

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIV. No. 5

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918

4 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

## FACTS for PRUDENT PEOPLE

Many customers have asked us recently for a frank opinion as to future prices.

Our purpose in publishing this statement is not to urge people to buy goods. In fact, we think it is good judgment in these times not to purchase things that can be conveniently done without.

There are certain lines of merchandise that can be bought to better advantage now.

If you will require these goods within the next year, there is certainly money to be saved by purchasing NOW. In fact, we are told by agents that some articles will be entirely off the market before next January.

All classes of cotton and woolen fabrics will be much higher. Linen will take a big jump. Cashmere hose will advance at least fifty per cent. Cotton, Silk and woolen hose will be from 25 to 50 per cent higher. Woolen, lisle, and cotton underwear will be from 25 to 50 per cent up. Woolen mitts and gloves at least one-third more. Kid gloves will go up, and all other staple articles from soap to blankets.

**The ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited**  
BROCKVILLE CANADA

## OUR GREATEST February Sale

Ladies' and Misses' Whitewear

Monday we start our whitewear sale, and it will pay you to see our big display. We bought this whitewear many months ago and the prices we are asking are below the present wholesale prices.

R. DAVIS & SONS, BROCKVILLE

## Lawson's Garage

Automobiles, Gasolene or Steam Engines Repaired  
Storage Batteries Recharged and Repaired  
Call and See Sample of Retreading and Vulcanizing  
Any Style of Tread Replaced  
Oils and Grease, Car-Washing and Polishing  
Dunlop Tires and Tubes  
If Your Engine Knocks, Let Me See It.  
Free Air

GARAGE AND OFFICE  
PERCIVAL BLOCK

House Phone Rural 33

Garage Phone 92

**H. W. Lawson**

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

## NEWS ITEMS

Brief Notes of Interest to Town and Rural Readers.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, of Edmonton are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hanna.

Mrs. Frank Foley is spending a few days this week in Kingston with her sister.

Mrs. John Bell (nee Enid Stewart) of Smith's Falls, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. A. Lamb.

Miss Taggart of Westport, was a recent visitor in the village, a guest of her sister Mrs. A. Robeson.

Mrs. L. Halliday and baby of Elgin have been spending a few days in the village, guests of the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. S. Knowlton.

Miss Adda Mulvaugh is spending the winter with relatives at Junctown and Lansdowne.

Mrs. D. L. Johnston is now convalescing from an attack of appendicitis.

Six new Ford cars arrived here at the station for the agent, Mr. H. Newsome, Plum Hollow, and have been stored in the W. B. Percival warehouses.

Mr. Alex Compo has returned to Athens from Smith's Falls, and for the past few days has been suffering from a severe cold at the home of his son, R. J. Campo.

Mrs. E. Duffield has been confined to her home the past week, suffering from congestion of the lungs.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Hyland, of Cusheon, spent the week end in Athens, guests of the latter's brother, Mr. N. E. Smith.

Mrs. Austin of the Canadian West, was a recent visitor in the village, a guest of her sister, Mrs. Arza Sherman.

On Saturday afternoon last, Mrs. G. W. Beach very pleasantly entertained about a score of the ladies living near her home at a knitting bee for the soldiers.

Last week the Reporter was privileged to examine a copy of the British Central Canadian published at Brockville, in 1862. One of the advertisements was for the St. Lawrence Hall owned by our venerable citizen, Mr. H. C. Phillips.

Mr. Ward Leahy, of the Merchants Bank, returned yesterday from a week's vacation at his home in Orms-town, Que., and leaves shortly for Mildmay, Ont., where he will join that branch of the bank.

One of the most astonishing phases of our day is the growth of the cigarette habit. "The Lancet," the celebrated medical journal, denounces the cigarette as one of the most potent enemies to longevity.

A Montreal lady gave her husband a New Year's present of a bouncing baby boy. This is their twenty-fifth child. All are alive and healthy. The woman is 42 years of age and the husband 45. Such a family deserves public recognition of some sort.

It is estimated that about 47,000 horses and mules are killed or injured every month on the western front. The injured animals are cared for at veterinary hospitals—sometimes operations are necessary—and many of them are made fit for further service.

The new brand of flour which the food controller's order will make the only kind permissible for household use is said to make bread somewhat darker in color than the patent flours but the wholesomeness of the bread is not impaired in the least. The cost of bread should now go down, as the new flour is about one third less in cost than the other variety.

**Bishop Horner Ill.**  
Bishop R. C. Horner, Ottawa, one of the leaders of the Holiness Movement church, is critically ill with pneumonia in the Alice Hyde Hospital, in Malone, N. Y. Bishop Horner went to Malone to preside at the Holiness Movement convention and became seriously ill after his arrival there. He was removed to the hospital. Bishop Horner is sixty-four years of age and is widely known.

## DELTA LOSES TO A.H.S.

Home Team Proves Superior in Speed and Endurance—Score 7-1.

Delta team put up a game fight at the rink Thursday afternoon but lost out by a score of 7-1 when they again went up against the A.H.S. Clean hockey was played, misdemeanors being rare occurrences. In a previous game no scores were tallied by either team, and the Delta boys returned with every confidence in their ability to walk over the school seven. But without a rink, they had no chance to practice, a circumstance which placed them at a severe disadvantage. They went on the ice against the students who had been improving daily in team work and endurance, and the result was disappointing from their point of view.

The game was marked by many individual rushes with mix-ups around the nets. There was much promiscuous shooting and the goal-tenders had to be on the job continually.

## LIBRARY BOARD FOR 1918

Athens Public Library Had a Successful Year—Increase in Membership.

At the annual meeting of the Athens Public Library held in the town hall last evening, a new board was appointed for the ensuing year. It is composed of the following: Mrs. C. F. Yates, Mrs. H. E. Cornell, Miss Alley, Mrs. D. L. Johnston, Rev. Rural Dean Swayne, Reeve Holmes, Rev. T. J. Vickery, E. Taylor, W. G. Parish.

During 1917, about 100 new books were placed on the shelves at a cost of \$110. The membership increased considerably, and the library is happily in a thriving condition. Tickets are sold granting the privilege of borrowing 25 books for 50c, or 12 books for 25c. In the village, there are many people who do not patronize the library, and The Reporter respectfully suggests that these citizens buy at least one ticket in a year, if not for their own benefit, for the benefit of the boys and girls, to whom the need of a library is great.

The meeting last night was well attended and the following numbers were heard with much appreciation: Instrumental—Miss Finch. "Books"—Rev. T. J. Vickery. Solo—Miss Anna Goodfellow. "Selection of Books"—Miss Allen. Instrumental—Miss Finch.

**W. I. Holds Interesting Meeting.**  
The Women's Institute meeting held on January 26 was well attended, and an interesting program was given.

The paper on "Canada's National Resources" was much enjoyed, Mr. Burchell showing clearly that the Dominion is one of the finest countries in the world. Miss G. Yates also gave an instructive paper on "Current Events of 1917." A piano duet by Misses Lillian Burchell and Gwendolyn Wiltse was a pleasing number. The ladies of the Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. E. Taylor on Thursday evening to pack boxes for the boys in France.

## DEATH OF MRS. JOHN COWAN

The death occurred on Sunday at the home of her son in Chantry, of Mrs. John Cowan, relict of the late John Cowan. Death was due to a paralytic stroke. She was born 73 years ago in the locality between Outlet and Lansdowne. Her maiden name was Mary Ann Cross, her father being the late George Cross.

She leaves to mourn her loss one son and four daughters. Of late years she had resided with her son Winford in Athens and lately at Chantry.

The funeral took place on Monday from Chantry to the Methodist Church, Athens. Rev. T. J. Vickery, of Athens, officiated.

The pall-bearers were Wm. Jacob, Malcolm Brown, E. McLean, Mort Topping.

The late Mrs. Cowan was a Methodist and a member of the W. M. S.

## Will They Pay Poll Tax?

Is it possible that all the unmarried ladies who voted on December 17 will now be called upon to pay a \$5 poll tax? We can see no reason why they should not. If women are given equal suffrage, they should be called upon to assume equal obligations.—North Bay Times.

Established 1864 Assets over \$121,000,000

### YOUR BANKING BUSINESS

Will receive careful and courteous attention at any Branch of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Complete facilities and connections are carefully maintained for the transaction of all classes of business and private accounts. Every convenience is afforded Savings Depositors. Small or large sums may be deposited and interest is paid on balances. Loans made to farmers for purchasing stock, feed, etc.

## The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

## LOCAL ITEMS

**A Large Contribution**  
The Sunday School of the Athens Methodist Church has made a contribution of \$218.20 to the fund for the relief of Armenians and Syrians in the devastated Balkans. The money was sent to D. A. Cameron, Dominion treasurer of the fund, Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

**Now in France.**  
The remainder of the Leeds and Grenville Battalion has crossed from England to France. Many local boys are in this draft.

**Carleton Moving Hydro Way.**  
At a meeting of the Carleton Place Council it was decided to interview the owner of the local electric power plant with a view to purchasing it and then linking up with Hydro.

**Delays in Publication**  
The heavy snow storms of this winter with the accompanying slowness of express deliveries have been the cause several times, of delaying the publication of the Reporter. As paper is shipped to us weekly in plenty of time to reach Athens for publishing day (Wednesday) there is no remedy for delays. Many express trains have been taken off on account of the scarcity of coal; for such conditions we must perforce make allowance.

**Purchased Building**  
Mr. C. H. Buell has purchased the Cossit block on King street in which his store has been located for some years. He bought it from Mr. L. R. Cossit, now of Toronto. It is one of the finest properties on King street.—Brockville Times.

**Soldiers Must Be 18 Years Old.**  
The following orders have been issued about under-age soldiers: All men enlisted in the C.E.F., who are under eighteen years of age, except as herein specified will be discharged. Action will be taken to have all young soldiers examined by medical officers, and if any doubt as to age exists, a birth certificate will be immediately procured, and the necessary action taken. From this date no men will be included in drafts for overseas unless over eighteen years and six months. No man will be enlisted in the C.E.F. under eighteen years. In cases of doubt a birth certificate will be procured before attestation. Drummers and buglers, in accordance with establishment, now enlisted, may be carried under the age of eighteen years, but will not be permitted to proceed overseas until they reach the age of eighteen years and six months. In special cases where men under the age of eighteen years are now employed on special duties and where it will be difficult to replace them, special permission may be obtained from Militia Headquarters to employ them temporarily until their places are filled.

Unable to make his trip by sleigh, Richard Norris, carrier on R. M. D. No. 7, has been using a large toboggan through the drifts this week. Thomas Wilson, carrier on R.M.D. No. 5, has also been using a stone boat on this route.—Perth Courier.

Many Canadians are beginning to wonder whether this bestowal of knighthood business in a democratic Dominion is not being a bit overdone. The promiscuous splattering around of titles threatens to become a habit. Already ordinary, everyday folk find themselves falling over two or three Sir Somebodies every time they take a stroll. And the crop seems to be increasing.—Toronto Globe

## Efficiency in Optical Service

That is what we claim for our optical department. With a proper room suitably lighted, and equipped with the most modern instruments, we offer you a service equalled in very few places in Ontario.

Give us the opportunity to add "you" to our list of satisfied customers.

**H. R. KNOWLTON**  
Jeweler and Optician  
ATHENS.

## THE STRAFER

Published Every Once in a While (D.V.) by the 66th Battery C.F.A.

A 20 page pamphlet going under the name of "The Strafer" has reached the Reporter. Its editor is Corporal E. E. Carncross of the 66th Battery C.F.A. "Carn" as he was called by his many friends in Athens is a bachelor of Agricultural Science, a graduate of the O.A.C., Guelph. He was assistant to Mr. Smith for some months in the Athens branch of the Department of Agriculture. Besides being an expert in the science of farming he was an excellent baseball player, and under his captaincy the home team won many victories that year.

The Strafer says many things; here are a few: "We speak the truth and the whole truth—but if there were no censor we would write a corking issue."

"We take of our hat to the Section Commander of our Battery who squandered a whole thru-pence on a lone copy of the "Strafer" and we stand with bared head to another section commander who borrowed this lone copy."

"Pop Riley states that he has fifty-seven ways of camouflaging bully-beef and Maconochie."

"Sixteen greybacks on a gunner's chest. Yo! ho! ho! Not an issue of rum."

## NOTICE

Owing to E. Taylor going out of the auctioneer business, I hold a license for the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and will conduct all sales that I may be favored with. Phone 94, Smith's Falls, or Athens Reporter for dates and particulars.

**D. C. HEALEY,**  
Auctioneer

## WINTER COMFORTS

For 60 days we will sell Sanitary Odorless Closets at a special price. Get one installed now.

**EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY**  
ATHENS



CUTICURA HEALS PAINFUL ECZEMA

Itched and Burned. Wanted to Scratch All the Time. Scarcely Any Sleep.

"When I was fifteen years old, eczema came in a rash, first on my head, then on my ears, and afterwards on my body. It was very painful and burning so I wanted to scratch all the time. I scarcely had any sleep. After I used four cakes of Cuticura Soap and six boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. R. H. Carlton, Country Steep Creek, Sask., Feb. 6, '17.

TO HIM.

He stood alone. The cold, damp drizzle of a wintry day swept all about him. Yet I saw him smile. And saw him stay there, close beside the window full of Christmas toys. And other children came and stood and looked with eager eyes. They were pulled by hurrying hands away. Each hoping in his heart on Christmas Day that gong or drum would be upon his tree.

"Sheet home!" And now you could not see your hand before your face. The warship, unit and moving slowly, loomed dimly in the darkness, like a great shape of fate in ambush waiting to pounce on her prey.

Then came the betrayal. Phosphorescence marked the ripples along the whaler's sides; phosphorescence, a gleaming streak of gold, charted the path of the warship; the same bright luminous magic played around certain oval shapes emerging suddenly from underseas. Whence? Never were whales like these, appearing suddenly out of the ocean depths and thronging about their hunter.

It was necessary to strike swiftly or perish. Once the mother ship established contact with her monstrous brood it would be too late. The brilliant phosphorescence limned the targets clearly. The warship brought her guns to bear instantly, there was a noise heavier than thunder and more enduring, red flames lit the night.

All three submarines were apparently sunk by the destroyer's gunfire. The mother ship, which had not dared to flee by day, was riddled and left to sink or rot in the midst of the carcasses of the whales. From papers on board her rendezvous with the raider was ascertained, and the warship, under full speed drove suddenly ahead through the night, the velvety night with gleams of phosphorescence glistening the surface of the sea.

EASIEST CORN REMEDY PAINLESS—NEVER FAILS

Just think of it—instant relief the minute you put a few drops of Putnam's Extractor on your sore corn. Putnam's makes corns dry up, makes them shrivel and peel off. It doesn't eat the good flesh, it acts on the corn alone, loosens it so you can lift it out with your fingers. Wonderful; you bet Putnam's is a marvel, and costs but a quarter in any drug store. Why pay more for something not so good as Putnam's?

MISSION OF THE SMALL NEUTRALS

Restore Human Relations and Balance

At the Close of Present Hostilities.

I have been asked why the five small neutrals do not enter the war; their quota of perhaps 1,500,000 of soldiers would be enough, some people think, to turn the scales in favor of the Allies. Yet the most elementary knowledge of military tactics should convince anyone that five small scattered units do not make an army. A large, concentrated force could crush them one by one. How, for instance, could our men be brought into the field? Denmark would be conquered before we could come to her assistance, and Sweden's long coastline would be open to the attacks of the German fleet now lying in the Baltic. The situation in Scandinavia is so complicated that no human being can foresee what would happen if any one of the three countries should be dragged into the war, but our most likely fate would be to become another Roumania.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Buying in Toronto

You'll enjoy buying in Toronto. The big stores are so busy and attractive. And the range of merchandise is so extensive that it is certainly a great pleasure—buying in Toronto.

And this pleasure is the greater because you can stay at the most comfortable of home-like hotels, THE WALKER HOUSE. (The House of Plenty) where every attention is given to ladies and children travelling without escort. And your purchases may be delivered there for you and relieve you of all worry. When you come be sure you stay at The Walker House The House of Plenty TORONTO, ONT.

Baby's Own Soap



Its fragrance is pleasant but the great value of Baby's Own Soap is its creamy softening lather which cleanses and beautifies the skin. Doctors and nurses recommend Baby's Own. Albert Soper Limited, Mfrs., Montreal. Sold everywhere.

CONVEX LENS OF THE EYE.

A Burning Glass That Adjusts the Sight to Varying Distances.

One of the manifold wonders of the human eye is the convex lens with which the focal distances of sight are made instantly and without mental effort. This lens in the eye is a literal "burning glass," as may be shown by the simplest of experiments. Let the person at midday hold a straw against the face of the sun and focus his eyes on the straw. He can look at the straw, with its background of a dazzling sun, and without discomfort. But the moment he looks at the fiery ball of the sun itself subconsciously the lens of the eye comes to its proper focus, with the result that a "burning" sun spot appears on the retina of the eye, and it is said that few seconds of such looking would burn out the retina as if by fire itself.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc. YOUR MENTAL MACHINE. Shut Off Its Power at Night After a Day's Hard Work.

It is a great thing to learn—to shut off the mental steam when you quit work. What would you think of a factory manager who would leave all of his power turned on after the operators had left the factory, the delicate machinery running everywhere, pounding itself to pieces, grinding out its delicate bearings without producing anything? Many of us do not turn off our mental power after we are through producing or creating for the day. We carry our business home, take it to bed with us, think, plan, worry and waste precious energy in all sorts of ways, in superfluous thinking, foolish worrying that produces nothing, but grinds out the exquisite mental machinery and unfits it for the next day's work.

AN EXACT CLOCK. It is the Most Accurate Time-keeper Man Has Devised.

In the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland there is a clock that holds the world's record for accurate time-keeping. Over a period of several months it showed a variation of only eight-thousandths of a second a day, which in a year's time would be less than three seconds. Ship chronometers, which are the most accurate time-measuring instruments in general use, cannot keep true time within less than three to five seconds a month. Marine observations are absolutely dependent on accurate timepieces, but ship's officers have to be satisfied if they can adjust their chronometers so that they will either gain or lose a certain amount each day. Then they add or subtract and get absolutely correct time. In plotting records of a ship's timepieces the desirability is judged by a line that ascends or descends with absolute regularity. If the line rises and falls the instrument is worthless.

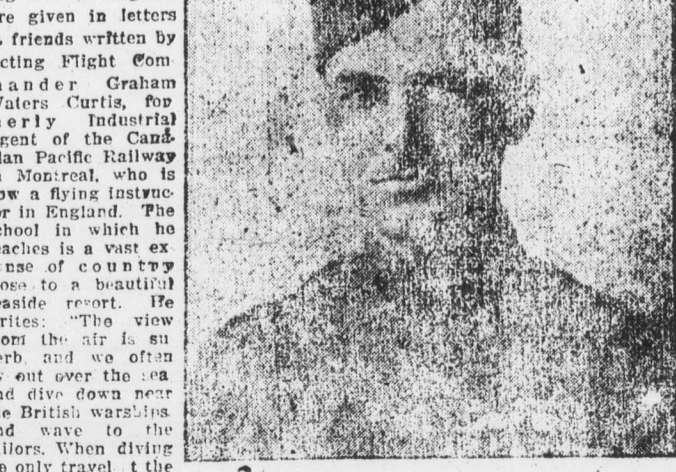
WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are extremely hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little one out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overcast, heavy ventilated rooms; takes colds and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and prevent or cure colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Ask your druggist for it.

"AIR-POCKETS" Trained Aviators These Days Laugh at Them.

The Royal Flying Corps instructors at the School of Military Aeronautics, declare that the "air-pockets," about which so much was said and written three years ago, have "gone out of fashion." The aviator who goes to the front from out of training camps to-day no longer dreads "air-pockets," or any other eccentricities of the upper strata. He knows his element just as the sailor learns to know the sea—with this great difference: There is nothing of the rule-of-thumb method in the aviator's training.

From Industrial Agent To Flight Commander



Interesting descriptions of incidents in the lives of flying men in England are given in letters to friends written by Acting Flight Commander Graham Waters Curtis, formerly Industrial Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal, who is now a flying instructor in a flying school in England. The school in which he teaches is a vast expanse of open country to a beautiful seaside resort. He writes: "The view from the air is superb and we often fly out over the sea and dive down near the British warships and wave to the sailors. When diving we only travel at the rate of about 175 miles an hour! I am kept very busy instructing, and am turning out a lot of expert pilots. The school is connected with is one in which flyers finish their course of training. A lot of chaps from Borden come to us to get final lessons, and then they are sent to France. We do all kinds of fancy performances—loop the loop, roll make spinning nose dives, side slips, and vertical turns." He describes how "little excitements" happen when one aeronaut gets into the "wash, or slipstream of air" made by a preceding navigator. The letters indicate that Acting Flight Commander Curtis is a lucky master of the high school in which he soars. He says: "We have a lot of smashes, but very few deaths, considering everything. None of my pupils has been killed yet."

Itself the temperature is adjusted by an ordinary sixteen candle power incandescent lamp that is placed on and off by another electric contact thermometer. The school strictly enforces the rule that there must never be more than two people in this inner room at one time.

The clock, which stands five feet high, has three separate dials that register the hours, minutes and seconds. It is inclosed in an airtight glass jar, inside of which are delicate instruments for measuring temperature, atmospheric pressure and moisture. A small amount of chloride of lime, which is an efficient desiccating material, is kept always in the jar to absorb the moisture.

By the aid of a set of dry batteries the clock automatically winds itself every seven minutes. The movement is adjusted slow or fast by pumping air in or out of the glass container. Observations are made from the outside through double glass windows through the separating walls and by means of a small electric lamp placed over the dials.

Not only can this wonderful piece of clock mechanism be adjusted to show less than a three second annual variation, but it is also possible to make electric connections with other similar clocks elsewhere. With this as a master clock the others can be made to keep the same accurate time.—Youth's Companion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Dying Villages.

But it is the American village that most betrays the impulse of our civilization, a civilization that perpetually overreaches itself, only to be obliged to surrender again and again to nature everything it has gained. How many thousands of villages, frost-bitten, palsied, full of a morbid, bloodless death-in-life villages that have lost, if they ever possess the secret of self-perpetuation, lie scattered across the continent! Even in California I used to find them on long cross-country walks, villages often enough not half a century old, but in a state of essential decay. Communities that have come into being on the flood tide of an enterprise too rapidly worked out, they all signify some loss of a material kind that has left humanity high and dry; like the neutral areas in an old painting where the color, incompletely mixed and of perishable quality, has evaporated with time.—Seven Arts.

Hung Up.

"Well," said the far west man to the English tourist, "I donno how you manage these affairs over there, but out here, when some of our boys got tied up in that that bankrupt telephone company, I was tellin' yer about they became mighty ornery." "Oh!" "Yus; they didn't like the way the receiver was handin' the business no-how." "Indeed!" commented the earnest listener; "then, may I ask what they did?" "Sartinly; I was goin' to tell yer. They just hung up the receiver."

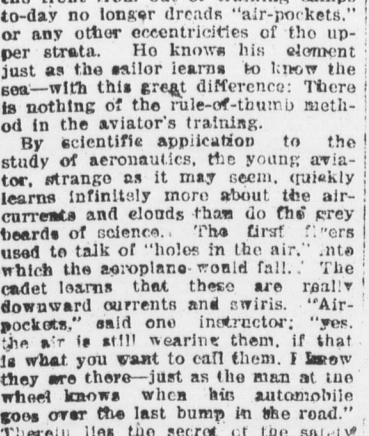
"AIR-POCKETS"

To appreciate the full beauty of a tapestry you must stand from it far enough to get the right perspective. And so it is if you would see what kind of a fabric you are wearing. Don't forget this. Don't be so busy that you have no time to sit down by yourself and examine your character. And further, don't be afraid to do it; that is a coward's unworthy part. Weave into your character strands of love, truth, sincerity, kindness and all those things that make for beauty, so that as you stand back and look at your work, as your friends look at it, it may be beautiful.

PAPA'S WORRY.

"You wasn't be angry, papa, because Jack is going to take me away from you." "Angry? Certainly not! But if he does anything that will cause you to come back again, I'll break his neck!"

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. 1 course—10 to 15 days. 2nd course 5 to 10 days. Consultation Free. DRS. SOPER & WHITE 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. Please Mention This Paper.

ISSUE NO. 5, 1918

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED FOR WEAVE ROOM—MAN with some experience in weaving department, to assist loom fixer; good opportunity to learn fixing; steady job and good wages; immediate or early engagement. Apply, stating age, experience, etc., to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

BUY YOUR OUT OF TOWN SUPPLIES with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

FARMS FOR SALE.

BARGAIN—FOR QUICK SALE ONLY—640 acres choice level wheat land in Central Alberta; price \$25.00 acre; terms arranged. First crop should more than pay for the land; figure this out at 3 bushels per acre. J. C. Leslie & Company, Farm Lands, Calgary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTING GOOD prints; finishing a specialty; frames and everything at lowest prices; best service. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent you. Charges paid. Send stamps for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

YOU CAN MAKE \$5 TO \$75 WEEKLY writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars. AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL, 801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ARTICLES WANTED FOR CASH

Old Jewellery, Plates, Silver, Curios, Miniatures, Pictures, Needlework, Lace, Old China, Cut Glass, Ornaments, Watches, Rings, Table Ware. Write or send by Express to B. M. & T. JENKINS, LIMITED ANTIQUE GALLERIES, 28 and 30 College Street Toronto, Ont.

THE FLYING DAYS

What Are We Weaving Into Our Character?

"Thy days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle." Youth doesn't realize the truth of that statement. But once a man passes thirty he begins to take note of the fleeting years, and by the time he reaches forty the quick passage of time appals him. But whether you think about it or not the truth remains that our days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle. And day by day we are weaving new strands into the fabric we call character. We should be careful of the workmanship so that each day as the weaving goes on no unworthy strands may be woven in to mar the beauty of the fabric.

"AIR-POCKETS"

To appreciate the full beauty of a tapestry you must stand from it far enough to get the right perspective. And so it is if you would see what kind of a fabric you are wearing. Don't forget this. Don't be so busy that you have no time to sit down by yourself and examine your character. And further, don't be afraid to do it; that is a coward's unworthy part. Weave into your character strands of love, truth, sincerity, kindness and all those things that make for beauty, so that as you stand back and look at your work, as your friends look at it, it may be beautiful.

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SPECIALISTS Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. 1 course—10 to 15 days. 2nd course 5 to 10 days. Consultation Free. DRS. SOPER & WHITE 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. Please Mention This Paper.



# BELGIUM MUST HAVE COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Says the Government in Reply to Papal Proposals for Peace.

## THE BRUTAL HUN

And His Course in the War, Castigated by Clear Message.

Brussels Cable — King Albert, in enclosing the Belgian Government's reply to the Pope's peace proposals, wrote a personal letter, as follows: "Very Holy Father: I have taken note, with lively sympathy and interest, of the message Your Holiness was good enough to send to the heads of the belligerent countries the first of August, and have hastened to submit it to my Government, which has studied it with most serious and deliberative attention. The result of that study has been recorded in a note which I am happy to communicate to Your Holiness."

"In associating myself with the wishes of the Holy See that a just and durable peace may promptly put an end to the evils from which humanity, and particularly the Belgian people, so miserably suffer, I beg Your Holiness to believe in my filial and respectful attachment.

(Signed) "Albert."  
This letter was dated Dec. 27, 1917. The note of the Belgian Government says:

"The Royal Government, as soon as it received the message of Your Holiness to the heads of the belligerents, hastened to reply that it would study with the greatest deference the propositions the document exposed in such elevating language.

"At the same time it desired particularly to express its lively and profound gratitude for the particular interest the Holy Father manifested in the Belgian nation, and of which the document was new and precious proof.

"At the outset of his message the Holy Father took pains to declare he had forced himself to maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belligerents, which renders more significant the judgment of His Holiness when he concluded in favor of the total evacuation of Belgium and the re-establishment of its full independence, and also recognized the right of Belgium for reparation for damages and the cost of the war.

"Already, in his consistorial allocution of Jan. 22, 1915, the Holy Father had pronounced before the world that he approved justice, and he consented to give the Belgian Government the assurance that in formulating that reprobation it was the invasion of Belgium he had directly in view.

"The most people of all countries will rejoice with the Belgian Government that the injustices of which Belgium was the victim, and the necessity for reparation, have been proclaimed, and that the highest moral authority of Christendom remains faithful amidst the passion and conflicts of men.

"It was because of the gratitude felt on this account, which was augmented by the numerous charitable acts of the Holy Father in favor of so many Belgians, victims of the violence of the enemy, that the Royal Government has examined into the possibility of contributing in the measures depending upon it toward the realization of the Pontifical message: To hasten the end of the present war and render a return of similar catastrophe impossible by the adoption of guarantees destined to assure the supremacy of right over force.

"At the beginning of September the Royal Government informed His Holiness that it must reserve decision regarding its action on the propositions contained in the message until the powers at war with Belgium had clearly made known their war aims. It added that in any case Belgium would make no pronouncement on general peace conditions and the recognition of international relations, excepting in full accord with the powers guaranteeing its independence, that have done honor to their obligations toward her, and whose arms fight with hers for the cause of right.

"Nothing has modified the situation that existed at the moment the Royal Government made known that point of view to His Holiness. However, Belgium seizes eagerly the occasion furnished it by His Holiness to repeat before the civilized world what it wrote nearly a year ago to President Wilson:

"Before the German ultimatum Belgium aspired only to live on good terms with all its neighbors. She practiced with scrupulous loyalty toward each of them the duties imposed by this neutrality."

"How was she recompensed by Germany for the confidence she showed her? If there is a country that has the right to say it took arms to defend its existence, it assuredly is Belgium. She desires passionately that an end be brought to the unheard sufferings of its population, but she would have kept only a peace that would assure her at the same time honorable reputation and security and guarantees for the future.

"The integrity of Belgium, the territory of the mother country and colonies, political, economic and military independence without condition or restriction, reparation for damage suffered, and the guarantees against a renewal of the aggression of 1914—such remain the indispensable conditions of

a just peace so far as concerns the Belgians. Any settlement that would not recognize them would shake the very foundations of justice, since it would for ever more be established that in international domains that violation of right creates a claim for its author and may become a source of profit.

"Since the Royal Government a year ago formulated its conditions, it permits itself to recall that the Reichstag voted resolutions called peace resolutions. The Chancellors and Ministers of Foreign Affairs have followed each other in the German Empire, and more recently in the Central Empires, and have published notes replying to the message of His Holiness, but never a word has been pronounced and never a line written clearly recognizing the indisputable rights of Belgium that His Holiness has not ceased to recognize and proclaim."

### STILL CARELESS.

#### Halifax Harbor Rules Are Being Ignored.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 19.—Despite the announcement by Captain Pasco, commander of the dockyard here, that regulations had been introduced that would prevent sailing vessels from carrying munitions, a number of sailing vessels were seen in the harbor, it was disclosed at a meeting of the Halifax Municipal Council yesterday. The council was making its annual report on the harbor, and the regulations were being discussed. It was stated that the regulations were being ignored, and that the council was considering the matter. The regulations were intended to prevent the harbor from becoming a danger to the public, and to ensure the safety of the harbor.

## START RANCHING IN OLD ONTARIO

### Government Will Launch Important Experiment.

#### Vast Territory in the North Available.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—As a first step toward building up in the waste lands of the province a great sheep and cattle ranching industry the Ontario Government is to establish a five-thousand-acre ranch, probably in the Parry Sound district. The plans when approved will be put into operation during the coming summer, when the ranch will be located, buildings erected, etc., and arrangements made for putting stock on the land the following spring.

For many months past R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, a well-known cattle trader, has, under instructions from the Department of Agriculture, been conducting a general survey of the waste lands in the northern sections of the eastern counties and the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algoma and Sudbury. That survey, recently completed, proved that vast areas of land in the province that were unsuitable for general farming owing to the "pecky" nature of the good soil, would make practically ideal ranching territory. There is a large acreage of good pasture land, particularly in districts which have been lumbered over, the numerous lakes and streams provide natural fencing, and there is plenty of good soil for raising hay and other fodder crops to carry stock through the winter. All the information secured is being tabulated, and in the future, when men interested in ranching go to the Department of Agriculture for definite data, it will be available. Hitherto, while it was realized that great areas of the waste lands were suitable for ranching, the department had no definite knowledge of the location of suitable ranching areas and very little idea of the prospects for winter shelter for stock.

It is to supplement the information already gained in respect to the land that the government is undertaking experimental ranching. A central site will be chosen with natural conditions as near average as they can be found. Experiments will then be carried on to determine the best type of shelter for the country, the fodder crops most suited to the soil and the northern climatic conditions, and through these experiments find the capacity of given areas to support stock. Breeding experiments will also be a part of the ranch activities.

The survey recently completed found about 40 ranches established, running from 500 acres to 70,000. Most of these were cattle ranches, though a few were raising sheep. Almost without exception they were found to be doing fairly well.

Mr. Harding, in his report, states that the waste lands surveyed are capable of producing each year thousands of head of cattle, and voices his opinion that the man who takes hold of the proposition in a business way, with good stock, and watches the market, can depend upon substantial returns. Mr. Harding believes that the lands are better suited for raising cattle than for sheep, owing to the danger of wolves and bears making occasional forays.

### STRIKES IN ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 19.—There are more or less serious labor disturbances throughout the country. The shipping in the port has nearly been paralyzed as a result of a strike among the dockmen on the Central Cordoba Railway. It is threatened. Bands of the railwaymen, who already have gone out, have burned 45 cars of freight.

## RUSSIANS REJECT THE DEMANDS OF GERMANY

Berlin Cable — The Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, in his address before the Reichstag today, said he still holds fast to the hope that the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations will reach a satisfactory conclusion at an early date.

Petrograd Cable — The Russian delegates to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference have decided unanimously to reject the terms offered by the Germans.

The decision of the delegates was announced to the Associated Press last night by M. Kemeuff, a member of the Russian delegation.

The Germans declared the terms laid down by them were their last offer, and that if the Russians did not accept them hostilities would be resumed.

Final decision as to peace or war, M. Kemeuff said further, rested with the Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, which was convened here last night.

M. Kemeuff, who returned from Brest-Litovsk with Foreign Minister Trotzky, said the remainder of the Russian delegation had stayed there in order to avoid the appearance of an immediate rupture.

"We were told," he added, "that the German terms were the last they would offer. We were unanimous that they should be respected. Final decision, however, must rest with the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates."

The congress is expected to take up today the question of peace or war.

SOCIALISTS WAKEN GERMANY. London Cable — The socialist newspaper, Vorwaerts, of Berlin, which on Monday was suspended for three days by the censorship, reappeared on Wednesday, an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen reports. This was brought about by the energetic action of the socialist leaders in attacking the censorship during the debate on Tuesday in the Reichstag main committee.

The Vorwaerts reports that as soon as the debate opened Frederick Albert, one of the socialist leaders, asserted the whole world, except the Germans, knew of the general strike in Austria-Hungary, and that because the news was being kept back from the Germans sensational rumors were being circulated.

"We welcome the action of the proletariat of Austria-Hungary and express our warmest sympathy," Herr Albert continued. "German workmen, when necessary, will use their full power to combat the efforts that are preventing an early peace, based on understanding and right."

Philipp Scheidemann warned the German authorities they were playing with fire, and that the situation in Germany did not differ greatly from that in Austria.

### ENDOWMENT FOR QUEEN'S

Kinross, N.S., Jan. 19.—Chancellor Douglas will give his half million dollars to Queen's University in four instalments of \$125,000 each, as Queen's raises similar amount. G. V. Chown, registrar, is giving \$50,000 to start the fund. The Chancellor gives \$50,000 of that million towards the creation of a woman's residence. Women have already \$20,000 subscribed towards the building. This clears the way for the Chancellor's authority to lend all their energies to raising an endowment fund.

## MEAT RATIONS FOR BRITAIN

### Whole Country Soon to Be Under Rules.

#### "The Sooner the Better," Says Rhondda.

London Cable — Addressing the executive officers of the local Food Committee at the Mansion House today, Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, said that the home government was engaged in the task of finding a solution for the present food difficulties were engaged in a task hardly second to that of the troops at the front. The scheme of rationing it was proposed to adopt, he added, would affect about one-fourth of the whole population of the country.

On Feb. 25th, he wanted them to commence rationing, not only with butter and margarine, but with meat. If the next few months there would be a great scarcity of meat, but after that there would be an easing up. Explaining his scheme of rationing in meat, which will apply to London and the home counties, Lord Rhondda said it was proposed to start with a ration of meat for adults and half a ration for children below six years. In Birmingham the scheme of rationing had been in operation since Jan. 1. The other local schemes were being enforced. The Ministry was trying to inaugurate some scheme in South Wales and Scotland, and before long the whole country would be covered.

"The compulsory rationing of the whole country in fats and meats has to come," he said, "and the sooner it comes the better."

He believed that he was within measurable distance of achieving equal distribution.

A woman always wants the last word, but that doesn't necessarily indicate that she has reached a definite conclusion.

## LABOR BACKS THE CABINET

### Shelves Resolution Asking Its Members' Retirement.

#### Government Declines to Delay Man-Power Bill.

Nottingham Cable — While condemning the votes cast in the House of Commons on some occasions by George N. Barnes and other members of the Labor party, the Labor conference today, by a vote of 1,385,000 to 722,000, shelved a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Labor members from the Cabinet.

Arthur Henderson, former member of the War Cabinet, appealed to the conference not to pass the resolution. He said it would break up the Government and delay peace. Personally, he would never again belong to the Government, he asserted, unless the Labor party was predominant.

Arthur Henderson, former member of the British War Cabinet, announced at the Labor conference here today that he had received a letter from Premier Lloyd George saying that the views of the Labor Executive had been carefully considered, but that, in consequence of the urgency of the problem, and on the advice of the military experts, it was impossible to comply with the Executive's request and that the Government would proceed with the "man-power" bill.

The request of the Labor Executive was that the Government suspend considerations of the man-power bill by the House of Commons until after the Labor conference here, so that the members of the Labor party in the House of Commons would be able to participate in the discussion of the measure.

The attacks on the Labor members of the Cabinet came largely from the fringes of the party, and were in many cases so fiery and anarchistic as to earn hisses even from such an extremely tolerant audience as this. The main body of the delegates stood firmly behind Mr. Henderson in his plea.

"For," he said, "present peace is the supreme issue, and we must not allow its consummation to be interfered with or clouded by retracting the Labor party's vote of the past two years in favor of the continuation of the coalition."

The speeches against the Ministers included one from a Manchester delegate, who urged everybody in the country to lay down his tools as a protest against the failure of the British Government to recognize the Russian democracy.

A Scottish delegate called the Labor members of the Cabinet traitors and demanded that the British Government recognize the German democracy, as well as the Russian. "His delegate was 'booted' into his seat."

Secretary Bromley of the Locomotive Engineers followed with: "There is to-day a real and imminent danger of a great popular surrender in this country. It will burst out if we shuffle along with this unsatisfactory coalition Government any longer."

Mr. Henderson brought the meeting back to earth in a convincing speech, in which he said: "If these were normal times there would be no differences of opinion as to the undesirability of associating with the capitalistic parties, but they are not normal times, and the party has decided that on the whole the advantages therefrom have outweighed the disadvantages. Let the present Government go on, and let us push them as hard as we can towards peace."

A French delegate, Pierre Kendeil, leader of the majority Socialists, announced that it had been arranged for the Labor and Socialist parties of various countries to hold a conference on February 17 with the aim of promoting a general agreement on the lines of British Labor's war aims. An endeavor was being made to secure concurrence of the Labor movement in the United States. When a complete agreement was thus arranged, he added, the working class organizations of the belligerent countries would be invited to share in the united action to establish a durable peace, ratifying the defeat of imperialism throughout the world.

## THE YARDSTICK OF ALL TRADE

### Gold, the First and World-wide Medium, Largely Supplanted Now by Credit.

Gold has no intrinsic value except in art and science. The amount thus consumed, together with what is converted into jewelry, is so insignificant in comparison with the world's hoard of gold that it can be neglected.

"Then what is the value of gold? None, except as the world-wide universal yardstick of mankind with which all things material are measured. Incidentally this yardstick is so antiquated that it has long since outlived its usefulness."

Gold has always been the stumbling block in the progress of financiers. It has been the hardest, cruellest ty-

rant and taskmaster brains have endured. It has truly been a golden milestone around the neck of man and a galling yoke harder to endure than militarism.

Let us turn backward up the river of history of people and follow its branches and tributaries of ancient customs to some origin as to why gold was ever given a value. Every material thing has its own value commensurate with its usefulness; or a fictitious value for some sentimental reason, such as, for instance, a painting by an ancient master or a snuff-box by Napoleon.

Gold was the first metal primitive man discovered. It was always the pure, yellow, beautiful metal, defying the ravages of time and nature. Always pure gold. Nothing else. Then it was found all over the world, so that every people had a little of it or knew what it was. It was too soft to be of any use to the primitive man as a weapon or tool and yet too fascinatingly beautiful to throw away. So the savage man converted it into trinkets and ornaments; what he had left he bartered to a more fortunate savage who had more wheat than gold.

He sold the gold for wheat. He did not buy the wheat with the gold. The classic Biblical reference to this transaction is Joseph and his brethren, who went to Egypt in time of famine.

When savage man exchanged wheat for gold that transaction for the first time established an intrinsic value to gold. The wheat was eaten, but the gold remained and was handed down from father to son and from mother to daughter. It accumulated, and the hoarding of gold commenced.

India to-day is suffering from the obstinacy with which its people cling to the tradition of gold hoarding. Modesty women have no monopoly on self-denial. Her ancestors, that bracon once removed from the monkey, according to Darwin, Spencer and Huxley, made Solomon in all his glory look as though he were in mourning. Here is where the fictitious sentimental value comes in. The savage women demanded decorations for their bodies (women still do), and the male who could supply the most trinkets, preferably gold, won the job.

Some long headed financier of the Stone Age learned that it was easier to hoard the yellow metal than it was to hoard the winter's supply of food. That Stone Age man was our first great banker. That banker always depended upon the vanities of the women to make their husbands part with food as needed, providing enough gold was displayed.

But gold has not always been the yardstick of value. The Indians of Long Island made wampum beads of seashells gathered on Rockaway Beach. These served as standars of value. Salt has done duty with some savage tribes. In Kentucky Daniel Boone's deer skins were the yardstick. In the south a gallon of molasses was once the pay for a day's labor.

After Adam Eve migrated from the garden of Eden gold grew more in favor as a universal medium of exchange. The primitive man knew by experience that when all else failed, he could still fall back as a last resort on his gold nose rings and bracelets to fill his empty belly with food. Tribes and nations through the experience of individuals earned the same experience in times of war. They could always find a purchaser for their gold. Get that. Purchaser of their gold—the payment being food.

And so the tyranny of gold spread down through the ages as man groped blindly in the dark for a solution of his problem to find a way to accumulate his surplus wheat or his labor by converting it into something which could always be reconverted into food. In gold he thought he had found a weapon which would always be his to command.

The first real rival of gold when men learned to trust each other and a new thing was created called credit. Even to-day these who trade with a primitive people must place their bright beads and calicoes on the ground before the savage give up the measures which he has taken from nature. There is no trust—no credit. In contrast we have the dealings on New York Stock Exchange, where by the mere nod of a head brokers make trades every day running into millions of dollars and there is not a word of show for it.

That was a big jump, but credit has done it every day of its life and has been battling to the death with gold, the antiquated yardstick of our primitive ancestors.—Lockwood Barr in "Commerce and Finance."

## GERMANY LOSES TWO DESTROYERS

### Copenhagen Cable — Seventeen men from a German destroyer which was struck from a mine or torpedo, have been landed on the west coast of Jutland.

The sailors relate that five German destroyers on Sunday morning started for Heligoland. The destroyer A-79 struck a mine and sank. The A-73, hastening to the aid of the other, also struck a mine and sank. The three remaining destroyers, fearing the same fate, turned southward.

The whole crew of the A-73 perished, while only 17 of the A-79 survived. Nineteen of the men were saved, but two have since died.

### MAKE DESERTERS PRODUCE.

Berne, Cable.—Half of the thirty thousand men who have taken refuge in Switzerland as deserters in order to avoid military service in their own country are to be mobilized by the Swiss Government for civilian service. They have been formed into companies of 100 each under the supervision of Swiss officers, and have been set to work on the land to increase the agricultural production. They will receive food and clothing and 25 cents pay a day, the same amount paid to Swiss soldiers.

## HUNS' PLAN FOR BIG SURPRISE ON WEST FRONT

Offensive There Expected to Follow British Methods at Cambrai.

## HAVE MANY TANKS

The Allied Forces, However, Fully Prepared, Are Confident.

(By Lincoln Eyre.)

Paris Cable — As every day brings nearer the launching of the German offensive — German Governmental newspapers at first put the date on Jan. 20th—against the Franco-British troops, many opinions are put forward here as to where the attack will be started, also how it will be prepared and carried out. Military circles believe the Germans will first try a surprise attack—similar to the British attack at Cambrai—instead of the usual preparatory artillery bombardment. It is known here the Germans have numerous tanks at their disposal, and that they intend to make full use of them. The point in the French line to which military critics seem to pay most attention is Grand Couronne of Nancy, where it is supposed the enemy will attempt to turn the flank of the forces bordering the Rhine to the Marne canal, and also of the French troops further east toward Alsace. It was at Grand Couronne the German Crown Prince suffered his first costly defeat in September, 1914, at the hands of Gen. Castelnau's army, when the Germans had to give up the attack, after leaving more than twenty thousand dead on the field. It is also opposite Nancy that huge concentrations of enemy troops and material have been reported.

The Argonne forest is also occupying the minds of the French military writers.

### ALL PREPARATIONS MADE.

It is known, however, that the headquarters staff of the French armies have made all necessary preparations to meet the German onslaught wherever it may take place. French patrols of late have been extremely busy all along the line and aviators continually cross the German lines picking out troops, assemblies and gun emplacements. Most significant is the visit Premier Clemenceau has just made to two unnamed sectors, also that he returned with the capital full of hope and proud of the morale of the officers and men. Indications seem to point to the probability the Germans will attack the French and English simultaneously, for accumulation of troops is not only reported in Lorraine and Champagne, but also in Flanders and further south opposite the British line from La Bassée to St. Quentin. Numerous long trains coming from the front are signalled in Belgium, while Germans are still arriving from the Russian front.

The reason for the idea put forward here that the Germans will attack two pivots of the line stretching from the North Sea to the Swiss border seems to be that the German intention is to break through these points and come the centre to fall in.

### FRENCH REGAIN GROUND.

On their extreme right in Northern Belgium the Germans carried out a raid, and gained a footing in French advanced trenches east of Nicourt, but were immediately driven out by the French in a counter-attack later, and all the lost ground regained.

### BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable — "There were encounters during the night southwest of St. Quentin between our troops and hostile raiding parties and patrols. Three of our men are missing."

"A raid attempted by the enemy against our posts south of La Bassée was driven off."

### FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable — Wednesday night's War Office statement said: "In Belgium there was cannonading in the Nicourt sector. The enemy detachment which penetrated one of our lines to the east of Nicourt this morning was immediately driven out. "On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery was quite active in the sector of Hill 344, and the front of Chamagne Wood. At the latter point an enemy attack, following upon a spirited bombardment, failed under our fire."

"In the period of Jan. 17-20 ten German aeroplanes were brought down. In addition, it is confirmed that four German machines, reported to having been seriously damaged in a preceding period were in reality brought down, thus increasing to nineteen the number of machines destroyed by our pilots from Jan. 1 to 10."

"As a result of an important raid which the Germans made in Belgium, they gained a footing in an advanced position of our first line east of the town of Nicourt."

"These were sniped at by our artillery sections in the vicinity of Avrcourt. Elsewhere the night was calm."

### BELGIAN REPORT.

Brussels Cable — Wednesday's War Office report said: "Aside from the usual dispersal shells, the day of Jan. 22 was marked only by a bombardment, without great intensity. In the region of Schoevaart and Caeskerke we brought down a German aeroplane. Our batteries shelled the enemy batteries in action, and carried out various fires regulated by the aviators."



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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE,  
Editor and Proprietor

The Toronto Globe fears that a number of Ontario school books this year will be scrapped and new ones put out. This would mean a great waste inexcusable in war time. The books the authorization of which expires this midsummer are: Public School Arithmetic, History of England, Hygiene, Composition, High School Reader, English Grammar, Physical Geography, French Reader, German Grammar, German Reader, Physics and Book-keeping.

Lake Frozen Across  
Very seldom is Lake Ontario frozen clear across, but last week officials of the forries stated that they had broken ice from Charleton to Cobourg. This is the first time in about five years that this has happened. This year, though, the ice is heavier than it was five years ago, and in the harbor here it was quite thick.—Ganan-

MADDENING PROFESSIONS.

Your Work and Your Chances of Not Becoming a Lunatic.

In view of the great increase of insanity during recent years, it is interesting to note the various classes of employment which are, more or less productive of madness.

A French scientist has recently been investigating this question, and his researches go to show that, apart from the terrible nerve strain of war, the military and naval professions are the very worst a man can enter if he wishes to go sane to the grave. Out of every 100,000 who enter the army and navy 100 become confirmed lunatics.

The liberal professions come in as a good second to the army and navy, the list being headed by artists, who are very close followed by lawyers and somewhat more distantly by the clergy, doctors of medicine, men of letters and civil servants. The number of people in these professions who become occupants of lunatic asylums is 177 to each 100,000.

The professional men are run very close by domestic servants and day laborers, of whom 150 out of each 100,000 are sent to the asylum. There is a big falling off before we arrive at the next group, which is that of mechanics, only 66 of whom go mad in each 100,000.

And, curious to relate and contrary to all general belief, the group which is most highly favorable to sanity is that of commercial men, which sends only 42 per 100,000, or one in every 2,380, of its ranks to confinement.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.

In This Case Action Was Much More Eloquent Than Words.

Judge Pollard of St. Louis, originator of a widely known probation system, is the subject of a story illustrating his novel method of dealing with troublesome cases. A driver had been brought before Judge Pollard charged with cruelty to animals. He had been driving a galled mule, but he had an expert witness in a veterinarian, who testified that the sore on the mule's back did not pain the animal in the least.

The judge listened attentively to the long technical opinion and then demanded to know the mule's whereabouts. He was informed that it was harnessed to a wagon that stood in the street in front of the courthouse.

The judge then ordered that court be adjourned for five minutes. He took his cane and proceeded to the street, went up to the mule and with the end of his cane gently touched the sore spot on the animal's back. The mule promptly tried to kick the dashboard off the wagon. Once again the judge touched the sore spot with his cane, and the mule responded as before.

Judge Pollard returned to the bench. The prisoner was called before him. "With all due respect to the expert testimony you have had introduced in your behalf to show that the mule's back does not pain him, I will fine you \$50," announced the judge. "I asked the mule if the sore hurt him, and he said it did."

The Way You Do It.

One reads that Darwin never understood an equation, and the chances are that Isaac Newton could not have passed any examination in literary or aesthetic subjects with his idea that poetry was ingenious nonsense and statutory only stone debts. Faraday had no gift for mathematics, and it is a mooted question if Napoleon Bonaparte could have passed a college entrance examination in French. But it was their ability to do some one thing well that has turned the world upside down at various times in its forward march, not their inability to do badly what all the world ought to do moderately well. It is the one thing you do that counts. The business world is overstocked with poor people looking for good positions, and good positions are waiting for poor people to fill them.

Sparrows.

The white-throated and white-crowned sparrows may be told by their names. The fox sparrow is the larger, bluish, rufous streaked and big spots on breast. The song sparrow is about the size of an English sparrow, but with a longer tail, streaks and large spot on breast. The chipping and field sparrows are smaller, with no spots on breast. The former has lines on head; the latter is rufous and sings very sweetly.

Fables in the Bible.

Of the fables as distinguished from the parable there are but two examples in the Bible. The first of these is that of the trees choosing their king (Judges IX, 8-15); the second that of the cedar of Lebanon and the thistle (II Kings XIV, 9).

Fetters.

The use of fetters goes back to ancient times. Fetters were usually made of brass and also in pairs, the word being in the dual number. Iron was occasionally employed for the purpose.

Equal Rights.

Wife—Henry, if you didn't smoke I could have a new hat. Hubby—And if you would live on steved pines I could have a steam yacht.

True.

"I don't see anything remarkable about that baby."  
"Oh, but you would if it was yours."

The child trusts because it finds no reason in itself why it should not.—J. G. Holland.

DOLLARS GIVE COURAGE.

To Be Penniless Makes a Man Feel Dependent and Cowardly.

There is this to be said about wealth: It gives courage to the owner. Poverty makes cowards of us all.

"The man who is suffering with fear," says a writer, "because he does not know where the next dollar is coming from is in no condition to earn or to attract dollars. Fear always makes a man think he is weak, a nobody. It always pictures the worst, sees no light ahead."

We hear a great deal these days about efficiency and about inefficiency. The fellow who has saved a few dollars and has them in the bank or where he can put his hand upon them is more efficient than the fellow who is penniless. Start out to find a job with never a dollar in your pocket. You'll have a hard time. You appear at a disadvantage when you approach a business man. You feel your dependence. You have a cowardly air about you, an inefficient air. You realize that you will have to accept anything that is offered. You are in no position to look the business man in the face and tell him your qualifications. Want is at your back, causing you to cringe.

But with money in your pockets you assume a different attitude. You realize that you are to that extent independent. You meet the business man more nearly upon an equal footing. You are more courageous, more self assertive, more efficient. You know that you are not compelled to accept the first job offered you. You can discuss wages and contracts and conditions of employment if you are not "broke." So if for no other reason the young man should seek first of all to have a bank account, to have something right in the beginning.

PUFFBALLS ARE GOOD FOOD.

And of All the Edible Fungi They Are Called the Safest.

Puffballs are the safest of all fungi for the beginner, none of them being poisonous, and they are at the same time excellent and easy to obtain. writes William A. Murrill, assistant director of the New York botanical garden, in the American Museum Journal.

Being tender, they cook quickly and are easily digested. They should as a rule be cut open before cooking to see that they are not too old and that they are really puffballs. If they are white and firm like cream cheese inside, showing no yellow or brownish discoloration, they are of the right age to use. If the interior shows no special structures, then one may be sure he has a puffball.

The "egg" of the deadly amanita contains the young cap and stem inside, which are readily seen when the "egg" is cut, and the "egg" of the stinkhorn shows the stem and a green mass inside, surrounded by a layer of jelly-like substance.

Puffballs may be cooked alone in various ways or used in stews and omelets and for stuffing roast fowls. When used in omelets they should be steved first. All kinds except the very small one should first be peeled and cut into slices or cubes, after which they may be fried quickly in butter or dipped in beaten egg and fried like eggplant or cooked in any of the ways recommended for the ordinary mushroom. The smaller kinds are much inferior in flavor to the larger ones and need a few specimens of some good mushroom to make them attractive.

Sensitiveness.

The old-fashioned notion that a good dose of sensitiveness was beneficial was due wholly to the fact that upon recovery the victim of mal de mer is usually so delighted that he is apt to imagine that he never felt better in his life, while feeling normal again is merely so great a contrast to the exceedingly wretched condition which this disorder brings about that exaggeration of one's feelings is the most natural thing in the world. Sensitiveness is far from pleasant. It is not beneficial, and in rare cases it terminates fatally.

Round Shoulders.

An excellent exercise to straighten round shoulders—good for girls or women who have to sit a good deal—is performed by placing a thin stick or wand across the back and letting it run out through the bent elbows. The arms are bent so that the hands rest on the chest. Keep the arms and shoulders pressed back and down and walk about the room in this way for five or ten minutes.

Moisture and Temperature.

A cubic foot of air at the temperature of zero (F.) can contain only .5 of a grain of water vapor, at 32 degrees it can hold 2.13 grains, at 65 it can contain 6.8 grains and at 95 it can hold 18.96 grains of moisture in suspension. These figures go to show that summer air can hold at least nine times the quantity of dampness that air can when reduced to the temperature of freezing.

Longer Than Expected.

Vandewater—So at your request he spoke at your dinner?  
Broadway—He did.  
"And did he come up to your expectations?"  
"Why, he went an hour beyond it."

One of Life's Tragedies.

Among the tragedies of life is the good wife who has just observed her twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, but is still hoping for a set of silver spoons.

To enjoy true happiness is impossible while those about us are unhappy.

How the Germans Propose To Restore Population

By Secondary Marriages

GERMAN militarism has seen to it that no Teuton organ of democracy protests against the new suggestion of polygamy within the empire, which a spokesman of kultur proposes. Silent assent is given by the powers that be to this seriously discussed abandoning of morals and to the pamphlet of Carl Hermann Torge, a scientist, in which "secondary marriages" are urged for the perpetuation of the fighting stock.

Herr Torges calls his pamphlet "The Secondary Marriage as the Only Means for the Rapid Creation of a New and Powerful Army," and its publication by the Cologne firm of Oscar Muller has been aided by the Government in that several million copies of it have been distributed gratis to Teuton soldiers in the trenches and to German women in the homes, and in that no criticism or objection to its radical proposals have been permitted by the all-powerful muzzlers of the press.

Frankly and directly Herr Torges advises the abandonment of modern morals on the ground of expediency.

Aside from unquestioned seriousness with which the pamphlet's proposal is received in Germany, it is remarkable in its confession of official German concern over the lives of its soldiers. The writer admits terrific war wastage which must be made good, and he dwells upon the lamentable decline of the birth rate in the years of peace immediately preceding the war. The army must be maintained, and its welfare is his only argument and justification for his proposal of polygamy.

He denies that the expense of married life is the main reason why men remain unmarried, and he deals at some length with the economic training of women for marriage. He then leads up to his main proposals with a chapter which declares that "the conception of immorality is relative," and that "good morals are only what the upper classes of society approve."

The "facts" are said to give Germany "the justification, in case of necessity, to put the stamp of morality upon what to-day seems immoral."

The main proposals are stated as follows: "Women of all classes of society who have reached a certain age are, in the interests of the fatherland, not only authorized but called upon to enter into a secondary marriage, which is supported by personal inclination. Only a married man may be the object of this inclination, and he must have the consent of his married wife. This condition is necessary in order to prevent the mischief which otherwise might surely be expected."

"The offspring of these lawful secondary marriages bear the name of their mother, and are handed over to the care of the state, unless the mother assumes responsibility for them. They are to be regarded in every respect as fully equal members of society. The mothers wear a narrow wedding ring as a sign of their patriotism. The secondary marriage can be dissolved as soon as its object has been attained."

Elsewhere Herr Torges says that he thinks that the objects of his new institution can be fulfilled in twenty years and that secondary marriages might then be abolished. He ends his pamphlet as follows:

"The difficulties consist solely in ethical supplies, which, notwithstanding the issue of the proper regulations by the state, will continue to operate until conscience has dispersed of them. Thus this question becomes a religious question, which can be solved only with the help of the church. It rests, therefore, with the women and the clergy, assisted by the state, to determine whether Germany shall be able not only to maintain herself on her present plane of morality but by her own strength to stand up in the future as in the present to the pressure of enemies who are increasing numerically."

A Terrible Ride.

To ride fifteen hundred feet at break-neck speed on the tail-end of a snowslide over the mountains of the rugged Selkirk and to be plunged into a chasm 250 feet deep, and then come out alive, is the experience of four miners employed at the Sitting Bull property near Invermere, B.C. After the plunge they were buried in the snow, but managed to gain the surface after several hours of unceasing toil. They were hounded in on all sides, and the walls of the crevasse rose sheer over them for hundreds of feet. In this condition they remained for nearly fifty hours. When they were ready to give up, a rope from the heights overhead came dangling down from a rescue party. The men had had nothing to eat, and were suffering from the cold. Three of the miners were also seriously injured in their slide down the mountain and fall into the chasm, and were removed on stretchers after having been raised to the top of the mountain brink.

Much Alcohol Used in Russia.

Over one hundred and fifty licensed chemists in Petrograd have, it is reported, sold the equivalent of two hundred and sixteen thousand gallons of pure alcohol since the anti-liquor edict took effect. Some of this is legitimate business, but it is asserted that the trade mainly consists of sales to persons who use these alcoholic preparations as beverages.

Agrees With Hoover.

From a schoolboy's composition: "Some boys are rude over their meals. You should not keep on eating after you are tightening."

EVILS OF ADENOIDS.

These Growths Are a Real Menace to the Health of a Child.

Not every child that is backward at school, that breathes through his mouth, has dull eyes, a short upper lip, prominent upper teeth or has a drawn, tired expression about the face has adenoids, says a state board of health bulletin. But this condition should lead a parent to suspect adenoid growth, and it should not be dismissed till a thorough examination has proved that such is not the case.

Adenoids are a small, soft, reddish growth which comes in the back part of the throat where the nose and throat join. A child who has adenoids breathes with his mouth open, has frequent colds and may have earache often or become deaf. It is not infrequently that adenoids dull the expression of the eye, destroy the resonance of the voice and distort the facial expression so as to produce a blank, idiotic stare. They hinder mental development by interfering with proper physical development. For that reason "repeaters" at school are frequently said to be afflicted with adenoids.

The best time to remove adenoids is when they are first recognizable to a physician. If they remain longer they do harm. They cause a child to have "colds" often and make him more susceptible to diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough. Furthermore, if he gets any of these diseases they are likely to be severe with him and leave him even worse afflicted.

Cold, fresh air breathed through the nose is needed to prevent adenoid growth. It is needed also to prevent adenoids returning after an operation. Fresh air taken in through the nose prevents as well as cures adenoids.

Civil Servants Get a Shock.

Civil service circles at the capital have been perturbed by a report that it is the intention of the Government to increase the working hours of the service. While the hours of labor vary in the departments, the majority of civil servants are on duty from 9.15 a.m. to 5 p.m., with an hour and a half for lunch. It is stated that the new hours will be from 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an hour only for lunch. The longer hours would probably make it possible for the Government to dispense with a number of temporary employees.

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TIME TABLE

To and From Brockville  
Daily except Sunday.

Departures  
No. 560 for Ottawa, 5.50 a. m.  
No. 568, for Ottawa, 2.30 p. m.—  
change at Smith's Falls.  
No. 564, for Smith's Falls, 6.20 p. m.

Arrivals  
No. 561, from Smith's Falls, 11.20 a. m.  
No. 567, from Ottawa, 1.10 p. m.,  
change at Smith's Falls.  
No. 565, from Ottawa, 10.15 p. m.

For particulars, apply to Ticket Agents.

GEO. E. McGLADE  
City Passenger Agent  
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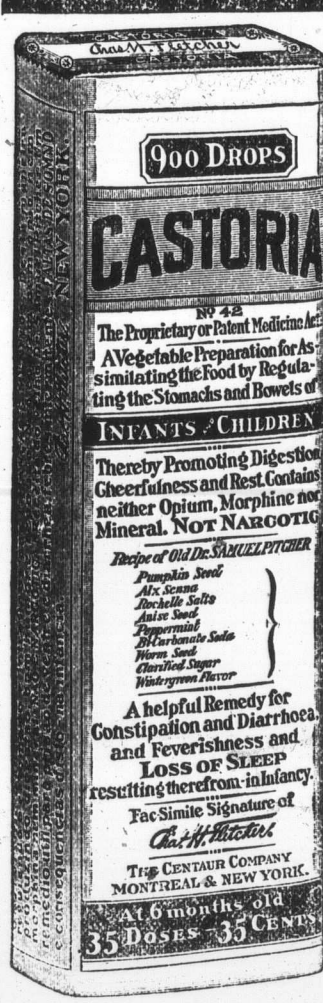
PIKEMEN IN BATTLE.

The Old Greek Phalanx Was Like a Mass of Live Barbed Wire.

It is a long reach back from modern war methods and big guns to the days of the pike and the battle-axe. But in its time the pike did deadly work and used in the phalanx was a terrible weapon.

A phalanx in the military affairs of Greece was a square battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files compact and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other so as to render it almost impossible to break it. At first the phalanx consisted of 4,000 men, but this number was afterwards doubled by Philip of Macedon, and the double phalanx is hence often called the Macedonian phalanx. Polybius describes it thus:

"It was a square of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank and 500 in front. The soldiers stood so close together that the pikes of the fifth rank extended three feet beyond the front. The rest, whose pikes were not serviceable owing to their distance from the front, crouched them upon the shoulders of those who stood before them, and so locking them together in file, pressed forward to support and push on the former rank, by which means the assault was rendered more violent and irresistible." The spears of those behind also stopped the missiles of the enemy. Each man's pike was twenty-three feet long. A grand phalanx consisted of 16,384 men.

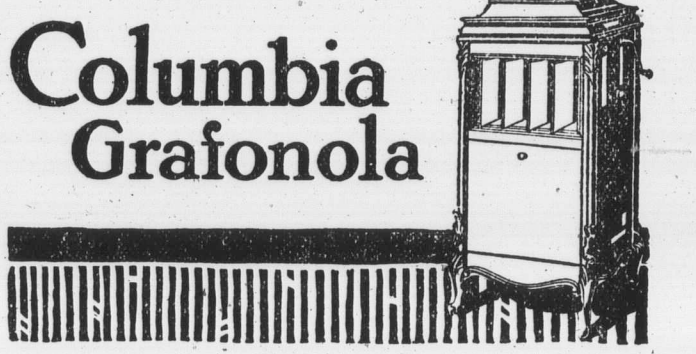


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**MOTORCAR ECONOMY.**

**How to Make a Gallon of Gasoline Go Further Than It Does.**

In the first place, use care in the selection of fuel. Gasoline which does not vaporize with sufficient readiness to remain in a gaseous state eventually condenses in the cylinders and is either burned or lost without developing its power. Furthermore, the gasoline must be pure, with a minimum amount of residue which will serve to form carbon.

Secondly, the gasoline must be burned under the most favorable conditions conducive to a development of maximum power following each explosion. Such conditions require tight piston rings and valves, which prevent the leakage of compression or the power of the explosion; a uniform and quickly attained engine temperature; a hot, fat spark occurring as early as is possible without producing a knock, and a sufficiently flexible carburetor which will give proper mixtures at all engine speeds.

The above mentioned maintenance of engine temperature is an important consideration, especially in cold weather.

Thirdly, the carbon should be removed from the engine as soon as an undue accumulation is indicated, usually every 500 to 1,000 miles, depending upon the kind of oil used, the condition of the rings, the nature of the fuel, and the like.

In the fourth place, the mixture should be set to as lean a point as will run the motor under normal conditions when the engine is warmed to its average temperature. Nearly every carburetor will permit the needle valve to be screwed down one or more notches.

In fact, it is well to set the carburetor to so lean a mixture that the engine will not pull properly before it is thoroughly heated. The difficulty thus encountered may be overcome by the use of the choke or other adjustments of the carburetor which serve to give a richer mixture when starting. A lean mixture may be further assured by the use of some of the well tried out attachments designed to furnish auxiliary air to the engine under certain conditions.

Fifth, the carburetor should be inspected by an expert and the strainer drained frequently to prevent the accumulation of dirt which may lodge under the float valve and cause the latter to leak when the engine is shut down.

Sixth, the engine should never be left running while the car is standing idle. If adjustments are properly made the engine will start easily, and the current from your starting battery is cheaper than gasoline. Furthermore, the engine should not be run at random for testing purposes unless you have a definite idea as to just where the trouble lies.

Seventh, all brakes should be free so that they do not drag, bearings should be well oiled, tires inflated to the pressure recommended by the manufacturer and the whole car so free in its motion that it can be pushed by hand without difficulty on a hard level pavement.—H. W. Slatson in Leslie's.

**Dynamite Whiskers.**

The name "whiskers" is applied to feathery crystals which gather upon the outside of the wrappings of frozen dynamite. The "whiskers" are more "irritant" than dynamite itself. A case is on record where sticks of dynamite had been thawed out in hot water and the can of hot water in which it was done left in the blacksmith shop without being emptied of the residual steam of grease and whiskers. The first blow of the blacksmith's hammer on a nearby nail was sufficient to set off the "whiskers" by concussion. The car was blown to pieces, but fortunately no one was hurt.

**Waste From Small Leaks.**

The importance of mending the faintest leak in a water pipe is shown in a circular issued by a small city in which water meters are used. This, as quoted by Popular Mechanics, states that under a pressure of forty pounds in twenty-four hours 170 gallons of water will pass through a hole a shade larger than the period at the end of this sentence. An orifice the size of a fairly large pinhead will permit 3,000 gallons to escape in the same time.

**Sap of a Tree.**

Sap is pumped up through the wood in a tree and will even go through dead wood, but will not return by the same medium. Therefore a tree may live until the roots starve. Sap ascends on the inside and descends on the outside. Therefore the descending sap alone builds new tissue of wood and bark.

**Three Legs of a Stool.**

Andrew Carnegie was once asked which he considered to be the most important factor in industry—labor, capital or brains? The canny Scot replied, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Which is the most important leg on a three legged stool?"

**Well Defined.**

"Dad," said little Reginald, "what is a bucket shop?" "A bucket shop, my son," said the father feelingly—"a bucket shop is a modern co-operative establishment to which a man takes a barrel and brings back the bung-hole."

**An Egotist.**

Tommy—Pop, what is an egotist? Tommy's Pop—An egotist, my son, is a man who thinks he can form an impartial opinion of himself.

**Beware of the man who offers you**

advice at the expense of a mutual friend.

**Margaret Stands by "The Cause"**

By JANE OSBORNE

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

A man who has any imagination regarding feminine psychology must always look with something like concern toward the first meeting of his mother and his wife—or the woman whom he intends to make his wife. So when Blackstone Loomis' mother wrote to her son that she was coming to New York from her home in a middle Western metropolis for a short stay at a hotel of nation-wide fame, he was not altogether sanguine in his anticipation of the meeting of these two women so important in his life.

How would the housewife and farm-bred mother regard the city and office-bred fiancee? At heart Blackstone knew them to be much the same sort of women. He consoled himself in thinking that had his mother's experience and training been identical with those of Margaret she, too, would have wanted the ballot. He also believed sincerely that had Margaret been married from a farm, as had his mother at the age of eighteen, Margaret, too, would have been as keen about the housewife's tastes as was his mother.

Would the older woman be shocked at the younger? Would the younger woman be amused by the elder? Had he been too lavish in his praises of these women to each other? He had not, perhaps, thought that they would meet so soon. He had never dreamed that his mother would have the opportunity or the means to take the eastern trip so soon, or he might perhaps not have written so glowingly of the girl to whom he was to be married. He might have somehow prepared his mother for the fact that Margaret was sometimes a little too advanced and progressive in her views. It was several years since he had seen this mother of his and he had not had an opportunity to chat with her about Margaret and letters had perhaps given a too one-sided view of her.

"Whatever else happens," he told the girl on the eve of his mother's expected arrival, "don't let the mother know that you are a feminist."

Blackstone had planned to make this request at the outset of his call on Margaret in her little uptown apartment, where she kept quarters with two other young women who were employed in downtown offices. But it hadn't been so easy as he had expected, and the quick flash that came from Margaret's eyes had him realize that his misgivings had not been ill-founded.

Margaret was outspoken and she did not mince matters at all now. Conceal from his mother that she was a suffragist, a "feminist," as he calls it—why, he was asking her to be a traitor. And what good would it do? Wouldn't the truth come out sometime? Did he want her to act a lie?

Then came the masculine appeal for rationality. "Don't be silly, Margaret," he said. "No one has asked you to act a lie. You don't have to say that you are an anti, or anything like that; but you just needn't say anything about it at all."

"But doesn't your mother know that you are a suffragist?" queried Margaret.

"I can't say that I have ever told her—no," Blackstone had to go cautiously here, for he was well aware of the fact that his mother's "the cause" had been one of the prerogatives of their childhood. At first she had sternly refused to discuss it and had over the years, but finally she had relented and gave him to understand that, unless the subject were brought up by his mother, she would not volunteer any information concerning her own convictions.

The next morning early, when Blackstone went to meet his mother, their first connected words were directed to the subject of Margaret, whom the mother was to meet that evening at dinner in Margaret's little apartment. The other girls had agreed to go out for the evening so as to leave her sole hostess for this little family party.

Blackstone winced a little when one of the first questions the mother asked was this: "I don't suppose your Margaret is a suffragist?"

"What makes you think she could be?" he evaded in a way not altogether worthy of one who claimed to be a convert. "Just because she works in an office and hasn't had the advantages of having been brought up in the seclusion of her own home is no reason why she shouldn't be just as homey as—us you are."

Then he continued: "But of course you won't discuss that sort of thing with Margaret, just for my sake." He wanted at least to make it easy for Margaret to maintain her noncommittal point of view, for Margaret had agreed on silence on the subject only so long as the mother did not introduce it.

Although Margaret had protested against agreeing to silence of this sort she was really not especially eager to impart to the lady who was to be her mother-in-law the fact that she was leader and president of the stenographer's suffrage organization in a large downtown district, or that she had firmly made up her mind that after her marriage she should call herself "Mrs. Margaret Loomis," and by no means Mrs. Blackstone Loomis. She realized as well as did Blackstone that the circumstances in which she and his mother had been reared had very

much altered cases, and she was no more anxious to hurt or shock the elder woman than was he to have her do so.

That night at dinner first impressions were as favorable as first impressions auspiciously may be, and in order to prevent the conversation from taking a personal turn Blackstone monopolized it to an unusual extent. He had made up his mind not to leave the two women alone and not let them guide the conversation. So he went into needless details regarding his latest law case, explained the meaning of professional terms that were quite beyond the ken or interest of either of the women, and gave a resume of a brief in which he had been recently engaged.

For a week things went on thus, and the only times that Blackstone feared an open expression of opinion was one night when his mother and Margaret chanced to meet for dinner before he could get on the scene. But apparently nothing disconcerting occurred, and immediately after dinner Margaret excused herself for an important engagement that Blackstone knew to be a meeting of her suffrage club. The next night Margaret had another suffrage engagement, and Blackstone's mother claimed an engagement, too, so it was not until three nights later that the three again met at dinner after Margaret and Blackstone had closed their office desks.

Following dinner came a play, and in spite of the fact that Blackstone had taken his mother and his fiancee to an especially diverting dining place, and in spite of the fact that the play was uncommonly good that night, the evening hours passed slowly and Blackstone felt the effect of the depressed spirits of the two usually high-spirited women.

But he felt even more depressed when he took Margaret home that night after they had seen the mother go to her downtown hotel.

"Blackstone, I'm sorry," Margaret said when they had reached the shelter of her apartment. "I'm sorry, but I can't keep my feelings to myself any longer. I feel like a traitor. The meeting night before last made me feel what a culprit I have been, and then last night at the mass meeting, when I looked around at those women from all over the world working together for each other, I wondered how I had been so despicable as to promise to conceal my interest in the cause from anyone. You don't know how a meeting like that fires and thrills one."

The fact that Blackstone's spirits had already been depressed made him especially susceptible to take offense.

"Then if it were a question of suffrage or me, I suppose you would take suffrage," he said. "I simply asked you to use a little tact in order to prevent my mother being unhappy, and you don't care enough about me or her to do it. I'm sorry, Margaret, but it is better for us to find it out now than later."

"Decidedly," replied Margaret, who could be just as quick to jump at conclusions as her fiance. And when, a few minutes later, Blackstone was out of Margaret's apartment in the street it was with the terrible feeling that Margaret was lost to him forever. Somehow, unreasonably of course, he blamed his mother for this breach of his happiness.

The next morning he joined his mother at breakfast at her hotel.

"Well, my visit is almost over," the mother began over her soft-boiled eggs. "I had hoped to get better acquainted with Margaret, but apparently she does not want to be alone with me. I haven't said two words to her since Blackstone left."

Blackstone made no answer, so his mother went on: "I suppose it is the barrier that stands between the two sexes of women. The one will never be able to understand the other, and the other will never be able to understand the one. But these will always be come women on the other side—even when our great victory is won. I suppose it was foolish of me to hope, Blackstone, that your wife would be on our side of that barrier—If she had been then there would never have been any of the mother-in-law and daughter-in-law feeling between us. I was foolish to hope it, perhaps, but, Blackstone, after that wonderful meeting night before last I felt so thrilled that it seemed for the time as if the barrier might be broken down and that all women might rally to the same cause. I wish that you and Margaret might have been there."

Blackstone leaned over the table at which he and his mother were sitting. "You don't mean you were at the suffrage mass meeting, do you, mother?"

"Yes, certainly," came quite calmly. "How do you think I managed to come East and stay at one of the biggest hotels if it wasn't as a delegate from our section to the convention?"

"Why didn't you tell me sooner?" gasped Blackstone—and for the first time that morning the sharpness of Margaret's scornful glance of the night before ceased to pierce him.

"You didn't ask me," was the mother's reply, but with the briefest excuses, Blackstone had left his place and was engaged in the nearest telephone booth to get in touch with his fiancee before she left her office. "I want you and mother to have luncheon today," he said. "No, I'm not to be in this, and just for my sake I want you to tell my mother that you are a suffragist, and I want you to tell her that I'm one, too. You're a trump and I'm proud of you. And you have taught me one thing, Margaret—that it is always best to stick by the cause—even in the face of a mother-in-law to-be."

**PERIL OF COAST EROSION.**

**The Ceaseless Warfare Waged by the Sea Against the Land.**

All over the world, in America as well as in the eastern hemisphere, is the sea waging a ceaseless warfare against the land. So serious is the danger of coast erosion round the British Isles that people are asking whether England is not slowly but surely disappearing.

Lowestoft has been sorely hit by the merciless waves which are steadily advancing. Within the last few years the east coast town has spent considerably more than £90,000 in combating the sea, which means a new promenade, groynes, breakwaters, piles and huge cement structures. Only a few years since tremendous damage was caused to these then new structures by a series of gales which wrecked part of the promenade, tore down the piles and breakwaters and made a scrap heap of the cemented parts.

Cromer, too, has suffered terribly from the sea's advancement. Not so long ago it cost this delightful east coast town more than £45,000 to make good the damage.

During less than fifty years it is roughly computed that England must have lost more than 50,000 acres of land by sea incursions. The battle against nature still goes on. But it must be remembered that, while in some places the waters are advancing, in other spots the sea is retiring. But the balance is said to be not altogether in favor of the latter, and new methods may have to be devised to meet and fight the peril.—London Mail.

**Russia's Peace City.**

Brest-Litovsk, or, to give it its Polish name, Brzesc-Litevski, is coming once more into face as the place of conference of the Germans with the Bolsheviks. The name Brest means "the elm city." In a military sense, this city on the Russian frontier of the old Polish Kingdom, has undergone all kinds of vicissitudes. In 1241 it was laid waste by the Mongols, and was partially burned, more than a hundred years later, by the Teutonic Knights. Another century saw it entirely destroyed by the Khan of the Crimea. The Swedes have captured it, and the Poles been defeated in the neighborhood by the Russians, who held it until the last great drive of the Germans forced them to retreat along an immense front. Napoleon, in his disastrous retreat from Moscow, must have had bitter memories of the city, into which the pursuing Russians drove one of his demoralized armies under Schwarzenberg.

**The Submarine of Early Date.**

The submerging played an important part in the American Civil War of 1861-4. The Federal corvette Housatonic was sunk by this means, but the attacking submarine and its crew all perished in the adventure.

**Much Fertile Land.**

The mountain regions of Cuba include many ridges and valleys of extremely fertile land, nearly all untouched, and existing practically as they did before the time of the Spaniards.

Russians do not drink milk in their tea, and cups and saucers are never used for tea in that country.

**Delta**

The annual meeting of the fair board was held on Friday last and many of the officers for last year were re-elected.

Mr. D. Jackson is able to be out again.

Privates Pelow and Halladay, members of the 156th battalion, who were wounded in France and have returned home, are spending the winter in Kingston, also Private Hillebrand who met with an accident in England.

A number from here attended the carnival at Chahtry on Saturday evening last.

Owing to the illness of D. R. Caulley, Mr. F. J. Hawkshaw of Toronto, is acting as station agent.

Leonard Howard is confined to his home after having accidentally got a sniff of chlorine gas at Athens High School.

**Glen Morris**

Miss Ettie Hawkins is employed at the home of Mr. M. Kavanagh, Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Howard entertained a number of friends very pleasantly on Monday evening, January 21.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Flood were recent guests at Mr. Dan. Heffernan's. Mr. E. Covey's little daughter is recovering from the chicken pox.

The Messrs. Foster of the Canadian West were last week guests of their uncle, E. Foster.

Messrs Heffernan and Morris made a business trip to Lyn on Wednesday last.

Miss Winona Morris has gone to make an extended visit with her grandparents at Delta.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morris visited Soperton friends on Saturday.

**B.C. Inventor Uses Oxygen as Motive Power.**

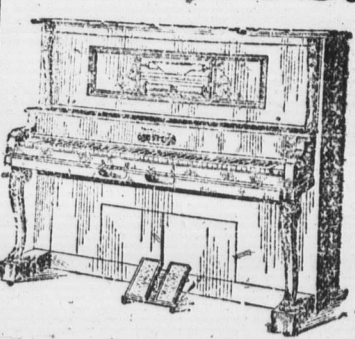
Nelson, B.C., Jan. 29.—Production of motive Power and light from the oxygen of the air at practically no cost except that of the original installation of the plant has been accomplished by Patrick G. Gallagher, of Nelson. For some years he has been working on his invention, and it has now reached the stage where he is developing an internal combustion engine in which oxygen will take the place of gasoline, gas or oil.

**Do as Mr. Gard**

Mr. Anson A. Gard, the well known Litterateur of Ottawa, called the Wandering Yankee, says in an unsolicited testimonial for ZUTOO Tablets: "Zutoo Tablets stop my headaches so completely that I do not mind having them any more." No need for any one to suffer from headache if they do as Mr. Gard does

and take Zutoo

**Pianos.**



We carry a first-class line of pianos. There is no more popular instrument in Canada; and we should like to have the opportunity of calling to your attention the advantages and pleasures that enter your home with a piano.

**A. Taylor & Son**

**Oleomargarine**

Sold in pound packages, 37c.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BROCKVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY. Basket is packed here each Monday night.

E. C. TRIBUTE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST  
WE START OUR ANNUAL

**CLEARING SALE OF ALL WINTER GOODS**

WE'VE too many odd lines of Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Underwear, Shirts, Coat Sweaters, Gloves, Mitts, Caps, etc., which we do not want to carry over for next winter, and must be turned into money in the next fifteen days no matter what our loss will be.

This is your great opportunity to save money when goods are all so high, and they are sure to be almost double the price next winter. Come to our big sale and buy all the clothing and furnishings you can. Prepare for next winter. You will find among our odd lines, a suit, an overcoat, some underwear, or a cap, just what you want, and save almost half the price almost half the price you will have pay next year.

**Extraordinary Bargains in Men's and Boys' Clothing.**

We've too many odd lines to quote prices, and to save expense, we are reducing the space, as most everybody knows what our clearing sales are, and the great bargains they all get, so don't miss it.

(To save light and fuel, store closes at 5 p.m., Saturdays at 9 p.m.)

**Globe Clothing House**  
BROCKVILLE



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. Feb. 3, 1918. Jesus, Lord of the Sabbath.—Mark 2: 13-3: 6.

Commentary.—I. Heading Christ's call (vs. 13-22). From Capernaum, where Jesus had just healed a paralytic, he went to a favorite place of his for teaching the people, that is, to the shore of the Sea of Galilee. On his way he saw Levi, or Matthew, a tax-gatherer, at his place of business, and called to him to become his disciple. Matthew at once left his work and followed Jesus. Some weeks after this Jesus was present at a feast in Matthew's house and many Pharisees and other persons whom the Pharisees despised were there also. When the scribes and Pharisees saw that Jesus ate with these classes of persons, they complained to his disciples. It was upon this occasion that he uttered the memorable words, "They that are whole have no need of a physician, but they that are sick. I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance" (v. 17). It was here that Jesus showed the consistency of attempting to put the truths of the gospel and the principles of the new kingdom upon the old garment of Judaism or to confine them in the symbols of the Mosaic system which had been fulfilled and were giving way for the new kingdom.

1. The Sabbath and works of necessity (vs. 23-28). 23. Came to pass—in the account in Luke (6: 1) the day is fixed as "the second Sabbath after the first," but the meaning is rather obscure. Some scholars think it meant the first Sabbath after the second day of unleavened bread, and others, the first Sabbath of the second series of Sabbaths which began at Pentecost, the first series beginning with the Passover. Corn fields—All grains, as wheat, rye and barley, were called corn at the time when the Authorized Version of the Bible was made. When we call corn in America, or maize, was unknown in Palestine. On the Sabbath day—we may reasonably suppose that Jesus and his disciples were going to the synagogue of returning from it. To pluck the ears of corn—the paths in Palestine extend through the fields of grain, and the grain is sown so that it grows close by these paths. The expression, "ears of corn," means heads of grain. 24. Pharisees—They represented the strictest of the sects of the Jews. They boasted of their close adherence to the law and to the traditions of their fathers. They were opposed to Jesus and were seeking grounds of accusation against him. That which is not lawful—The Pharisees did not accuse the disciples of Christ of theft, for according to the law (Lev. 23: 24, 25) one could take from his neighbor's grain field enough to satisfy his hunger, but was not allowed to thrust a sickle into his neighbor's standing grain. The objection to the act of the disciples was that it was done on the Sabbath. The Pharisees had interpreted the law of the Sabbath to apply to thirty-nine classes of work that were unlawful on the Sabbath. The plucking of grain was considered harvesting, and the rubbing it out was called threshing.

25. Have ye never read—There is a tinge of irony in this question. The Pharisees, being strict observers of the law, professedly, should be very familiar with the scriptures, what David did—Jesus refers his accusers to a parallel case in the life of one for whom they would naturally have the highest regard. See I. Sam. 21: 6. An hungry man—An old form of expression, in which "and" is equivalent to "or" or "in," and means "in a state of being hungry," or, as we would say, "hungry," they that were with him—The servants of David who attended him on his journeys. 26. The house of God—it was the tabernacle, which was then at Nob, not far from Jerusalem. The temple was not built until Solomon's time. Abiathar—The son of Ahimelech. Abiathar succeeded his father as high priest, did eat the shewbread—This was bread placed in the tabernacle and later in the temple, symbolizing the divine presence. There were twelve loaves, representing the twelve tribes of Israel, placed there each week on the table. This bread, at the end of the week, was eaten by the priests. David and his men, fleeing from Saul, were weary and hungry. Ahimelech, the priest of Nob, gave them five loaves of the shewbread (I. Sam. 21), which they ate contrary to the letter of the law.

27. The sabbath was made for man, etc.—The Sabbath was not made first and then man to observe it, but man was created and God gave him the Sabbath for his good. All works of necessity are right on the Sabbath. The Sabbath was made for man, that is for all men, of all times, of all lands. It is essential to the well-being of the race. As the soul needs it as a day of worship, so the body and mind need it as a day of rest. 28. Lord also of the Sabbath—Jesus now affirms himself greater than the statute law of Moses; may be greater than the Sabbath law established by God at the creation. This does not mean that Jesus is the incarnate Legislator of the world. After the restriction of the Sabbath for his good, the law of the Sabbath was established (Rev. 1: 10) or Christian Sabbath, was given us in its stead—Whedon.

III. The Sabbath and works of mercy (vs. 1-6). Entered again into the synagogue—Jesus was careful to observe the synagogue worship. It was in Capernaum, and probably the next Sabbath after the incident recorded in the latter part of the preceding chapter. A man there which had a withered hand—It was probably not merely paralyzed in the sinews, but dried up—the result of a partial atrophy. Such a malady, when once established, is incurable by any human art.—Cam. Bib. Luke says it was the right hand. 2. They watched him—The Pharisees had already seen enough of Jesus' works of mercy and power to know that he would be likely to heal the afflicted man. The word, "watched," in the Greek conveys the idea of

"stratagem and hostility." That they might accuse him—These same Pharisees had probably been present when Jesus healed the paralytic (Mark 2: 1-12), and had been silenced. They had recently accused the disciples of Christ of violating the law of the Sabbath, and their objections had been effectually met. Now they expected to secure a valid charge against Jesus himself. Their narrowness of mind and wickedness of heart are clearly displayed. Their reason was blinded by prejudice, and they ignored the good that Jesus was doing, seeking only some way to rid the world of his ministry. St. Stephen—Jesus knew the thoughts and motives of his enemies, but did not hesitate to proceed with his work of mercy.

4. Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath days, or to do evil—The question of the Pharisees, whether expressed or not, was, "is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath?" The question that Jesus asked in answer to their query was sufficient to silence them effectually. They had evil designs in their hearts, but he was doing good; they were plotting against his life, but he was laboring to restore health and prolong life. They must have felt themselves not only silenced, but condemned. Held their peace—Were silent. 5. With anger—This is not the passion of anger, but indignation at the wickedness of his accusers. Being grieved—The word here used occurs nowhere else in the New Testament, and implies "a feeling of compassion for one in the midst of anger at their conduct."—Macler. Stretch forth thy hand—The command was impossible of fulfillment without divine aid. The man, however, believed, obeyed, and was healed. "As the cure is wrought only by a word, the Pharisees have no ground of accusation; there has been no infraction of the letter of even their own regulations."—Abbott. Was restored whole—The case of the afflicted man was such that the cure was evident to all. The withered, shrunken arm instantly responded to the effort to stretch it forth, and was made like the other. 6. The Pharisees were bent on destroying Jesus.

Questions.—Describe the call of Matthew. What took place at a feast in his house? What is meant by corn? Why did the Pharisees criticize the disciples? What was the shewbread? Explain what it was that David did. What point did Christ make from this incident? What did the Pharisees in the synagogue hope to do with Jesus? What questions did Jesus ask them? At what was Jesus grieved? What command did Jesus give the man with the withered hand? How did the man show his faith in Christ?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Our Day of Rest and Worship.

I. Misinterpreted and ill-spent. II. Exalted to its true observance. III. Misinterpreted and ill-spent. The Pharisees were scrupulous rather than conscientious and were therefore uncharitable. They exalted external religious ceremonies above spiritual acts of worship. With their formalism, self-righteousness and hard-heartedness they were antagonistic to the spiritual and benevolent ministry of Jesus. The bigotry of the Pharisees rendered them useless in the great kingdom of God and destroyed their power of serving Christ. They professed to be peculiarly holy and righteous men, yet on the Sabbath day and in the synagogue they watched Jesus only that they might bring an accusation against him. All His greatness to them was a reason for making their efforts to oppress Him more vigorous. They did not mark the love, the omnipotence, the courage and tenderness of Christ, else they might have learned a "more excellent way" than that bondage to forms under which they groaned. From His gracious teaching and wonderful works they gathered only harm and hatred. The very humanity of Jesus, His truly broad and human sympathies were an offense to those religious leaders. His large-heartedness and spirituality only excited the displeasure and malice of those who were too superficial and ceremonial to understand Him. Religion had become to them mechanical and soulless. From that curse Jesus labored to save His disciples. The scribes and Pharisees were great reapers of the law without having the spirit of it. When they condemned Jesus for eating with publicans and sinners, they triumphantly cleared Himself by showing that He was acting in accordance with His official character as a physician. That feast in the house of Levi was too lofty in moral significance to be rightly interpreted by ceremonialists. It was held to celebrate the most important event in the history of a soul. It gave opportunity to introduce to the sick and to be consistently in need of His love and mercy.

II. Exalted to its true observance. Christ came to set man free from the bondage of sin and to emancipate all his faculties for holy service. His was a new religion and Master He defined His followers and proved by deed that they were not guilty of any offense against the law. His answer to the Pharisees set forth the essential difference between the new dispensation and the old and the impossibility of confining it by the old forms of religion. By going to the lowest stratum of human nature Jesus gave a new idea of the value of man. He sought to give those hard-hearted men another chance, but did not permit them to step His work. He declared Himself Lord of the Sabbath to direct the mode of its observance. He taught that there was a class of duties which were suitably performed on the Sabbath day. He taught that the Sabbath was made for man as man, as a thing necessary, essential for him, indispensable for his moral and spiritual health. It has survived the fall, a remnant of paradise lost and the best help to paradise regained. It was a sacred season for attention to religious truths, a day for worship and instruction. Though the Pharisees made themselves judges over Him, he went on His course fulfilling His great mission of preaching, healing and blessing. T. A. A.

Wartime prices in the stock market certainly prove that there is plenty of room at the top.

SUNDAY AT HOME

Life! I know not what thou art, But I know that thou and I must part; And where, or how, or where we meet, I own to me's a secret yet. Life! we've been long together Through pleasant and through cloudy weather; 'Tis hard to part when friends are dear— Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear. Then steal away, give little warning, Choose thy own time; Say not Good-night, but in some brighter clime Bid me Good-morning! —A. Barbault.

HIS MERCY IS ON THEM THAT FEAR HIM.

Oh how great is thy goodness, which thou hast wrought for them that trust in thee before the sons of men! Thou shalt hide them in the secret of thy presence from the pride of man: thou shalt keep them secretly in a pavilion from the strife of tongues. If ye call on the Father, who without respect of persons judgeth according to every man's work, pass the time of your sojourning here in fear.—The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him.... In truth, He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him: he also will hear their cry, and will save them. Because thine heart was tender, and thou hast humbled thyself before the Lord,.... and hast rent thy clothes, and wept before me; I also have heard thee, saith the Lord.—To this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth at my word.—The Lord is nigh unto

them that are of a broken heart; and saveth such as be of a contrite spirit.

AFTER THE ACCLAIM.

If there is an "after" in the realm of which we speak. When the noisy gates were lifted up, when all the stories gathered into one immeasurable personality fresh from the earthly clouds, and human gaze, and spirit vacancy, then, there was a pause, and the fish bone Seraph approached with reverence profound, and yet with delightful frankness; he bowed and poured into human ears a question, natural, absorptive, and far-reaching. "Good Master! What did you leave behind in that dull, stubborn, sin-stained world?" A thousand answers rushed into the form of the soul, and asked for utterance. Oh! the uproar and the joshing. At last, from lips so calm, and eye so serene, so sublime, came the words: "I left an empty tomb." A tomb that silenced the crowd, that hasted the hatred, that started inquiry, and inspired hope. Here more remnants of human wealth, in spices and balm, signs of devoted love, and inflamed courage. Hard by a woman's tears, and a fine-spun patience. Here was the black indelible ink to write down the most colossal fact. Here I left the eloquence of silence, of holiness, to darkness and desolation. Voices of the night, dark and mean, yet having notes of zeal, joy and triumph! The body slept, the living soul opened its quiet eye of power, and there was the hush of harmony and the silent thrill of coming acclaim. What did I leave behind? A weeping woman, some scattered disciples, a few wise ones that bowed, a few good ones that were worshipped. The tomb is empty, but the spirit universe is full. My ascent is only temporary and accommodated. I go in my Presence, and Power, to Rule, for

this is my Right. The enemies have done their worst, and most, and last. The carnal brings down, the spiritual lites up.

Farewell the tyrant throne, the brutal mob, the embroidered perfumed ecclesiastic; welcome to my heart and train, the widow in her single room, the shepherd in his hut, the sailor in his bunk, the hermit by the side of the brook; and I heard a humble, lonely pilgrim sing: "I am an empty vessel—not one thought; Or look of love, I ever to thee brought; Yet I may come, and come again, to thee. With this, the empty sinner's only plea, Thou lovest me." H. T. Miller.

Byron in an Ugly Mood.

I have not yet read Byron's "Conversations," but there was an anecdote in one of the extracts which confirms what I heard long since, but which I could not depend on before. He had an aversion to see women eat. Colonel was at Byron's home in Piccadilly. Lady Byron was in the room, and luncheon was brought in—veal cutlets, etc. She began eating. Byron turned round in disgust and said, "Gormandizing beast!" and, taking up the tray, threw the whole luncheon into the hall. Lady Byron cried and left the room.—Told by Haydon, the Painter.

JUST THE THING.

(Washington Star.) "I hope you felt like a better man after hearing my speech." "Oh, I needed just that two hours' sleep."

CORRECT.

(Judge.) "What's the big idea? A service flag on a taxi?" "Why, he has just two cylinders in service!"

The Farm Tractor in 1918

The Tractor Played an Important Part in Food Production in 1917 and Will Play a Still Greater Part in 1918--Points to Consider in Buying a Tractor.

We have been told that if the agricultural production of Canada and the United States was not increased or at least maintained at the same level as it was before the war, these countries and their allies would sooner or later be reduced to something like starvation. On account of the large number of men that have enlisted from the rural districts, it has been impossible to maintain production at the level it was hoped that it would be maintained at when the war started. Everything considered, however, farmers have done nobly, and so far prices, although they have had to pay very high prices for food, have not actually starved.

In the year 1918 it behooves us to till as many acres as possible, not only to avert the famine which Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller in England, says is facing us, but because, looking at the matter from the material side, it is likely to be profitable for us to do so. The United States government has guaranteed farmers a minimum price of \$3 per bushel for wheat, and this may be taken as an indication of what prices will be in this country. How are the farmers going to till more acres with the shortage of farm help? Tractors have been used in this country for several years, but they have been used chiefly only west, where the farms are usually very large. In England they are solving the farm help problem by the more extensive use of tractors, even though the average farm is not any larger than the average farm in Ontario, and the tractors seem to be filling the bill.

The Canadian farmer should be able to adapt the tractor to his methods of farming, or rather adapt his methods of farming to the tractor, more easily than the Englishman, because he has always used machinery in his farming operations to a greater extent than his brother across the seas. The great advantage of the tractor is that it lessens the number of horses required per acre. It has been found in the United States that where only horses are kept, one horse will do twenty acres of tilled land, where a tractor is kept, one horse will be sufficient for thirty acres.

It is estimated that the average horse works only about 100 days in the year. That is to say, he must be fed 235 days of the year for nothing, where a tractor is used it would probably be a fair estimate to reckon that it would be used about 50 days in the year for field work and about 10 days for belt work. The advantage of the tractor, however, is that it only requires to be fed when it is actually working. There is at least six months of the year when work is slack. The busy months are the spring and the autumn. A surplus of horses has to be fed and kept all year round to meet the rush of work during these busy seasons. The tractor will take the place of 3 to 15 horses, depending on its size, and do the work more quickly.

During the past season the tractor was given a pretty thorough try-out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and justified most of the claims that were made for it. About 127 tractors were in operation throughout the Province, and the Department has obtained some very valuable data, both as to cost of operation and suitability to conditions in Eastern Canada. The tractors were let out to farmers at a cost of 45 cents per hour. The farmer paid for the gasoline and lubrication and boarded the mechanic. The Department was literally besieged with requests for tractors during the whole season.

The object in using the tractor was to stimulate production and demonstrate their practicability to Ontario

conditions. Both these things were accomplished. Complete returns as to the acreage plowed by the tractors is not available, yet, but in one county 1,400 acres were plowed and so convinced are Ontario farmers as to their practicability that in one district alone 19 tractors have been sold since the government tractors were first put into operation. Of the eleven different makes of tractors tried, three were found satisfactory. It would not be fair to say, however, that all the other makes were worthless, because, as Mr. R. S. Duncan, of the Department, said, 75 to 90 per cent. of the difficulties experienced with the tractors were operating troubles. This in many cases, no doubt, was more due to the inexperience of the operator than faulty construction of the machine.

The Department from its work during the past summer considers that a 12-18 or 10-20 tractor is the most suited to average conditions in the Province. The five and eight-horse tractors are each recommended by 22 per cent. of the tractor owners in this group while none recommend the two-horse and only 11 per cent. the three-horse machines.

Tractors helped very materially in maintaining production in 1917, and they will be of still greater service in 1918. A manufacturer in a recent interview made the statement that the general public and, to a certain extent, the Allied governments, interested, were overlooking a very serious phase of the food situation. As he pointed out, it is generally thought, when a man enlists, who has been previously occupied in matters of food production, it simply means that that man is turned from a producer to a non-producer. The situation, however, is more serious than this, because it is the business and duty of every soldier to destroy whatever property of the enemy he can get access to. The result of this situation is that those who are left behind have to accomplish three things. First, they have to exert additional effort to take the place of the soldier. Second, they have to feed the soldier who previously maintained himself. Third, they have to make good what the soldier destroys.

The general public, diversified as that a ship has been sunk, simply estimates the number of bushels or tons of cargo which she carried, and the value of the boat itself. However, if time were taken to estimate the amount of labor and time which a boat and cargo represent, it would be found that the efforts of a vast army of producers for months, if not years, were represented by this boat wreck and a complete loss. The United States has come to a realization that materials are not the only thing that we must save, but that we must also save and conserve labor and time. In order to do this, the United States have undertaken to make in France an arsenal for the making of ammunition for the United States Army. This could probably be better done if this arsenal were maintained in the United States, but this action would necessitate the shipping of finished shells to France, and if a cargo of finished shells is sunk it means, naturally, that all the labor entailed has gone for nothing.

Canada is awakening to the realization that one way in which the food production of this country can be maintained is by the use of farm tractors. Farmers are short of help because of enlistments of those who previously worked on farms, and the fact that many farm laborers have been attracted to the city because of the high wages to be obtained in the making of munitions. —The Canadian Countryman

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Dairy Produce (Butter, Margarine, Eggs, Cheese), Dressed Poultry (Turkeys, Poultry), Fruits (Apples, Oranges), Vegetables (Beets, Cabbage, Potatoes), MEAT-WHOLESALE (Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb), and SUGAR MARKET (Acadia gran, Redpath granulated, etc.).

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Ex Cattle, Cows, Heifers, and various grades of beef and dairy cattle.

OTHER MARKETS

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE (Wheat, Oats, Barley), MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET (Wheat, Corn, Oats), and DULUTH LINSEED (Linnseed, Linseed).

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Beef, Cows, Heifers, and various types of livestock.

The Kaiser's Fault.

The following has been going the rounds of the wacky press: My trousers are unbuttoned. My vest is unbuttoned. My shirt is unbuttoned. My collar is unbuttoned. My necktie is unbuttoned. My coat is unbuttoned. My shoes are unbuttoned. My socks are unbuttoned. My drawers are unbuttoned. My pants are unbuttoned. My underwear is unbuttoned. My outerwear is unbuttoned. My accessories are unbuttoned. My everything is unbuttoned.

Wigg-Times are certainly hard.

I've had to pawn my watch to see me through the week. Wagg-Hub! I've been living on tick for a long time. Judge—Now, sir, tell us about your marital relations—were they pleasant? Hubback—Pleasant enough, Your Honor, but they wanted to live on me all the time.—Life.



# "BELA"

Joe allowed himself to be reluctantly satisfied, and returned to his seat by the stove. He was advanced by learning how the book was kept, but the grand difficulty remained to be solved: how to get a look at it without Stiffy's knowledge.

Here fortune unexpectedly favored him. When he was not adding up his columns, Stiffy was forever taking stock. By rights, he should have been the chief clerk of a great city emporium. Before the others returned he began to count the articles on the shelves.

He struck a difficulty in the cans of condensed milk. Repeated countings gave the same total. "By gad, we've been robbed!" he cried. "Unless there's still a case in the left."

He hastened to the stairs. The instant his weight creaked on the boards overhead the burly, lounging figure by the stove sprang into activity. Joe darted moccasined feet to Stiffy's little sanctum, and with swift fingers turned up M in the index.

Musq'oosis, page 452. Silently opening the big book, he thumbed the pages. The notes from upstairs kept him exactly informed of what Stiffy was doing.

Joe found the place, and there, in Stiffy's neat copperplate, was spread out all that he wished to know. It took him but a moment to get the hang of it. On the debit side: "To team, Sambo and Dinah, with wagon and harness, \$778.00." Under these were entered Joe's advances to Sam. On the other side Joe read: "By order on Gilbert Beattie, \$578.00." Below were the different amounts paid by Graves for hauling.

Joe softly closed the book. So it was Musq'oosis, who employed Sam! and Musq'oosis was a kind of guardian of Bela! It did not require much effort of the imagination to see a connection here. Joe's triumph in his discovery was mixed with a bitter jealousy.

However, he was pretty sure that Sam was ignorant of who owned the team he drove, and he saw an opportunity to work a pretty piece of mischief. But first he must make still more sure.

When Stiffy, having found the missing case, came down stairs again, Joe apparently had not moved.

A while later Joe entered the company store, and addressed himself to Gilbert Beattie concerning a plow he said he was thinking of importing. Beattie, seeing a disposition in the other man to linger and talk, encouraged it. This was new business. In any case, up north no man declines the offer of a gossip. Strolling outside, they sat on a bench at the door in the grateful sunshine.

From where they were they could see Bela's shack below, with smoke rising from the cook tent and the old man's teepee alongside. Musq'oosis himself was squatting at the door, engaged upon some task with his nimble fingers. Consequently no management on Joe's part was required to bring the conversation around to him. Seeing the trader's eye fall there, he had only to say:

"Great old boy, isn't he?"

"One of the best," said Beattie, warmly. "The present generation doesn't produce 'em! He's as honest as he is intelligent, too. 'A trader in the country would let him have anything he wanted to stake. His word is as good as his bond."

"Too bad he's up against it I think," suggested Joe.

"Up against it? What do you mean?" asked Beattie.

"Well, he can't do much any more, and he doesn't seem to have any folks."

"Oh, Musq'oosis has something put by for a rainy day," said Beattie. "For years he carried a nice little balance on my books."

"What did he do with it, then?" asked Joe, curiously.

Beattie suspected nothing more in this than idle talk.

"Transferred it to the French outfit," he said, with a shrug. "I suppose he wanted Mahocley to know he's a man of means. He can't have spent any of it. I'll probably get back some day."

"How did he get it in the first place?" asked Joe, casually. "Out of fun?"

"No," said Beattie; "he was in

some kind of partnership with a man called Walter Forest, a white man. Forest died, and the amount was transferred to Musq'oosis. It's twenty years ago. I inherited the debt from my predecessor here."

Joe seeing that the trader had nothing more of special interest to tell him, let the talk pass on to other matters. By and by he rose, saying: "Guess I'll go down and talk to the old boy until dinner's ready."

"It is always profitable," said Beattie. "Come in again."

"I'll let you know about the plow," said Joe.

"Hello, Musq'oosis," began Joe, facetiously. "Fine weather for old bones, eh?"

"Ver' good," replied Musq'oosis, blandly. The old man had no great liking for this burly youth with the comely, self-indulgent face, nor did he relish his style of address; however, being a philosopher and a gentleman, this did not appear in his face.

"Sit down," he said, hospitably.

Musq'oosis was making artificial flies against the opening of the trout season next month. With bits of feather, hair and thread he was turning out wonderfully lifelike specimens—not according to the conventional varieties, but as a result of his own half century's experience on neighboring streams. A row of the completed product was struck in a smooth stick, awaiting possible customers.

"Out of sight!" said Joe, examining them.

"I think maybe sell some this year," observed Musq'oosis. "Plenty new men come."

"How much?" asked Joe.

"Four bits."

"I'll take a couple. There's a good stream beside my place."

"Sit down in your hat."

After this transaction Musq'oosis liked Joe a little better. He entered upon an amiable dissertation on fly-fishing, to which Joe gave half an ear, while he debated now to lead up to what he really wanted to know. In the end it came out bluntly.

"Say Musq'oosis, what do you know about a fellow called Walter Forest?"

Musq'oosis looked at Joe, startled. "You know him?" he asked.

"Yes," said Joe. "Recollecting that Beattie had told him the man had

**The Cause of Heart Trouble**

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflame and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Famous Syrup after meals softens digestion, relieves the heart to beat full and regular.

been dead twenty years, he hastily corrected himself. "That is, not exactly. Not personally."

"I thought I'd ask you, you're such an old-timer."

"Um!" said Musq'oosis again. There was nothing in this so far to arouse his suspicions. But on principle he disliked to answer questions. Whenever it was possible he answered a question by asking another.

"Do you know him?" persisted Joe.

"Yes," replied Musq'oosis, guardedly.

"What like man was he?"

"What for you want know?"

"Oh, a fellow asked me to find out," answered Joe, vaguely. He gained assurance as he proceeded. "Fellow I met in Prince George. When he heard I was coming up here he said: 'See if you can find out what's become of Walter Forest. Ain't heard from him in twenty years.'"

"What this fellow call?" asked Musq'oosis.

"Er—George Smith," Joe improvised. "Big, dark-complected guy. Traveler in the cigar line."

Musq'oosis nodded.

"Walter Forest died twenty year ago," he said.

"How?" asked Joe.

"Went through the ice with his team."

"You don't say," said Joe. "Well, well! I said I'd write and tell George."

Joe was somehow at a loss how to go on. He said: "Well! Well!" again. Finally he asked: "Did you know him well?"

"He was my friend," said Musq'oosis.

"Tell me about him," said Joe. "Do I can write you know."

Musq'oosis was proud of his connection with Walter Forest. There was no reason why he should not tell the story to anybody. Had he not urged upon Bela to use her own name? It never occurred to him that any one could trace the message of the father's bequest from one set of books to the other. So in his simple way he told the story of Walter Forest's life and death in the country.

"Well!" exclaimed Joe. "Smithy! He's interested. You said he was married. Did he leave any family?"

"His baby come after," said Musq'oosis. "Two months."

"What's become of it?"

Musq'oosis nodded toward the shack. "That is Bela," he said.

Joe clenched his hands to keep from betraying a start. This was what he wanted. He bit his lip to hide the cruel smile that spread upon it.

"Why you smile?" asked Musq'oosis.

"No reason," replied Joe, hastily. "I thought her name was Bela Charley."

"Her mother married Charley Fisher after," explained Musq'oosis.

"People forget Walter Charley's baby. She call Bela Charley. Right name Bela Forest."

"Well," said Joe, "that's quite a story. Did he leave any property?"

Musq'oosis glanced at him sharply. His suspicions began to be aroused.

"No," he said, shortly.

"That's a lie!" thought Joe. Now that he had learned what he wanted to know, he took no further pains to hide his sneers. "I'll tell Smithy that Forest's got a fine girl for a daughter," he said, rising.

Musq'oosis' eyes followed him a little anxiously into the house.

The dinner-hour was drawing near, but none of the boarders had arrived yet. Joe found Bela putting the plates and cups on the table. Seeing him, she stood fast without fear, merely glancing over her shoulder to make sure her retreat was open.

"Hello!" said Joe, affecting a boisterous air. "Am I the first?"

She declined to unbend. "You got be'ave if you comin' here," she said, coldly.

"Got to, eh? That's a nice way to speak to a friend."

"If you don't act decent you can't come here no more," she said, firmly.

"How are you going to stop me?" he demanded, truculently.

"I tell the other boys," she said, coolly. "They keep you out."

"You won't do that," he returned, sneering.

"You find out pretty soon."

"You won't do that," he repeated. "Because I got something on you now."

She looked at him sharply. Then shrugged scornfully. "Everybody know all about me."

"There's something Sam don't know yet."

In spite of herself she was betrayed into a sharp movement. Joe laughed.

"What do you mean?" she demanded.

It was his humor to be mysterious. "Never mind. I know what I know."

Bela unconcernedly resumed her work. "You just bluffin'," she said.

"Oh, I'm bluffing, am I?" snarled Joe. He was the picture of a bad-tempered schoolboy. "If you don't treat me right you'll see if I am. I'll out with the story to-night before them all, before Sam."

"What story?" asked Bela. "You crazy, I think."

"The story of how you're paying Sam's wages."

Bela stopped dead, and went pale. She struggled hard to command herself. "It's a lie!" she said.

"Like fun it is!" cried Joe, triumphing. "I got it bit by bit, and pierced it all together. I'm a little too clever for you, I guess. I know the whole thing now. How your father left the money to Musq'oosis when he died, and Musq'oosis bought the team from Mahocley, and made him give it to Sam to drive. I can see Sam's face when I tell that and hear all the fellows laugh."

Bela abandoned the useless attempt to bluff it out. She came opposite to where he was sitting, and put her hand on the table. "If you tell that I'll kill you!" she said, softly.

Joe leaned back. "Pooh! You can't scare a man with threats like that. After I tell the mischief's done, anyhow."

"I will kill you!" she said again.

"Joe laughed. "I'll take my chance of it." Hitting out at random, he said: "I'll bet it was you scared the white woman into fits!"

To save herself Bela could not help betraying it in her face. Joe laughed uproariously.

"Gad! That'll make another good story to tell!"

"I will kill you!" repeated Bela, dully.

Something in her desperate eyes warned him that one might press a primitive nature too far. He changed his tone.

"Mind you, I don't say I'm going to tell. I don't mean to tell if you do what I want."

"What you want?" she asked, softly, with glittering eyes.

"Not to be treated like dirt under anybody's feet, that's all," he replied, threateningly. "To be treated as good as anybody else. You understand me?"

"I make no promise," said Bela.

"Well, you know what you've got to expect if you don't."

CHAPTER XXI.

On the afternoon of the same day,

Sam, clattering back from Graves' camp in his empty wagon, suddenly came upon Musq'oosis squatting like a little Buddha under a willow bush. The spot was at the edge of the wide flats at the head of the Beaver Bay. Immediately beyond the road turned and followed the higher ground along the water into the settlement. It was about half a mile to Bela's shack. Musq'oosis rose, and Sam pulled up.

"Come aboard," invited Sam. "What are you waiting up here for?"

"Waitin' for you," replied Musq'oosis.

He climbed into the wagon-box and Sam chirruped to his horses. The nervous little beasts stretched their flanks and were off at a bound. The whole outfit was in a hurry. Sam was stopping-house.

Musq'oosis laid a claw on his arm. "Drive slow," he said. "I want talk. Too much bang and shake."

Sam reluctantly pulled his team into a walk. "Anything up?" he asked.

Musq'oosis shrugged, and answered the question with another. "Anybody comin' be'ind you?"

"Not near," replied Sam. "They won't be ready to start when I left. And I've come quick."

"Good!" said Musq'oosis.

"What's the done?" asked Sam, curiously.

"Stiffy and Mawoolle's yerk boat come to-day," said Musq'oosis conversationally. "Bring summer outfit. Plenty all kinds goods. Bring newspapers three weeks old."

"I heard of that," said Sam. "Mawoolle brought word around the bay." "There's measles in the Indians out Topstow Lake."

Sam cleared sideways at his passenger. "Is that what you wanted to tell me?"

Musq'oosis shrugged.

"Out with it!" said Sam. "I want to get a word with Bela before the game comes."

"Don't stop at Bela's to-night," said Musq'oosis.

Sam frowned. "So that's it! Why not?"

"Goin' be had trouble, I think."

"I know," said Sam. "Joe's been talking big around the settlement all day. Mattison told that, too."

Musq'oosis looked at him, surprised. "You know it, and you want to go! You can't fight Joe. Too much big!"

"You can't," said Sam, grimly; "but I'll do my damndest."

Musq'oosis was silent for a moment. Evidently this contingency had not entered into his calculations.

"Bela can't have no trouble there," he finally suggested. "If the place get a bad battle, Gilbert Beattie put her out."

Sam was taken aback. "I'm sorry!" he said, frowning. "I never thought of that. But I've got to consider my self a little, too. I can't let Joe bluff me out. Nice name I'd get around here."

"Nobody 'spee' you fight big man lak Joe."

"I've got to do it just the same."

"Only to-night."

"What good putting it off? Tomorrow it would be the same. I'm just beginning to get on. I've got to make good! Lord! I know what it is to be the under dog! No more of that! Joe can lay me out cold, but I'll never quit!"

"If Beattie put Bela out, she got no place to go," pleaded Musq'oosis.

Sam scowled helplessly. "What can I do?" he asked. "Bela's nearly done for me already up here. She shouldn't ask this of me. I'll put it up to her. She'll understand."

"No use stoppin'," said Musq'oosis. "Bela send me up road tell you not stop to-night."

In his helplessness, swore under his breath and fell silent for awhile. Finally his face cleared a little. "Tell you what I'll do," he said. "I won't stop now and let them find me there. I'll drive on down to the point and fix my horses for the night. Then I'll walk back. By that time everybody will be there. They will see that I'm not afraid to come, anyhow. The rest is up to Bela. She can refuse to let me in if she wants. And if she wants to mix things up, I'll oblige her down the road a piece."

"All right, I tell Bela," said Musq'oosis. "Let me down now. No want anybody know I talk to you."

Sam pulled up. As the old man was about to go down he offered Sam his hand.

"Ain't you little bit scare of Joe?" he asked curiously.

Sam snarled wryly. "Sure!" he confessed. "I'm a whole lot scared of him. He's go thirty pounds on me, weight and reach beside. It's because I'm so scared that I can't take anything from him. Do you understand me that?"

"I understand," the old Indian said, pityingly. "Walter Forest tell me lak that long ago. You brave lak him. I understand."

Sam shook his head. "Tisn't a case of bravery, but of plums necessity."

From the window of the French outfit one man was seen driving down to Graves' camp.

"Scared!" cried Joe with a great laugh. "Lucky for him, too!"

An hour later Bela was feeding the largest number of men that had ever

**CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS**

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story: Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps. I just down the stairs. I did not know how I appeared. I got into bed, and moved into our new house. I had kinds of garden work, and I had to build and care for my garden. I raised hundreds of chickens and geese. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and if these facts are of interest to other women—Mrs. M. G. STON, Route D, Box 196, Richmond, Ind.

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**True Modern Courtesy.**

Should a lady get up and give a gentleman a seat in the car? That, doubtless, depends somewhat upon the gentleman. If he is young and handsome or quite old and feeble, yes. If he is able to stand up fairly well, then ladies should be governed in such cases by their individual judgments. There are undoubtedly some men who do not expect to have women give up their seats. There are other men who, when given a seat, do not as much as say "Thank you." All this, however, being frankly admitted, it still remains true that every real lady will offer her seat to a gentleman if he looks deserving. It helps her as much as it does him. It is true modern courtesy.—LIFE.

**RHEUMATISM A MYSTERY**

**THIS TROUBLE IS ROOTED IN THE BLOOD AND CAN ONLY BE CURED BY ENRICHING THE BLOOD.**

Some diseases give immunity from another attack but rheumatism works just the other way. Every attack of rheumatism invites another; worse than that, it reduces the body's power so that each attack is worse than the one before.

If any disease needs curing early it is rheumatism but there is scarcely any disease that physicians find more difficult to treat successfully. When a medicine does cure rheumatism therefore it is worthy of special notice. Medical authorities agree that the blood becomes thin with alarming rapidity as rheumatism develops. Maintaining the quality of the blood is therefore a reasonable way of preventing and combating rheumatism. This it works out in fact is shown by the beneficial effects which follow the treatment of rheumatism, acute, muscular and articular, with that great blood tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

That thousands of people who have taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their rheumatism have been cured is a fact beyond dispute. That rheumatism does not return as long as the blood is kept rich and red is equally true. If therefore, you are suffering from rheumatism in any form you should lose no time in giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. Mr. A. E. Hinton, Western avenue, Toronto, says: "Up to about a year ago, my wife had suffered for nearly three years from rheumatism, from which she suffered greatly. She had been under the care of several doctors, besides spending dollars on advertised cures but did not get my relief. One day, talking to a fellow clerk she said her sister had been cured of this trouble by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Although not feeling very hopeful, I took two boxes home that evening and urged my wife to try them. By the time they were used they had done her so much good that she required no pressing to continue the treatment, and after taking six or seven boxes she was completely cured. As I have said this was about a year ago, and she has had no return of the trouble since. I feel very grateful for the immense good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done my wife, and I hope other sufferers will benefit by her experience."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**LEGISLATION FOR LAZINESS.**

(Utica Press.)

Among the bills already introduced at Albany is one by Hon. Louis M. Martin, member of Assembly from the Second Onondaga District, which provides that all able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 50 years, not regularly and continuously employed, may be drafted and set to work at such occupations as are essential for the welfare of the state and nation. This includes even those whose income is such as to make them self-supporting. The compensation is to be that paid for the same sort of work to other people already engaged in it. The details are worked out, the plain purpose being to see to it that there are no idlers in these war times and that every man is doing his bit, if not in uniform, then in some other useful, helpful way. There are more people than one might suppose at first glance who will be hit by this legislation if enacted. Despite the demand for workers at good wages there are a great many able-bodied fellows who are idle right here in the city of Utica, its suburbs and throughout Central New York.

The purpose of Mr. Martin's measure is, of course, excellent and there are a good many who would really be much benefited and benefited by being brought under its compulsory influence. The practical difficulty with it is that suggested by the old saying that angels can lead a horse to water, but that none can make him drink. "For instance," says some of these lazy fellows who were sent out to the farms, "being their indolence with them, and their unwillingness to work. How much good would they do? Laziness is an inherent quality which it is found can not be reached by statutory enactment. It would be one of the greatest blessings the world ever saw if it could be. It would be well worth while in some way the state could lay its heavy hand on these loafers of all grades and varieties and force them to earn an honest living by the sweat of their brows. It would be the best possible thing which could happen to them and might result in their not only a wholesome respect for law but might tempt them to acquire the habit of work."

## Are Very Popular in Prince Edward Island

MR. M. ARSENEAULT TELLS JUST WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID FOR HIM.

They Gave Him Quick Relief From Headache and Backache—He Recommends Them to All Sufferers.

"I am an old man, 74 years of age, and I have been suffering from headache and backache for many years. I have tried many remedies, but nothing has done me any good until I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I decided to send for two boxes. Before I had finished taking them I was feeling as well as ever.

"It gives me great pleasure to say a few words for Dodd's Kidney Pills. All over the island you find people who tell of benefits received from Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are recognized as the standard remedy for kidney ills. Acting directly on the kidneys, they refresh and invigorate those organs. The result is that they do their full work of straining all the impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills are recognized as a tonic.

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## A BLACK ARMY.

**German Ambitions in Equatorial Africa.**

Why is General Smuts anxious about the future of Equatorial Africa? Because the war has brought the surprising revelation that the African negroes can be transformed into some of the finest fighting material in the world. General Smuts confesses that his eyes were opened by his East African experiences. He realized then for the first time that it would be possible to organize among the African blacks one of "the most powerful armies the world has ever seen." Commander Wedgwood said the same thing in Parliament. He declared that the Askaris in East Africa who fought under German leadership were "the most formidable forces of black troops that I have ever seen." (The term "Askari" is the East African equivalent for "sepooy," but has an Asiatic derivation.) For strength and brute courage, for insensibility to pain and ability to endure fatigue and hardships, for docility under orders, for fearlessness of death, some of the black races of Central Africa are almost unequalled. Commander Wedgwood believes that a mighty black army could be created which would "walk through Africa." General Smuts told the essence of the German plan, which is to create a "great Central African Empire," stretching from the Indian Ocean to the South Atlantic Ocean. Their project, which was first disclosed in 1912 under the direct inspiration of the German Government, is to acquire Portuguese East and West Africa and the Belgian Congo, and to link these territories with Kamerun. In conjunction with a rejuvenated Turkey they hope to seize Egypt and the Sudan. They would hold the Suez Canal, and by means of naval bases on both sides of Africa they would command the sea routes to the East and to Australasia. And their main instrument would be hordes of black troops trained and equipped in tropical Africa, all of which is of course contingent on the impossibility of Germany winning the war.

## Odd and Interesting Facts.

The so-called twinkling of the stars is chiefly an effect produced in our atmosphere upon the waves of light.

Dealers throughout Australia note an increasing demand for women's hats and sport coats of American make.

Fruit and shade trees, bush fruits and roses will be benefited by receiving a good spraying of Bordeaux mixture.

Seventy-four per cent of the forest fires in the U. S. are of known origin, and lightning accounted for one-seventh of these.

To increase the carrying capacity of a clothing an inventor has patented a rod to be hung transversely from a line and to which small articles can be pinned in the usual way.

The power contained in the water-falls of Norway has been estimated at from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 horse power. Until recently the development of these falls had been largely brought about with the aid of foreign capital.

If a little cold water is added to waffle batter and thoroughly beaten the waffles will be lighter and will brown more easily.

A clay pipe may be used as a crucible for melting small quantities of metal. The stem is broken off and a plug fitted into it.

Among the modern Egyptians girls generally marry when 12 or 14 years of age; at 18 they are regarded "unmarriageable" and "unmanageable."

Since the European war began one-third of the American race has been massacred or died from starvation and one-half of those remaining are homeless and dying in exile.

The Epicureans derived their name from Epicurus (342-271 B. C.), who was a philosopher of little descent, whose "garden" at Athens rivaled in popularity the "porch" and the "academy."

## Helps a Weak Throat Strengthens the Voice Cures Bronchitis

By Breathing the Healing Balsams of Catarrhoxone You Are Cured Without Using Drugs.

You breathe through the Catarrhoxone inhaler medicated air that is full of healing, soothing balsams, full of piney anesthetic essences that resemble the air of the pine woods in the Adirondacks. This piney vapor has a truly marvellous action on weak throats. It brings strength and health to the bronchitic, stops that hacking, irritating cough, prevents hoarseness and difficult breathing. You can't find anything for weak throated people on earth more beneficial than Catarrhoxone. It means hea on earth to the man that has had bronchitis, catarrh or throat irritation. You will realize this the first time you use Catarrhoxone which is a scientific preparation especially designed for diseases of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Get the large size; it lasts two months, costs \$1.00; medium size, 50c; sample size, 25c. All druggists and grocers or the Catarrhoxone Co., Kingston, Canada.



**Career of Essad Pasha,  
Who Is the Allies' Man,  
Contains Much Mystery**

In the days before the war, when all Europe was greatly concerning itself with the fate of Albania, when the Mpret, the quondam Prince of Wied, and Ismail Kemal Bey, Frenk Bib Doda, and all the rest of that amazing coterie were doing their best to live up to parts assigned to them, or usurped by them, Essad Pasha was one of the most-talked-of men in all Europe. Most people have a penchant for the picturesque. And Essad Pasha, with the most supreme unconsciousness, was always picturesque. He was, moreover, according to all the canons of diplomacy and international law and political morality, absolutely impossible. Dignities meant as little to him as did the most sacred conventions, when they chanced to stand in his way, whilst fear of consequences had never, at any time, any place in his outlook. Thus when his brother Ghan, who was in the service of Abdul Hamid at the Yildiz Kiosk, suddenly disappeared, as did many other favorites of the Caliph, Essad had no thought but to carry out, with the utmost punctiliousness, the vendetta required by the "law of the mountains." He left Macedonia, where he held a command in the army, and came to Constantinople, discovered his brother's murderer, and with the utmost calmness, "cut him down like a ge-



ESSAD PASHA

leman" on the Galata Bridge, and, lest there should be any doubt about it, left on him a card which bore the name Essad Topuzi. Then he waited for a reasonable time for the challenge to be taken up, and finally departed to resume his command in Macedonia.

That, however, was not the end of the matter. Essad Pasha was a Topuzi. He was, too, of the Kastrioti, a descendant of the great Scanderbeg, and left nothing of that kind unfinished. He did not write "settled in full" on Ghan's account until the memorable day in April, eight years ago, when he strode into the presence of Abdul Hamid at the Yildiz Kiosk, as the envoy of the Committee of Union and Progress, bearing the Caliph's deposition. In accordance with the law, and by the decision of the national assembly, Abdul Hamid was deposed, and Ghan was re-elected.

Following the deposition, Essad threw himself wholeheartedly into the work of the committee. In his own way, he was a genuine reformer. Had he not improved his estate at Tirani till there was none like it in all Albania? Had he not brought men of experience from other parts of Europe to instruct his peasants, and were there not to be found on his estate machines for plowing the land and reaping such as no Albanian had seen before?

Then suddenly came the first gunshot of the Balkan wars, and, almost before the smoke of it had cleared away over the hillsides above Scutari, Essad Pasha was on his way to Albania, whilst within a few days he and the Turco-Albanian army, with Hassan Riza at its head, were shut up in the city by the sea. The story how Hassan mysteriously disappeared, and Essad took command, how Essad subsequently surrendered the city to Prince Danilo of Montenegro, and how, after shaking hands with the Prince in the market place, he marched out at the head of his men, carrying everything with him but the siege guns, was one of the mysteries of Europe, four and a half years ago.

In the tortuous times which followed the second Balkan war, when great powers were endeavoring to settle the Albanian question, Essad Pasha was Italy's man, just as the redoubtable chieftain Frenk Bib Doda was "Austria's man." The Albanian question was still unsettled, of course, when the present war broke out but Essad Pasha remained Italy's man, and is Italy's man still. Attired in an Albanian uniform, and wearing among his decorations the French Cross of War conferred upon him a few days before by General Sarrail, he was interviewed recently by a representative of the Paris Matin. He spoke of the importance of the Salonica campaign, and of all it had accomplished, and told of how he had been touched by the warmth of the welcome accorded him in Italy, as he had passed through the country a short time before, on his way to Paris. Essad Pasha is certainly still Italy's man, and more than that he is the Allies' man.

**WHERE SUPERSTITION REIGNS.**

**Witch Doctor Rules Thousands in the Far East.**

Most of the homes in Canada are ruled by the chubby fist of King Baby, but in countries where superstition rules, the chubby fist can only beat impotently against the cell of torture into which superstition has thrust him. The innocent babies are supposed to have as many evil spirits as the grown-ups. In Angola, there were counted 50 cuts, made in order to let out the evil spirits, on a baby only five months old! One wonders if the evil spirits needed so many exits.

Unless the witch-doctor varies his "cures," he loses his prestige. So he may assure the anxious mother that the evil spirits can escape as well through burns as through cuts. Blindly following the only medical advice they know, the parents themselves will sometimes heat an iron red-hot and touch their tiny baby over the head, neck, and even the abdomen, leaving only a small space between the burns. Then wrapping the little form in a clean or, as often, dirty cloth, they leave it to recover or die.

If a Chinese baby dies, the evil spirit when released will enter the body of the next child born. In order to prevent this calamity, the parents "tie an egg and some mustard seed to the body of the dead child in the belief that the evil spirit will not appear until the egg hatches and the seed sprouts. The astute parents carefully boil the egg and the seed in order to postpone the date indefinitely.

Superstition seems to us only another name for lack of common sense. Take, for instance, the African parents who found their child's skull partly torn away and its brain laid bare by the attack of a hyena. Did they rush the child to even a witch-doctor? No. They ran after the hyena, for as long as the animal lived their child could not recover! In this case the parents couldn't find the hyena so they brought the child after several hours to the medical missionary. Fortunately, he was able to patch up the brains and is now developing them in one of our mission schools.

There is no safeguard for babies the world over, motherlove, the Esperanto of human emotions. But even that power is not proof against the force of superstition. Women who are now Christians admit that they have used a heavy grub-hoe to tear and cut to mince the faces of baby girls, thereby turning aside the wrath of devils who curse their family with too many girl babies. Some of these women have even cut even boy babies to be eaten by the village dogs with the idea that sick boys are demons in disguise, bringing care, worry, and debt.—World Outlook.

**Queer Law Cases.**  
An Italian officer who was wounded in the Trentino recently brought an action to obtain a decision as to the rightful ownership of a bullet extracted from his body. Both doctor and nurse claimed it, but the officer contended that it was legally his. The judge gave his decision in the officer's favor by a novel line of argument.

He found that the projectile once discharged from the gun ceased both to belong to the man who fired it and the country which entrusted it to him. It thus became, while on its way to its billet, a res nullius which any finder is entitled to pick up and keep. The officer found it in his body. It was only brought to light by the surgeon, assisted by the nurse. Hence the officer was entitled to keep it.

Not long ago an abbe left a French village to take up the incumbency of another, and the major of his late flock lit a bonfire in the road to speed their departing parson, making merry at his expense and showing unmistakably the joy they felt at seeing his back. Naturally the abbe thought himself insulted and brought an action for damages, but as he could not show any, the case was dismissed.

A certain inhabitant of Switzerland had a stupendous thirst, which he piled daily with stimulants. His sister secretly put a drink-cure into his potatoes, which had the magical effect of curing him of his craving, and rendered drink obnoxious. So angry was he when he learned the truth that he sued his sister for £1,000 for the loss of his thirst.—Tit-Bits.

**An House in Jaffa.**

It is a great deal more than doubtful that the house which the church army is said to want to buy at Jaffa was ever "Simon the tanner's." For one thing, Jaffa has been sacked twice since the days when St. Peter stayed at the Syrian port. The Arabs destroyed it in the early Eighteenth Century, and Napoleon repeated the destruction in 1799. The position, too, of the house which has the reputation of being Simon's does not tally with the New Testament—"He lodged with one Simon a tanner, whose house is by the sea side." The present house is on a hill, and, owing to its position, has such a view from the "housetop" as alone to make it worth possessing.

**Mica.**

Mica, so named from its being easily divided into glistening scales, consists of silica and alumina, associated with magnesia, soda, and lime in varying proportions. Thus we have potash mica, consisting of silica, alumina, and potash; and magnesia mica, in which the alumina is partially replaced by magnesia, passing into soft talc, which is chiefly composed of silica and magnesia.

**The Bee is a Swift Flyer.**

An experiment was once made to see how fast a bee could fly. The hive was attached to the roof of a train which attained a speed of thirty miles an hour before the bee was left behind.

**NEWSPAPER SITUATION**

**Prescott Journal**  
The newspaper field in Prescott has not been, for some years, up to the best for the issuing of two papers, but naturally enough, it was quite beyond our persuasive powers to keep others out of the field and we have had to continually grind and make the "other fellow" grind in order that both might keep afloat. The climax came last week when we went over to brother Styles of the Tribune and said, here Charlie, either buy or sell. That settled the matter in a few minutes and when we emerged we had the Tribune plant tied to us.

At present we are not in a position to make any flowery announcement suffice it to say that we shall try to make the Journal fill the gap caused by the cessation of The Tribune and that the price will remain as it has since July 1916, i.e., one dollar and fifty cents per year in Canada and two dollars per year to U.S. points.

In our job printing department we shall make some alterations for the more efficient handling of that growing branch of our business. In the matter of prices in this department we shall endeavor to make them as low as possible, consistent with first-class work.

**Charleston**

Born, on Jan. 24, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kavanagh a daughter, Mrs. Jack McKenny and little son Carl are visiting relatives here.

A number from here attended the party at E. Foster's on Friday evening in honour of his nephews Johnny and E. J. Foster of Watrous, Sask. Miss Katie Halliday returned to Toronto on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Godkin entertained a few friends at a ~~party~~ party on Friday night.

Miss E. Baxter has returned to St. Anne de Bellevue.

**JOLLY BACHELORS**

By George Randolph Chester  
Another adventure of J. Rufus Wallingford and Blackie Daw in February Cosmopolitan. No need to tell our readers about Wallingford and how cleverly he sells "blue ink"—his delightful impertinence, his resourcefulness, his bluff that somehow always makes good. Impossible stories these—but reasonable. That's the kind full blooded and clean Canadians and Americans like. Chester has a great following and deserves it. Aply Illustrated by Charles E. Chambers.

**THE NEW WARDEN**

David Dempster, who has been elected warden of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, was born in Gananogue on Oct. 18, 1862, a son of the late Thomas Dempster. He received his education in Leeds township and Gananogue, and follows the occupation of farmer, residing about six miles northwest of the town of Gananogue. Several years ago, he married Miss Mary Landon, of Lansdowne, and has two sons, Fred Dempster, of Leeds, and Harold Dempster at home. He is a Presbyterian.

In his several years' connection with the council of the United Counties, the new warden has given excellent service to the ratepayers, and as warden will give general satisfaction. He is a gentleman of sound business integrity, and Leeds and Grenville should enjoy a period of prosperity with him as the head of the counties' government.

**DEATH OF WM. E. McNEIL**

The death of Mr. William E. McNeil occurred at his residence in Lansdowne Wednesday night of last week, following ill health of the past year. The deceased was a life-long resident of the township of Lansdowne, and in his passing a good and trustworthy citizen has been removed from the life of the community. The late Mr. McNeil followed the occupation of farming, and like others in the locality, his farm was a model of excellence, while his home was always noted for its warmth of hospitality. Surviving, are his wife, who was Miss Webster, of Lansdowne, one son, Ross, at home, and one daughter, Mrs. H. B. White, Brockville. In religion, the late Mr. McNeil was a Methodist, and politically he was a staunch Liberal.

**Former Maitland Rector**

Speaking of the ministry of the Rev. S. B. G. Wright, former rector of Maitland and now curate of All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, N.S., the "Evening Mail" of that city in a recent issue remarked: "Mr. Wright's work has been of a quality which has won him a secure place in the regard of Dean Lloyd and the people and especially among the young people of the congregation his influence has been marked and is seen in rapid growth in the membership roll."

**NEWSPAPER ERRORS**

(New York Tribune)  
"Where do you get the absurd facts you print?" is a favorite query put to newspaper men. In view of "Newspapers get such of their facts of their time misspelling names, imagining incidents that never happened, and generally manhandling life as it is led.

There is just one answer to be made to the query above, and that is: "Newspaper get such of their facts as are absurd from the absurd human beings who for one reason or a thousand refuse to relate facts accurately. Newspapers, truth-telling newspapers, spend a very large part of their time correcting these misstatements, running them to their source, and getting at the truth. A certain proportion of error gets by—not as great a proportion as can be heard in any village neighborhood gossip, for it is the concern of newspapers, of honest ones that is, to allow for errors and correct them, whereas it is the concern of those other purveyors of news, gossips, to create errors whenever they are more interesting than the truth.

The next time you find an error in your favorite newspaper, try an experiment. Try to capture one small fact yourself, in your own home town. You will quickly discover just how wary a bird the truth is and how very unpopular.

**Sell Your Junk.**

Farmers may not realize that they are unpatriotic if they are not selling their worn-out machinery and implements. Large quantities of iron and steel are needed for guns, shells, bridges and other war purposes. There are many farms on which a good deal of junk is to be found.—Winchester Press.

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**  
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.  
MARION & MARION.

**FARM FOR SALE**  
110 acres more or less, 1 1/2 miles east of Athens, on the Brockville road, 80 acres under cultivation, the balance good pasture land. On the premises are erected a good stone house and outbuildings. This farm was owned by the late Erastus Rowsom, and is one of the best in the county of Leeds, well watered, convenient to churches, schools and cheese factories.  
Apply to  
HENRY D. ROWSOM

**FARM FOR SALE**  
150 acres known as the Mansell farm, situate at Temperance Lake, 4 miles from the village of Athens. 8-roomed house, furnace heating, cistern, woodshed, 2 barns 30x40 and 30x60 with stone basement, cement floor, stable for 25 cows and 6 horses, swing bales, water in stable, double silo, 150 tons capacity, 2 good wells, spring in pasture, carriage house, modern pig pen, good sugar bush, from 600 to 800 trees. Easy terms. Apply T. R. Beale, Athens. 31f

**HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GRAIN FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT**  
On account of scarcity of fuel, Custom grinding only on Tuesday and Saturday.  
ATHENS GRAIN WAREHOUSE

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS**

**DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.**  
Cor. Dino and Garden Streets  
BROCKVILLE  
PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

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Physician and Surgeon  
X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment of cancer and chronic diseases  
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VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.  
RESIDENCE: OFFICE:  
R. J. CAMPO'S, Cor. Main and Belf and Rural Phones. Henry Sts.

**J. W. RUSSELL**  
AUCTIONEER  
Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience.  
DELTA, ONTARIO

**H. W. IMERSON**  
AUCTIONEER  
Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County  
Apply for open dates and terms  
HARLEM, ONTARIO

Gananogue's motor boat fleet will be materially increased the coming season, a local builder having no less than four boats on order at present.

**Brockville Business College**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

Miss Leita Smith, who for some months has been on the clerical staff of the Imperial Munitions Board at Ottawa, has been transferred to Washington, D.C., and expects to leave Feb. 5th.

One of our students has been recommended this week by us to do some book-keeping work out of school hours for a local firm.

50 advertisements for book-keepers and stenographers are appearing daily in The Montreal Star.

The Redwood Sales Co., Winnipeg has asked us to supply them with clerical help with special qualifications.

Bruce Campbell is now in a good position in the Toronto offices of Bowser & Co. Mr. Campbell was a student from Cardinal about six years ago.

We have been asked to supply a junior clerk and a book-keeper for a busy store in a country village.

Miss Vera Pyke has this week passed our 80 word per minute shorthand test and Miss Gladys Short has passed the 100 word test.

Those planning to come in this term are urged to get in by Jan. 28 or Feb. 4.

**BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
W. T. ROGERS, Principal  
Address: Fulford Building, 2' Court House Avenue, Brockville, Ont.  
Phone 373.

If you are thinking of taking a course at the Brockville Business College, call at the Reporter office. We can save you money on tuition.

**Busy Beavers.**

A scarecrow was made use of by beavers in the work on the Walla Walla River. Farmers are again being bothered by beavers, which have increased in numbers to a great extent the past ten years, and their dams frequently interfere with irrigation projects and flood farming lands. W. H. Gross, living near Whitman station, has complained to the game authorities that a beaver dam has shut off his irrigation supply and it is probable that the dam will be dynamited. Mr. Gross erected a scarecrow to frighten the animals away when they started building the dam. The first night the beavers did no work, but the second night they cut down the scarecrow and used it in the dam.

So far some 326 Canadian soldiers have returned to Canada insane and it is stated that a like number similarly affected are still in England.

**Furniture**

When intending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store before doing so.

**A Good Selection to Choose From**

**Undertaking**

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**GEO. E. JUDSON**

ATHENS, ONT.  
Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

**Proclamation**

The New Year Term will open January 2, 1918.  
Bookkeeping, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses.  
Rates: For three months ..... \$10.00  
Each subsequent month ..... 6.00  
These fees include cost of text books.  
Send for full particulars

**BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
FULFORD BUILDING  
Brockville  
W. T. ROGERS, Principal

**Distinction in Clothes**

THERE is a distinctive quality created by good clothes that means much to a man. "Don't judge a man by the coat he wears," is a saying that evidences the natural appraisal that springs up naturally within us. A bankrupt business man bought a new suit with his last few dollars because the moral effect of good clothes is a great factor in civilized life. He knew it—and to-day, he is a successful man.

For years and years, Kehoe's clothes have been the standard for business men, school teachers, clergymen, doctors, and others.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

**Final Clearance of Ladies' Cloth Coats**

At prices away less than the first cost of the materials in them. The styles, we are assured by the leading makers, will show little change for next season.

Regular \$33.50 Coats	.....	\$25.00
"	29.50	" 19.50
"	27.00	" 18.75
"	23.50	" 14.50
"	22.00	" 13.75
"	20.75	" 12.75

Sizes 18 to 42. Make your selection at once. WE CLOSE SATURDAY AT 9 P.M.

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