Heroes, He walks with you,
Your widening realm made new,
Your kingdom vaster now, than ever
these;
Your world-wide empire in the souls
of men.
And you, New World?—
Now that the lightning blast
Of tangled hates has left your heart
against,
What is your answering deed
To men in need?
The Eyes, that once their startled
eyes could see
Through the blue morning mist of
Galilee,
Are on you now, with their one "Lov'st
thou Me?"
And with the cry of light that follows
death,
"Thou knowest that we love Thee!"
sobs all breath.
And—"Feed my lambs"—He saith,
Ah, by that word to keep
By all the sharpness of their more
than-death,
"With nothing left them but their
eyes, to weep!"
Shall we not feed His sheep?
Now, with the cold, draws near the
Holy Time
When there shall sound no chime
From towers that look alone
On glories overthrown,
There shall no tongue of bell
Proclaim Emmanuel!
To mock with homage thus
Our tortured God-with-us.
Far on the Syrian plains, the sheep
herds there
May pipe to moonlit air
While tidings of the Hope of all men's
dream,
Men yet blaspheme
O New World do not mock
The desolation of this perishing flock
With chime or festival,
While shames and sorrows call,
Above the wind, the scourging bitter
wind
For these that never sinned;
Save that they held the unconquerable
east
Of human Hope, against the hordes of
Hate.
Look on that Mother Country, face to
face
Stricken that men might live,
And to that ruined manger-place,
Gather, and gather;—GIVE!
O fair-of-fortune—hope and humble-
ness,
Gather and garner;—bless
Your lowly offerings
Of precious things,
Open your treasures forth for her;
Your gold, your frankincense, and
myrrh.

A Toast

Is it The Hun or Briton who
Will win or lose the fight
That stirs the Empire to its soul
To set the world aright?
Britain with all her faithful friends
Will conquer. They will say
What is to be the end of this
The Dawning of the Day!
No sword will to its scabbard point,
No gun will lumbered be,
Till cancerous growth of Prussian
blight
From Teuton land is free.
"The Day" was called, and toasted,
sung,
And drunk in silence, too,
With evil sneer between the lips,
Dark clouds amidst the blue.
Quick! Fill the bowl up to the brim,
Aye, let it overflow,
Drink "The Day of Final Peace and
Death to the lying Hun!"
—Fans Sewell.

Christmas Bells

Ye Christmas bells whose music
sweetly steals
Through memory's halls from out the
ancient past,
While mistletoe and holly boughs are
massed
Around the altar, where the organ
peals
In answer to your chimes, rouse love
that beats
The hurts of sin and self, until at last
Man stands by neighbor man to share
the feast.
Reward a coalescing nation deals,
Then shall our Canada her wealth em-
ploy
And rich o'er all in fruit and golden
grain
Smile as a land content in happy
peace,
Where all work runs with smooth-
ness and with joy,
And many various tribes united gain
A home in one fair land where strife
shall cease.
—Ella M. Glass.

The First Christ- mas Rose

Another of those spiritual passibles
is the legend of the Christmas rose,
and it tells how good things, fit for
giving spring up ready of the hand
which earnestly desires to give to the


Child, it is said that a certain maiden
of Bethlehem was so poor that she
had nothing to give to the Babe to
whom kings brought wealth from afar,
and, as she stood, longing and mourn-
ing, an angel appeared to her, saying:
"Look at thy feet, beneath the snow,"
and lo! on obeying the maiden found
that a new flower had miraculously
sprung up and blossomed at her needs.
Ever since then, runs this story, this
exquisite flower, with its snowy pet-

als just touched by suggestions of pink-
ish bloom, is to be found at this sea-
son; and, indeed, its half-opened cups
are like chalices of love, and its fall-
spread petals are like a happy inno-
cence, fit symbols for the gifts for the
Babe of spotless innocence, whose
heart was the vessel of love.

'ATKINS'

Yonder's the man with his life in his
hand,

Legs on the march for whatever the
land,
Or to the slaughter, or to the main-
line,
Getting the dose of a dog for pay,
Laurels he clasps in the words "duty
done,"
England his heart under every sun;—
Exquisite humour! that gives him a
name
Base to the ear as an ass's bray.
—George Meredith.



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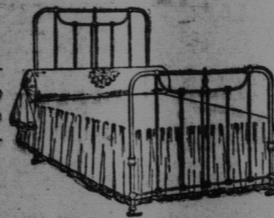
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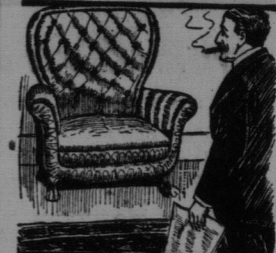
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In this department you will find an extensive line of the nicest things that bring beauty and convenience to the hearth, the display embracing various patterns in Fenders and Andirons in brass and black; Coal Scuttles in copper and brass; Brass Plate Stands and Trivets; Spark Guards, in brass, black and grey, also Hearth Brushes with brass handles.

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Tea sets, Coffee Sets, Fruit Dishes, Creams and Sugars, Sandwich Plates, Bob-Bon Dishes, Tea Caddies, Toast Rocks, Children's Mugs, Forks, Knives, Vases, Flower Baskets and many another choice bit that would be pleasing and practical as a yuletide present.



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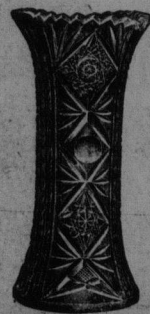
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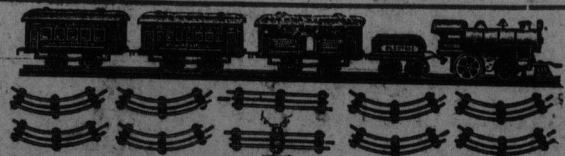
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