

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 45--No. 1.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

Whole No. 2295.

GLENCOE PICTURE SHOW

Saturday Night, Jan. 8th, 1916

The usual high-class Universal Films will be shown in Drama and Comedy.

During the month of January each lady attending our Picture Show will be presented with the Portrait of a European Ruler, designed on satin. A set of satins will make a beautiful cushion top.

Two Shows

Popular Prices 10c and 15c

Coming, "The White Feather," Friday and Saturday, January 14th and 15th

A Card.

I take this opportunity of thanking the electors of Glencoe for their confidence bestowed upon me for the management of the affairs of the village by returning me to office for another year. I will endeavor to fulfill the same to the best of my ability.

J. A. McLACHLAN, Reeve.

Notice.

The Oakland Cemetery Company's annual meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 19, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., in town hall, Glencoe, to elect officers and for other business. All plot holders have a vote.

GEORGE LETBRIDGE,
Sec. and Treas.
Dated Glencoe 3rd Jan., 1916.

Card of Thanks.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I desire to thank you for electing me to the council for 1916. I will endeavor to give the village the best services within my power.

ALLAN McPHERSON.

Janitor Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to January 12th, 1916, for the janitor work of Burns' church, Moss, commencing January 15th.—D. C. McTavish, "Sunnybrae," Walkers.

CHANNY FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep; also S. G. Dorking Fowls

ED. DE'GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

DENTISTRY
R. J. MUMFORD, D. B. S., L. D. S., Office over Howard's Furniture Store. Phone 16.

JAMES POOLE
Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Agent, representing the greatest fire insurance companies of the world, and the leading mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario. Office at residence, first door south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

GEORGE WILSON,
Clerk of the Division Court, Conveyancer, &c. Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. Commissioner in H. C. J. Office—Main street, over Linnley's drug store.

G. C. McNaughton
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance

Phone Bothwell U. & R. 40 P. O. Newbury R. R. No. 2.

Western Farmers' Weather Insurance Company

Insure your buildings against wind and tornado in the largest weather company in Ontario. Insurance in force, nearly 11 million. Our rate is lowest permitted by government.

E. T. Huston, Agent, Glencoe

RELIABILITY

is Our Watchword

A RELIABLE STORE
A RELIABLE STOCK

We have finished fitting up our store and are now in a position to show you our large range of new and up-to-date Furniture.

Call and see us. Our prices are right.

J. B. GOUGH & SON

FURNITURE DEALERS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Day Phone 23 Night 93

A Happy New Year to All

We wish to thank our friends for their patronage during the past year.

Our aim is to always carry a carefully selected, dependable line of jewelry at reasonable prices. The nice trade we have enjoyed during the past year is convincing proof that our efforts have not been in vain.

We hope that happiness and prosperity may be your lot throughout the coming year and that our business relations may be as pleasant in the future as in the past.

G. E. Davidson, Jeweler

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES OPTICIAN

Keith's Cash Store

Dry Goods Millinery Groceries

Fall and Winter Goods to hand. Best values in all these lines.

P. D. KEITH

MITCHELL & HAGERTY

Hardware Merchants, Glencoe, Ontario

HALTERS HORSE BLANKETS

We have just received our fall order of Stoves and Ranges. Call and inspect our line of Stoves before buying. Let us help you pick out a first-class Range from our stock. We have also a full line of Stable Fittings, such as Glass, Rollers, Litter Carriers and Stall Fixtures.

STOVE PIPE FROST WIRE FENCING

SPECIAL VALUE NOW OFFERING IN

New Currants, Raisins, Peels, Nuts, etc., bought early before the advance

Good Butter and Eggs and other marketable produce taken as cash at highest market price.

CASH FOR FRESH EGGS AND GOOD TABLE BUTTER
TRY OUR SPECIALS IN BULK TEAS AND COFFEES.
Red Rose, Lipton's and Salada Packet Teas always in stock.

We sell Parnell's Homemade Bread, 5c loaf. Kind mother makes.

W. A. CURRIE & CO.

Special Bargain Prices

For Month of January on

B. C. Shingles, 3x and 5x, and Red Cedar Posts

TERMS CASH

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard GLENCOE, ONT.

A Year of World War

ONE may get a swift comprehension of the results of the year's warfare in Europe by viewing the contrasts between the situation now and a year ago this time. On the western front slight progress has been made by the Allies, and there is an ever increasing weakness observable in the German artillery. The opposing lines in France and Belgium remain practically where they were at the beginning of 1915. However, this line of about 400 miles in length has been altered but little.

The strongest squadron afloat, that of Captain Spee, comprising five cruisers, had been wiped out in the south Pacific ocean in December. A few cruisers were sailing in African waters and in the Pacific, raiding British commerce. Of these the Dresden was sunk early in the year, and the Prince Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm were interned at Newport News. Finally on Jan. 24 Vice-Admiral Beatty routed the German raiding squadron in the North Sea.

Throughout the winter and spring the submarine operations furnished the chief elements of public interest in the war. However, the situation on the Russian frontier began to take on new and striking phases.

The Russian chief, with his centre held to the Viatska west of Warsaw, sent an army to strike Koensigsberg, on the Baltic sea. Still another Russian force was operating toward the westward on the southern border of East Prussia, aiming to flank the German position before Warsaw. Making a fierce lunge on the Warsaw front early in February for a feint, the German general Von Hindenburg threw a column into East Prussia, surprising the Russians. This move compelled the Russians to abandon their attempts in East Prussia, and by the end of the month the Germans had pushed the foe across the Russian border.

Meanwhile interest in the movements on the eastern frontier was enlarged by the developments southward, involving most directly Russia and Austria. The Allies under the leadership of Great Britain attempted in February to open up Constantinople for Russia. The movement began by a bombardment of the Dardanelles in February by Allied warships. This failed, but in March another and more powerful fleet opened fire on the Turkish forts along shore. The ships were roughly handled, three battleships being sunk and two put out of action.

This eastward sweep of the Germans promised important developments far to the north. Austria, however, has been confronted by a new foe far to the south and west of the scene of her energies thus far. May 24th the king of Italy declared war on Austria; hostilities were begun, the Italian set out to capture Trieste. They crossed the Isonzo river, upon which Goritz is situated, entering upon the campaign which held them upon the Isonzo all summer and fall.

Turkey has acted on the defensive in Europe, but in Asia threatened the Suez canal. Attacks aimed at the canal failed, but early in December the British were forced to withdraw near Bagdad.

Bulgarian troops, supported by Germans and Austrians, defeated the Serbian army during October and November, opening rail communication from the Danube to the Bosphorus.

WAR ON THE SEA

January.
1. British battleship Formidable sunk in the English channel by German submarine on a mine; over 600 drowned.
24. In a German naval attack on the English coast the German cruiser Bluecher was sunk, with about 700 of her crew, and other vessels destroyed by Vice-Admiral Beatty.

February.
4. German admiral declared a war zone in the English channel after February 18.

18. German war zone decree went into effect.

March.
18. British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk during a naval attack in the Dardanelles.

28. German submarine U-25 torpedoed British ships Falaba and Agulla in St. George's channel; 68 passengers and 70 sailors lost.

April.
26. French steamer Leon Gambetta torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the strait of Otranto; 500 seamen drowned.

May.
7. The Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off Kinsale, Munster coast, Ireland. Out of 2,104 persons on board, 110 were lost.

19. British battleship Goliath torpedoed.

Death Came Suddenly.

On Monday at noon Mrs. Eliza McMillan dropped dead from heart disease at the home of her daughter, Miss Lizzie McMillan, on Main street, next the Transcript building.

Mrs. McMillan had not been in the best of health for some time, but was up and about as usual when the summons came. She was 76 years of age and was the widow of John McMillan, who died many years ago. Her maiden name was McLennan, and her parents were among the earliest settlers here. A family of two sons and one daughter survive—Archibald, near Petrolia; John, near Rodney; and Lizzie, who a few weeks ago came from London to make a home here for herself and mother who up to recently was keeping house for A. D. and Samuel McEachern.

Mrs. McMillan was a member of the Presbyterian church and was much respected. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Oakland cemetery, service being held in the Presbyterian church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Geo. Weir.

Elgin Winter Fair.

The directors of the Elgin Winter Fair have spared neither pains nor expense this year in preparing a program. Afternoon and evening meetings are held on Wednesday and Thursday and the speakers include such men as Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College; W. J. Lennox, Western Representative of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; W. E. Galbraith, ex-President of the Ontario Bean Growers' Association; John T. Miner, Canada's authority on Wild Birds; Prof. Graham, of Guelph College; A. McKenny, the Corn Expert; Hon. F. G. Macdormid; Hon. T. W. Crothers and others. In addition to other exhibits, the Dominion Government will send their Egg Exhibit in charge of two experts. Afternoon and evening meetings are held on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 12th and 13th. Good accommodation for all.

A Soldier's Send-off.

An exceedingly pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Kettlewell, near Bothwell, on Dec. 23rd, when about seventy of their neighbors and friends gathered to bid farewell to their son Ira, who has joined the Canadian army for overseas. The evening was spent in games and social chat until twelve, when Ira gave a concert in the drawing-room and presented with an appreciative address, which was read by C. Kelly, and a purse of money from his friends in token of their affection and good wishes. Addresses were then given by a number of those present, including R. A. Prittle, of Keyser, who gave unsolicited praise to Mr. Kettlewell, hoping that he might share in a glorious triumph on the battlefield and return safely to his friends. "We'll never let the old flag fall" was then lustily sung, after which the ladies served refreshments and the gathering dispersed with the National Anthem.

The Man From Canada.

Tom Marks and his clever dramatic and vaudeville company will appear one night only, Friday, Jan. 7th, at the Elgin Hall, Glencoe, and present the four-act patriotic comedy-drama "The Man From Canada," with 7 vaudeville numbers, making one big evening. Prices, 25c, 35c and 50c; Seats for sale at Scott's drug store. Kiltie parade afternoon and evening.

Weston-Graham.

The marriage took place on January 1st at Moosejaw of Arch. G. Weston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Weston, Lorrie, Sask., to Miss Katie Karrel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, Ekfrid. The ceremony was performed by the bride's cousin, Rev. A. A. Graham, B. D., Principal of Boys' College, Moosejaw. The newly-wedded couple will reside in Lorrie, Sask.

Methodist Church.

REV. W. G. HOWSON, MINISTER
The church anniversary sermons will be preached next Sunday by Rev. J. A. McLachlan, M. A., of Norwich, speaking both morning and evening. A tea and entertainment will be held on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid. See posters. The public are cordially invited to all these meetings. Special music will be furnished by the choir.

The death occurred at her home in Dunwich last week of Mrs. Effie Blue, at the great age of 90 years. The deceased was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, and came to Canada with her parents in 1842, and settled in Dunwich, which was then almost a wilderness. She was the last of her family as well as the last of the hardy band of pioneers who beaved out for themselves homes in the forests in Dunwich over seventy years ago. Her husband, the late Donald Blue, died sixteen years ago.

SIGNALS OF DANGER.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in your mouth? Does your head ache? Have you a dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

REFUSES TO GO "DRY"

Three-fifths Clause Again Defeated Local Option in Glencoe.

For the third time local option has been turned down in Glencoe, twice owing to the clause in the Act which requires three-fifths of the vote polled to be in its favor.

Supporters of the measure were quite sanguine of success on this occasion, but an undercurrent developed in the situation towards the last that no doubt accounted for its defeat.

Fortunately the town has a good class of hotelkeepers who we believe will endeavor to live up to the letter of the law and thereby avoid any occasion for unwholesome criticisms of the town, now distinguished as the only place in Middlesex county not on the "water wagon."

The vote polled, as under, shows that the measure was prevented from becoming law by four and one-fifth votes.

For L. O. Against L. O.
North Division 80
South Division 88
Totals 150 107

Soldiers' Concert.

Quite the most unique event of the season was the concert given in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, December 29th, by the boys in khaki. The entertainment opened with a few appropriate remarks by Major Elliot, the chairman, and by Col. Robson, of the 35th Batt. Then came a stirring address from Lieut. Col. Graham, formerly Mayor of Glencoe, in a speech which fairly scintillated with patriotism. Col. Graham presented to the audience the serious side of the war, stating that the present time was no time for levity or false optimism, and thrusting upon his listeners the question of individual responsibility. The rest of the program, which consisted choruses by the soldiers and a make-believe but realistic presentation of the boys in the trenches, was carried out in a spirited manner. Mention must also be made of the platform decorations which were most cleverly and appropriately arranged by one of the ladies of the town with the idea in view of representing the life in the trenches. A tripod in the foreground with its red glow gave a picturesque notion of the campfire, round which the soldiers clustered, getting off jokes and local hits, singing songs and reading out letters from "home." A tall sentry with a large moustache paced up and down, while three or four of the young ladies of the town in the garb of the Red Cross nurse were seen flitting about like angels of mercy.

In another tableau the hearts of the men were cheered by the presentation of Christmas boxes of very real candy, and still another picture gave a representation of our Glencoe boys arriving at the front, and marching in a long, unending line to the rousing cheers of those who had gone before. Mrs. Doull, in the garb of a Red Cross nurse, gave a spirited and patriotic recitation, and still another pleasing feature was a concert given by Mr. Ballantyne, one of the soldiers, which was enthusiastically endorsed by the large audience assembled. The presence of these boys right here in our midst seems to bring the war very close. It brings also a realization of what Canada is up against, and the great hungry cry for men, and yet more men. So we bless the brave fellows who have enlisted in the defence of their country, and we wish them all God-speed and a safe return.

A Pleasing Surprise.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. P. Owen were very agreeably surprised at their home on Saturday afternoon when a number of the ladies of St. John's church paid them a visit before leaving presented Mrs. Owen with a handsome casserole and Mr. Owen with a bag of silver (about \$30). In addition to this a half-dozen teaspoons and a half-dozen coffee spoons came from other quarters. The occasion of this felicitous invasion of the rectory was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Owen's wedding.

Wedding Bells.

A quiet but very pretty Christmas wedding was solemnized at "Maple Grove," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Waterworth, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 p. m., when their eldest daughter, Mary, was united in marriage to Ernest Zimmerman, of London. Rev. G. N. Hazen, of London, officiated. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her father and entered the drawing-room to the strains of Lohengrin's Bridal Chorus and took her place under a beautifully decorated arch of evergreen. She was gowned in cream silk, veiled with silk embroidered net and trimmed with pearls, and also wore the conventional bridal veil caught up with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of roses and fern. Miss Ida Waterworth, sister of the bride, played the wedding march and was attired in rose silk.

After the ceremony the guests retired to the dining-room where a magnificent dejeuner was served. The dining-room was beautifully decorated, the color scheme being pink and white. The wedding gifts, of china, cut glass, silver and linen, were many and beautiful.

The happy couple left on the evening train for Detroit and points west, amid showers of confetti.

The bride travelled in a navy blue serge suit trimmed with fur and hat to match.

Municipal Elections.

GLENCOE.

Reeve—J. A. McLachlan, re-elected. Councilors—Allan McPherson, A. J. Wright, P. D. Keith, James Harris. The three first named re-elected, and the last named in place of the late George Parrott. The vote polled was as follows:—

	North	South	Total
For Reeve			
J. A. McLachlan	102	70	172
P. J. Morrison	35	02	100
For Councilors			
Allan McPherson	94	86	180
A. J. Wright	89	83	172
P. D. Keith	81	57	138
James Harris	65	08	153
Hiram Lumley	43	06	106
A. B. McLellan	51	49	100
Wm. Hills	42	25	67

MOSA TOWNSHIP.

Reeve—Elias F. Reycraft. Councilors—Chas. S. Morrison, Andrew Gardner, Frederick J. James, Dan. N. Munroe. The vote was as follows:—

	Div. 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
For Reeve							
Hurdle	55	19	32	07	25	16	214
Reycraft	00	44	29	75	36	39	283
For Councilors							
Gardner	28	20	95	108	23	21	235
James	28	51	45	71	25	13	233
Morrison	74	37	23	73	32	14	253
Munroe	15	17	24	06	35	42	217
Stiles	70	16	12	63	14	8	183

METCALFE TOWNSHIP.

Cyrus Henry was re-elected Reeve. Councilors—Robert Denning, Wm. Hawken, Angus McCallum and Archie Campbell. The vote polled in the divisions was as follows:—

	Div. 1	2	3	4	5	Total
For Reeve						
Henry	55	39	61	33	243	
McNaughton	24	10	27	6	56	123
For Councilors						
Denning	72	55	43	47	33	250
Hawken	51	63	31	14	25	184
McCallum	23	17	32	30	56	158
Campbell	14	15	42	23	61	155
Ebertz	6	10	45	53	25	139
Freese	30	35	22	6	5	107

DUNWICH.

Reeve—J. C. Campbell, by acclamation. Deputy Reeve—Leslie Kendall. Councilors—A. J. McMillan, D. H. McCallum, Frank Smith.

RODNEY.

Reeve—J. A. McLean. Councilors—James Spence, C. E. Gladstone, A. J. Mitchell, Thomas Davies.

ALDBOROUGH.

Reeve—Wm. Tolmie.

DUTTON.

Reeve—J. H. McIntyre.

Not Charged for Comforts.

A report that the soldiers at the front had to buy the Red Cross socks and pay 60 cents a pair for them is quite evidently a pure piece of fiction. Here is what one of the Moss boys says, writing home to his sister:—

France, Dec. 11, 1915.
Here we are back in the bush again. Fritz was getting a little too gay, so they had to send the Fifth out to make him behave.

It is still raining, but we are getting used to it now. It has rained steady for nearly two months and the mud is about a foot deep. It is wonderful how all the boys keep up, as it is almost impossible to keep dry, but we are all doing our best.

The party that said we had to buy socks is very much mistaken. We get a bath about three times a month, a clean suit of underwear, shirt and socks and we do not know where they come from. We were all given a sweater, mitts, gloves, tobacco and cigarettes, which never cost a cent.

Last week there were boxes of cigarettes, candy, kerchiefs, play-cards and pipes sent to us. We do not know where they came from but they are certainly appreciated.

GILBERT FLETCHER,
Address—Pte. C. G. Fletcher, A. 24137, 5th Batt., 1st Canadian, 2nd Brigade, A Company, No. 2 Platoon, France.

Ladies' Patriotic Society.

The ladies are beginning work after the Christmas season on Friday afternoon, Jan. 7th, and hope all will take up the work again with as great an enthusiasm as formerly. They are pleased to report the following amount of work since they opened their sewing rooms in September:—105 night shirts, 49 pyjamas, 35 hospital shirts, 121 pairs socks, 21 pairs bed socks, 34 scarfs, 24 pairs wristlets, 20 pairs slippers, 25 flannel shirts, 65 mattress covers, 2 blankets, 8 pillow slips, 100 hand towels, 123 qts. canned fruit, 10 lbs. honey, and donation of \$25 for the purchase of Christmas gifts for soldiers at the front. The ladies of Bethel church very generously assisted the ladies of Glencoe.

Moyer-Depew.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, Dec. 29th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Depew, Dutton, when their youngest daughter, Hazel E., was united in marriage to Charles Moyer, of Wallaceport. The bride was tastefully gowned in white silk and her travelling suit was of blue serge and large hat to match. The large number of presents testify to the esteem in which the bride is held. After congratulations and dainty wedding dinner the young couple left for Niagara Falls and other points. On their return they will take up residence in Wallaceport.

Raincoats almost at half price at Lamont's big ten-day sale.

The Vicar's Nephew; or The Orphan's Vindication

CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd).

They went out in silence, while Mrs. Penning stood amazed. On the doorstep Molly turned to her brother, her nostrils quivering.

"Those women are spies," she said. He accepted the statement in grave silence, acquiescing, and they walked on without further speech.

"Do you know what I came to London for?" she began at last.

"I know nothing, Molly; not even what sort of sister I have."

"I came to see you."

He turned, without comment, and looked at her. Her face was hard and resentful.

"I don't know what sort of brother I have, either, and I thought it was time to find out. I have more curiosity than you, it seems."

His mouth set in a sudden line, and the girl, watching him from under level brows, saw that she had stung him. He paused an instant before answering.

"I am glad you came," he said.

Molly flashed another look at him. "Are you? I'm not sure I am. It depends on—"

She broke off; then plunged on recklessly.

"Such as you are, whatever you are, you're the only near relative I've got. Don't you think we might as well know something about each other at first hand, now we're both grown up, instead of taking things for granted through other people? Or do you think blood relationships are all rubbish?"

"No, I don't think that; and, Molly, I have taken nothing for granted."

"Nothing? Not when you refused an invitation to come and see me after—how long was it? Seven—eight years?"

"It was an invitation to uncle's house. As for seeing you, I had waited so long for that that I could have patience a little longer till you could come to me rather than—"

After a little pause he added slowly:

"I couldn't go into his house. If ever we get to know each other well, you'll understand why; but I can't explain."

"Jack!" she burst out suddenly. "What was it between you and uncle? No, don't tell me if you don't want to. I had no right to ask; it's not my business. But one hears bits and scraps of things—all sorts of things."

"You have every right to ask," he answered gravely. "But I don't think I have any right to tell you."

"No, but then it's not a fair position all round. I think while you are accepting anything from uncle he has a right to ask that his enemies should not tell you things against him. Don't you?"

"Does that mean that you are his enemy? In the real sense of the word? Have you nothing to tell me but things against him?"

"Nothing."

"And nothing about Aunt Sarah? Are you her enemy too?"

He paused a moment.

"I have nothing to say about her, one way or the other."

"Jack, whatever the thing was that happened, it's more than ten years ago; and she lies awake at night and cries about you still. Last winter, when she had pleurisy, and we thought she was going to die, she clung to me and kept on repeating that she had done her best for you. I don't believe Aunt Sarah ever harmed a fly in her life. Granted, you may have something against uncle; but why should you hate her?"

He put the subject aside.

"I don't hate her."

"You despise her then," the girl broke in quickly.

"That I can't help. She's lukewarm, like the angel of Laocoea; I would she were hot or cold."

Passionate tears glittered in Molly's eyes.

"You will make me hate you!" she said, in her suppressed, vehement way.

"An old woman, as broken down and feeble as she is; and you will let her go on worrying and fretting over some dead-and-gone quarrel of your schoolboy days. She asked me the other day to forgive her if she'd made mistakes in bringing me up. To forgive her, the only person in the world that ever cared for me! She's got it into her head that you were made what she calls 'wicked' by being unhappy at home and that it was somehow her fault. Were you so unhappy, Jack?"

"Unhappy!" He repeated the word with a quick throbb in his voice that made the girl start and look round at him. "Look here, Molly," he went on with evident effort, "what's the use of raking up all this? I've nothing against Aunt Sarah, except that she was a coward and passed by on the other side. Anyhow, if she's been kind to you, I'm grateful to her for that, and she needn't worry about the rest. As for uncle, I haven't anything to say except what's better said. If you want to know why I couldn't come to the house—well, I tried to kill him once, and that's reason enough."

"I asked him about it one day, and he told me you—"

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS

Are you full of energy, and do you feel good? Do you know that good digestion is the foundation of good health? Pains and

AFTER MEALS TAKE

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

AND BANISH STOMACH TROUBLES

At all Pharmacies, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. A. Warren & Co. Limited, Sole Agents, London, England.

was glad enough of the chance to see you. Why, Jack, I never saw you look so well, or so sulky. Don't you want me? You can turn me out, Miss Raymond, if I'm in the way."

"I'm afraid it's I that am in the way," said Molly. Her voice fell like a little icicle into their midst, chilling even Theo.

Jack did his conscientious best to smooth away the queer awkwardness between his visitors. But, looking from Molly to Theo and back again to Molly, he realized how hopeless it was. The miserable effort at small-talk failed at last, hopelessly, and Jack looked up from the red coals with a desperate feeling that something must be done to end the silence before it became unbearable.

"Thee," he said, "I wish you'd play. My sister has never heard you."

The musician rose at once, and fetched his instrument.

"What do you want?" he asked, springing himself down on the hearth rug with his violin against his neck. "Folk-songs? They don't want accompaniments."

"Slavonic ones, if you will. Did you ever hear a Polish folk-song, Molly?"

"You know I've never heard anything."

She leaned back, drawing the fire-screen forward; her brow a little contracted, her eyes grave and wide in a shadowed, listening face, while the folk-songs trailed their low sound through the half-darkened room like disembodied ghosts of music buried long ago.

"Jack," said Theo, laying the violin down on his knee, "do you remember a fancy mother had just before she died, about the crocus-flowers in the grass? Well, I—I've been seeing that in my head lately, and it's coming into me, I think it's going to be for orchestra, I'm not sure yet; but I must play you some bits. Miss Raymond, did you ever look at a crocus?—I mean, really look at it?"

"Yes," she answered from the shadow of the screen. "But not often."

Her brother glanced at her in wonder; it was as if Helen had spoken.

He began to play; very softly, his eyes still on the fire, as if he were while he drifted unconsciously into improvisation, pausing now and then with lifted bow and filling the spaces with low, rhythmic speech. The violin, with its faint, waiting, its dim, inadequate murmur; the flicker of the fire; the shabby, dingy, lodging-house room; all lost their separate characters, merged into a common background of dreams. To listeners and artist alike, the glittering spears of visionary warriors, the sight and sound of a great army marching, were an actual presence, living and intense.

Silence followed, and Theo sat with bent head, trembling a little, the violin still in his hand. It was Jack who spoke first, rising to light the lamp.

"Old man," he said, "there's one thing you might try to remember now and then."

"Yes?" Theo murmured vaguely.

"Only that ordinary mortals are your fellow creatures, after all, and can sometimes see when you guide their eyes over thoughts they're not crowned kings by right divine."

Molly made a sudden passionate movement, as though he had hurt her. Theo started up, a sort of horror in his face.

"Kings by—?" Jack, how can you! Just because I can see things in my head! Do you think I wouldn't give it all—fiddle and everything—to do things and be things like you?"

What's nearer to being a king by right divine—to see God's warrior flowers, or to be as they are? What am I but a fiddle?"

He turned away, his voice quivering with bitter discontent, as with suppressed tears. Molly raised her head slowly and looked at her brother. (To be continued.)

WOMEN MAKE BEST MUNITIONS. Now Making Entire Shell of Heaviest French Guns.

Albert Thomas, the Lloyd George of France, Secretary of State for Artillery and Munitions, asked if the experience of fifteen months had demonstrated the feminine dexterity at a task so unaccustomed as shell-making, just unlearned. Then reaching into a drawer of his desk, he brought forth a fuse of a 75 shell—the most delicate part of a very finely adjusted mechanism.

"All this work," he said, pointing to the mysterious inside of the fuse, "can be done better by a woman, once she is trained to it, than by a man. And there is no part of a 75 shell a woman cannot make as well as a man. Why, in certain establishments women are carrying out the particularly ticklish job of charging the shells with high explosive. And at Lyons they have gone even further—they are making complete shells like that one there; women are doing every bit of it, from moulding the molten steel to polishing up the finished product."

The projectile he indicated stood upon his mantelpiece. It was of 155 millimetre calibre—the heaviest shell fired from a French field gun.

"Would it be a good thing to organize women workers for the purpose of enlisting their aid regularly in the industrial mobilization?" was the next question.

"Yes, yes, certainly," M. Thomas replied enthusiastically. "It would be an excellent step, and I believe would please the women and be satisfactory to the men workers as well, for the demand for labor in the munitions industry is tremendous. Of course, we have already organized the workwomen to a certain extent. They are under military orders, just as their co-workers of the other sex are. There are between thirty and forty thousand women now engaged in France in the manufacture of munitions."

KHVOSTOFF A BIG MAN IN RUSSIA

WILL ELIMINATE GERMAN INFLUENCE THERE.

He Exposed German Plots to Spread Confusion in Russia After War Began.

How little truth there is in the stories to the effect that the pro-German party, such as it is, has acquired the upper hand at Petrograd and a dominant influence over Emperor Nicholas is best shown by his appointment of M. Khvostoff, former Governor of Nijni-Novgorod and more recently one of the leaders of the party of the Right in the Duma, to the post of Minister of the Interior in the place of Prince Cherbatoff, who had only held the office for a few weeks. For M. Khvostoff, who is a very remarkable man, of great force of character, is the acknowledged head of that particular group in the Duma which aims at the complete de-Germanization of Russia and the elimination of all Teuton forces and influences from Muscovite commerce, finance, industry, agriculture, art, science, and literature, and, indeed, from Muscovite life generally.

He regards the German element in Russia, which has been a powerful factor there for the last 200 years, as a blight and as a curse on the nation. He is bent upon the emancipation of his countrymen from everything Teuton. That is the great aim of all his policies. That is what he stands for in public life. That is the cause that he has championed above every other in the Duma. So it will be readily understood what his appointment by the Czar to the Department of the Interior, the most important of all the Ministerial posts at Petrograd, the post formerly filled by Stolypin and by Plevhe, really means.

A Moderate Conservative.

M. Khvostoff has been described as a reactionary, and Germany has insinuated that his appointment in the place of the ultra-Liberal Prince Cherbatoff means a reversion to the most arbitrary forms of autocracy. Nothing could be further from the truth. The new Minister of the Interior and from now on the dominant figure in the Administration, has never been anything else but a Moderate Conservative, and as such has represented Moscow, the ancient metropolis of the Empire, in the National Legislature.

He is very proud of his membership in the Duma, expresses his determination to retain his seat there as Deputy, in addition to the one to which he is entitled as Minister of State. He declares that the principle in which he will proceed will be centralization of policy and the decentralization of administrative work. He proclaims himself a warm friend of Finland and as favoring the complete freedom of her cultural development, of her religion, and language. At the same time he emphasizes the necessity of strengthening the authority of the Government, which is not surprising when it is mentioned that one of the reasons which led to the retirement from office of his Liberal predecessor, Prince Cherbatoff, was that when the latter decreed the dismissal of some two-score of Governors of Provincial towns and cities for failure to preserve law and order, they contemptuously refused to obey his commands or to vacate their offices.

That Khvostoff tolerates and even approves of legislative criticism of the Government is best demonstrated by the fact that since the beginning of the war he has repeatedly assailed the Administration, particularly the Ministers of Finance and of Industry, whom he has charged with favoring banks and syndicates at the expense of the consumers. A relative of the Minister of Justice, he is reputed to have a large commercial experience, acquired when Governor of Nijni-Novgorod, perhaps the greatest centre of trade in Russia, and is also an authority on banking institutions in the land of the Czars.

THE ARMY STEP.

The Longest Is That of the British Infantry.

There is a great difference in the length of the steps of the soldiers now engaged in war.

The longest step of all is that of the British infantry, which is thirty-one and a half inches. Germany and Switzerland come next, each doing thirty-one inches, and France, Italy, and Austria each step out twenty-nine inches. The shortest of all is found in the Russian Army. The Czar's soldier's step is twenty-seven and a half inches, and he only does a hundred and twelve to the minute.

This is beaten by the German, who does one hundred and fourteen to the minute. The Austrians step out at the rate of a hundred and fifteen; the French and Italian at a hundred and twenty.

It therefore follows that a Russian will take twenty minutes to march a mile, the Austrian eighteen and two-thirds minutes, the French and Italian eighteen minutes, and the German ten or eleven seconds less.

German Plots.

He further brought to light the fact that more than half the shares of the biggest of the ordnance and munitions concerns in Russia, the immense Putiloff works, which until the beginning of the war enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the production of munitions, ordnance, and small arms, were owned jointly by the Krupp, at Essen, and by the Skodas, which are the Krupp's counterpart in Austria. Thanks to this dominating interest of the Krupp and of the Skodas in the Putiloff Company, thousands of the latter's skilled workmen were dismissed, and the remainder put on a five-hour-day basis, when they should have been working without any interruption, in day and night shifts, after the outbreak of the war.

M. Khvostoff also exposed the particulars of how the Germans, by means of a controlling interest in the Russian Bank of Exterior Trade, in the Mezhdunarodny Bank and in a long list of similar institutions, not only organized corners in indispensable commodities since the beginning of the war, but had slowed down the output of war supplies of every kind, by diverting and withholding both imported and native coal from the factories. Khvostoff made many other revelations of the same kind during a speech that lasted for more than a couple of hours, and which was listened to with rapt attention, indeed, open-mouthed, in astonishment, and punctuated with exclamations of indignation by the members.

At the close thereof loud demands were made for the immediate organization in the Legislature of a National party, embracing all political factions and united with the one purpose of emancipating everything and everybody in Russia from German influences and control. It is this new party that M. Khvostoff heads in the Duma that is now once more about to

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"SALADA"

has the reputation of being the cleanest, and most perfect tea sold.

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BRITISH PAY BIG TAXES CHEERFULLY

"IT'S BETTER TO PAY MCKENNA THAN THE KAISER."

Many Trades Are More Prosperous Than Ever and Don't Care About Taxes.

Britishers are perfectly willing to pay for the war if thereby they can add to their chances of winning. "It's better for us to pay McKenna than the Kaiser," is the way they express it.

The duty on petrol is doubled, which does not please those who have been using their motor cars for pleasure, but satisfies the larger majority who think "joy riding" in any shape or form should be prohibited when the country is at war. Automobiles sent into Great Britain from other countries will now have to pay a duty amounting to one-third of their value—which was put into the budget with an eye upon the profits, particularly of the American importers. They have been reaping a harvest since the British Government commandeered all automobiles factories in Great Britain to work for the army. Motorcycles, musical instruments, and cinema films sent into Britain from abroad will also have to pay duty amounting to one-third of their value.

The tax which appears to please the most people is that which takes 50 per cent. of the war profits from business firms, although the representatives in Parliament of the laboring people decline against any profits being allowed at all in the necessities of the nation during war. Considering the huge returns which many war industries are reporting, the temptation was too great to the Exchequer in its dire need of money and more money. Not only shipping and such allied trades are flourishing as never before, but industries formerly monopolized by the Germans in supplying the wants of Great Britain in peaceful times have suddenly acquired wealth and importance after only a year of growth under Government subsidy.

Manufacturers Prosperous.

The Palmers Shipbuilding and Iron Company's report is a good example of most of the companies of that order, although several shipping firms have profited even more. The balance sheet this year shows an increase in net profits from \$325,480 to \$519,110. With money bags overflowing in this way, these concerns look upon the Exchequer's share with complacency, particularly as Mr. McKenna is to tax them upon the average of three years of trade, allowing them to choose any two years in the history of their business to put with the year of big war profits in getting the average.

Mr. McKenna not only has to collect new taxes from the British people, but he has to persuade them to loan the Government all their available cash and subscribe to the war loan, telling them frankly that \$500 pays for Britain's share in the war for only three seconds.

He must in addition finance Britain's allies, this being an obligation which Mr. Asquith's Cabinet has entered into with Russia, France, Italy and Serbia, as well as Rumania and Greece if they will enter the war on the side of the entente. Then there is the question of war pensions which the Exchequer must settle, a vast field of finance by itself which an expert would ordinarily require several years to explore before presenting a new standard of pensions for the country to pay in additional taxation.

The problem of waste is also crowding upon Mr. McKenna's attention, since there appears to have been prodigious expenditure in almost every department of the army, as well as in the administration of affairs at home.

AN IMMENSE TASK.

24,000 Cars Moved Factories From City of Riga.

The evacuation of the large cities that Russia has abandoned to the Germans is a task the immensity of which may be judged from figures now available concerning the partial evacuation of Riga. The population of Riga has not been seriously disturbed, the city having about as many inhabitants as at the beginning of the war, since many refugees have gathered there from the Baltic districts, occupied by the Germans, but 400 factories, of which 80 belong to German subjects, have been transplanted to interior provinces. During the evacuation period from 150 to 200 loaded cars were dispatched daily, and in all 24,000 carloads of machinery, metals and raw materials were shipped out of Riga. The work continued for two months.

Factory owners have received compensation from the Government treasury for the cost of removal, and most of the skilled workers of the factories have accompanied the employers to the new locations.

Kirk Deacon: "When I look at the congregation seated in the pews I ask myself 'Where's the pair?' When I look at the collection at the close of the service I ask 'Where are the rich?'"



M. Khvostoff.

Rheumatism!

How is rheumatism recognized? Some have said—

- Rheumatism is a dull pain.
- Rheumatism is a sharp pain.
- Rheumatism is sore muscles.
- Rheumatism is stiff joints.
- Rheumatism is a shifting pain.

All have declared—*Rheumatism is Pain.*

Sloan's Liniment applied:—
The blood begins to flow freely—the body's warmth is renewed—the congestion disappears—the pain is gone.

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KILLS PAIN (GUARANTEED)

Rheumatism and allied pains yield to the penetrating qualities of this warming liniment.

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Young Folks

Forgetful Freddy.

Little Freddie was a most forgetful boy. His mother told him that he was not to go out of the yard, and that if he did she would have to punish him in some way. He must learn not to forget.

For a long time he did remember, and stayed in the yard. He didn't even open the gate to look out. One day he was sitting on the step, wondering what he should do next, when he heard music, and looking up he saw an organ-grinder and the cleverest monkey he had ever seen coming toward the yard.

Down to the gate he ran, the man stopped, and letting out the string to which the monkey was tied, began to play, while the monkey danced as hard as he could.

Freddie laughed to see him, and when he pulled off his cap and held it out to Freddie he gave him one of the pennies his father had given him that morning. The man began to walk away, playing as he did, and the monkey hopped along with him. Freddie forgot, opened the gate, and ran along, too. As they walked along quite a number of children followed, and soon they were a long way from Freddie's home, and had turned so many times that he was not sure which way to go back. He turned and ran as fast as he could, and after losing himself a good many times at last he was home in his yard.

Then he remembered that he had forgotten again and had gone out of the yard. His mother had not missed him, and if he didn't tell she would never know, and she had told him the next time she must punish him.

Oh, dear, he wished now he hadn't gone, but he supposed he must tell. So he went into the house very slowly, and when he saw his mother he told her all about his going out and how he had nearly been lost.

She said, "Freddie, I knew that you had been out of the yard, and I was waiting for you to tell me. I am glad that even if I have a forgetful little boy I will be a truthful one. Perhaps this will be a lesson to you."

And it was. Never again did Freddie forget to do what his mother told him.

Help the Other Fellow.

Help the other fellow
With a smile or word of cheer;
Try to sing his praises
While he's toiling with us here.
Try to smooth his pathway
As he plods his journey through,
For he's striving for the haven
That we all are marching to.

In the big sense he is a brother
To the big and the small;
He is going my way, your way,
On this old terrestrial ball.
He's a fellow traveller with us,
And his goal is our goal, too,
And he's not a rank outsider
Any more than I or you.

Help the other fellow,
Try to make your kinship known;
Don't think that you can travel
Any path on earth alone.
Try to make his burdens lighter,
For it's what you ought to do,
And some day when you are troubled,
He will do the same for you.

ILLITERATE GENIUS.

Some Great Men Who Had Very Little Education.

George Tinworth, the famous sculptor, whose work adorns the great minister at York, the Guards' Chapel, in London, and the Cathedral at Truro, was an illiterate genius. He probably had not more than a year's schooling in the whole of his life, says London Answers.

His handwriting, which appears on some of the best known works, is a mere scrawl, and he could not spell. Yet he won the unstinted praise of Ruskin.

Grinling Gibbon, whose lovely, almost superhuman wood-carving is the chief glory of Chatsworth and many other ducal mansions, as well as of Windsor Castle, was picked up by the famous diarist, John Evelyn, in the direst poverty and introduced to the King.

Here is a letter he wrote to Evelyn, which speaks for itself:

"Honored Sir,—I would beg the favor you would be pleased to speak to him that he would get me to carve his Ladies Sons whose Lord Kildare for I understand it will be very considerable."

Patrick Nasmyth, whose pictures may be seen in the National Gallery, was not only illiterate, but his right hand being incapacitated, he painted with his left, and he was also very deaf. Yet he had made his name by the time he was twenty.

George Morland was another illiterate genius, the mere prints of whose pictures are worth big sums to-day. He dictated his own epitaph: "Here lies a drunken dog." He seldom took a meal with his wife, cooked his own food, ate it off a chair by the side of his easel in his studio, where not only pigeons flew but pigs ran about.

Two things are essential to hail—two strata of clouds with opposing electrical forces, and two currents of wind.

ALFONSO GIVES INTERVIEW.

Spanish Monarch Sees No Hope of Permanent Peace.

The Argentine historian, Roberto Levia, now in Switzerland, has given an account of a recent conversation with the King of Spain, which took place at Madrid. King Alfonso, who discussed several questions connected with the war with great freedom, said:

"Long before hostilities began it was easy to foresee the inevitability of the war, but it is impossible to form any opinion regarding its termination. Do not imagine that there will be anything like disarmament after the war. On the contrary, when this war is over preparations for another war will be carried on more actively than ever."

"I do not think that the socialists and the working classes of the different countries will bring such pressure to bear on their governments that the latter will be unable to create new armaments. My opinion is that the socialists of all countries will become more and more friendly with their governments, and that their legitimate aspirations will be satisfied as a matter of good business policy. They will also develop, and they will realize that some of their leaders, who have preached universal peace, have deluded and misled them. After the events of this war the socialists of all countries will be obliged to understand that so long as human beings retain their human instincts their can be no better protection for a country than the creation of armaments which enable it to use organized force in self-defence. And that organized force must be always ready. Facts are facts, and this earth will never become Utopia."

Discussing the effects of the war, King Alfonso said:

"Very bad times will come for South America. There will be a rush of Russians, Italians, French and Germans now living in South America back to their home lands to help in building up what the war has destroyed. There will be no emigration from Europe for some time to come. Many Spaniards who would otherwise have gone to South America will find employment in France and Italy."

KILLED IN ACTION.

Number of Casualties in World's Great Wars.

It is possible that the present war will be one of the most destructive in history.

The war in the Balkans resulted in a great loss of life. Out of 1,000,000 soldiers in the field, no fewer than 320,000 were killed, 200,000 being Turks. During a series of battles, in which the contending armies numbered 400,000, 24,000 Turks and 20,000 Bulgarians were killed and wounded.

It is interesting to know that during the war between Russia and Japan 60,000 Russians were killed and wounded and 40,000 Japanese out of 600,000 engaged at the Battle of Mukden.

The Spanish losses in Cuba during the Spanish-American War totalled 23,500 out of 131,200 men sent there. Of these 9,500 were killed in action, 1,000 died from wounds, 10,000 from yellow fever, and 3,000 from various diseases.

LACK OF MONEY

Was a Godsend in This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

This lady owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she says:

"I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on another who told me he could not cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum.

"The results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"Every time I had tried to stop coffee I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me. (Tea, also, is harmful, because it contains caffeine, the same poisonous drug found in coffee.) "But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum.

"Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me, and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

SIR CHARLES MUNRO.

Thinks Things Out in Advance and Is Never Flustered.

It is generally agreed that no soldier has won greater distinction during the past twelve months than General Sir Charles Munro, who succeeded Sir Ian Hamilton as commander of the Dardanelles forces.

"We knew Munro would come out on top," army men said, when he was mentioned in despatches by Sir John French, after the battle of the Aisne, and created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath for his great services. As a well-known military critic remarked the other day: "If there is a way out of this Dardanelles muddle, Sir Charles will find it."

Born fifty-five years ago, Sir Charles entered the army at the age of nineteen, becoming a captain in ten years, major in 1898, and colonel twelve years ago. On the north-west frontier of India and in South Africa he proved himself a born leader, while as Chief Instructor at the Hythe School of Musketry he rendered invaluable service to the Home Forces.

It was during the manoeuvres of 1913 that General Munro showed what a magnificent strategist he is, for with a small force he outmanoeuvred heavy divisions in the most skilful manner.

His most marked characteristic is the sympathetic attitude he always adopts towards "Tommy," but, as the latter says, he is a "terror for training." Drill, drill, and more drill is his motto.

One who knows General Munro intimately remarks that his most prominent quality is his soundness. He knows his mind right through. "He has always thought out every possibility beforehand. He is never hurried, never flustered, never taken by surprise. He has prepared for as many sorts of failure as there are chances of success, and with his precise knowledge, he estimates the strain on the weak links of his material."

It is a curious fact that this noted soldier comes of a race of famous Edinburgh doctors—three of his ancestors having held in succession the office of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Edinburgh University for considerably over a hundred years.

General Munro bears a striking resemblance to Sir John French. Seen from behind, he might easily be mistaken for the Field Marshal, who is one of his greatest admirers.

MOTHERS OF LITTLE ONES.

No mother of young children should be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are mothers' best friend and are as good as a doctor in the house. Concerning them Mrs. F. Wurzer, Ingersoll, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight years, and would not be without them. I can highly recommend them to all mothers of young children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RECKLESS AND IMPROVIDENT.

German Method of Raising Money Adversely Criticized.

Lord Incheape, in an address before the Institute of Bankers in London, England, said the financial policy of Germany bore the marks of recklessness and improvidence. None of the money required for the war had been raised by increased taxation, and each successive loan meant fresh inflation of the currency, which showed itself in a steady rise in prices.

The more this procedure was persisted in, said Lord Incheape, the more would prices rise, and all official attempts to fix minimum prices, though they might be successful for a time in regard to individual commodities, would be powerless to meet the situation. The task of redeeming the securities and retiring the notes would be left for an exhausted and defeated nation to face after the conclusion of peace.

As certain as the sun will rise tomorrow," he concluded, "Germany and her militarism will be crushed and the peace of the world, so far as anything she can do to prevent it, will be secured for another hundred years."

BELGIUM AND THE GERMANS.

The Same Feeling at Time of Waterloo as Now.

Belgium's dislike of the Prussians is no new thing, for the gallant little country has had a taste of their methods before. Southey travelled in Belgium within a few weeks of Waterloo, and has left on record the local opinion of the armies which were engaged at that historic fight.

At Ghent he wrote: "The Hanoverians are not liked here, but the Prussians are abominated. We hear of nothing but their insolence and brutality."

Brussels was equally emphatic in its opinion. There the Prussians were "as much detested as the British were popular," and he found the same opinion expressed elsewhere.

"The behavior of the Prussians towards the inhabitants is represented as abominable; nothing but insolence and violence." The experiences of the past few weeks show that their character has not altered during the past century.

YUAN SHIH KAI CHINA'S EMPEROR

HAS BEEN DICTATOR FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Deliberate in Speech, With a Large, Apparent Tolerance—A Tremendous Task.

At any other time than the present when all the world's great powers are involved in war, the announcement that China, that great sleeping giant of a nation, comprising one-quarter of the world's population, had reverted to the monarchical system of government, would have caused a great sensation. As it is the announcement that Yuan Shi Kai, President of the Chinese Republic, has been elected Emperor, was given only inside page positions in the daily papers, and little was said concerning the remarkable Chinaman who is now ruler of more people than any other monarch save King George.

What kind of a man is this who took advantage of the revolution of 1910, which overthrew the old Manchu dynasty almost in a night, to establish himself first as the first Emperor of China, and now as its Emperor? Yuan was Imperial Prime Minister under the old regime, and when Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his fellow-revolutionists wanted a provisional president they called on him to hold down the job until Parliament should decide on a permanent President. Parliament met, debated, quarrelled, and showed such incapacity that Yuan, with the aid of a few police, dissolved it, and became the virtual master of China. Such he has been ever since.

Here is an interesting description of the man written by an American, J. I. C. Clarke, who was recently in China:

"Yuan Shi Kai puts on no style. He dresses plainly, except at official receptions, when he wears a marshal's uniform. He may, however, have generals in gold lace around him. The Parliament after long, somewhat silly debate abolished the queue and the kneeling and crawling of the olden court ceremonial. The bow and raising of the hat have taken their place, and it is funny to see it circumstantially put down in the ceremonial orders. Ladies, it may be mentioned,



Yuan Shi Kai, New Emperor of China.

are specially excepted from raising the hat. This is all quite to the mind of Yuan.

Like a Prosperous Trader.

"When the President is in mufti wearing a short jacket, he gives nowadays the impression at first glance of a prosperous Chinese trader. He is not big—about 5 feet 6 inches high—and chunky rather than obese of build. His silver white hair is cropped short, and he wears a thick, white 'old man's' moustache and a little tuft under his lower lip, although he is only 56 years old. He does his daily stint of work in a rather small Chinese room in a single storey building at the palace, not far from where he lives in the Winter Palace, once the home of that extraordinarily vigorous old lady, the late Empress Dowager, whom, in the times of his remarkable upward rise, he was wont to approach on his knees to receive her orders or to venture at intervals to give her advice—always a perilous proceeding.

"He is deliberate in speech, with a large apparent tolerance, which is really a self-imposed patience, for he has generally made up his mind long before arguments are over, often before they have begun. In his own time he acts quickly and sternly; at need, bloodily. He sees few besides his Ministers. He is closely guarded since the attempt to assassinate him. But to foreigners, and indeed in general intercourse, he holds himself at pleasant ease and with a courteous, pleasant manner.

"At any rate Yuan does not prolong such interviews beyond the usual enquiries in the East: 'Is it your first?' and 'How do you like Pekin?' At present he is busy appointing local Provincial Governors. He is a keen judge of men, and has, through his long and varied official life, made

A Five-Cent Breakfast in five minutes! What a boon to the busy housekeeper!

Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven to restore crispness and served with hot milk, make a complete, perfect meal, supplying all the strength needed for a half-day's work at a cost of four or five cents. The richest man in America can buy nothing better. Contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs and is more easily digested.



Widespread acquaintances that serve him well. He works early and late. Trouble Ahead.

"The real and impending trouble will come from his actual abolition of representative government. It is roundly asserted that without it no Government in China can endure. Sober, elderly men say that, not merely here-brained youngsters fresh from High School.

"It was one thing to trip up, to obfuscate, and hold up to ridicule the neophytes under Sun Yat Sen and the Parliament they made. It will be quite another to deny, as the President now does, any real share in the government to the people of China.

"It was a pity that he should be purblind on this vital matter. China owes him much already. The abolition of the use of opium throughout the Empire, a colossal achievement, should be his monument for all time. It is no half-way measure. Only the other day it was reported from Yinkow that the remaining opium smokers and morphine fiends there were to be arrested and sentenced to penal servitude.

"He is finding a way for present financing of the situation. He is filling the distant Governorships with men of his choice. He is charged with being reactionary to the extent of winking at official squeezes in the outlying Provinces, but this I doubt. His experience with the salt monopoly has opened his eyes. In the old Imperial times \$2,500,000 was the utmost tax brought to the Imperial Treasury. Last year under 'foreign' management it yielded \$34,000,000! Such an object lesson will not be thrown away on Yuan.

"Yuan Shi Kai, in fine, is the most interesting man in the political world since Prince Bismarck. His task is even greater; but he has nerve and knowledge."

How to Cook Roman Meal Porridge. Invariably use double boiler, or set boiler in basin of boiling water. Have water boiling in both vessels, that in inner one salted to taste. Slowly stir in one cup Roman Meal to each two cups water. Cover, set in outer vessel, and never stir again even while serving. For early breakfast cook at evening meal and warm in morning, using a little less Roman Meal. It is dark, nutbrown, granular, rich porridge. It nourishes better than meat, prevents indigestion or "money back." Ask your doctor. All grocers, 10 cents and 25 cents.

Made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

LONDON IRISH EXPLOIT.

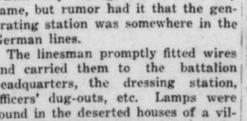
Electricity Milked From German Lines Used for Lighting.

It is related of the London Irish Rifles that on one occasion their telephone lineman happened to find two live cables on the ground in the rear of their trenches. No one knew to whom they belonged or whence they came, but rumor had it that the generating station was somewhere in the German lines.

The lineman promptly fitted wires and carried them to the battalion headquarters, the dressing station, officers' dug-outs, etc. Lamps were found in the deserted houses of a village just behind, and for many weeks a first-class electric installation was in full working order, with power supplied by Germany.

When the platoons charged the German trenches at Loos some bright spirits took a football with them!

If we never made mistakes, how would some people know we were doing anything?



Do not miss this opportunity to get a box of Dodds' Kidney Pills. It is the best remedy for all kidney diseases. Cures Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Backache, Gravel, Neuritis, etc. Price 25c. The Pharmaceutical Co., London, England.

ED. 6. ISSUE 2-16.

THE PRUSSIAN GUARDS.

Emperor Says They Always Defeat the Enemy.

The Berlin Morgenpost reproduces a speech delivered by the Emperor to the 2nd Division of the Prussian Guards, in the course of which his Majesty said:

"The Prussian Guard, the choice troops of Frederick the Great, fought down its enemies east and west, and our enemies have been obliged to recognize what it means when the King of Prussia puts his guard into the fight. Wherever the guard is put into the fight splinters are flying and the enemy is fought down. From the Beskids to the Baltic, from the Priepet morasses to Champagne, German arms have been victorious.

"With God's help, it was allotted to the regiments during 70 days of fighting to storm 29 enemy positions and to assist in bringing to an end a campaign which cost the enemy all his frontier fortresses, besides countless booty, war material and prisoners. After this accomplished work your King's command calls you to new work."

Throw Away Your Eye-Glasses!

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye-strain or other eye-weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that there is now a way for you. Many who have been wearing eye-glasses for years have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying to read all night, now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me. A lady who used to say: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and receive more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto. Fill a two ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one Bon-Opto tablet and allow to dissolve. With this liquid, both the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hundreds of eyes have been saved in this way. If your eyes do not clear up in time, if your eyes do not clear up in time, if your eyes do not clear up in time, send \$1 to the Valman Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Bon-Opto Home Treatment course—tablets and all.

You Can't Freeze Paw.

"Popper!"
"Well, what is it, son?"
"Where do they keep the street car at night, when it ain't running?"
"Oh, in a barn."
"In a barn, like a horse? Why, what do they feed it on?"
"Oh, currants."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Too Slow.
A certain blacksmith, although an expert at his trade, was quite ignorant of surgical methods. When he sprained his wrist one afternoon he hurried to a doctor's office.

The doctor examined the wrist, and then took a small bottle from a shelf, but found it empty.

"James," said he, turning to an assistant, "go upstairs and bring me down a couple of those phials."

"What's that?" exclaimed the patient, suddenly showing signs of emotion.

"I merely asked my assistant to bring me down a couple of phials from upstairs," answered the doctor. "No, you don't! If that hand has got to come off, use an axe or a saw!"

How He Described It.

The newly-arrived citizen from Italy was trying his best to buy a colander, but could not make the clerk understand what he wanted. The clerk showed him several kinds of pans, but at each he shook his head. Finally he got an idea.

"Gev-a me dis-a kind," he said. "Ze water go ahead, ze macaroni stop."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marlon Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marlon Eye Salve 25c. For Back of the Eye Free of all Druggists or Marlon Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

A Careful Dealer.

A dejected, sallow, friendless-looking low-spirited man walked into the grocery store:

"I want some clothesline," he said.

"Whatever want it for?" asked the man behind the counter.

"To hang clothes on—the old lady's washing to-day."

"She is, eh?" said the shopkeeper, giving his customer a once over from head to foot. "Well, you go back and tell her to come down here and get it herself. The only way a fellow looking like you can buy rope from me is on a prescription."

He Knew It.

"There's lots of money in stocks."

"Quite right; that's where mine went."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.



In Napoleon's Time.

At one time Napoleon had nearly the whole continent of Europe arrayed against England. He absolutely controlled Spain, Italy, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, had dismembered Prussia, and was in alliance with Austria and Russia. England stood pat, however, defeated his fleets at sea, incited coalitions against him, and in the end brought about the final defeat at Waterloo. The thorn in the flesh of the Germans is the British calm assertion, "We got Napoleon eventually, and we will get you."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diarrhoea.

Anticipating a Fall.
"Young Mrs. Flubud vows that Flubud is an ideal husband. Home is no drinking, and so on."
"And what do the fellows at the club say to that?"
"Oh, nothing. They're just waiting and making bets."

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Proof Positive.

The logic of Mrs. Murphy is not lightly to be disputed. As she stood gloomily in the back door, a friend of her sleeping husband leaned over the fence and hailed her loudly.

"Good mornin', Mrs. Murphy, and is Pat at home, sure?"

"Sure, where are your eyes, Dennis Dinny? Isn't that his shirt-fornest ye hangin' on the loine?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garglet in Gown.

Not Fast.
Customer—Look here; these weren't fast colors in this shirt you sold me.

Salesman—So I see; but you ought to be satisfied.

Customer—Why so?

Salesman—You got a run for your money.

His Fatal Mistake.

"Poor Jack! He never could spell and it ruined him."
"How?"
"He wrote a poem to an heiress he was in love with and called her 'honey' instead of 'bonny.'"

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! ZAM-BUK is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

FARMS FOR SALE.
FARMS—ALL SIZES—STOCK, Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S., Dog Remedies, 118 West 31st Street, New York

Agents Make Money

Here is a new one near you, 48c per box, 12 boxes \$4.50. Dandy Kidney Pills, 48c per box, 12 boxes \$4.50. Send \$1.00 for set of papers, including New Catalogue and a piece of New, Red, Silverware.

HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES COMPANY.

107 Tracy Building, Montreal.

THIS STORE CATERS TO YOUR NEEDS 12 MONTHS IN EVERY YEAR

WE ARE endeavoring to conduct this business along lines that should meet with your approval. Our unwavering desire is to render you real service, and we are in a splendid position to look after your various requirements in our lines. A Good New Year's Resolution—"Buy From J. N. Currie & Co." A cheerful spirit of willingness to show goods will meet you at every turn. What You Get For Your Money Is As Important As The Price You Pay. A low price without quality does not constitute a bargain. Our prices are reasonable and the merchandise we sell must be good or it does not find a place in our establishment. May we add you at the beginning of this year to our ever-growing list of satisfied customers.

THIS WEEK a final clearing of odds and ends from every department. All Furs at less than half price. Boys' Overcoats at clearing prices. Men's Overcoats at clearing prices. Ladies' and Misses' Coats at about half price. Broken lines of Underwear at less than present wholesale prices. Only a few pairs of All Pure Wool Woolen Blankets, \$5.50 to \$7. Best Homespun Pure Wool Sox for men, 60c pair. Reeler Coats for working men, warm, serviceable and cheap, \$2.50 to \$5.

LARGE STOCKS of Lumbermen's Rubbers and Sox, Felt Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Heavy Kip Boots, Sheepskin Moccasins. Our Shoe Department always well stocked.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

This Store Pays Much Attention to Quality

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

Obituary.

A gloomy shadow was cast over our community at the New Year when a message was flashed from Montreal to say that D. W. McKellar was called to his eternal home. While it was known that he was in ill health, the last word received of his condition was of the most hopeful character, and his friends had earnestly hoped for his speedy recovery. At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of December he passed to his rest in Alexandra Hospital, Montreal.

D. W. was the only son of the late A. A. McKellar and Jessie I. Eddie, and a nephew of John W. Eddie, of Glencoe. David J. and Hugh Eddie and Mrs. Nelson Mawhinney, of Ekfrid township. He was born in the township of Metcalfe 21 years ago last September. On the death of his father, about seven years ago, he came with his mother to reside in Glencoe, where he attended the high school and matriculated in 1913.

During his high school course he spent two years as assistant in the Glencoe post office where his genial manner and kind thoughtfulness made him popular with everyone.

After matriculating, D. W. went to McGill University, Montreal, where he entered upon his course preparatory to entering the ministry. He attended college two years, spending his vacation in home mission work in Alberta, doing most acceptably. On his return to Montreal last fall he responded to the call of king and country, a matter he had been seriously considering during the year, and enlisted in the 73rd Battalion of the Royal Highlanders.

He contracted a cold about two months ago which developed into cerebral spinal meningitis to which he succumbed at the date recorded above.

He was honored with a military funeral. After the service conducted in the chapel at Wray's by Rev. Dr. Johnston, pastor of the American Presbyterian church of which deceased was a member, assisted by Acting Principal D. J. Fraser, of the Presbyterian College, and Rev. Mr. Taylor, the members of his company marched in procession to the Grand Trunk station. All the students of the college who had not returned home were present and testified to the popularity of the noble young lad who was so early summoned from the battlefield of this life to the service above.

His remains were brought to Glencoe where an impressive service was held in the Presbyterian church, Mr. Weir paying a fitting tribute to the memory and genuine worth of this late soldier lad. The choir sang, "No Shadow Yonder," David McGuire taking the solo.

Interment was made in Kilmartin cemetery, Revs. Dr. Smith and McKay of Alvinston taking part.

Tom Mahon, seven-year-old son of Mrs. Thomas Mahon, of Bothwell, has just finished his first pair of socks for the soldiers. Mrs. Laughton, of the same town, has just completed her fortieth pair.

High School Exams.

The following is the per centage standing of the different forms for the term September-December, 1915. One star means absent for some examination:—

Form I.	Form II.	Form III.	Form IV.
E. Poole	*S. McKellar	J. Humphries	M. Bayne
*M. McKee	C. McBean	J. McLachlan	N. McCallum
C. Howe	M. Baldwin	M. McArthur	G. Campbell
E. McKellar	J. McAlpine	A. Campbell	A. Munroe
M. Fryer	D. Moore	R. McLachlan	E. Hussey
B. King	H. Sutherland	F. McVicar	M. Chalk
*J. Eddie	G. Grant	C. Bayne	
G. Hurley	*H. Lethbridge	S. McCutcheon	
M. Mitchell	A. Barker	*A. McCallum	
S. McLachlan	R. Owen	*W. Lethbridge	
R. Gilbert	E. Campbell	A. McArthur	
*Y. Eddie	G. Sutton	C. Bayne	
M. B. Duncanson	E. McDonald	S. McCutcheon	
A. Poole	A. Moore	*A. McCallum	
M. Graham	H. Sutherland	A. McArthur	
M. Westcott	G. Grant	C. Bayne	
M. Leitch	*H. Lethbridge	S. McCutcheon	
*L. Grant	A. Barker	*A. McCallum	
	R. Owen	*W. Lethbridge	
	E. Campbell	A. McArthur	
	G. Sutton	C. Bayne	
	E. McDonald	S. McCutcheon	
	A. Moore	*A. McCallum	
	H. Sutherland	A. McArthur	
	G. Grant	C. Bayne	
	*H. Lethbridge	S. McCutcheon	
	A. Barker	*A. McCallum	
	R. Owen	*W. Lethbridge	
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	E. McDonald	S. McCutcheon	
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	R. Owen	*W. Lethbridge	
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Cut Prices!

Up to March 1st all goods in this store will be sold at 10 per cent. advance on cost

CHAS. DEAN

MRS. W. A. CURRIE

MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET, GLENCOE Phone 25

WARDSVILLE ONTARIO

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.
 Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 8:37 a. m.; No. 114, express to London and intermediate points, 2 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:59 p. m.; No. 116, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.
 Westbound—No. 113, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 331, way freight and passenger, 10:15 a. m.; No. 115, express from London and intermediate points east for Detroit, 12:25 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:57 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 8:51 p. m.
 Nos. 114, 16, 115 and 15, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.
 Eastbound—No. 382, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; No. 384, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p. m.
 Westbound—No. 333, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 8 a. m.; No. 333, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.; No. 5, express, 8:25 p. m.
 Nos. 2 and No. 5, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch.
 Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, London and points west—No. 393, mixed, 7:55 a. m.; No. 117, passenger, 8:10 a. m.; No. 377, mixed, 8:40 p. m.
 Arrive at Glencoe—No. 118, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 120, express, 2:45 p. m.; No. 371, mixed, 8:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
 Eastbound—No. 631, Sundays included, 12:27 p. m.; No. 672, 6:10 p. m.
 Westbound—No. 671, 8:25 a. m.; No. 633, Sundays included, 2:30 p. m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.
 Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6 p. m.; London and East, 2:40 p. m. and 7 p. m.
 Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 8:45 a. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

S. S. LINE

Donaldson S. S. Line
 Allan S. S. Line
 White Star S. S. Line
 Royal S. S. Line

Tickets issued both outward and prepaid for the above lines.
R. CLANAHAN - Ticket Agent
 GLENCOE

Advanced Styles for 1916

We have just received a large shipment of **LADIES' VICI KID SHOES.** These Shoes are all 1916 styles, at 1915 prices.

If you want a more **DRESSY SHOE**, you can change these from black to **BRONZE** in a few minutes.

We guarantee all our Shoes not to squeak. If they should squeak, we fix them free of charge.

OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE

MODERN SHOE STORE

MAIN STREET

The local option vote in Glencoe in 1909 was 100 for and 102 against; in 1913, 133 for and 89 against; in 1916, 150 for and 107 against.

"Christmas greetings; honor for Canada and success for the Empire," writes Dr. D. A. Doble, of New York, in signing his subscription to the Transcript.

The annual meeting of the Melbourne Agricultural Society will be held in the Woodmen's Hall, Melbourne, on Monday, January 17th, at two o'clock.

There were crowded houses for the picture show on Saturday evening, and everybody appeared to be well pleased with the entertainment, especially with the music by the orchestra.

The death occurred at her residence, River Road, Ekfrid, on Wednesday, December 29th, of Miss Christina Willey, in her 74th year, and the funeral took place to the McClellan cemetery on Friday.

A number of the ladies of Tait's Corners gathered at the home of Miss Annie Coulthard on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 23rd, and presented her with a miscellany of presents, preceding her marriage. The gifts consisted of silver, brass, china and linen. After a pleasant time, a dainty lunch was served.

The death occurred at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton on Sunday, December 20th, of John Albert Gordon, a brother of W. W. Gordon, of Glencoe. Mr. Gordon resided at Maidstone, Sask., and was in his 52nd year. The funeral took place to Edmonton cemetery and was in charge of R. F. Howard, formerly of Glencoe.

While here at the soldiers' concert last week Col. Robson expressed himself as delighted with the way in which the people of Glencoe and district are looking after the comfort of the men of his battalion quartered here. A splendid reading and club room has been fitted up for the men in the town hall, and the soldiers are being provided for in many other ways.

The Week of Prayer is being observed in the Glencoe churches this week. Wednesday evening, in the Presbyterian church; subject, "Nations and their rulers"; speaker, Rev. W. J. Ford, LL. B. Thursday evening, in the Presbyterian church; subject, "Missions and prayer"; speaker, Rev. W. G. Howson. Friday evening, in the Methodist church; subject, "Home Missions and the Jews"; speakers, Revs. Owen and Weir.

—Arch. Finlayson was home from Mount Forest for New Year's. He has enlisted in the Wellington Rifles.

—Miss Margaret Walker, of Walkers, spent the week-end the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Alex. McNeil.

—Nurse Susie Hull returned to Epworth Hospital, South Bend, Indiana, Tuesday after a visit at her home here.

—Miss Helen Crothers, of London, spent New Year's and the week-end at Mrs. McLevey's, after a visit in Detroit.

—Mrs. Tension Jackson and daughter Isabel, of Toronto, are guests of the former's brothers, Harry and Dick Singleton.

—Mrs. Matthew Knox is here from the West and will spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McMurphy.

—Miss Sadie Blue, who has been under treatment for some weeks at Victoria Hospital, London, returned on Saturday.

—Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Rooms and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Rooms and son Norman, of London, spent New Year's at J. E. Rooms's.

—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Smith and daughter Carrie were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Goodship, of Detroit, for the holidays.

—Mrs. Gordon Watterworth and baby Carol spent New Year's with her mother, Mrs. Ripley, and brother Stanley, of Detroit.

—Mrs. P. D. McCallum and daughter Audrey, of Regina, are visiting at the home of Mrs. McCallum's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tait.

—The marriage is slated to take place the latter part of January of Walter Hailstone, of Mosa, and Miss Maggie Weir, of Dunwich.

—Randy McNeil, of Ruddell, Sask., has been spending some time with his brother, Alex. McNeil, and other relatives here and at Alvinston.

—Miss Ida Thompson, of Arcola, Sask., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. F. M. Siddall, after which she will visit her relatives in Alldborough, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Nixon.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Clare and son, of Toronto, were visiting Mrs. W. R. S. McCracken for a few days and are now at Mrs. Clare's former home at Wardsville for the short visit.

—Miss Emma Nixon, of Hamilton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Nixon, of Alldborough. Before her return she will visit her sister, Mrs. F. M. Siddall, of Glencoe.

—Geo. Harris, of Rodney, spent New Year's and the week-end with his mother and sister here, and Mrs. Harris and the four children were visiting at her former home in Alvinston.

—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, of Outlook, Sask., are here on a visit to Mrs. Reid's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hull, and will spend some days in Toronto, Hamilton and Guelph.

Now is the time to renew your subscription to the Transcript.

Peter Pesha, aged 84, a retired farmer who has resided in Euphemia Township for many years, was instantly killed Monday afternoon at Bothwell when he stepped off one O. P. R. train directly in front of another. He was knocked down and the top of his head cut off. Mr. Pesha had been spending Christmas and New Year's with his son Alfred at Kent Bridge. His daughter Ida, accompanying him, witnessed the accident.

The Thamesville Herald says:—A petition has been sent from Glencoe, asking to have the time of the mail train changed to an earlier hour, and the Railway Commission sent a representative to interview the business men about it. We believe that the present hour suits Thamesville and Bothwell far better than the old schedule, and it might be well to let the commission know it. Glencoe can afford to be independent, as it has the International Limited stopping there every night. As the International does not even hesitate here, Thamesville finds the mail train quite a convenience.

THE JOY OF BEING ALIVE AND WELL

Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-tives"
 The Famous Fruit Medicine



MDE. ROCHON
 Rochon, P.Q. March 2nd, 1915.

"I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered for years from Rheumatism and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable, without any good results. I heard of 'Fruit-a-tives' and gave it a trial and it was the only medicine that really did me good. Now I am entirely well; the Rheumatism has disappeared and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I am exceedingly grateful to 'Fruit-a-tives' for such relief, and I hope that others who suffer from such distressing diseases will try 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well."

MADAME ISABE ROCHON.
 The marvellous work that 'Fruit-a-tives' is doing, in overcoming disease and healing the sick, is winning the admiration of thousands and thousands. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLachlan's Bakery, 904

Hear Lieut.-Col. Graham at Methodist church Monday evening.

For shoes and rubbers go to Smith's. Repairing a specialty.

Remember the hot chicken supper in the Methodist church Monday evening.

Two young cows, with calves by side, for sale.—John Whitlock, Wardsville, 96

Ten per cent. off all harness, halters and harness parts at Lamont's big ten-day sale.

For sale—eleven-room frame house, nearly new, in the village of Appin.—W. R. Stephenson, 884

For rent—large building, 20 x 100 ft., suitable for implement warehouse. Apply to P. D. Keith, 837

Fur coats, robes, rugs and horse blankets at and below cost at Lamont's big ten-day sale.

A postal card to address as follows will bring you a reliable plans toner.—Daniel H. McBae, Agent, Glencoe.

For sale—six young Durham bulls, thoroughbred, ages from 14 to 18 months.—A. Burchiel, Route 2, Glencoe, 90

For the month of January we are going to give special bargain prices on shingles and posts.—McPHERSON & CLARKE.

Big ten-day sale, at Lamont's, of harness, fur coats, robes, rugs, horse blankets, hats, gloves, trunks, bags, suit cases, rain coats, etc.

Guess the number of seeds in a pumpkin and get Tait's Corners autograph quilt, now on exhibition in Mr. Dean's store window. A guess costs 10 cents.

Notwithstanding the big advance in the price of leather, you can save from four to six dollars on a set of team harness by buying now at Lamont's big ten-day sale.

Farmers, attention! Before you buy a manure spreader, call on us and see the Nisco, The New Idea Spreader Co. Latest and best.—Mitchell & Hagerty, Glencoe, 98

If you intend to put on a new roof or do some fencing, it will pay you to buy in January. Special bargain prices on shingles and posts.—McPHERSON & CLARKE.

POULTRY WANTED.—Will take in live and dressed poultry at the same old stand, Main street north, Glencoe, every day except Saturdays. Highest prices paid.—Wm. Muirhead.

Let us bring you 500 lbs. of PURITY CANNEL COAL, and try it in your wood stove. You will wonder how you ever got along before without it.—McPHERSON & CLARKE.

Money wanted, to buy yarn and other material for Red Cross work. Proceeds from Pancake Tea will be used for this purpose. Town Hall, Jan. 14. Everybody come. Only 25 cents.

For January 14th and 15th the Glencoe picture show has secured the great English patriotic play "The White Feather." No man, woman or child should miss this greatest picture film.

Having sold my business to McAlpine Bros., I wish to close my books as soon as possible. Parties having accounts with me will kindly see me at the old stand immediately and arrange for a settlement.—G. A. McAlpine.

McPHERSON & CLARKE are just unloading a car of PURITY CANNEL COAL. This coal has a very low percentage of ash and will burn in a range or boiler and give a greater heat and last longer than wood. Try some with wood.

A Pancake Tea at Soldiers' Club Rooms Jan. 14th in aid of Red Cross. Hot pancakes, with the best maple syrup, and hot biscuits will be served from 7 to 7:30 p. m. Proceeds to buy yarn and other material in aid of the Red Cross and trench work. Admission, 25 cents.

Ladies, attention! Do not fail to get one of the "stains" which will be given away at Glencoe picture show each Saturday night during January; 24 of these make a set of different portraits. Those wishing a beautiful cushion top should have their friends help them to collect. See the sample cushion top on display.

The Women's Institute are having a bazaar and concert in the Town Hall, Appin, on Thursday evening, January 20, in aid of the Red Cross. Home-bread and apple baking will be on sale, as well as many useful articles, all donated. A fish pond will furnish amusement for the young. Program of music, etc. Admission, 10c and 15c. All the ladies in the district are invited to assist with donations.

AUCTION SALES

At Wardsville on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock—10 cows supposed to be in calf, 10 two-year-olds and 10 yearlings, all Durhams of good quality. Terms: 8 months' credit, or 8 per cent. off for cash. P. J. Patton, proprietor; P. A. McVicar, auctioneer.

No More Asthma. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy sounds the death knell of this trying trouble. It stops the awful choking and painful breathing. It guards against night attacks and gives renewed ability to sleep and rest the whole night long. Much is claimed for this remedy, but nothing but what can be demonstrated by a trial. If you suffer from asthma try it and convince yourself of its great value.

"If I was an Indian fighter I wouldn't like to fight the Crow Indians."
 "Why not the Crow Indians especially?"
 "Because how can a Crow ever show the white feather?"

A Spanish Legend.
 A rocky eminence on the outskirts of Granada, Spain, is known as "El ultimo aspiro del Moro" (the last sigh of the Moor), because, according to the legend, Rostand, the last Moorish monarch, took leave there of the land of his birth.

Laboring toward distant aims sets the mind in a higher key and puts us at our best.—Parkhurst.

BARGAINS BARGAINS

— IN —

STOVES AND RANGES

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

APPIN LUMBER YARD

We handle everything in the building line, including lumber, lath, shingles, lime, Pedlar roofing and siding, also fence posts and Beaver Board.

Contracts made for building. Quality first.
 Get our prices.

W. R. STEPHENSON

APPIN, ONT.

ELGIN WINTER FAIR WEST LORNE

JAN. 11TH TO 14TH, 1916

\$2,500.00 offered in Prizes for Corn, Seed Grain, Potatoes and Live Poultry. Ample accommodation.

This is the biggest show of the kind in Ontario. Cheap rates on all railways. Prize Lists on application to THOS. W. SIMS, Sec., West Lorne, Ont.

SKUNK

Get "More Money" for your Skunk Muskrat, Raccoon, Foxes, White Weasel, Fisher and other Fur bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN FUR FLEES a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Skopet," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—IT'S FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept C CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Sudden Croup!

Will you be awakened tonight by the dreaded sound of a croupy cough—and see the little sufferer gasp and choke without being able to help? Not if you have the old, reliable Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It liquefies the dangerous, choking phlegm so it is easily expelled. It heals up the sore, cough-racked throat and prevents further attacks. For Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, as well as simple coughs and colds, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a safe and reliable medicine. Give it at the very first symptom.

Keep Chamberlain's at hand. All Druggists, 25c and 50c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

1916 STUDEBAKER CARS

40 H. P. FOUR \$1195
 50 H. P. SIX \$1395

—more POWER
 Never before have such powerful cars been priced so low. The 4-cylinder car develops 40-45 horse power. The 6-cylinder car has 50-55 horse power.

—more ROOM
 Both cars are roomier than ever. The bodies are deeper and larger in every way. They carry seven passengers in comfort—the auxiliary seats fold into hidden recesses in the floor.

—even HIGHER QUALITY
 It shows in every detail of the car. Genuine hand-buffed leather—chrome-nickel and chrome-vanadium steels in the steering knuckle, gears and shafts—25 color and varnish operations—thirteen Timken bearings—and higher standards of accuracy in manufacturing and inspection.

—and LOWER PRICES
 But Studebaker made no attempt to produce low-priced cars purely for the sake of a low price. Instead, Studebaker started in to build the best car that it could build. The price is low only because of largely increased production for the coming year, great factory resources, complete manufacture of the cars in Studebaker plants and concentration on virtually one chassis.

And all that we ask is that you come in and see the cars—see how much more they give—and the quality that they offer. We honestly don't believe that you can select a car without injustice to yourself if you don't see them.

GEO. A. PARROTT, AGENT - GLENCOE

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Dainty Dishes.

Orange Tea.—Peel an orange and remove all of the white skin. Slice the orange very thin and take out the seeds. Put a slice into the bottom of each cup before you pour the tea. Sweeten it with granulated sugar.

Chocolate Cream Nectar.—Melt two ounces of chocolate in a dry saucepan over a gentle heat; add half a cupful of liquid coffee, and cook it for two minutes, stirring it constantly. Then add one cupful of sugar and three cupfuls of water, and cook for five minutes. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla, and serve it with a teaspoonful of whipped cream heaped on each cup.

White Cake.—Mix together one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one and a half cupful soft flour and same amount of milk. Add whites of three eggs, two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful extract of lemon and a few drops of extract of bitter almonds.

Nut Cake.—Stir together one cupful of butter, two and a half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, four cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of lemon extract, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and six eggs. When baked, put frosting and walnut cakes on top. This makes two large cakes.

Beet Salad.—Cut cold cooked beets in one-fourth-inch slices crosswise and cut into cubes. Mix with boiled salad dressing. Take off the outside of a small cabbage and cut cabbage in quarters. Cut in thin slices, using a sharp knife, and soak in cold water until crisp. Drain dry between towels and moisten with boiled salad dressing. Arrange cabbage in salad dish and surround with prepared beets.

Sauce a La Belle Maison.—Beat up carefully the yolk of one egg, add to it slowly half a cup of thick sour milk, salt and pepper to taste and a teaspoonful of corn flour. Stir all the time. Then put in the pulp of the tomato. This can be passed through a sieve if desired. Heat the whole in a steppan, adding first a small piece of butter, and then the white of an egg, but do not allow to reach boiling point. By cooking the marrow in this fashion and serving with such a sauce a nourishing meal is provided.

Cocunut Milk Chocolate.—Heat a quart of milk in a double boiler, and when it is very hot, stir into it four heaping tablespoonfuls of grated unsweetened chocolate, moistened with a little cold water; allow the mixture to boil and thicken. Have ready nearly a pint of cocunut milk, into which has been stirred half a cupful of sugar and the whites of two eggs; add to the chocolate, and cook the whole for a few minutes, but do not allow to boil. Remove the drink from the fire and serve it in chocolate cups, adding, after it is poured into the cups, a tablespoonful of sweetened whipped cream that has been mixed with a little of the grated cocunut.

Beefsteak Pie.—Put one and one-half pounds round steak, cut into one-inch cubes, into steppan, with one-half onion, thinly sliced and four cups cold water. Cover, bring quickly to boiling point, and then simmer until meat is tender—about two hours. Add one teaspoon salt after the first hour's cooking. Melt four tablespoonfuls butter with four teaspoons flour, and add gradually to hot stock. Parboil one and one-half cups potato, cut into one-fourth-inch slices, about eight minutes, drain, add to meat and cook three minutes. Turn into buttered baking dish, cover with pie crust or baking powder biscuit mixture and bake in hot oven. Make slashes in crust to let steam escape. Good way to cook tough steaks.

Ginger Cordial.—Stew slowly together half a pound of figs, half a teaspoonful of allspice, a pinch of ginger, a saltspoonful each of cinnamon, mace, and ground cloves in sufficient cold water to cover the ingredients. When the figs are tender, remove them from the fire and press them through a puree sieve. Return the syrup thus obtained to a clean saucepan, and add three pints of ginger ale. Allow it to heat gradually, and then beat into it a scant teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with a little cold water. Stir it constantly until the mixture boils. Flavor it with a few drops of lemon juice, and serve it in small cordial cups, capped with a little chopped candied orange peel.

Mulled Grape Juice.—Soak for fifteen minutes the grated rind of an orange in the juice of one lemon to which you have added a cupful of boiling water and a heaping tablespoonful of granulated sugar. Put the ingredients into a granite saucepan, and add a quart of unfermented grape juice, four whole cloves, and a pinch of ground cinnamon; bring them all to the boiling point, then let the mixture simmer for fifteen minutes. Prepare a meringue by boiling together one cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water until it threads; then pour it gradually over the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, which you must stir all the time. Add the hot grape liquor, dust, grated nutmeg lightly over it, and serve it at once.

Etiquette of the Table.

Open and spread upon your lap or breast a napkin, if one is provided; otherwise a handkerchief. Sit upright, neither too close nor too far away from the table. Do not be in haste; compose yourself; put your mind into a pleasant condition and resolve to eat slowly. Possibly grace will be said, and the most respectful attention and quietude should be observed until the exercise is passed. It is the most appropriate time, while you wait to be served, for you to put into practice your knowledge of small talk and pleasant words of those whom you are sitting near. Do not be impatient to be served. If soup comes first and you do not desire it, you will simply say, "No, I thank you," but make no comment; or you may take it and eat as little as you choose. The other course will be along soon. The soup should be eaten with a medium-sized spoon, so slowly and carefully that you will drop none upon your person or the tablecloth. Making an effort to get the last drop and all unusual noises when eating should be avoided. Formerly it was the fashion to pour tea into the saucer; not so now. Tea should be gently sipped from the spoon or cup, taking cup and spoon in hand when drinking. The spoon should never be removed from the cup when the guest is satisfied with its contents. Should the cup be empty and more be desired, to take the spoon out and place it beside the cup in the saucer is an intimation to the waiter to refill. If not empty and the spoon is placed beside the cup, it is an intimation to the waiter that you want the tea or coffee changed. Do not call for "milk"; call for and speak only of "cream." Never set your teacup upon the tablecloth. In taking sugar, use only the sugar-spoon.

Hints to Housewives.

The tops of pale-colored evening gloves make very dainty shoes for babies. Slip a thimble on the curtain rod when running it through the hem of the curtain. White satin shoes should always be kept in blue paper to prevent them from becoming discolored. Before using tinware of any kind, rub it well over with fresh lard. If treated in this way it will never rust. After fowl of any kind is cleaned the inside should be rubbed thoroughly with a piece of lemon before the dressing is put in. Tin that has become rusty or stained may be cleaned by dipping the cut surface of a raw potato in fine brick and rubbing well with this. To prevent potatoes becoming black when cooked, put them into cold water; and when brought to the boil, squeeze a little lemon juice in. They will then keep a good color and be of good flavor. When cakes get burned do not try to cut or scrape off with a knife. Just get the mering grater and grate all over until it is a golden brown. This is especially useful when icing a cake, as it makes it so smooth. When grated enough, turn upside down to shake off the dust.

NEW DEVICES FOR WAR.

French Ministry of Inventions Deals with Many Offerings. Describing the work of the new French ministry of inventions, Prof. Paul Painleve, head of the department, explained that hitherto many well-equipped laboratories and scientists identified with them had played no part in preparations for national defense. It is his purpose to mobilize them.

The first and greatest difficulty with which the department has to contend, Professor Painleve explained, is the enormous number of useless inventions. All must be tested and the work must be done rapidly. Those picked out as having possibilities are referred to special sections, such as electricity or aviation, under the direction of two or three young and active experts, who investigate them thoroughly. Such inventions as are deemed practicable are then turned over to specialists who assist the inventors to put on the finishing touches.

At the same time the question of manufacturing the new appliances is considered. Finally, their applicability for military purposes is determined by representatives of the war or marine ministry. If approved by them, the inventions are taken over and the work of Professor Painleve's department is at an end. Inventions are welcomed, whether from world-famed scientists or workmen. The variety dealt with is immense, varying from a slight improvement in the pilot of a machine gun to the most abstruse applications of modern physics.

A Saving Anyway.

O'Brien—So the landlord lowered the rent for yez. He'll save money at that. Casey—How so? O'Brien—Shure, it's less he'll be losin' when ye don't pay it.

TOUCHES ON SUIT AND GOWN.

When the practical quality steps in, illusive chic, they say, steps out. This may be true when the idea of the practical is carried to an extreme. We have learned, however, to add a touch of trimming here, and a note of color there; to slash a sleeve, or band a skirt in a way that quite overcomes the predominance of practical over chic and preserves both.

The Dress for General Wear.

Suitable for the business woman, or the young girl just beginning her days at college, is the popular serge in various qualities and weights. This material is appropriate for the stormy days of the heaviest of winters and also for the most balmy of climates. Lace and Satin Dinner Dress. Wool poplins, gabardines and tweeds are also serviceable, and make ex-

Satin or Taffeta Trimmings.

Narrow pleatings and ruchings of lace and net seem to be used universally for trimmings the dainty evening costume; soft satin, too, in the narrowest of bands or folds, occasionally beaded with small pearls, edges the tiny ruffles and sleeves as well as tunics or flounces which compose the costume. These tunics are draped up often with loops of satin folds having perhaps an end here and there weighted down with metallic ornaments of various sizes. Fancy braid and folds of satin are often combined in applique designs, bow-knots, and similar details on tunics of lace or net, with charming effect. Very often one finds the underslips of flouncing embroidered with bows of narrow metallic ribbon or braid, either silver or gold, or in delicate pastel shades, matching the bodice trimming. Taffeta ribbon with the fascinating picot edge is also favored for these underslips, and is used for the neck, cuffs and down, the weight of the tiny pearl or cut-bead ornaments bringing it again into place.

Is the Wide Skirt Losing Favor?

At the Fashion Fete held at the Ritz some time ago, the crinoline effect was still the most accentuated feature; there were many dainty, airy creations, all made with the bouffant skirt, corded or lightly boned. The more conservative afternoon, and the majority of the street costumes, however, are gradually narrowing

Lace and Net for Blouse or Frock.

Increasingly attractive costumes. These models, often simple in design, permit of a smart touch of some distinctive color or effect, perhaps a motif, symbolic of the mystic Orient, or of the more fantastic cut-in-stone relics of our aborigines, the Indian mound builders, which have been brought to view after almost numberless decades. Details of this kind often close the high collar, being in the form of buttons, oddly shaped, or medallions, serving as buckles, or simulating belts on the dress itself. With these effective novelties a dress or suit may be rendered unique to a degree and carry an individual note, difficult to obtain but very satisfactory to the wearer, as she may be sure that her creation is for her wear alone, and will not be duplicated.

Net has once more come into popular use for dainty blouses and frocks, both for daytime and evening wear; thread-run nets are especially favored for the latter purpose. Plain net is used considerably for blouses in simple designs, tucked here and there and with tiny trills that fold softly about the neck, or lend grace to the sleeve. Chantilly, that charming lace of delicate texture in almost too delicate a weave to be worn, is also used to fashion many gorgeous creations. Shadow lace, too, has its part in the

making of the more elaborate dresses, in combination with soft taffeta, or satin, as trimmings in narrow bands, for sleeves, or in softly flaring bretelles. Strange as it may seem, velvet in vivid colors is often used for trimming these filmy costumes in panels and bandings, making a wonderful effect.

Medals Commemorate Feats of the War.

Interesting Descriptive Details by Sir Whitworth Wallis.

Germany's War Medals, is the title of an extremely interesting article contributed to the Strand magazine by Sir Whitworth Wallis, who has obtained a collection of war medals struck in Germany to commemorate the feats of her armies. These medals, by well-known sculptors and medalists, are made of bronze, silver and even gold in some instances. The most sought after by Germans was the famous "Gott Strafe England" medal, struck to commemorate the "Black Day" of England on February 18, 1915. This was the first appearance of the famous phrase. Liege, Namur, Brussels, Louvain, Trier, Ostend, Dixmude, Ypres and Nieuport all are commemorated. A medal for Maubeuge, on August 21st, fixes the defeat of the English cavalry brigades; while two medals testify to the victory over the French and the British armies at Saint Quentin, on August 28th, by Von Kluck and Von Buelow.

Popular favorites are, of course, the Emperor and Empress. One of the most eagerly purchased at the beginning of hostilities was the medal in remembrance of the declaration of war, which shows the Emperor and bears this inscription: "I Know No Parties. Only Germans," and on the reverse, a double handed sword and inscription, "In dire necessity, with a clear conscience and clean hands, we grasp the sword."

The taking of Antwerp is recorded by no fewer than five medals, the most interesting of which is a bas-relief of the city, with its cathedral and the river Scheldt, with a large German eagle, heavily crowned, standing on the bank; the reverse bears Saint George and the dragon. The Teutons, for this occasion, have annexed England's patron saint, and a satiric compliment is paid Winston Churchill, Belgium, and the naval brigade through the medium of a ferocious-looking dragon.

The destruction of Antwerp by the famous 42-centimeter mortars figures on one side of a second medal, the other bearing a portrait of their inventor, Professor Dr. Rausenberger. Rheims, Mulhouse, Luneville, Metz, Lille, Soissons are all bemoaned. The crown prince alone has four silver medals dedicated to him as the conqueror of Longwy. One of these shows the crown prince wearing the uniform of the Death's Head Hussars, and on the reverse is a warrior with sword and shield, the latter bearing the German eagle, while across the medal runs a frieze intended to represent the Hussars in pursuit of the enemy.

The collection includes a silver medal inscribed "Nach Paris, 1914," with a portrait of Gen. von Kluck on its face. The reverse portrays a mounted female figure holding a torch, with a Burning Town Below. The medals vary in size from less than an inch to three and four inches in diameter. Many thousands of the smaller sizes have been sold. A special medal was brought out when the elusive Goeben and Breslau, in conjunction with Turkish destroyers, bombarded Sebastopol and Odessa while the declaration of war by Turkey produced one inscribed thus: "Turkey enters the holy war, November 12, 1914."

Teutonic bravery farther east is represented by "the heroic defence of Tsing-tao against the English and Japanese." Permanent records in bronze and silver were also issued of the destruction of the English fleet off the Hook of Holland, on September, 1914. This exploit was carried out by Captain Weddigen and large medallions over four inches in diameter were struck in commemoration.

A fine bronze medal by Lutz, struck during the march on Paris, shows the German eagle standing on a sword which lies across the Eastern hemisphere, including Europe and northern Africa, while on the right is a body of advancing German troops surrounded by the words "We Germans fear only God—nothing else in the world." On the reverse is a German infantryman holding a flag and rifle and kneeling across the body of a French soldier.

Count Zeppelin has been duly honored. The count's features appear on one side of a bronze medallion, while the reverse pictures a huge airship dropping bombs on a fortified town, with the inscription "Our Zeppelin in action in the campaign of 1914."

Recently another medal has been produced showing a Zeppelin bombarding the coast of England, with submarines and destroyers attacking the shores, inscribed "England's Retribution."

The first attack off Scarborough skirt will be seen only on dressy after-noon costumes and evening frocks. Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or from The McCall Company, Department "W," 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

More Work for the Navy. THE Boy on the Raft: "I'll be down again, you might 'ave a look fer my knife, will yer? It's got two blades an' a brown handle."—London Sketch.

THE PROGRESS OF GERMAN ARMIES

MEDALS COMMEMORATE FEATS OF THE WAR.

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TERROR IN THE GERMAN PORTS

THE BRITISH SUBMARINES ARE FEARED.

Damage to Enemy's Shipping in the Baltic Greater Than Is Known.

A despatch to the London Times from Stockholm says:—"Great Britain's submarine challenge in the Baltic has taken far greater dimensions than the public of the countries interested are aware of. The reason is that Germany is concealing the loss of all ships whose crews got ashore into German ports. Some crews have got ashore in Finland, where they have been interned. Only when the crews land in Sweden or Denmark is the loss at once known. Steamers which come here from the Sotra Quarren, between the Aland Islands and the coast of Uppland, nearly all report having been stopped or signalled to by submarines.

A captain reports an incident witnessed in the south of the Baltic. A small German cruiser, 'disguised as a merchant ship, attacked a British submarine which had raised the British naval flag, and had signalled to the supposed tramp steamer' to heave to. The submarine fired a torpedo which missed, whereupon the German cruiser, firing from small guns, attempted to ram. Owing to the heavy seas, the German gunfire missed or failed to do serious injury, and the submarine, which had a narrow escape, got away.

"Panicky Feeling." Swedish merchant sailors who have been in Germany declare that there is a panicky feeling in the smaller ports, particularly at Weichselmunde and Sassnitz. The German port authorities fear submarine raids with the aim of destroying ships at anchor. Sassnitz has been fortified. The Weichselmunde forts fired in the morning dusk at one of their own submarines, and wounded two sailors. The Germans profess to have an infallible way of protecting against torpedoes large merchant vessels, but they admit that this makes the vessels go so slowly, and that there is no chance of getting out of range of submarine gunfire.

All observers agree that the British submarines are bold and skillfully handled. Stockholm newspapers bear testimony also to the fact that the campaign is conducted on humane lines.

Bad Blow to Germany. Swedish newspapers agree that the stoppage of the ore traffic will be a bad blow to Germany. Lulea, the chief ore port, will soon freeze up, and this year an exceptionally large number of German ships were taking in ore, the aim being to get a sufficient supply before the winter. All German ships which in future take the Baltic north and south route have orders to keep within territorial waters. This means difficult navigation, owing to the indentations and islands all along the coast of Sweden. Enormous numbers of mines are now adrift in the Baltic.

Reports from the Sound agree that the German mine field laid last month is ineffective, and that the same is true of the Danish field laid a year ago in the Great Belt. The mines do not keep their anchorage and often break loose.

THE "NO TREAT" LAW. Fewer People Visit Saloons and Less Drink Is Sold. Official police approval is given to the no-treating ordinance in a report from the headquarters of the London police on its workings from October 11, when it went into effect, to November 1. The police report generally that less drink is being sold, fewer people visit the saloons, and those who do stay for a shorter time than before, and there is less drunkenness, especially among women. The ordinance is being punctually observed, the police say, in all the 12,000 licensed places in the London area.

The report says, in part:—"There is a consensus of opinion among the superintendents of all divisions that drunkenness, generally, and among women in particular, has decreased. "A marked diminution in the number of women and children standing outside public houses drinking has been noticed and in many districts the practice has ceased altogether. "Police have invariably found fewer people on licensed premises and a tendency to make shorter stays has been observed. "Practically no breaches of order have occurred, and licensees and their servants have shown at all times their willingness to assist the police."

Smart Boy. Boy—I want to buy some paper. Dealer—What kind of paper? Boy—You'd better give me fly paper. I want to make a kite.

Won't Be So Bad. "What! This awfully expensive and horribly crazy hat I am to buy for you?" "But, hubby dear, I won't wear it more than a couple of weeks."

THE WAKE SONG OF COLERAINE

By Jean Blewett.

Life was a hurt, but life is o'er— Sleep ye softly, Mavourneen! Love was a pain, but love's no more— Rest ye, rest ye, Mavourneen! Out slips the tide all silvery white— Sleep ye softly, Mavourneen! Nor life, nor love can hurt to-night— Rest ye, rest ye, Mavourneen! —From The Canadian Magazine for December.

Awfully Nice. Walter had just finished his first week at school, and was full of chatter about his new friends, the chief of these being a small boy unknown to his mother. "Who's this Tommy you talk of?" she asked, interested. "Is he a nice little boy?" "Oh, yes, mother!" replied Walter enthusiastically. "He's awfully nice!" "Humph! Does he say any naughty words?" "No!" was the emphatic reply. "And I'm not going to teach him any!"

Snow falls in winter because the sun's rays are oblique, and warm the earth less, thus making the air colder, and producing rain in the form of snow.

PEACE ARK WAS FREIGHTED WITH SUPPLIES FOR THE ENEMY

55 Bags of Rubber, Weighing 4,000 Pounds, Seized When Oscar II. Was Detained at Kirkwall

A despatch from London says: It is ascertained that 55 bags of rubber, all consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden, were removed from the parcel mail on board the steamship Oscar II. The estimated weight of the rubber seized is about 4,000 pounds. The remainder of the mail, which consisted of 734 bags, was handed over to the post-office for immediate transmission to

its destination. The Oscar II. is the vessel which carried the Henry Ford peace party to Europe. On the voyage across she was taken into Kirkwall by the British authorities and her cargo examined. The Oscar II. was detained for more than 24 hours, but was allowed to proceed on December 16. There were reports at the time that part of the cargo was contraband and that a prize court would take the matter into consideration.

DRIVEN BACK IN MONTENEGRO

Austrian Forces Again Defeated by the Black Mountain Soldiers of Montenegro.

A despatch from London says: Seventy-five thousand Serbians have reformed at Scutari and Eloussan, in Albania, and the Montenegrin army, which heretofore has been debarred geographically from taking any large part in the war, is now throwing itself energetically into the contest against the Austrians.

The Montenegrin Consul-General here has received information that the Austrians directed, without result, a violent artillery fire against the Montenegrin positions on the Tara River on December 27. The enemy attacked energetically near Lioubovja, but was repulsed with great loss in the direction of Berane. The Montenegrins followed up their last success by occupying two more villages, advancing as far as Morita. On the Lovcen front the Austrians opened fire from the forts and warships in Raskova Gora, but the Montenegrins held their ground. The bombardment continued fifteen hours, 2,000 large shells being fired. At the same time sharp infantry attacks were delivered, all of which were repulsed. Notwithstanding the intensity of the Austrian artillery fire the Montenegrins had only two killed and two wounded, which shows how poorly the guns were handled.

The success gained by the Montenegrins at Lepenatz was greater than at first announced. Five hundred bodies were found on the right wing of the contingent operating against them, but the total Austrian losses were more than 2,000 killed or wounded. King Nicholas sent congratulations to the general commanding the Vassovitch brigade. Austrian aeroplanes threw several bombs on Podgoritsa Monday, killing two Austrian prisoners.

The French newspaper Echo de Paris prints the following Bucharest telegram: "The Austro-Hungarian offensive in Montenegro has been checked completely. The Austrians were faced by a stronger army than they expected to find, as many Serbians who made their way into Albania marched northward and joined the Montenegrins. South-west of Ipek the invaders were defeated in a severe battle."

A CRAZY PROVERB.

"Charity Begins at Home." Saying Is Not Right.

Of all crazy proverbs—and there are many which sound as if they had emanated from a lunatic asylum—the craziest is the one which says that "charity begins at home."

If it had said "Duty begins at home," or "Love begins at home," or "Helpfulness begins at home," there would have been some sense in it; but who talks of "charity" at home? Charity may begin at home, but it is somebody else's home. If it meant that the stream of charity takes its rise at home, where the members of the family put their hands together to think how they can best help 50-and-so out of his difficulties, how they can give Mrs. Manchild some comforts now her thirteenth has arrived, how they may scheme to help Mr. Independence without his suspecting it, and so on—I say, if it meant that, the proverb would be all right.

But it does not. It means that until you and your own folk are fed up you've nothing to spare for next door; that if you and yours have to suffer privation of any kind in order to be kind, kindness is off the programme. That is what it means.

The proof of real charity is personal service, willingness to give oneself as well as one's gifts, willingness to make sacrifices of personal comfort, ease, pleasure, time.

There are people who think they are charitable if they throw a piece of silver to a beggar, if they dole out blankets and comforters. They may be truly charitable, but it does not follow that they are. The widow's mite was the greatest gift to the treasury, because it was given in the spirit of goodwill. Her charity did not begin at home, or she would have spent those two mites at the nearest bunsop.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.29 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.26 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.22 1/2, all rail.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 50c; No. 3 C.W., 48c; extra No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 1 feed, 47c, all rail.

America corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 79c, on track, Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, old, nominal, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 37 to 38c; commercial oats, 36 to 38c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.05 to \$1.06; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, \$1 to \$1.05; sprouted, smutty, and tough, according to sample, 90 to 95c; feed wheat, 80 to 85c.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$1.90; sample peas, according to sample, \$1.75.

Barley—Malt, 57 to 60c; feed barley, 50 to 53c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 76 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1, 87 to 88c; rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$6.80; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.30; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, \$4.80, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipments.

Milled feed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$25; middlings, per ton, \$26; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60.

Wholesale Hay Market.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, per ton, \$17.50 to \$18; No. 2, per ton, \$13 to \$15; baled straw, per ton, \$6.50 to \$7.

Country Produce.

Butter—There was a fair trade here, but receipts of first grades are limited. Prices rule firm. Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; solids, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per doz.; select, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 50 to 55c, case lots.

Honey—Prices in tins, lbs., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.20.

Beans—\$4.15 to \$4.25.

Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 17c; geese, 15 to 17c; turkeys, 20 to 25c.

Cheese—Large, 18 1/2c; twins, 19c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and New Brunswick at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 16 to 16 1/2c; hams, medium, 17 1/2 to 19c; heavy, 14 1/2 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 22c; backs, plain, 24c to 25c; backs, boneless, 27 to 28c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dry salted meats—Long clear bacon, in tons, 16 1/2c; in cases, 16 1/2c; clear bellies, 16c; fat backs, 13c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14c; tubs, 14 1/2c; pails, 14c; shortening, tierces, 12c; tubs, 12 1/2c; pails, 12 1/2c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 81 to 82c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 45 1/2c; No. 3 do., 44 1/2c; No. 4 do., 43 1/2c. Barley—Man. feed, 60c; malted, 67c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 82c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.90; seconds, \$6.40; strong bakers', \$6.20; winter patents, choice, \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.80 to \$5.90; do., bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85.

Bolled oats, barrels, \$5.20 to \$5.25; do., bags, 90c. Corn—No. 2, 45 to 45 1/2c. Shorts, \$25. Middlings, \$28 to \$30. Moultrie, \$31 to \$33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50. Cheese—Finest western, 18 to 18 1/2c; finest eastern, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c. Butter—Choice, 32 1/2 to 33c. Eggs—Fresh, 48 to 50c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c.

Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.30 to \$1.35. Dressed hams, abattoir killed, \$13.75 to \$14.25; do., country, \$11.25 to \$12.75. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$29.50 to \$30; short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$28.50 to \$29. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37c; tubs, 11 1/2c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12 1/2c; pure tierces, 37 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2c; pure wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 16c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 1/2 to \$1.20 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.16 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2; December, \$1.19 1/2; May, \$1.20 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats—No. 3 white, 41 1/2 to 42c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Jan. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.20 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.18 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2; Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.16 1/2; May, \$1.20 1/2. Lined—Cash, \$2.16 to \$2.16 1/2; December, \$2.15; May, \$2.20.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.60; do., good, \$7 to \$7.25; do., medium, \$6 to \$6.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do., good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$5.25 to \$7; do., good, \$6 to \$6.25; do., medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do., common, \$4 to \$4.50; feeders, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75 to \$100; do., common and medium, each, \$35 to \$60; Springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.50; sheep, heavy, \$5.25 to \$6; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; lambs, cwt., \$10 to \$11; calves, medium to choice, \$6.75 to \$10.50; do., common, \$4 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.75 to \$9.10.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$8 to \$8.25; do., medium, \$7

to \$7.50; do., common, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do., choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do., medium, \$5 to \$5.50; do., bulls, \$5 to \$6.75; canners, \$3.25 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$90 to \$95; do., common and medium, each, \$30 to \$85; Springers, \$65 to \$75; sheep, ewes, \$6.75 to \$7; bucks and culls, \$6.25 to \$6.50; lambs, \$10 to \$10.50; hogs, f.o.b., \$10.

GREAT STRUGGLE ON EAST FRONT

Outcome a Transformation of Military Position in Russian Theatre.

A despatch from London says: In the Entente capitals there is a general opinion that the Russian campaign in Bessarabia, which has been undertaken in the face of unfavorable weather conditions, is likely to have an important bearing on the whole war situation.

According to one version Russia's new move is the forerunner of the impending Rumanian entry into the war on the side of the Entente. The Pall Mall Gazette's Russian correspondent writes: "Russian joint operations with Rumania are on the point of beginning. Rumania will fight with us, although not for us. Her siding with the Entente is not the result of French or English sympathies, but an endeavor to realize the Rumanian dream of sovereignty over Bukowina and Transylvania. As preparation for Rumania's entry into the war Russia's aim is to reconquer Bukowina for the benefit of her ally. This task can be accomplished in a few weeks."

"The Rumanians will then fortify the new province and march with the Russians through Bulgaria and Transylvania, while simultaneously the Italians, French, British and Serbians will deal blows on other fronts."

The German and Russian official bulletins regarding the operations south of the Pripiet River laconically declare that the battles are proceeding. The importance of the engagements seems to be considered by the Russian military critics as great.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE TO HELP HER ALLIES

Fierce Struggles in Bessarabia Aimed at Bulgars and Greeks.

A despatch from London says: The fierce fighting on the Galician-Bessarabian front, of which mention is made in both Russian and Austrian official statements, seems to support the forecasts that Russia, instead of directly attacking Bulgaria, hopes to reduce the pressure on the Entente allies in the Balkans and in Asia Minor and impress Rumania and Greece by a diversion to the north, with the intent, if possible, of breaking through the Austrian lines.

Simultaneously comes news of the capture by the Russians of Kashaan, one of the principal cities of Persia, and of an advance towards the still important city of Ispahan. These points are too remote for their occupation directly to menace the Turks who are fighting the British under Gen. Townsend on the Tigris, but undoubtedly the Russian advance will have an important political effect in Persia, and possibly an influence upon the projected movement of the central powers against Egypt.

TRENCH COOKING BY GIRLS

Woman's College in London Gives a Special Course.

Cookery lessons in a trench dug in the grounds of the new King's College for Women (University of London, at Campden Hill) is among the features of a special course on camp cookery inaugurated at the college recently and open to non-students.

This course and one which opened recently on "Economic Housekeeping in War Time" will, it is thought, be specially useful to women war workers in view of the fact that the employment of women as cooks, porters, orderlies, etc., is now permitted in the military hospitals.

The practical work in the camp cookery course will be undertaken out of doors whenever possible, and will include the building and making of outside fire, ovens, etc., improvising of camp cookery implements, the jointing of meat, etc. Attention will therefore be directed to cooking in large quantities, stewing, soup making, bread making, and the making of boiled puddings.

The Hostess's Response.

Mr. B., who was dining out, had done lavish justice to the good things before him. By way of graceful apology he remarked, with a beaming smile directed toward his hostess: "I've always heard ma'am, that the highest compliment one can pay the housekeeper is to eat heartily. You observe that I have been exceedingly polite."

"Thank you, Mr. B.," smiled back the hostess. "Indeed, I think you have carried politeness to the point of flattery."

STEAMER PERSIA SUNK BY PIRATES

Went to Bottom of Mediterranean Five Minutes After Being Torpedoed.

A despatch from London says: The British steamer Persia, of the Peninsula and Oriental Line, has been sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine. The Persia was torpedoed without warning and sank in five minutes.

No warning was given the Persia before the torpedo was launched, according to authoritative information which it is reliably understood Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General here, has in his possession.

Out of a total of 400 passengers and crew on the steamer only 153 were saved. This number of survivors have arrived at Alexandria, Egypt. It is possible that a few more may be added.

The number of lives lost was therefore 247 or a number very close to that, making the disaster of the Persia second only to the Lusitania loss among the list of passenger steamers sunk by German and Austrian submarines. When the Italian steamship Ancona, which ranks in the third place, was sunk 205 lives were lost.

Of the 153 persons saved only 59 were passengers, the other 94 being crew, and 59 of these being Lascars. There were 241 passengers on board and 159 crew.

There were 87 women among the passengers. Of these only 17 are known to have been picked up. In addition there were 30 children.

Among those who perished was United States Consul-General Robert N. McNeely, on his way to his new post at Aden, Arabia.

The survivors include ten military officers and eight persons who are not British subjects.

"The ship was struck amidships on the port side at 1.10 p.m.," says Reuter's correspondent at Cairo. "She had disappeared completely by 1.15."

"Survivors say it was little short of a miracle that anyone was saved. There was no panic. Four boats were launched with the utmost promptitude."

"The captain was drowned. When last seen he was swimming, after the liner had plunged beneath the surface."

RUSSIAN TROOPS CROSS THE STYR

Strong German Attempts to Drive Them Back to the Right Bank Fall.

A despatch from London says: The battle in the Galician Crown lands of Bukowina, which has been foreseen for some days by the concentration of heavy Russian and Teuton forces, has begun in earnest, and, according to an official statement issued in Petrograd, the Russians thus far have the upper hand. Czernowitz, the Crown lands capital, already has become the centre of the fighting. The Russians report they stormed the heights before the city and took 900 prisoners, including 15 officers. The city's population is said to be held ready for evacuation.

Czernowitz was taken by the Russians in the first Galician drive, and was retaken by the Austrians exactly a year later. Since then it has been firmly held by the Teutons. The Austro-German forces in Galicia are estimated at 1,500,000 men, and the Czar is believed to have an army of almost equal numerical strength, including the strong forces, recently withdrawn from Bessarabia.

Some London observers, speculating on the meaning of the Bessarabian move, hail it as one of the most ambitious strategic plans since the beginning of hostilities, and predict that it will prove a colossal attempt to break the backbone of the Germanic allies' whole line across the Balkans. Thus one critic says: "The plan is that Russia and the other allies, moving from different sides, shall meet in the Balkans and gain complete mastery of that peninsula. If they succeed, Turkey will be subdued and the vital of Austria-Hungary menaced."

The Russians, according to the latest official report issued at Petrograd, crossed the Styria between the Kovel and the Sarny railway and the village of Czartorysk. Strong German attempts to drive them back to the right bank of the river failed. Other local successes are claimed by the Russians.

Criticism Implied.

"He doesn't like my cooking," sobbed the three-months' bride, a tear on her long lashes. "I just know 'he doesn't. So there!"

"What makes you think so?" her mother asked. "Has he said he doesn't like your cooking?"

"No-no-o," stammered the bride. "Nonsense, child, it's just your imagination. I felt there was no basis."

"There is a basis," the bride insisted tearfully. "I had been cooking the loveliest things for him for about two weeks and then he told me he had decided to become a raw food faddist. Ho-hoo-o-oo!"

FRENCH CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

Voges Operations Have Yielded 1,668 During the Past Few Days.

A despatch from Paris says: The French offensive in the Voges is assuming very important proportions. Fresh gains of considerable magnitude are reported officially. The number of unwounded German prisoners made since the operation began, December 21, is now 1,862.

A despatch from Berlin says that the German War Office admits that the French penetrated the German positions on Hartmanns-Wellerkopf, but says they were driven out. From the official French War Office reports, however, it does not appear that the German assertions are accurate. It is evident, on the contrary, that gains of great importance have been made and that the Germans have sustained during the operations thus far very considerable losses.

There is no indication that the offensive, which has been apparently successful to date, is to be dropped. It would rather appear that the advantages gained are to be followed by even more determined assaults. In this connection the French communication says:

"Notwithstanding the violent counter-attacks of the enemy, the action left us masters of a series of German works established between Rehlfelsen and Hirtstein, which have been added to the trenches already lost by the enemy. The total number of unwounded prisoners taken since the beginning of these operations is 1,668. Prisoners say that the German losses in the course of our attack were very large."

"The most dreaded period of winter is from the end of December to the end of January," was a French general's reply a year ago to the demands for a great offensive. The same remark would probably apply equally this year. Reuter's correspondent at western headquarters, after remarking that the British staff is confident that the allies are now so strong in men and munitions that they can break through the German lines whenever the right time comes, declares that the weather is the chief reason for postponing the big movement, and adds: "Such a movement needs careful planning and extreme caution. Rolling-up tactics always involve the possibility of counter-attacks, which may end in rolling up the aggressor. With the face of the country in a porous and musty condition, it is impossible to effect the essential quick movements of artillery, without which any big offensive is foredoomed to fail."

"After a bit we went for the harbor—very tricky work, as the bulk of the caiques which we had orders to shoot at were just beyond a low outer breakwater, and with a trajectory from the ship, the least alteration in the elevation of the gun made a big difference. The difficulty was largely settled when our shells set the masts and sails afire, and the flames spreading down to the ships."

"The destroyers and monitors drew much less water than our larger ships and were able to creep in on the lead, the charts of Dedeagatch being inaccurate, and they plugged all manner of things. Fortunately the population of the town had all gone away, and the troops stayed behind in the hills, so I don't think anyone was hurt. We killed a sitting engine which tried to hide itself behind a bush, but one which ran away escaped all right. Two of the destroyers inspired it to still greater efforts with their four-inch guns."

Just Became a Bonfire.

"When we realized that there was no one to hurt, it just became a bonfire or Trafalgar Day fireworks—it being the 110th anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. We set all manner of things on fire. Common shell was effective but lyddite was better. We burned a vast mountain of coal, many railway vans and trucks, ships, and two oil storerooms."

"But the best blaze was warehouses behind the caique harbor and an immense factory stuffed with highly inflammable goods. It was six stories high, 10 windows square, and had two annexes each of four stories. With a roaring wind to help us, and no fire brigade to spoil the fun, it was a most gorgeous flare-up, and the flames were bright enough to cast a shadow six miles away!"

"The railway cars burned merrily, the fire jumping along from one to the other and even eating away to windward, and the storerooms burned solidly and well, section after section catching. They had great skylights, which were shattered by the shells and ventilated the fire nicely."

"The great thing about it was that nobody tried to put the fires out, and if one got smoky, a shell brightened things up a bit and improved the ventilation, so I don't suppose I shall ever see a finer blaze than Dedeagatch. The sparks from the big factory unfortunately could not spread to anything, but it blazed and glowed in the wind."

"Sometimes a shell would not set fire to a building—it would make a hole in the front wall and burst inside, chawing it up. Or, if a lyddite shell, it would blow the roof off and the brick wall out—satisfactory, but not picturesque. The barracks were in several detached sections and only one of them burned. The Bulgarians had a flag flying over one of the barack buildings, and we brought it down in six shots, together with the building it had adorned."

"We stayed on until after dark, enjoying the blaze. The flames from the big warehouse must have shot up 30 feet or more from the roof, and the fire looked solid from the basement upward—streamers 50 feet long rushing upward from each of the 60 windows on the front and from the two annexes and sides. The oil store burned during the afternoon, a glow and some flames, but mostly black, gassy-looking smoke, which rose 1,500 feet and clung together for about two miles. Unfortunately it was in a tank in the ground, so could not spread much. But one railway car had oil or tar in it, and the stuff ran out all blazing, a fine sight."

ATTACK BY NAVY SEEN AS SPORT

"PICNIC FOR THE MEN" AT SHEL-LING OF DEDEAGATCH.

"We Banged and Battered Away at 2,000 Yards," Writes the Narrator.

The much-criticized British view of war—as a sort of exalted game or sport—is emphasized in a British officer's description of the bombardment of Dedeagatch, Bulgaria, by the British fleet, contained in a letter published in London. There were some gruesome preparations for the battle in the captain's cabin, which had been turned into an operating theatre. No need arose for using it, however, as no defence of the port was attempted by the Bulgarians.

Description of Bombardment.

The description of the actual bombardment is in part as follows: "At about a quarter past 1 in the afternoon we loosed off at the big barracks. Our first shot brought the soldiers tearing out of the buildings, and we eased up a bit and let them get clear. Then we banged and battered at about 2,800 yards, making enormous holes and smashing in great areas of walls. Unless someone was killed inside the buildings, I think we did not hurt any one. (German accounts of the battle declare that several hundred soldiers were killed in these barracks.)"

"We were only out for destruction and damage, not slaughter, as the thrifty Bulgars hates to have his property knocked about but cares very little if his neighbor—or even himself—is laid out."

"After a bit we went for the harbor—very tricky work, as the bulk of the caiques which we had orders to shoot at were just beyond a low outer breakwater, and with a trajectory from the ship, the least alteration in the elevation of the gun made a big difference. The difficulty was largely settled when our shells set the masts and sails afire, and the flames spreading down to the ships."

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GERMAN LAWYERS SUFFER.

Their Business Reduced to a Minimum By the War.

Attention is being called on a hole in the difficult, if not precarious, position in which a large number of the lawyers and notaries of Germany find themselves as a result of the war. Few professional men, it is claimed, are suffering quite as keenly, nor as uncomplainingly, as they. The war has resulted in a minimum of litigation, and in a maximum of "poor cases" that take up time and money, but seldom pay anything at all. The number of women who have troubles with their landlords and have to call on legal aid has risen amazingly.

As large a proportion of them as of other professions have been drawn into the army, and unless they have bank accounts they find it next to impossible to live on the military allowance

