

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 22

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, May 30, 1917

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### TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

The council of Rear of Yonge and Escott met on the 28th inst. Members all present. There being no appeals from assessment, the Roll was accepted, and assessor given order for his salary. \$40.

Minutes of last regular and two special meetings were read and adopted.

Munsell Brown was appointed overseer in Road Div. 9, and S. W. Kelly commissioner for Div. 7.

Robt. Allingham, overseer in Div. 2, was instructed to lay out this year's labor in preparing the hills between this place and Jos. Clow's for the stone.

Account of A. M. Eaton for supplies for Watkins family, per order of Dr. Harte, was ordered paid, \$9.79; and S. W. Kelly was paid for expenses to Toronto attending Good Roads Convention, \$15.

The collector was instructed to collect unpaid taxes of 1916, without delay.

Council adjourned to meet at call of the Reeve.

R. E. CORNELL,  
Clerk

### PLUM HOLLOW RED CROSS

The Plum Hollow Red Cross Society held a very successful Edison concert Monday evening by courtesy of the Robert Wright Co. The proceeds amounted to \$66.

Mayor Wright of Brockville delivered a patriotic address which was much appreciated. The President gave a report of work done. They have raised \$199 in money since organizing in September. Mr. Collins tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Wright. Lunch was then served.

### HERE'S A NEW STRIKE

On Sunday of last week the choir seats in St. Andrew's church Rensfrew were empty. The vacancy was the visible sign of what might be called a sympathetic strike. The choir had unanimously requested that Mr. Johnston be re-engaged as organist and choirmaster. This not having been done, and, it is said, no notice been taken of their communication, they resigned in a body. Mr. Johnston has held the position for eight years.

### POLICE REPLACE

### MILITARY GUARD

Inspector George Kennedy and Sergeants Austin and Cutts, of the Dominion Police, Ottawa, were in Cornwall last week arranging for the replacing of the militia canal patrol guard by men who will be under the supervision of the Dominion Police. The change is being effected along the St. Lawrence canal system, covering the territory from Cornwall to Cardinal. Sergeants Austin and Cutts will remain in charge of the guard. The change is being made so as to leave available for overseas service many young men who are physically fit for service. A number of the old guard, who are not of military age, but who are otherwise qualified, will form part of the new guard, the balance being made up of from new selections. Along this system something like three hundred officers and men have been employed, whereas by the new order of things the work will be looked after by about eighty men. Where a number of men are stationed together, one of their number will act as foreman, he to be held responsible by the sergeant in charge of that division. The men will be engaged in shifts of eight hours each, as against the former rule of two hours on and eight off, and it is expected that this will fully maintain the efficiency. The greater portion of the eligibles on the canal patrol have signified their intention of enlisting for overseas.

### DEATH OF GEORGE PLUNKETT

The death took place in Neepawa, Manitoba, on May 4th, of George Plunkett, a former resident of Brockville. He was 61 years of age.

The deceased was born at Alexandria Bay, N.Y., and went to Brockville early in life. In 1882 he married Miss Ameida DeWolfe, of Kitley township, who survives him with one daughter, Mabel, who resides with her parents at Neepawa. Two brothers and two sisters also survive. They are Edward Plunkett, Rockport; Joseph Plunkett, Mrs. W. Burtch, of Alexandria Bay, and Miss Cecelia of New York.

He was a Presbyterian in religion and a member of the I.O.O.F. and A.O.U.W. He was buried at Neepawa.

### ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The Athens Women's Institute held its annual business meeting on Saturday afternoon.

The Treasurer reported \$593.51 received and \$446.37 disbursed, leaving a balance on hand of \$147.14.

The report also showed that the work of the Institute had been almost entirely confined to Red Cross and Patriotic purposes. Of the disbursements, \$50 went to the Belgian Relief, \$10 to Second French Aid work, \$10 to Daughters of Empire for Canadian prisoners, \$97.21 to Red Cross work, \$64.50 value of barrel of goods sent to Shorncliff, \$38.96 value of bale of goods sent to the Red Cross, Toronto. 96 boxes have been sent overseas, valued at \$271.59. These boxes have, in part, been donated by contributions and by two showers.

The proceeds of shower given by Mrs. G. V. Collins amounted to \$17.25 and goods valued at \$14.95 and the Institute shower amounted to \$28.41 and goods valued at \$53.26.

There have been 466 pairs of socks knitted during the year for this institute.

The Institute has given three concerts during the year, two for Red Cross purposes, and one for the Library.

The benefit for the Library amounted to \$56.50 net. The Librarian is paid by the Institute.

\$10 was donated to purchase seeds eggs, etc., so that the village will have a school fair this fall, and the Women's Club will also exhibit their production at the school fair.

The following were elected officers:

Pres.—Miss O. Usher  
1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Geo. Judson  
2nd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Chas. Yates  
Sec.—Mrs. Etta Eaton  
Asst. Sec.—Mrs. Donnelly  
Property Director — Mrs. D. L. Johnston  
Planner—Mrs. Geo. Judson  
Convener of Dramatic Club—Miss M. Berney

Directors—Mrs. M. A. Johnston, Mrs. D. L. Johnston, Mrs. W. G. Towriss, Mrs. W. G. Swayne, Mrs. H. R. Bright, Mrs. J. Thompson.

After the business session, Miss Keitha Smith gave a very interesting paper on "How to Beautify Our Town." An instrumental duet was played by Misses R. Kendrick and G. Wiltse, and vocal solos by Miss F. Willson and Mrs. W. G. Swayne were very much enjoyed.

A meeting of the executive will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Thompson Wednesday evening at 7.30.

### THE OLD PLUM TREE

I've wandered down the school-road,  
Tom;

Down by the old Plum Tree,  
Which in our school-boy days, was like

A friend to you and me.

Its blossoms in the springtime, Tom

With fragrance filled the air

When placed upon those fair ones

desks

With youthful love and care.

Although they long have slept, dear

Tom,

Beneath the placid skies,

We've not forgotten yet, dear Tom,

Those early broken ties.

The world seems not the same dear

Tom

Its love has grown more cold

Than in those better years gone by

Those happy days of old,

I'm growing old, dear Tom, and

lame;

I'm tottering to the tomb,

But yet the tree stood just the same

And almost in full bloom.

Two maidens helping on the land

Came down, dear Tom, to-day,

And cut it down and even threw

Its blossoms all away.

I asked them in my wrath, dear

Tom,

What they did it for,

And found it was to prove a zeal

To do their "bit" in war.

Of course, we must forgive them,

Tom

Although it seems a woe,

Because in cutting down the tree

Dear girls, they didn't know.

Hard Island, Resident

May 28th, 1917

Dr. Taite, D.D.G.M., of Smith's

Falls, will be present at the dedica-

tion ceremony of the new lodge

rooms of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 85,

A.F. and A.M., which will be held

Thursday evening. A number of

other Grand Lodge officers are also

expected to be here.

### A GOOD BET—A Hundred-to-One Shot

DO you know that never in the past hundred years have the opportunities offered wage earners been so entirely in their favor and do you further know that it may be another hundred years before similar conditions prevail?

A hundred years is a long time to wait, so the wise man or woman will take advantage of the favorable chances within their reach to make the present last. The only way to do this is by putting aside in the Savings Bank a small portion of to-day's good luck. Remember this cannot last for ever.

All good chances are in the present. Those who depend upon future chances are betting against themselves and this is generally a very bad bet

## The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

### Local and District News

Miss Usher is attending Brockville Presbyterial at Cornwall.

Mrs. W. B. Connerty returned Saturday from a visit to Montreal.

In the storm of last week, George Miller, of Addison, had a valuable cow killed by lightning.

Miss Bessie Barrington of Frankville, is the guest of Miss Muriel Wilson.

Mr. Eck Billings, of Brockville, spent a few days in Athens, a guest of G. W. Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Burchell and two sons spent the week-end in Cardinal.

The condition of Mrs. C. Hickey, who is ill with pneumonia, is much improved.

Mr. C. Connor and Mr. B. Davis, of Antox, B. C., are visitors at M. L. Wilson's.

Mr. Leah Lillie has purchased a new McLaughlin Four from A. Taylor & Son.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith were called to Brantford last week by the death of Mr. George Smith's 19-year-old daughter.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church will hold a picnic on Saturday at Mr. W. F. Earl's cottage at Charleston Lake.

Miss Gladys Gainford leaves on Monday to teach the remainder of the term in a school near Mallorytown.

Mrs. Wilson Wiltse has been quite ill again. Dr. C. M. B. Cornell, of Brockville was here to see her recently.

For the cheapest and most satisfactory roof, get Cedar Shingles—good quality and lowest prices at Athens Lumber Yard.

Mr. G. Crawford McClean, of Brockville, spent Monday in Athens, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ackland.

Five carloads of gypsies passed through here Saturday. They used Ford cars as means of transportation. Surely romance is dying in every walk of life.

Ganoque local talent will present a Gilbert & Sullivan operetta, "Trial by Jury" in the Town Hall, Athens, Thursday of this week, under auspices of the Women's Institute. It will be a rare treat. Read the advertisement in the advertising columns.

Mr. T. Bert Cole, of Ottawa, who recently returned home from overseas, having accompanied Premier Borden and party as assistant secretary, was a recent guest in Athens at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson, Mill street.

Bishop Bidwell, who succeeds the late Bishop Mills as Diocesan of Ontario, has decided that it would be out of the question for him, with the episcopal income what it is, to live in Bishopscourt at Kingston and maintain it properly. The See House has therefore been sold to Sanford Calvin, and the Synod will provide Bishop Bidwell with another residence.

The Edison recital and tone-test given at Delta Friday evening by the Robt. Wright Co., was a great success, about four hundred citizens being in attendance and over \$75.00 realized for the Red Cross Society. A feature of the entertainment was the violin playing of Mr. R. H. Bryson, of Montreal, who played three selections in unison with the Edison instrument, which were greatly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hawkins, New Dublin, were recent guests at Henry Hawkins'.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Stevens and son, Dr. Rupert Stevens, Delta, have been here on a visit to Mrs. Stevens' brother, A. Robinson.

Mr. Roy Robinson is better and now convalescing nicely from his recent severe attack of pleurisy.

Service will be held in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Everyone welcome.

Mrs. (Dr.) D. G. Peate, who has been very ill with pleuro-pneumonia is now on a fair way to recovery.

Mrs. N. K. Benedict has so far recovered from her recent illness as to go to Delta on a visit to her sister, Mrs. O. P. Arnold.

An important meeting of Christs Church Guild, which all members are requested to attend, will be held at Mrs. Duffield's on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. A. E. Donovan, of Toronto, has offered their garden property to the Athens Women's Institute to aid patriotic production. This property is on Elgin street.

Last week fire destroyed the residence of Miss Josephine Thompson, in Escott village. The fire started in the attic. The contents were saved. Insurance of \$350 was carried on the building.

There was a very poor market in the county town Saturday morning not a great amount of produce being offered for sale. Eggs were sold at 40 cents a dozen; potatoes at \$3.00 a bushel; butter 45 cents a pound; rhubarb 5 cents a bunch; and lettuce at 20 cents a box.

Victoria Day was possibly wetter and colder than the rest of the month; outside of that, there was not much to distinguish it from other days. Everyone stopped at home. There were no picnics, no motor trips—just showers, drizzles, and general indisposition of the weather.

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ATHENS

SUNDAY LESSON

Lesson X. June 3, 1917. Jesus Betrayed and ended.—John 18: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. Jesus in Gethsemane (v. 1). These words—The discourse and prayer, included in John 14-17. He went forth—Jesus and his disciples, except Judas, who had gone forth previously, left the upper room. Some scholars think they left the upper room before this (John 14: 31). If that is true, they now "went forth" from the city of Jerusalem. Over the Brook Cedron—This is a ravine on the eastern side of the city in which a stream flows in winter, but is dry during the rest of the year. This ravine lies between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. A garden—This was Gethsemane, the name meaning oil press. A garden is now shown to travellers on the western slope of the Mount of Olives, which is said to be Gethsemane. In it are several very old olive trees. The claim is made that one of these is the one under which Jesus prayed. This claim is probably without foundation, but it is certain that the garden was not far from there.

II. Jesus betrayed (vs. 2-9). 2. Judas also—Judas Iscariot, the betrayer, as well as the faithful disciples of the Lord, knew the place and knew that "Jesus oftentimes resorted thither." Jesus made no effort to escape the betrayer and what followed by hiding himself or by going out of his usual course. 3. Having received a band of men—Judas had made a bargain with the Jewish leaders to betray Jesus to them for about fifteen dollars. Arrangements were made to employ a part of the whole of the Roman garrison of the fortress Antonia to arrest Jesus. It was considered necessary to take more than ordinary precautions, for he whom they were to arrest was no ordinary man. There was probably a fear that an attempt would be made by his friends to resist the soldiers and a riot might follow. In the company that followed Judas were Roman soldiers, Jewish officials and chief priests. With lanterns and torches. The ordinary equipment for night duty, which the paschal full moon would not render useless. It was possible that dark woods or buildings would have to be searched.—Cam. Bib. Weapons—Swords for the soldiers and staves or clubs for the rest.

4. Knowing all these things—Jesus understood the general plan—Jesus understood the details of the conspiracy against him. John here declares Christ's divinity by saying that he knew all that was coming upon him. Whom seek ye—Jesus went forth to meet the company that had come to arrest him, for the hour had arrived for him to be delivered into their hands. In asking this question he would make his enemies realize what they were doing and that their great preparations for arresting him were unnecessary. It may have been also to shield his disciples by calling attention to himself.

5. Jesus of Nazareth—The reply came without any apparent hesitation. Nazareth was held in contempt and for that reason it may be that the leaders of the company were quick to answer the question that Jesus asked. Jesus said to them, I am he—Jesus did not in any way resist his enemies, but took a course to show that he had nothing to conceal or to fear. Judas—Judas stood with him. The betrayer was prominent in the company that sought for Jesus and showed his despotic character by using a token of friendship to deliver him to his enemies. From Matthew's account we learn that Judas kissed Jesus effusively. Judas came later to realize his avowal. He returned the money he had received for betraying Jesus and committed suicide, but there is no record that he repented. 6. Fell to the ground. There was a supernatural display of power that caused the crowd to go backward and fall to the ground. It showed that an armed company of soldiers and Jewish officials were powerless before Jesus of Nazareth, whom they sought to arrest.

7. Then asked ye them again—The names of Jesus had been overcome once, but he would have them commit themselves against it. Let these go their way—Jesus would not have his disciples included in the sufferings that awaited him. At the point where he was to give himself up to Jewish hands, he made a sign for the safety of his followers. 8. Then the saying might be fulfilled—Jesus had given utterance to the thought in his prayer which he expressed to the Father an hour or two before this. Have I lost none—There is much in this to encourage Christ's followers in all ages.

9. Simon Peter having a sword—The possession of two swords by the disciples is mentioned in Luke 22: 38. John alone gives the name of the disciple who had the sword. Since the high priest's servant, after the betrayal the disciples asked Jesus if they should smite with the sword. Peter's impulsive action to try to defend his Master, led to the servant's ear and rebuke of the servant's remark that they should smite the sword shall perish by the sword. The hearing of the servant's ear was the last miracle Jesus wrought before his crucifixion.

10. The cup—The cup which Peter would not drink—Peter would not have his Lord suffer at the hands of his enemies. Jesus had prayed in Gethsemane that the cup of suffering might pass from him. If it would not be the Father's will, yet he prayed in submission to that will; now he would not have his disciples' substitute for himself in drinking it.

11. Peter's denial (vs. 12-18). 12-14. The entire scene that came out to arrest Jesus took place in scattering him. They were taken with his power as manifested in their being hurled to the ground, and his saying that he could take the hour and would give him more than twelve legions of angels for his defence. They took Jesus first before Annas, the father-in-law of the high priest Caiaphas, for a preliminary hearing. Caiaphas had declared to the Jews that it was expedient that one man should die for the people" (v. 14). 15. Simon Peter followed Jesus—The eleven disciples had forsaken Jesus and fled when he was arrested, but Peter and "another disciple," almost certainly John, followed Jesus to the palace of the high priest and went into the palace, but Peter remained outside. 16. Brought in Peter—The description here is minute and indicates that the writer of the narrative was a witness of what was done. John was interested in his fellow disciple and made use of his acquaintance with the high priest to favor him. Peter, in common with the other disciples, had been quick to forsake Jesus, but he was quick to come back to see what would be done with him. 17. The damsel who spoke, receding has admitted Peter. Art not thou also one of this man's disciples—This question came with suddenness and directness in Peter. The young man recognized him as one of the disciples of Jesus and in her contemptuous question accused him. He said, I am not—John had hurried on to the room where Christ was being examined; as at the cross (John 19: 26) he kept close to the Master; and in neither case was he molested. Peter, who "followed afar off," and that more out of curiosity "to see the end" (Matt. 26: 58) than out of love, encountered temptation and fell.—Cam. Bib. 18. Peter mingled with the servants and officers who were warming themselves about some burning coals, thus hoping to escape observation.

Questions—What words had Jesus just spoken? Where was Cedron? Where was Gethsemane? Give the meaning of the name. Why did Jesus go there? Who came with Judas to arrest Jesus? Describe the betrayal. How did Jesus show his power? What request did Jesus make for the disciples? What rash act did Peter commit? To whom was Jesus taken? Give an account of Peter's denial.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic—Love wounded. I. When Judas proved to be a traitor. II. When Peter denied discipleship.

I. When Judas proved to be a traitor. I. When Judas proved to be a traitor. The "deceptive hour" came when Jesus passed over the brook Kidron. He was under the guidance of perverted wisdom. He alone comprehended the nature of the crisis in the moral history of mankind. All his approaching agonies were simultaneously present to his mind. He was ignorant of what was coming. He had mentally gone through all the events of the coming hours. With him there was absolute knowledge that he was in harmony with the will of God. The "cup" was prepared by the Father's wisdom, appointed in the Father's love, designed for the Father's son, accepted for the father's sake. The "cup" included all the bitterness of suffering, the agony of body involved in the crucifixion, the mental distress involved in his betrayal, denial and desertion. In the apparent success of his enemies' plot, and in the fickleness and ingratitude of his countrymen, the anguish of soul-conquest upon his consciousness of the world's sin, its estrangement from God, and the burden of his sacrifice. When the event of this lesson took place, Jesus was in the garden of Gethsemane, where he had passed "his agony." He was about to endure the indignities of the trial and the anguish of the cross. His thoughts were not of himself, but of his disciples. Knowing the danger to which they were exposed, and the weakness which still characterized them, he was concerned on their behalf, that they should not be exposed to a trial which they were not then able to bear. His disciples would die in his cause, he knew, but they were not ready spiritually for that; therefore Jesus cast around them the shield of his protection for the time in order that their weakness might have time to change into strength. It was necessary for the purpose of Christ's kingdom that the apostles should be spared. Jesus advanced to the spot where Judas had planned to betray him, with no trace of fear, agitation or weakness, as calm as though he had an appointment to meet him there. The kiss of Judas was unnecessary, for Jesus introduced himself to the men who sought him. Until he had explained his real position, Judas had no power to capture him. Jesus revealed himself to the men who were hired to shed his blood.

II. When Peter denied discipleship. Peter, indignant at his Lord's betrayal and arrest, impulsive in his nature and impetuous in his action, seeing his Master in danger, drew his sword and rashly used it. His act was directly opposed to the precept of his Master. Jesus forbade and disclaimed the use of carnal weapons. In his case Peter was prompted by sympathy for his Master. He had a generous desire to protect him. His act was a proof of love, zeal, faith and sincerity. To follow, as Peter did, one who was being led by Roman soldiers to undergo a mock trial and who in a few hours would suffer a terrible death by crucifixion, revealed bravery of heart of no small degree. Strange to say, Peter was conspicuous for his faint-heartedness in the time of trial and danger. His introduction into the court of the high priest by John brought him into dangerous association with Christ's enemies, where he was recognized by those who had seen him in Gethsemane, and who knew of his assault upon Malchus. There was a combination of fear and presumption in Peter's pre-emptive attack on Christ's enemies. It was the sincerity and strength of Peter's love which impelled him to follow Jesus and his companions fled without the safety which John secured. Peter's conduct, when he was thrown off his guard, was in strong contrast to his former confessions. The vanity of violence was followed by the folly of fear in his vain attempt to conceal his connection with Jesus. He attempted to secure personal safety at any cost. The disciple disowned his Master, the servant, his Lord. The difference between Judas and Peter, lay in the purpose of heart. Judas pursued knowingly a criminal course, Peter through sudden fear thought only of self-preservation without disloyalty of purpose.—T. R. A.

HOW TO OBTAIN A BUMPER CROP OF POTATOES

Potatoes Yield More Actual Food Per Acre Than Any Other Crop—Seed From Immature Potatoes Gives Best Results—Plant Early and Control Insects and Disease by Spraying.

The price potatoes are selling for at the present time is an inducement for many people who have never grown potatoes before to grow them this year. Potatoes on the Toronto market at the present time are selling for about the same price per pound as wheat. Although prices next fall will certainly not be as high as they are now (\$4 per bag in Toronto), they will certainly be high enough to give a good profit if they have been grown properly. Quite apart from the profit, it is a matter of patriotic duty to make the soil produce as much food per acre as possible, and in no way can this be done more effectively than by growing potatoes.

Ireland, which through misgovernment and the unupportable burden of landlordism, has until comparatively recently been a country composed of poor men and potatoes have always been the staple crop. The peasants have had to economize, and found through experience that potatoes would produce more actual food per acre than any other crop that could be grown in their country. A good way to compare foods is by the amount of starch or its equivalent they contain. A fairly good crop of potatoes would be 250 bushels, and of wheat 30 bushels per acre. 250 bushels of potatoes is equivalent to 15,000 pounds, which contains 2,850 pounds of starch, 30 bushels of wheat is equivalent to 1,800 pounds, which contain 1,283.4 pounds of starch or its equivalent. We thus see that an acre of potatoes will produce more than twice as much food as an acre of wheat.

In growing potatoes great care must be taken in selecting the seed. The best way to do is to select the seed from the hills as the potatoes are harvested, choosing potatoes from

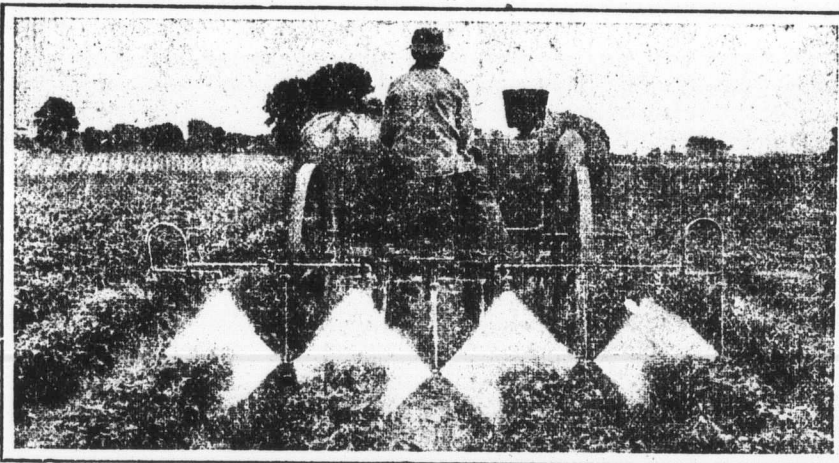
temperature is low enough to prevent sprouting. After a few days the potatoes will turn green and the skin become tougher. The potatoes are now given a little more heat, but still kept in a bright place. From the seed end will now develop two or three strong sprouts. The idea of exposing the potatoes at first is to toughen the skin, most of the eyes will not then develop sprouts, and practically the whole strength of the potato is concentrated on the few sprouts at the end. This is what is desired, for the fewer the sprouts there are the larger the proportion of marketable potatoes. If the potatoes are given plenty of light and the place where they are kept is fairly cool, the sprouts will become very strongly attached to the tuber and will not be broken off unless very carelessly handled. Tubers will develop more quickly from sprouts made slowly in a bright, cool place than from sprouts which have grown rapidly in a dark place, and the yield will be heavier. The sprouts should be about two inches long at time of planting.

Most crops do best when the seed bed is firm and compact, but potatoes grow best when the soil is somewhat loose. In loose soil the tubers will be smooth and shapely. On the other hand, if the soil is firm, potatoes are usually misshapen and not so attractive-looking. A rich, deep, friable, warm sandy loam soil is therefore to be preferred, but potatoes can be grown successfully on a variety of soils. As a rule the land should be plowed in the spring rather than the fall, but if the soil is fairly heavy fall plowing may be preferable, because the frost may help to loosen up the soil particles. Potatoes should follow ever if possible. The manure should

of potatoes. With early potatoes, however, chances are taken, and they are planted several weeks before this. Early potatoes should be planted more shallow than late potatoes. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it was found that planting one inch deep gave best results, but as a rule they should be planted four or five inches deep. The trouble when they are planted too shallow is that they are very liable to be pulled out when the land is harrowed after the potatoes are planted. The rows should be about 2 1/2 feet apart.

After the potatoes are planted the land should be rolled and then harrowed once or twice before the plants appear above the ground. This will do away with much weeding and cultivating that would otherwise be required later on. Level cultivation in some cases will give better results than ridging or hilling. In most climates or where there is not much danger of drought during the summer months ridging will give the better results, but if the soil is loose and there is danger of its drying out level cultivation should be practised.

Potatoes are attacked by several insects and fungus diseases. Fortunately destructive as these are, the methods for keeping them in control are comparatively simple, as most of them can be controlled by the same means. Insects such as the Colorado Potato beetle and the Flea Beetle can be killed by spraying or dusting the plants with arsenate of Lead or Paris Green. Arsenate of lead sticks to the foliage better than Paris Green, but the latter kills more quickly. A mixture of 8 ounces of Paris Green and 1 1/2 pounds of Arsenate of Lead in 40 gallons of water is better than either one alone. On account of the



Take no chances with blight—spray and spray early. Keep the vines covered with Bordeaux mixture from the time the plants are about six inches high until the crop is harvested.

hills which produce the greatest number of marketable potatoes. If this cannot be done the potatoes should be of a variety that is a high yielder and from a strain that is known to have yielded well in the last few years. Some good yielding early varieties are Extra Early Eureka, Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler and Rochester Rose. Good medium or late varieties are Davies' Warrior, Empire State, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Carmen No. 1, Gold Coin, Green Mountain and Wee MacGregor.

CHANGE OF SEED. The question is often asked, "Is a change of seed advisable?" The answer is "No," if the variety is vigorous and yielding well, but it sometimes happens that through disease and a succession of bad seasons that the strain becomes weakened in vitality and yield constantly decreases. Under these circumstances a change of seed is advisable. Potatoes which are immature when dug will usually give better crops the following year than potatoes which have been prematurely ripened by the dry weather, or even that are well ripened normally. It may, therefore, be better to buy seed potatoes from sections that are cooler and have a shorter growing season than the district in which they are to be planted. For this reason seed potatoes from northern Ontario should give better results in the southern part of the province than those imported from the United States.

It is, of course, necessary to use only clean potatoes. Some varieties of potatoes are less susceptible to rot than others. Varieties that are comparatively free from rot are Extra Early Eureka, Stray Beauty, Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, Davies' Warrior, American Wonder and Delaware. When potatoes are affected with "Little Potato" disease, or Potato Scab, they should be disinfected before planting. They should be soaked for two hours in a solution made by adding one pound of formalin to thirty gallons of water. Experiments have shown that whole potatoes when used as sets give better results than cut pieces, but the extra yield is not sufficient to pay for the extra expense of the seed. The sets used should weigh about one ounce, and have three eyes. When it is desired to get an extra early crop of potatoes to catch the early market, the potatoes are sometimes sprouted before planting. Medium sized potatoes are selected before they have begun to sprout and placed in single layers in shallow boxes or trays with the seed end up. The boxes are then put in a bright, airy, cool place, where the

be applied in the fall on the cover soil. If the manure is well rotted, however, equally good results will be obtained by applying it in the spring. Applications of 15 to 20 tons per acre of manure will be profitable, but under no circumstances should loose, strawy manure be applied in the spring or the soil may become too loose and dry out too quickly. This manure should not be applied in the drills with the sets, as it tends to develop scab.

FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS. When potatoes are grown extensively artificial fertilizers are usually applied to supplement the barnyard manure. Potatoes require a potassic fertilizer like all other starch-making crops, but owing to the high price of potash at the present time it will not pay to use it, and the barnyard manure should be depended on to supply the potash required. 400 or 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre will probably be profitable, and if early potatoes are grown a top-dressing of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre may be given after the plants are up a few inches. Alkaline fertilizers, such as wood ashes, calcium and basic slag should be avoided, as

high price of Paris Green many will prefer to use arsenate of lead alone. 2 1/2 pounds of arsenate of lead should be used to 40 gallons of water.

The Early and Late Blights can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. It will not kill the blight once it has started, but it will prevent it, so that it is necessary to spray early. Spraying should be started when the plants are about six inches high and the vines should be kept covered until the crop is harvested. Late blight starts on the under surface of the leaves, so that thorough spraying is essential. The figures given in the table of the results obtained at the Ontario Agricultural College show that frequent and thorough spraying pays. When the potatoes were unsprayed the yield was 179.1 bushels, but when they were sprayed five times the yield was 195.2 bushels. When the under as well as the upper surfaces of the leaves were sprayed three times the yield rose to 197.7 bushels per acre. This shows that if the potatoes are thoroughly sprayed less spraying are necessary.

The Bordeaux mixture is made from six pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of unslaked lime, and forty gallons of water. Dissolve the unslaked lime in water and make the solution up to twenty gallons. Strain the solution through some coarse sacking to remove the lumps. Now dissolve the copper sulphate in water and make the solution up to twenty gallons. Mix the lime solution and copper solution together, stirring constantly while the mixing is taking place. Do not mix the lime and copper solutions before diluting, or a concrete precipitate will be formed, which is liable to clog the nozzle of the sprayer. It is necessary to mix the mixed solution to be sure that enough lime has been added to neutralize all the copper as if the copper has not been neutralized it will burn the foliage. This can be very easily done by testing the solution with a standard litmus paper that can be bought at the drugstore for a few cents. If the solution turns the litmus paper blue enough lime has been added. If the litmus paper, however, remains red, more lime will have to be added. As has been stated above, the spraying with the Bordeaux mixture should be started early in the season and continued until the crop is harvested. Whenever potato bugs appear the required amount of Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green should be added to the Bordeaux mixture to kill them. These poisons are just as effective when mixed with Bordeaux mixture as when used with pure water.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SPRAYING A PAYING PROPOSITION

Number of Spraying	Portion of Plants Sprayed	Yield per Acre Bushels.
0	0	179.1
3	Top	184.1
3	Top and Bottom	189.0
3	Top and Bottom	195.2
3	Top and Bottom	197.7

The above gives the average of three years' tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College in spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture. The results show that frequent, thorough, spraying pays.

they, like barnyard manure, tend to induce scab. Potatoes should be planted as early as possible, but they must not be planted too early, or the young vines may be nipped with frost. A safe rule is to plant a week before the last frost is likely to occur. In most localities in Ontario May 15 is about the right time to plant the main crop

It's all right to scatter seeds of kindness, but don't do the plowing for another man's crop of wild oats.

Muggins—Dollite complains that he never has a show. Buggins—That's because he is always waiting for a free pass.

Boycott the potato would be all right if the potato had not beaten us to it.—Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Chilblains—Three tablespoonfuls of turpentine, one tablespoonful of table salt. Mix together and rub in thoroughly.

Would you say that poking fun at a railroad pamphlet makes it a guest book?

Everything is affected by the high cost of living. Even Love sometimes starves itself to death trying to see how little it can live on.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice dairy	\$0.42
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0.45
Chickens, lb.	0.00
Do, fancy, lb.	0.00
Dressed Poultry—	
Turkey, lb.	0.33
Fowl, lb.	0.25
Ducks, per bunch	0.32
Chickens, lb.	0.29
Fruits—	
Apples, bbl.	4.00
Do, 11-qt. bkt.	0.90
Do, 11-qt. bkt.	0.95
Rhubarb, bunch	0.05
Yogurt	0.10
Vegetables—	
Asparagus, Can. bunch.	0.10
Beans, new, small measure	0.00
Beets, new, bunch	0.10
Cucumbers, bunch	0.10
Carrots, per bag	0.20
Do, new, bunch	0.08
Celery, per bunch	0.05
Cauliflower, each	0.20
Cabbages, each	0.10
Horseradish, lb.	0.09
Leeks, bunch	0.10
Lettuce, doz. heads, small	0.25
Do, doz. heads, large	0.50
Onions, bundle	0.10
Do, 11-qt. bkt.	1.10
Do, 11-qt. bkt.	1.25
Do, 11-qt. bkt.	1.50
Do, per peck	0.75
Do, Irish cobbler, per bag	5.00
Raspberries, per bunch	0.00
Spinach, new, peck	0.50
Sage, bunch	0.05
Savory, bunch	0.05
Turnips, bag	0.75
Do, per peck	0.00
Do, new, bushel	0.65

MEATS, WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters	\$15.00
Do, hindquarters	20.00
Carcasses, choice	18.00
Do, medium	16.00
Do, common	14.00
Veals, common	11.00
Do, medium	12.00
Do, heavy	13.00
Heavy hogs	17.00
Ship hogs	22.00
Mutton, light	16.00
Do, heavy	18.00
Lamb, yearling	24.00
Spring lambs, each	9.00

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	
Butcher cattle	10.50
Do, medium	9.75
Do, common	8.50
Butcher cows	9.50
Do, medium	7.25
Do, common	5.25
Do, bullocks	5.50
Feeding steers	9.50
Stockers, choice	7.50
Do, light	7.00
Milkers, choice	7.00
Springers	40.00
Sheep, ewe	12.00
Ducks and chickens	10.75
Lamb	10.50
Hogs, fed and watered	17.00
Calves	10.00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.	
Wheat—	Open High Low Close
Oct.	2.20 2.20 2.17 2.17
May	0.87 0.89 0.79 0.79
July	0.75 0.75 0.74 0.74
Do, new	0.62 0.62 0.61 0.61
Barley—	
May	3.09 3.12 3.08 3.08
July	3.09 3.14 3.06 3.06
Do to be sold	3.09 3.14 3.06 3.06

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—May, \$3.12; July, \$2.61; September, \$2.00. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$3.10 to \$3.21; No. 1 northern, \$3.06 to \$3.11; No. 2 northern, \$2.93 to \$3.04. Corn—No. 2 yellow \$1.31 to \$1.33. Oats No. 2 white, 68 to 69 to 70. Flour unchanged. Barley, \$3.00 to \$3.06.

CHEESE MARKETS. Utica, N. Y.—Last week's price and a few more cheese sold featured to-day's session of the Utica Dairy Board. Butter held at the same figure as a week ago. Sales 2700 boxes, all kinds, at 15 3/4c. Butter—30 tubs sold at 28c.

Utica, N. Y.—A slight increase in the price of cheese developed at the Little Italy dairy board today. Sales were 1,423 boxes at 26c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 4,600.	
Market steady.	
Butcher	2.50
Stockers and feeders	2.60
Cows and heifers	6.00
Calves	19.00
Hogs, receipts 4,000.	
Market steady.	
Light	15.20
Medium	15.50
Heavy	15.60
Rough	15.65
Pigs	11.00
Butch of sales	15.20
Sheep, receipts 7,000.	
Market steady.	
Wethers	13.75
Lamb	15.70

THE RURAL PROBLEM.

What I think is the greatest rural problem is the abnormal drifting of young men from the country to the city. We must keep a more liberal percentage of our young people on the land if we are to make good. In reading up Roman history, I find the old writers lamenting the fact that the people were leaving the vineyards, and tacking to the cities and the city—home fore!

In these words Prof. E. A. Howe, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, introduced his remarks on the great problem of keeping the young men, and young women, on the farm, in his address before the convention of the West in Canada Irrigation Association at Kamloops, B. C.

The only way we can meet this situation is to keep the young men to stay away from the city. We must continue to raise our standards of living on the farm, and our conditions and surroundings. There is room for greater content in the home conditions. Making the home attractive and comfortable is the only way to hold the young people there.

Another difficulty is the wrong outlook that is being given when the young men are in the public schools. In order that the boy may see the opportunity of the farm, or other field of endeavor, education should have a place in schools, because it is necessary to give the children the right viewpoint on the value of the farm. This is the only way to get the young men to stay on the farm. The High School, then, is the place where the young men must be brought up to a correct viewpoint on the farm. The last year or two have been a pronounced improvement in the conditions to which Dean Howe directs attention. There is no doubt that the great prosperity on the farm, induced by the high prices for all farm products, is having its effect in checking the movement to the cities. But prosperous conditions on the farm are bringing about prosperity in the cities, and the tendency to get the young men to stay on the farm will be again set in cityward. The solution of agricultural education to this problem will again be discussed at the forthcoming convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, to be held at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, August 1st to 3rd next.

# HER HUMBLE LOVER

"Ah! but I do! I am no longer Signa Grenville, but the Countess of Delamere! No breath of scandal so gossipy must linger on that name. We must go to-night, Hector, but to-morrow—shyly and tenderly."

"To-morrow we will pack and be off!" he says, firmly. "Thank Heaven you have spoken so frankly. Candidly, much as I have triumphed in your triumphs, I have often been sick of the whole thing."

"Hector! And you never breathed a word to me!" she laughs.

"My darling! I tell you I thought you liked it!"

"To-night is the last night!" she says, putting his arm slowly and reluctantly from her. "To-morrow we will leave Paris and be alone together once more!" and she bends and kisses his cheek.

It is the staff ball of the season, and Signa shares the triumph with the duchess. Never has the throng of courtiers been so thick or so attentive. Every dance on her programme is engaged, and Hector, who watches her from a distance, notices that she is more brilliant even than usual. Then comes a break in the dances, and they seek her to sing, although an opera cantatrice is there especially to give the vocal music. The duke leads Signa to the piano, and she sings as she never sang before; she sings as magnificently that the professional orders her brougham, and retires in judgment. And Hector, standing apart, hears men who are strangers to him, hearing his wife's praise. The ball goes on; it is a select assemblage, the only state ball of the season, and Signa, the Countess of Delamere, reigns supreme. Hector sees her borne away upon the arm of the hour, and is about to saunter away, when a sudden bustle falls upon the brilliant crowd, followed by a murmur of suppressed excitement, and the words—"It is the Countess Delamere!"

With a sudden pallor, he swings round, and making his way through the crowd, goes toward the spot whence the excitement proceeds, and forcing his way to the centre, sees Signa, white and lifeless, in the arms of the duchess.

"Don't be alarmed, Lord Delamere," she says. "She has only fainted; the rooms are hot."

Without a word he takes her in his strong arms, and the crowd falling back before him, carries her to the entrance, where a hundred voices shout for Lord Delamere's carriage. Tenderly he carries her into the roomy vehicle, and presses her to his heart, and presently she revives.

"Is it you, Hector?" she breathes.

"Yes, my darling," he murmurs.

"I am so glad—so happy! The rooms were so hot! I—I think I fainted!"

"Yes, yes," he murmurs. "But it is the last time, darling! Lie still! It is the last time! You have done too much—far too much."

She smiles, and nestled closer, like a weary child, when the carriage reached the house he carried her like a child to her room. She was very pale still, but laughed when he said that he had sent for a famous physician.

"Why, Hector, he will laugh at us. Fancy if every woman who fainted sent for him! He would never get any rest, poor man!"

The doctor came—a grave, silent man, with gray eyes, that pierced through a patient's outer self at a glance. His keen, hard eyes softened as he looked down at the beautiful girl all Paris was talking about, and he shook his head with a quiver as he took her hand, hot and feverish, and sparkling with the diamonds she had not yet taken off.

"Humph!" he said. "You have been overdoing it, Lady Delamere. You now see that there is some cost in reigning queen of your company. To me it is always a marvel how you women manage to bear the strain, as long as you do! I suppose that for the last fortnight you have not been to bed until early morning!"

"I'm afraid not!" Signa admitted, blushing and sighing. "It is very wicked, is it not?" and she looked from Hector to the doctor with her charming smile.

"It is worse than wicked—it is foolish," said the doctor, grimly. "There must be no more of it, ma'am, my lady."

"There shall be no more," said Signa, with a sigh of thanksgiving. "I am going to rest now, doctor, and shut the door upon every one."

"Quite right," he said, "and you will soon be able to shut it against me, good bye for the present."

But to Hector he was not quite so smiling, as he followed him into the library.

"You do not think she is really ill?"

man, Hector?" she said. "How should you like me to be continually in a habit, and to talk horses, as the duke at home talks cattle?"

"I like you as you are," he said; "but even then I suppose I should think it was quite correct, and that the horse being a noble animal, one could not be too fond of him. Take care of that corner, or we shall be all upset."

As evening fell, they put up for rest at some wayside inn which had been forewarned of their approach and was always prepared for them; in the morning they would start off with a morning's gallop from a little crowd hither gopded from a little crowd steadily until lunch time. There were always good inns, sometimes grand hotels, which received them in state, and made a great fuss; but these Signa implored Hector to avoid as much as possible.

They were very happy, happier than they had been in all the glory of her Parisian triumph; and long before they had entered Italy she was herself again.

One evening they were driving down a steep road toward a village in Tuscany; the night was settling in, there had been some heavy rains, and the stream that ran beside them was swollen from a stream into a torrent that seemed to swell with every mile it ran.

The horses had had a hard day's work, and were rather tired, and Hector was looking forward through the gathering twilight rather eagerly.

Signa was lying in the interior of the carriage, wrapped in some light, fleecy rug, and now and then she would burst into soft song, breaking out in the middle of a bar to put some question to Hector, or to call his attention to some object that had attracted her notice or admiration.

The groom—an Englishman who would have risked his life in Signa's service, and who watched over her with a devotion second only to his masters'—glanced up at the sky once or twice, and then at the horses, but sat with folded arms and impassive face, until Hector, who knew what was passing in the man's mind, said quietly:

"Rain, Saunders."

"Yes, my lord," said the man, in a low voice. "Heavily, too, I'm afraid. Shall I close the carriage for her ladyship?"

Hector nodded, and the man closed the carriage, answered Signa's question as to the time, and remounted the box.

"I'll take the reins now, my lord," he said, respectfully. "Your lordship will get wet."

But Hector shook his head.

"No, I'll keep them until we get in, Saunders. This is an awkward road here at the best of times, and is worse with this confounded stream swollen. There's the rain!" he added, as the rain came down with a sudden, angry directness. "Hold the horses while I speak to your mistress."

He got down and went to the door, and Signa, with a smile of welcome, made room beside her in the nest of furs and wraps, but he shook his head.

"I'm going to take them a little further, dear," he said. "I just dropped down to tell you not to be frightened if you hear the water rather loudly presently."

"I've heard it all along the road," said Signa. "But why should you not come in?"

He hesitated a moment, he said: "I know the road slightly."

"Really!" with wide open eyes. He nodded.

"Yes, and I think—I'll keep on my box. Keep yourself wrapped up, my darling, and don't be nervous."

"I never am," she said, and he bent and kissed her, and then went back

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"but there was a roaring torrent across our road, and we were forced to turn aside."

"Really? I did not know! I think I was asleep, when you turned. And what place is this, Hector?"

He pauses a moment, as if he is unprepared with an answer.

"This is a village called—Cassalina," he replies.

She hears the name without its awakening any memories, and even repeats it.

"Cassalina," she says. "Pretty name. We shall see whether it justifies itself in the morning. Ah, how deliciously tired and hungry, and happy I feel!" and she laughs blissfully.

"Do you?" he says, coming up to her with her sable cloak on his arm—he has to be her lady's maid, he often says, with a smile. "Do you?"

"Heaven keep you so, pretty lady," to quote Shakespeare. And he kisses her.

**CHILDREN**

It is a good thing for little ones to be well, and with care every baby can be kept well. The main thing towards keeping little ones well is to keep their little stomachs sweet and their bowels regular. Baby's Own Tablets will do this. Thousands of mothers keep the Tablets in the house as they find them an efficient guard against illness. Concerning them Mrs. Hilaire Desmarais, St. Joseph de Sorel, Que., writes: "I believe Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for children. My baby is so terribly constipated but the Tablets promptly cured him and now he is a big healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**SEPARATE SKIRTS.**

Some of the Newest Quirks of Fashion

Fashion certainly is lavishing attention upon the separate skirt for the coming summer. In fact, she's showing partiality. The materials that she is using are made especially for the petted garment, and go under the name of skirting, and besides that, the lines of the separate skirt are well considered and fetching.

Perhaps the quirk that is the newest of the new is that of mitering striped materials, usually cotton of lightweight wool cardinals. Sometimes the resulting design of the skirt is a series of oblong panel effects that resemble aprons at the back and front, each falling below the other. Another arrangement of mitered stripes forms a series of the cloths at the sides of the skirts. Awning striped materials are especially good for this purpose. Some of the skirts have quite dark grounds, with bright-colored stripes, while in others just the reverse is true of the materials. Other designs can be formed by the miter method, such as diamonds and even blocks.

There are other smart models, however, that the veriest amateur can make, such as those which are out perfectly straight and their fullness gathered upon cords about the waist. Sometimes shirred pockets are placed one on each side front.

Most of the separate skirts are intended for wear with smocks, middie, mandarin and sport blouses in general, but there are a few dress skirts shown, too.

**CHAPTER XXVIII.**

The Mountain Goat of Cassalina is by no means a grand hotel, but it is a remarkably comfortable inn. In the first place it is scrupulously clean—its boards are as bright as yellow soap; its brick floor radiates up a red glow; the brass and copper culinary utensils shine with much polishing till they make the eyes twinkle in looking at them. Besides the best room, which has been appropriated by the distinguished travellers, there is a public parlor in which the peasants sit and drink the thin but sweet wine of the country, and talk gossip that has been stale for a year past.

At some of the other inns and hotels the landlords were forewarned, but though mine host of the Mountain Goat has been taken by surprise, he shows himself equal to an emergency. A huge fire is already alight in the guest-room; a couple of maids have got ready the big bedroom reserved for state occasions, and the Mountain Goat smells as if one of its own fatted calves was being cooked in the kitchen.

Signa, as she leans back in a comfortable chair covered with carving that would make the mouth of a brace-hunter water, can hear the stir and bustle in the house, and the voice of Saunders talking to his horses outside, and a subtle sense of comfort and rest steals over her.

(To be continued.)

**How to Be Happy.**

There are two ways of being happy. We may either diminish our wants or augment our means. Either will do. The result is the same, and it is for that which happens to be the easier, if you are idle or sick or poor, however hard it may be to diminish your wants, it will be harder to augment your means. If you are active and prosperous or young or in good health it may be easier for you to augment your means than to diminish your wants. But if you are wise you will do both at the same time, and if you are very wise you will do both in such a way as to augment the general happiness of society.—Benjamin Franklin.

**Japanese Festivals.**

The Japanese festivals are easily remembered: First of first month, feast of dolls, for girls; fifth of fifth month, feast of flags, for boys; seventh of seventh month, the day for the god and goddess of love, Tomabiki; ninth of ninth month, the "escape of the mountains" the feast of erysanthemums. The latter is not now generally observed.

"They say men of brains live longer than others." "Don't worry; you may be one of the exceptions to the others."—Baltimore American.

**Which?**

Election time was drawing near and an enthusiastic politician was addressing his constituents in a frenzied speech. Not a few of his assertions, reduced to cold thought, were diametrically opposed to one another, but each proposal was received with applause. A judge turned to his companion and said: "This reminds me of the Irish leader who was cheering his men on to battle. 'Min,' said he, 'ye are on the verge of battle, an' I want to ask ye before ye start, will ye fight or will ye run?'"

"We will," came a chorus of eager replies.

"Which will ye do?" says he.

"We will not," says they.

"Aha, thank ye, min!" says he. "I thought ye would."—New York Times.

**The Patriot's Soliloquy.**

(Dedicated to Lieut. Bert Hooper, D. S. O., 19th Battalion, Second Contingent, C.E.F.)

Tell me, ye war-swept hills of France,  
Why gleaming bayonets meet and clash  
And allied forces forward dash  
To check the foe's swift advance  
Upon your fair domain?  
If in redemption of their bond,  
Or is it blood that speaks the law  
In this gigantic world-wide war,  
Causing the nations to respond  
When Freedom writes in pain?

Tell me, ye thousand guns that bloom,  
Why monster snails speed on through  
space  
To burst upon a given place,  
Bringing destruction, death and gloom  
Where peace was wont to dwell?  
Ye craven ones who trained the guns  
On peaceful Belgium's fair Lowain,  
And rent the sacred fountains in twain,  
Answer ye cruel, devilish Hun,  
Who brought about this hell?

Tell me, ye pirates of the air,  
Who make your flight to kill  
And enslave your kinsmen wild  
On helpless babes and women fair,  
Whom serve you in this war?  
What thought you when the Iron Cross  
And gain the favor of a King,  
If distribution swift should swing  
The tide of battle to your loss?  
The tyrant's reign be o'er?

Tell me, ye men in khaki clad,  
Who, when the call of duty came,  
Thought naught of ease but Freedom's  
claim.

What prompted you, with spirits glad,  
To hasten forth to fight?  
Ye volunteers from civil life,  
Who bomb the trenches of the Hun,  
And fearless face the deadly guns,  
Why entered ye this bloody strife?  
For Freedom, God and Right?

Tell me, my country, young and fair,  
When tyrants who, with scornful frown,  
Would snatch you from the British  
crown  
And confiscate your treasure rare,  
What is the land you take?  
The sword of Justice speaks for you:  
No frozen foe disturbed with greed  
Shall rule the people of your breed:  
Our motto shall be Liberty,  
Or death for Freedom's sake.  
—Prize Honorary, in Toronto Mail and Empire.

**Misunderstood.**

The sea-faring young man had written his mother an unusually affectionate letter. He was coming home, he said, and was bringing her a number of presents, among them a striped Japanese kimono. The mother got the sense of most of the letter unaided, but finding herself unable to grapple with all her son's big words, she handed it to the district visitor for a second perusal.

"A striped Japanese kimono!" the visitor exclaimed, when she came to that part of the letter. "How nice!"

"Nice!" exclaimed the perplexed old lady. "You may think so, but will you kindly tell me what I am to do with such a thing? I suppose I can keep it tied up in the back yard, but what on earth am I to feed it on, goodness only know!"—New York Times.

## Artificial Coloring of Sugar Prohibited by the Government

FOR many years the Canadian Public has been eating Artificially Colored Sugars. Government reports show that some refineries have used Ultramarine Blue to make their granulated sugar look better than it actually is. Others made use of Aniline and Vegetable Dyes to give a brilliant appearance to their soft or yellow sugars.

The use of dyes or coloring matter of any kind is unnecessary in refining Cane Sugar. This is emphasized in a notification sent to all refiners by the Dominion Government prohibiting the coloring of sugar, and in cases where it is found, prosecution proceedings will be entered under the Adulteration of Foods Act.

**We Wish the Public to Know that we Have Never Used Coloring Matter in Lantic Pure Cane Sugar and Never Will**

Lantic Pure Cane Sugar was first put on the market about two years ago. Since that time over 268,000,000 lbs. have been consumed by the Canadian Public, and we are now turning out 759,000 lbs. The reason for this enormous business is not hard to explain. It means that the discriminating consumer has learned by actual use that Lantic Pure Cane Sugar is superior to all others.

Having erected the most modern sugar refinery in the world, costing over \$4,000,000, we steadfastly adhered to our original policy of making only absolutely Pure Cane Sugars of highest quality, in which

NO BEETS ARE USED  
NO ULTRAMARINE BLUE IS USED  
NO ANILINE DYES ARE USED  
NO VEGETABLE DYES ARE USED

During the last two years we were told that we could increase our business in certain sections of Canada, if we would color our yellow soft sugars, as the public were accustomed to the more brilliant color. We refused and are glad we did so. The recent action of the Government has since vindicated our judgment.

Look for the Red Ball Trade-mark

To be absolutely certain of getting Lantic Pure Cane Sugar, see that the Red Ball Trade-mark is on every bag or carton. It is our guaranty to you of Canada's Purest Sugar.

Your grocer has Lantic Sugar in stock or will get it for you if you insist.

**Lantic Sugar**

Montreal, Que. Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited St. John, N.B. 126

**HAIR GOODS**  
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 28 and 30 switches at \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for something in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S FORTIFIES at \$3.50 and \$5.00, that defy detection when worn.

**MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM**  
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT. (Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

"Shall I develop into a horsey wo-

**THE ATHENS**  
PUBLISHED EVERY

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
To Canadian points—\$1.50 per annum in advance. \$1.75 if not so paid.  
To United States—\$2.00 per year in advance.  
Business notices inserted in local columns or 5 cents per line every insertion.  
Small advt. card per year, such as Societies, Business, etc., \$4.00.  
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Legal, municipal and government advertising, 10c a line first insertion, and 5c line for subsequent insertions.  
No advertisement published for less than one cent.  
Display advertising rates on application.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

Wednesday, May 30

A Syracuse, (N. Y.) paper says: "The Germans are not whipped, but they must be and they will be. It is the United States of America that must whip them."  
Take a hitch in your suspenders, Uncle Sam; you are not going very fast yet.

United States has a fine body of young men in its first combatant unit at the front. The unit has been made up of men mostly drawn from university corps of Cornell, Yale, Chicago, Harvard, and other well-known American Colleges, who enlisted in the Red Cross but gave up this design in order to fight. Other such units are training in France some according to French methods under French, and American instructions. They are dressed in khaki.

Will the American Press help their country by refusing to give details of troop movements? The Canadian newspapers have saved countless lives by their silence in this respect.

**JAPAN IN THE WAR**

We have heard much in past times of the "yellow peril"; yet how strong a hold the Japanese have on our affections. Since they came into prominence by reason of the Russo-Japanese war, they have commanded the esteem of both hemispheres. Chivalrous in war, efficient in commerce, welcoming occidental civilization with dignified eagerness, Japan has won for itself an enviable position. An ally of England, she becomes an ally of the allies, protecting our interests in the far East. Now Japanese soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their former enemies, the Russians, in a section of the French front. Japanese warships are in the Mediterranean conveying troop ships and saving lives endangered by the submarines of the Austrians. There may in the future be economic differences between the yellow and white races; but a future war of self aggrandizement after the object lesson of Germany's mistake.

**WHAT IS CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH?**  
(The Ottawa Journal-Press)

"Conscription of wealth" is a phrase used by a good many people who have not done any very intelligent thinking about what they mean by it; and by some people who have not done any thinking at all, and who started using the phrase in a malevolent or slinking hope that by searing "the money power" they might stave off conscription of man-power as an impossibility. If you conscript a man you use him. If you conscript wealth you can't use it—except ruinously. Wealth is means of exchange. Money is worth nothing unless you can exchange it for something else. Goods—except food—are worth nothing unless you can exchange them for other goods, by the medium of money. A hardware merchant has an axe, a shoemaker has a pair of shoes, and both the axe and shoes are valuable so long as they can be exchanged for each other through the medium of money. But if the Government took both, which would be conscription of wealth neither would be worth anything. The shoemaker would have nothing wherewith to buy an axe, the hardware man would have nothing wherewith to buy shoes. With conscription of wealth, the Government would have all the money and all the goods, but as nobody would have goods to sell to the Government for money, nor money with which to buy goods from the Government, neither the money nor the goods would be of any use to the Government or of any value, except to send out of the country.

**THE CHEESE SITUATION**  
(Kingston Weekly Whig)

Only those who are on the inside, and know the facts, realize the plight in which the cheese makers find themselves at the present time. The manufactured cheese will be seriously injured unless some arrangement be reached respecting the sale and transportation of it, without delay. New Zealand sold its cheese for the season to the British government at 19c per lb., plus the cost of transportation, and laid it down in England at 26c per lb. Canada, producing as good, if not a better, article, cannot afford to sell at less than 25c per lb., and the price has not been tendered. A commission is supposed to be looking after the business, and the chairman is Riddick, the dairy commissioner of Ottawa, and he has no definite information to give out.

A government official visited Montreal this week in order to confer with the exporters, and with Mr. Alexander, who is a member of the government commission, and he does not appear to have learned anything special. The British government wants the cheese, must have it indeed, but is not making any advance or taking any aggressive step towards closing up the gap between it and the Canadian producers. Meanwhile, the manufacture of cheese is threatened with stagnation and for two reasons, that storage capacity cannot be had, and as there is no shipping of the goods, the banks are very unwilling to make large cash advances. Unless relief can be reached at once, (the end of the week was referred to by the Whig's informant), a crisis will be upon the cheese men.

**AS TO CONSCRIPTION**  
(Ottawa Journal-Press)

When one comes to think of it, what a lot of worry would have been spared many classes of people if we had had conscription from the very outset of the war. There is the man of military age who realizes his duty to the state but who has domestic and business responsibilities which seem to demand that he shall attend to them first. There are the parents who, knowing that somebody's sons must be sacrificed, hesitate to take the responsibility of advising their sons that he should be one. There is he who feels that no amount of training would be sufficient to overcome his natural fear of pain and revulsion at strife to make him anything but a disgrace to a soldier's uniform.

Everyone of these and other classes would have been perfectly satisfied if something or somebody representing the whole community, and with corresponding power, had commanded enlistment. They would have responded willingly and they would have made mighty fine soldiers. Duty and patriotism would then have been easy things to understand. Conscription would have provided the interpretation.

**BISHOP BIDWELL ON THE LIVING WAGE**

In his charge to the Synod of Ontario, His Lordship Bishop Bidwell made the following remarks in regard to the salaries of the clergy: "I have come to the reasoned conclusion that I cannot any longer assume the great responsibility of sending clergy to work in parishes, where at the present purchasing power of money, they are not even getting a living wage. The time has come to put aside all false delicacy and to declare plainly that if a community puts so little value on the ministration of the Gospel that they are unwilling to make any effort that their minister shall be enabled to live as a self-respecting man is entitled to live, then such ministration cannot be given them. It is a hard thing to say. It is most painful to have to dwell upon the material aspect of the highest of professions. But it is equally painful to have upon one's mind continually the knowledge of the heart-breaking struggle it is to so many of our clergy to live on utterly inadequate pittance which is all they receive. They very seldom complain. Usually they suffer in silence. Such a state of affairs is a standing reproach to the church. Every effort must be made to alter it. It is of course a question for laymen to deal with. I call upon the lay members of synod to put forward some definite course of action at this synod to remedy this outstanding defect in our system. For if nothing is done, then the only alternative, will be to confine the ministrations of the Church to such places as are willing to recognize their duty. I say this most reluctantly, and fully aware that my words may easily be misunderstood. But I feel bound at all costs to make the position clear. The crisis has arrived and must be met.

"We are as you know making a strong effort in this direction by our Canon on the stipends of the clergy. But the figures at which the stipends were fixed when the Canon was drawn up are quite inadequate now, if indeed they were ever sufficient, and they certainly will have to be raised in the near future. The Canon has been well received on the whole. But there are certain missions which refuse to accept the responsibility of signing a guarantee. We shall do everything we can to induce them to do so, but in case of prolonged refusal, there will be no alternative but to put the provisions of the Canon in force, and withdraw from work in that mission. That is an exceedingly sad alternative, and I trust that it may never have to be enforced. But the plain duty of all of us in the matter of supporting our church must be made absolutely clear, even by penalties where it is disregarded.

"I am sure, however, that a strong effort made by the laymen of the diocese to remedy this condition of affairs would be successful. For the recent canvasses of parishes have shown in almost all cases a willingness to respond to the appeal. The difficulty is to keep up the level. I am a profound believer in the Du-

plex Envelopes system, for either town or country. The universal adoption of it would I believe solve the problem with which we are faced. But to inaugurate it requires careful explanation, and to keep it up constant care is need. In any case, I press for action in the whole matter at once."

**GIANT WOLVES OF THE SEA.**

Savage Killer Whales Swim in Ranks, Like Trained Soldiers.

The killer whale usually travels and hunts in "schools" or packs of from three to a dozen or more individuals. Unlike most whales, the members of these schools do not travel in a straggling party, but swim side by side, their movements as regularly timed as those of soldiers. A regularly spaced row of advancing long black fins swiftly cutting the undulating surface of the sea produces a singularly sinister effect. The evil impression is well justified, since killers are the most savage and remorseless of whales. The jaws are armed with rows of effective teeth, with which the animals attack and devour seals and porpoises and even destroy some of the larger whales. Killers are like giant wolves of the sea, and their ferocity strikes terror to other warm blooded inhabitants of the deep. The Eskimos of the Alaskan coast of Bering sea consider killers as actual wolves in sea form. They believe that in the early days, when the world was young and men and animals could change their form at will, land wolves often went to the edge of the shore ice and changed to killer whales, and the killers returned to the edge of the ice and came out as wolves, to go ravening over the land. Some of the natives assure one that even today certain wolves and killers and still endowed with this power and on account of their malignant character are much feared by hunters.

Killers are known to swallow small seals and porpoises entire and attack large whales by tearing away their fleshy lips and tongues. When attacking large prey they work in packs, with all the unity and fierceness of so many wolves.—National Geographic Magazine.

**They Sink Backward.**

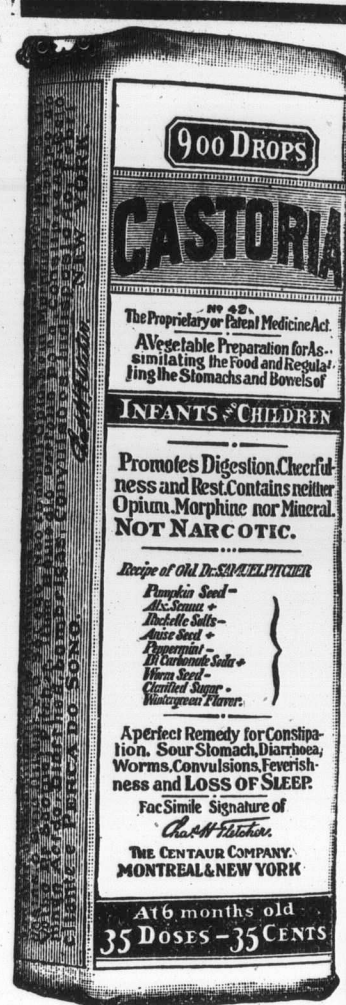
Aquatic animals, as a rule, dive into the water head first and make more or less splashing. But the hippo sinks backward and goes down so quietly that if a hunter were standing near the edge of an African pool the big river horse would disappear without attracting attention. They keep up the custom in captivity, where there is no necessity of guarding against enemies. As they go down they throw up their noses and fill their lungs.

**Peanuts in India.**

The Indian peanut originally was grown as an edible nut, but the great importance of the crop in south India now is due entirely to the growth of the seed crushing industry both locally and abroad, and all efforts to improve the stock are with the view of increasing its oil yielding property.—Argonaut.

**Navigating by Sound.**

Steamboat captains use microphones installed in sounding leads to determine the character of river beds. The sound of the leads dragging on the bottom is transmitted by wire to regular telephone receivers.—New York Tribune.



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For Infants and Children.  
**Mothers Know That**  
**Genuine Castoria**  
Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*  
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**CASTORIA**  
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For our sticking to the BEST lines of merchandise: the reason is—YOUR SATISFACTION. We don't want your business only this year, and the years after that, your business only this year, but next year—and the years after that. Only good, honest quality can build so solid a foundation for this business.

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from the best makers in glorious colored silks—50c and better.

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If you can solve this problem

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**AS** an advertisement of the opening of our new Ottawa store we will give these Prizes to the persons sending in the Neatest Correct Solution of the FIFTEEN PROBLEM. There is positively no "Let Casting," "Drawing," or "Chance" connected with the distribution of these prizes—it is a contest of skill. The contestant sending in the Neatest Correct Solution will be awarded the first prize; the contestant sending the "second best" Neatest Correct Solution will be awarded the Second Prize—and so on until the entire HUNDRED PRIZES are distributed. In case of a tie, each contestant will receive equal rewards.

**Why we do this**

Instead of spending Thousands of Dollars in expensive advertisements, high-priced solicitors who annoy you frequently, also many other methods which all merely add to the price of the piano and which the purchaser pays in the end, we believe in giving the cost of all this expense direct to the customer.

The Percival Piano Co. is a subsidiary concern of the old and well-known Percival Plow and Stove Co., of Merrickville, of 70 years' standing. Ask any Bank who we are.

**FIRST PRIZE**, a beautiful upright piano, value ..... \$450.00  
**SECOND PRIZE**, a beautiful upright piano, value ..... \$350.00  
**THIRD PRIZE**, credit cheque for ..... \$150.00  
Good on the purchase of a piano  
**FOURTH PRIZE**, credit cheque for ..... \$125.00  
Good on the purchase of a piano  
**THE NINETY PRIZES** following in the order of merit, credit cheques ranging in value from \$35.00 to \$117.00, depending on the order of merit. Good on the purchase of a piano  
**NINETY-FIFTH PRIZE**.....\$20.00 in gold  
**NINETY-SIXTH PRIZE**.....\$15.00 in gold  
**NINETY-SEVENTH PRIZE**.....\$10.00 in gold  
**NINETY-EIGHTH PRIZE**.....\$5.00 in gold  
**NINETY-NINTH PRIZE**.....\$2.50 cash  
**HUNDRETH PRIZE**.....\$1.00 cash

**N.B.** All solutions must be in our possession on or before Wednesday, June 6th, 1917

The Percival Piano Co.

203 Queen St.      Ottawa      Phone Q. 3769

**Directions**

**T**AKE the figures from 1 to 9 inclusive and place them in the squares in such a manner that when added diagonally, vertically or horizontally, the total will always be 15. No number may be used more than once. Use this sheet, a separate piece of paper or any other material.

Only one person from each family may enter this contest. The integrity of the gentlemen who have consented to act as judges is a guarantee that the prizes will be awarded to those deserving them. DO NOT DELAY. Send in your solution immediately. You may win the First Prize.

**Sherwood Spring**

May 26—Mr. James Eligh, Yonge Mills, spent the week-end at his home here.

Mr. George Fraser made a business trip to Brockville on Friday. Owing to the unfavorable weather on the 24th, several picnics had to be postponed.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McMillan and daughter Lella, of Riverside, were recent visitors at Mr. George Stewart's.

Miss Bessie Cowan spent the week-end at her home in Brockville. A children's disease, resembling whooping cough, has broken out among the school children, and a number are confined to their homes.

Mrs. Geo. Clow spent a day last week at the home of Mr. Thomas Whitney, near "Assiniboine Lodge."

Our cheese factory at Yonge Mills, paid the patrons at the rate of \$37.75 per ton for milk, for the month of April.

**Greenbush**

May 28th

Mr. and Mrs. Roy D. Kerr, of Fenlon Falls, are spending a month at the home of his brother, Mr. Fred Kerr.

Mrs. Rae Blanchard, of New York city, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. E. N. Smith, and Mrs. W. H. White, who are ill.

Dr. Morley Smith, of Carleton Place, visited his parents last week.

Mr. Ethan Gifford is again confined to his bed suffering with rheumatism.

Mrs. Ernest Kendrick is staying a few weeks at the home of her father, Mr. S. N. Olds, before going to join her husband in Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Sarah Blanchard is ill.

Mrs. Hattie Gifford is spending a few days at the home of her son, Mr. Wm. Gifford.

Capt. R. P. Tett, of Kingston, was a guest for the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Loverin.

Rev. Thos. Meredith a former pastor in this place, accompanied by his wife, daughter and son, and Miss Flora McIntosh, motored from Winchester Springs last Friday and are spending a few days with old friends here.

Mrs. Wm. Campbell and sons, of Delta, were guests of Mrs. H. Carter on Sunday.

**Charleston**

May 28th

Work has commenced on Mr. Gleishman's cottage on Long Island. Flurries of snow fell here on Monday evening.

Miss Jennie Eyre, teacher at Fernbank, was called home by the serious illness of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Slack, Lyn, were here on Sunday.

Mrs. Jack McKenny and little son, Carl, of Frankville, are spending a few days with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, Lyndhurst, spent Sunday with their former mother, Mrs. Mulvena.

W. H. Jacob has added a fine veranda to his cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. C. Johnson, of Milwaukee, are camping at Webster's Bay.

Among the guests at Fester's hotel during salmon fishing were: H. A. Clark, Dr. Cornell, Brockville; H. P. Bingham, E. F. Burns, Prescott; E. P. Burns, Brockville; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Montgomery, Lamberville, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Harkins, New Brunswick, N. Y.; W. Gleishman and wife, Brooklyn; Miss Garret, Brockville; W. Osborne and wife, Brockville; W. B. Sack, Lyn; J. V. Ashley, Brockville; N. C. Blundell, Muldoon, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Fleischman, New York; Dr. Radcliffe, Yonkers, N. Y.; Miss Jane Radcliffe, Yonkers, N. Y.; A. Miller; A. Ashley; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown and son, Brockville; F. Dabrule and wife; J. Dabrule; Pat Murdock; C. Pringle; C. Connors and T. R. Melville, Prescott.

Motorists in England Must Obey Lights with Tissue Paper.

A motor driver named Thomas Burden, of Derby, England, was ordered to pay costs on a summons recently for a contravention of the latest lighting order. He was using acetylene lamps without any tissue paper on the glass. Defendant pleaded that according to the Derby police he was entitled to use any lamp without screening so long as the diameter of the light portion did not exceed 4 1/2 inches. It was pointed out by the Burton police that both acetylene and electric lamps must be obscured with one thickness of tissue paper.

**YOU NEVER CAN TELL**  
Port Arthur News-Chronicle:—In these days of short skirts, we had to look twice the other day before we realized that it was a Highlander in kilts passing on the other side of the road.

**FRANKVILLE**

Mr. Wilford Hewitt spent Sunday at North Augusta where Mrs. Hewitt has been ill for six weeks at her mother's, Mrs. Norton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pattemore, of Smith's Falls, spent Sunday at her parents, Lehigh Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Johnston, of Athens, spent Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Enos Soper.

Mr. Frank Booth and his mother, Mrs. S. Booth, of Addison, spent Sunday at Mr. B. L. Stewart's.

Mrs. A. R. Hanton, secretary of the Red Cross, received letters from the following: Pte. Clifford Stacey, Pte. Roy Carr, Pte. Andy Wallace, their gratitude for the boxes sent to them.

Mr. P. C. Latimer, of Montreal, arrived today to visit his cousin Jas. Mitchell.

A new organ has been installed in St. Thomas Church.

Mrs. Munroe is confined to her home through illness, also Mrs. W. D. Livingston who is ill with erysipelas.

Mr. Clara Conner, son of Henry Conner, of British Columbia, accompanied by his cousin, Mr. Davis, arrived home this week, with the intentions of enlisting.

Mr. A. Coad, of Brockville, called on friends yesterday.

Mr. Frank Easton Eaton left this morning to spend the summer in the cheese industry at Cobden.

While Mr. Chas. Giffin was returning home late last Saturday evening his rig broke and he was quite severely hurt which necessitates his using a cane.

**FORMER PLUM HOLLOW BOY AT THE FRONT**

The following letter has been received by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eyre, Plum Hollow from their nephew, Private Allison S. Palmer, a native of that village, who enlisted in British Columbia and went overseas a year ago.

France, April 14

Dear Aunt and Uncle—Just a few lines to let you know I am alive and well. You no doubt have had all the news long before you get this about the Big Push we made on the Germans. It started the morning of Easter Monday; there were men in the prime of life dropping on all sides of me. But I think the love of God brought me through safely. I know it will make a big change in my life, and I am not ashamed to say that I begged of Him to bring me through and give me a chance to mend my ways. It is going to be awful hard for me, and I want you to remember me and ask His help for me. When I was praying the closest shell to me was eight feet and it did not explode, so I know there is help in prayer. I was among the first twenty men to reach the point where we were to go. The prisoners are still going by in batches. The part the Canadians were to take was one of the strongest points that Fritz held; the papers will tell you where that was. (Censored) were the ones to gain the top. So you have got at least one nephew you can be proud of. I wish it was all snowed and rained nearly every day this month so far, and the mud is something fierce. I have seen fifty six-horse teams hauling stuff in a string that are what they call lumbars. They are like two-wheeled carts, and if they get stuck in the mud they can unfasten one cart and pull them out singly. One sees big motor trucks in strings of a hundred. I think we have got Fritz going on this point at any rate. I got a letter from Mother last night. I am looking for a bunch of maple sugar every mail. I got some tobacco from home so have lots now for a month. I got a letter from you the same night that

I wrote to you (April 4). It is funny to see the French people come back to the villages as soon as the Hun is driven back. Some of them are ploughing and the big guns shooting over their heads. Well, I think I will have to close as I have a very uncomfortable place to write in, flat on my belly on my bed and a candle in front of me that the wind is trying to blow out. Write soon all of the news.

From your loving nephew,  
ALLISON

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR

OFFICE HOURS: Until 8 a.m.  
1 to 3 p.m.  
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Dear Friend:

You want to "do your bit" in these strenuous times. You desire to contribute your quota to the "National Service." It is necessary to keep the wheels of industry turning.

Our business is to train office workers, stenographers, typists, book-keepers, civil servants, etc., and to do this we have bright new rooms, new outfit of typewriting machines, and a complete new equipment of labor-saving office devices.

SPRING TERM opens April 2nd. Send for catalogue.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Falldorf Block,

Brockville, Ont.

W. T. ROGERS, PRIN.

**Daytown**

So much wet weather planting as seeding is M. L. Day, who has long, is still very low. A. Campbell, who has for some time past, is the stone crushers is in this vicinity improving our roads that have needed it so badly for a long time. Quite a number from this vicinity attended the concert in Delta given by the Robt. Wright Co., of Brockville, in aid of Red Cross work, and report a full house.

The St. Lawrence river is full of perch, one of the finest and sweetest fish for food declares one enthusiast. It is no trick at all to get out in a skiff and hook a hundred of them, some weighing a half pound or more. With good fried perch for dinner or supper and plenty of bread you have no slouch of a meal.

**Zutoo**

Cures headache in 20 minutes by the clock. 25c per box.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, it has become a constitutional disease. Science has proven therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.

Any order for building material will be filled on short notice.

**FOUNDATION TIMBER  
SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.**

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

**F. Blancher**  
ATHENS

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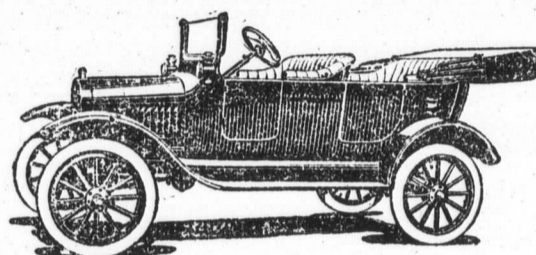
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For Over 30 Years  
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We have always had the reputation of giving the highest satisfaction in the making of men's clothes. Men who are particular about their apparel come to us year after year. Let us make your spring suit this year. We are confident of pleasing you.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

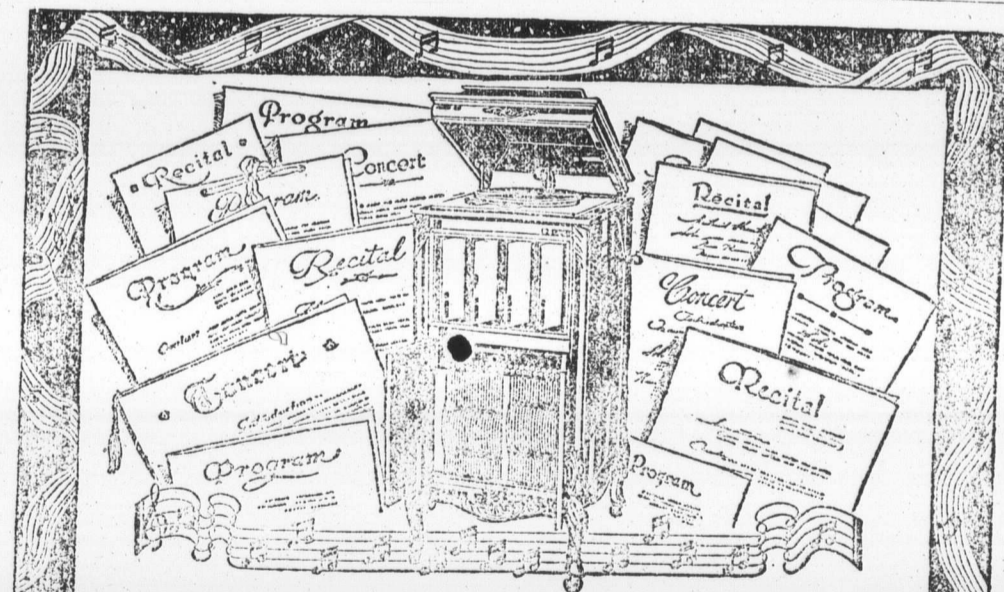


**The Name "Ford"**

Stands for lowest cost and greatest service. We have been officially notified that Ford Cars must advance soon. Secure your car before the advance comes. Large stock of repairs on hand to accommodate Ford users, also stock of Tires, Tubes, greases and auto oils always on hand.

Call And See Us

**Percival & Brown**  
Athens Ford Dealers



Any program of any sort by any artists you choose is yours the instant you want it if you own a

**Columbia Grafonola**

The artists themselves—absolutely, to the last intimate touch and inflection—are there in *personality*, though they may be absent in *person*. The rich, round, full tone of the Grafonola is reality itself. "Hearing is Believing." Hear the Grafonola to-day—we have many styles from \$21 to \$475. On easy terms if desired.

W. B. PERCIVAL, AGENT  
ATHENS

GILLETTS LYE. EATS DIRT. MADE IN CANADA.

INDIAN DISCIPLINE. How They Punished Their Unruly Offspring in Former Days.

My grandmother had twelve children, and one uncle undertook to teach me the art of worship.

Another uncle came to visit us periodically, and every time he came my brother or I suffered at his hands.

His common form of discipline was to let me hang by my hands on the cross poles of the wigwam until my arms ached.

The punishment of Indian children is usually in the hands of some uncle rather than the parents.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, Scher, Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

GOOD SOUPS. Recipes for Making Both White and Brown.

For a white soup one should use stock made from veal and chicken bones, or the water a fowl was boiled in with some vegetable added.

For white soup choose a white enameled pan. All half strained stock and half milk, and if the flavor is liked add a very little mace, and pepper and salt to taste.

Thick brown soup—For thick brown soup proceed as before, using well flavored dark stock and browned flour and butter, but do not add milk, cream or egg.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE. SPECIALISTS. Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve, and Bladder Diseases.

cooked or it will lend a taste to the soup. This method of making curries is not the correct way of making ligatwny soup.

No Laugh From Him.

The eminent actor and the admired playwright were in company with another man of mark.

"That was a good story of Judkins," the playwright said. "May I ask why you chose to confer upon it such a disinheriting countenance?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

HISTORIC PUNS. When Sober English Chronicles Were Frivolous.

The English are declared to take their pleasures seriously. Perhaps they do, but on the other hand they often show an admirably gallant gaiety in the face of danger, difficulty and discouraging circumstances.

When in 137, the fleet of Admiral Drake was about to engage that of the Dutch Admiral de Winter, the British captains came aboard the flagship for instructions.

Cope could not cope, nor Wade wade through the snow, nor Hawley haul his cannon to the ice.

When, in 137, the fleet of Admiral Drake was about to engage that of the Dutch Admiral de Winter, the British captains came aboard the flagship for instructions.

He Knows Just Why He Admires Them

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. MERCREDI.

She Had Been Ill Two Years and Could Find No Cure. That's Why Her Husband is Enthusiastic Over Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fort Smith, Alberta, May 31.—(Special.)—Among all the thousands of Canadians who praise Dodd's Kidney Pills for the good they have done, there is no more fervent admirer of the great kidney remedy than Isidore Mercredi, of this place.

"Yes, it always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Mercredi says. "My wife was sick for two years. We could not find anything to restore her to health. Then we found a pamphlet telling of several persons who had been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest of all remedies for weak, suffering women. They cure the kidneys. The kidneys are the root of nine-tenths of women's ills. Moreover, cured kidneys mean pure clear blood all over the body. That means good health everywhere.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Frequent Short Rests Do Much to Aid Them.

The proper care of the eyes is one of the first duties of civilized man. This is a truth which medical specialists, with abundant reason, iterate and reiterate.

They know, what many laymen do not as yet fully appreciate, that eye-strain is one of the most potent of all present-day foes of health and efficiency. Its evil influence in this respect results chiefly from the many and varied demands now made upon the eye.

In the long ago, when our ancestors were clad in skins, dwelt in caves, and hunted the open country in quest of food, the important thing was to have eyes specially adapted to see at great distances.

Nature met this demand. The human eye became essentially an eye fitted for far vision.

FLEET FOOT Shoes on the Farm

For work and play—in the middle of the day—and when on pleasure bent.



For field, farm and wagon, wear Fleet Foot Shoes. They are far cheaper than leather—light, easy, comfortable—long wearing. For every-day wear, you will find them immeasurably better than hot, heavy, expensive leather boots.



When you're out for a good time, wear WHITE "Fleet Foot" Shoes. In fact, you must wear White Shoes this summer, to be well dressed. Dealers everywhere have "Fleet Foot" Shoes, in all styles for men, women and children.



Unfortunately, there has not been time to make the necessary adaptation. Men still inherit from their remote ancestors far-seeing eyes.

The consequence is that eye-strain, with its resultant evils is an ever-present danger. Many can avoid it only by wearing spectacles. All have to manage their eyes wisely if they would escape trouble.

And wise management of the eyes includes giving them frequent rests, as well as taking care to use them under lighting conditions that of themselves lessen strain.

Frequent rests do not necessarily mean long rests. If, for example, your work is of a sort to require close application of the eyes at reading, writing, designing, etc., for many hours a day, an occasional glance into distance for a few moments will relieve the strain to steady near vision.

Also, from time to time, close the eyes entirely. Let the muscles of your whole body relax. Sit limply in your chair. Dismiss all thought of the work on which you are engaged.

Or get up and walk about the room, look out of the window, poke the fire, think of nothing in especial.

Both these procedures will be found wonderfully restful to your mind. They have the additional advantage of giving your eyes a chance to rest.

If you ride in street car or railway car to and from your place of work, make these periods of travel a resting time for your eyes. Above all, do not read while travelling. The light is likely to be none too good, and the swaying of the car increases the strain of reading.

And do not sit looking steadily out of the car windows at the various objects you pass. If you do this, pain in the eyes, headache or other evidence of eye-strain will in all probability be the result.

Better far to sit with your eyes closed, or shifting their object from time to time. Remember that you ought to have them in as good condition as possible for your work. Assuredly you ought not to tire them before you begin to work.

If you have to work facing a window, wear an eyeshade. And while you ought always to work in a good light, avoid working with the sun glaring on the work at which you are looking. This, too, will rapidly tire and strain the eyes.

Should they be tired and strained, wash them with a mild solution of boric acid, and take special pains to observe the precautions already mentioned. If, despite every precaution, the feeling of strain persists, consult an oculist.

BLACK WHITE TAN SHOE POLISHES. 2 IN 1. 10c. F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.

AS SIMPLE AS A B C.

Loan Alphabet Issued by the War Savings Committee.

The British War Savings Committee have issued the following War Loan Alphabet: A is for asking the nation to lend, B is for Belgium, whose right we defend, C is for certificates still to be sold, D is for Do it: turn silver to gold, E is the Exchequer which asks for our cash, F for the French, with their wonderful dash, G stands for German, whose gods are his guns, H for the Hate of the Hungriest Huns, I is for interest earned if we lend, J is for June and the first dividend, K is for Kitchener, lost 'neath the foam, L for the Loan that will bring the boys home, M for Munitions for which we must pay, N for the Navy, our strength and our stay, O is for Ocean, by which Britain grips, P is for Paper the Huns tore to strips, Q is the Question—how much will you lend? R is for Russia, redoubtable friend, S for our Sailors and Seas that they sail, T for our Trust that the Truth will prevail, U is for Unity—all must help all, V is for Victory, now within call, W's the War Loan that Briton's must buy, X the amount they can raise if they try, Y is for Ypres, where men fought for us, Z for Count Zeppelin, making a fuss. Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Largest Crystal of Beryl.

It remained for a Turk, wandering far from his native land, to find the largest crystal of beryl (aquamarine) ever discovered, a long distance inland in Brazil. It was dug out at a shallow depth, transported by canoe to the coast and finally sold at Bahia, bringing the finder, it is said, \$25,000. According to estimates, this crystal would furnish fully 2,000,000 carats of aquamarines of various sizes.

PERFECT HEALTH DUE TO THE BLOOD

NO GIRL OR WOMAN NEED BE CONSTANTLY AILING AND UNHAPPY.

Nature intended every girl and every woman to be happy, attractive, active and healthy. Yet too many of them find their lives saddened by suffering—nearly always because their blood is to blame. All those happy girls and women with colorless cheeks, dull skins and sunken, lustreless eyes, are in this condition because they have not enough blood, red blood in their veins to keep them well in the charm of health. They suffer from depressing weariness and periodical headaches. Dark lines form under their eyes, their heart palpitates violently after the slightest exertion, and they are often attacked with fainting spells. These are only a few of the miseries of bloodlessness. Nothing can secure girls and women from the inevitable decline that follows anaemia except a generous supply of new, rich, red blood, and nothing has ever proved so successful in creating red, good blood as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thousands and thousands of girls and women owe their good health and charming complexion to the use of this medicine. Here is one example of its power to cure. Miss Dorina Bastien, St. Jerome, Que., says: "For over a year my health was gradually failing, my blood had seemed almost to have turned to water, my cheeks were pale, my lips bloodless, and the slightest exertion left me breathless. I suffered frequently from severe headaches, my appetite failed, and my friends feared I was going into consumption. I had been doctoring, but did not derive any benefit, and finally I had to give up my work and return home. It was at this stage that a friend brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. By the time the box was used I thought they were helping me, and decided to continue using the pills. I took half a dozen boxes more, when my strength had completely returned, my appetite was restored, my color returned, headaches had disappeared and I was feeling better than I had been for years. I would urge every weak and ailing girl to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or may be had by mail at 25 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE HASTINGS DIAMOND.

It Involved a King of England in a Bribery Scandal.

Nearly every great diamond has a history. These histories are always romantic, embodying numerous adventures, some of which are tragic.

In the history of the Hastings, tragedy of England is a charge of bribery against a king, George III., which gave the gentle art of caricature an opportunity such as had never come to it before, and showed the power that caricature could wield upon a people.

At a levee of the king held on June 14, 1786, a very valuable diamond of unusual size and brilliancy was presented to the George III., ostensibly as a gift from the nizari or native ruler of Deccan, India.

At the period when this magnificent peace offering was given to the king the impeachment of Warren Hastings was advancing in parliament, and it was current rumor that this and several lesser diamonds were the purchase price of Hastings' acquittal.

Caricatures appeared in the windows of the print-shops. One represented Hastings wheeling the king to market in a wheelbarrow and saying: "What a man buys he may sell again." In another the king was exhibited kneeling, with his mouth open, and Hastings throwing diamonds into it.

To Make Violet Water.

Artificial oil of violet, 2 drms. \$ .40 Orris powder 1 ounce . . . . . 10 Deodorized alcohol, enough to make a quart . . . . . 90 Chlorophyl . . . . . 05 Total . . . . . \$1.45

The chlorophyl is for coloring the liquid. Unless this is used, the water will have a brownish color. By this formula you will get a quart of good violet water, such as would cost, if bought ready for use, not less than \$4. Brooklyn Eagle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Justifiable Adoption.

The big, flat-footed, hungry negro was up for theft. "I caught him nippin' a fresh-made pumpkin pie from the MacGregor house on Marguerite street," explained Officer Carey.

"Did you?" demanded the judge. "Dat's a rough word, yo Honoh—sayin' I done stole hit. Now as ter de truf—dat bunderkin pie was settin' dar on de winder ledge, abandoned, Jedge. Nobody nowhar nigh hit, Jedge. Hit wuz a case ob 'justifiable adoption,' brought on by de Christmas speerit."

Case and Comment.

ISSUE NO. 22, 1917

HELP WANTED.

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

WANTED—CARD ROOM HELP FOR Woolen Mill Cleaners and Tenders for day and night work. For particulars apply to the Singsby Mfg. Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—WOOLLEN MILL HELP. Nappers, one accustomed to Gessner Nappers on White and Grey Blankets and heavy cloths. For full particulars apply to Singsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

Too Much Trouble.

Pat had seen nearly every clock in the place, but had discarded all of them as not being good enough for his purpose. The weary shopman had exhausted his whole stock except a few cuckoo clocks, so he brought these forward as a last resource, and vowed he would do his best to sell one or know the reason why.

"Do the clocks strike the hours?" asked Pat, noticing their curious shape, and half doubting their capacity to do anything.

"I'll show you what they do," said the salesman, and he set the hands of one to a few minutes to 12. When the little door flew open and the cuckoo thrust his head out, cuckooing away for dear life, Pat was thunderstruck. But when the bird disappeared he looked grim and pondered in gloomy thought for a moment.

"Well, how do you like that?" asked the salesman. "That's a staggler for you, isn't it?" "Faith and begorra, I should think it is," declared Pat. "It's trouble enough to remember to wind it, without having to think of feeding the bird."

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of red-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. Write me for my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your child troubles you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address: Mrs. M. Summers.

BOX 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

Wily Mike.

An Irishman in a town in the South was careless enough to let his priest catch him emerging from a saloon with a demijohn under his arm. The priest waited for him to come by and said: "Mike, what is it you have in that demijohn?" "Whiskey, sir."

"To whom does it belong?" "To me and my brother Pat, sir."

"Well, Mike, pour yours out and be a good man." "I can't, Father," said Mike, "mine's on the bot'om."—New York Times.

STATIST FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY C. P. R.

In discussing the recent Canadian Pacific report, the London Statist, which is one of the most conservative financial publications in England, has a two-page article headed Canadian Pacific Economics, which says that though the volume of traffic was all that could be desired, 1916 was one of the most difficult years ever experienced. Enormous business had to be handled with a serious shortage of cars, while the cost of material was rising by leaps and bounds; fuel and wages were increasing, and labor was scarce and very inefficient. Had not the road been vastly improved in recent years and the capacity greatly increased, serious congestion must have occurred, making proper control over expenditure impossible.

The Statist alludes further to the great improvement in train and carload statistics and to the increased economy shown by the conducting transportation ratio. It thinks that notwithstanding the advancing costs, the net earnings and profits for 1917 will compare favorably with those for 1916, and that there is every likelihood that the growth of the company's activities will prove as wonderful in the future as in the past.

The Food of the Future.

It is not difficult to conceive. Science will have a hand in it. Chemistry is bound to do great food service.

No doubt that much food in the future will be manufactured by scientific process.

Already we have food products as the result of chemical science applied to nutrition.

The right arrangement of constituent elements, carbon, nitrogen, etc., is all that is required.

The tobacco plant, potato plant, tea and coffee shrubs, may be supplanted by laboratory products.

Chemical science, which has contributed to so many dishonest and impure food frauds, ought to provide the pure article—the result of scientific and conscientious preparation—at a reasonable price.

For the Up-standing Man—at the front, in the trenches, on the firing line in any business, the best food to sustain energy and strength is Shredded Wheat Biscuit, the food that supplies in a digestible form the greatest amount of body-building nutriment at lowest cost. A better balanced ration than meat, or eggs, or potatoes. Two or three of these Biscuits with milk make a satisfying, nourishing breakfast that puts you in a top-notch condition for the day's work. Deliciously wholesome and nourishing for any meal with berries, or other fresh fruits. Made in Canada.

NEWSPAPER MEN WATCH BIG BATTLE

From Vantage Point Saw French Assault Town of Chevreux.

RAIN OF SHELLS

Resulted in Three Lines of Trenches Being Taken From Foe.

Paris Cable.—Newspaper correspondents on Tuesday saw for the first time the fruits of the great French offensive unleashed between Soissons and Rheims on April 16. While traversing the new French line along the 25-mile front the party happened to arrive at Craonne at the psychological moment half an hour before Chevreux, a mile to the north-east, was attacked by the French.

From an observation point, three kilometres (a little less than two miles) in the rear, on a high knoll overlooking the plain and town of Ville-Aux-Bols, the party stood at the general command of that particular army, and saw all there was to see of a modern attack.

As the party approached Craonne—the automobile following a road parallel to the Chemin Des Dames, where fierce fighting was still going on for the Californic and Vaucleurs plateau—the rumble of a heavier bombardment further east became apparent. Not a single second ticked off the watch unaccompanied by the sound of a bursting shell. Making their way to the observation point, the correspondents were told that in half an hour—at 4.30 o'clock—an attack would be made against the Chevreux defences.

Powerful binoculars showed the village of Chevreux even then "in the furnace," as the French say of a heavily bombarded place where great wreaths of yellow smoke clouds from high explosive bursting overhead, and occasional tall black jets, like water spouts, spouting upward when the heavier shells, with long time fuses, penetrated deep before exploding. In the valley and on the lower hills around, whence this terrific fire came, there was in sight not a gun, not a horse, not a soldier, but sudden flashes, like fire-flies at night, indicated the gun emplacements, although the flash did not last long enough to locate the battery. Not a wisp of smoke betrayed the gun positions, as even the exhaust gases from their muzzles were blown out and led away through pipe lines.

Two correspondents had been watching a short time when one looked at his watch, saying, "It's 4.20—the attack should begin pretty soon," and the words were hardly spoken when there came the "fire of destruction" as the army calls it, which is intended to smash, pulverize and break up everything within the prescribed radius.

It was as though the suns had not been firing at all before. In a few seconds the volume and intensity of the bombardment soared in a mighty crescendo. The valley looked as though swarms and myriads of new fire-flies had appeared, all winking madly, and the noise rose in pitch to resemble a whole procession of those long skeleton-built vehicles used in America to carry graders and structural steel beams over cobblestones.

CHEVREUX BLOTTED OUT. Immediately Chevreux was blotted out by a thick, clinging cloud of heavy yellow-brown smoke. Occasionally shells floated up from the French or German trenches—light in little balloons directing the respective artillery to change the range or type of shells or intensity of fire. In an attack like this it is impossible usually for the front trenches to communicate with the rear, as the hall of fire plows up the ground every where, cutting the hidden telephone and telegraph wires, and the smoke prevents the aeroplanes from making accurate observations. Occasionally a few special shells charged with certain acids and gases were hurled into the village, and the chemical reaction which the high explosive smoke caused it to vanish temporarily, affording momentarily a glimpse of the scene of the bombardment.

French aeroplanes were always overhead, besides nine French observation balloons, and not a single enemy aircraft was in sight. The Krupp gunners were evidently too busy trying to add their infantry and break up the French attack to waste time and shells against the French aeroplanes flying above at will. Only a few times did glasses show anti-aircraft searchlight beams near them. The captive observation balloons were not bothered at all, because the crack anti-aircraft gun crew of the French army was stationed in this sector, protecting them.

they had gone about working and playing, unheeding the cannonade. But when the drumfire making the attack began, all stopped whatever they had been doing and huddled together in clusters, their eyes glued on the smudge showing where their comrades were storming the German lines at Chevreux.

Many had relatives, and all had friends, in the inferno across the smiling green valley—for, curiously enough, only isolated spots like Craonne, Chevreux, the Chemin-des-Dames and Berry-au-Bac, exhibited visible signs of the tremendous bombardments they had endured, and even the small woods, which had been shelled hour after hour, still wore profuse green foliage.

NO SIGN OF HUMAN LIFE. The annihilating drumfire was still raining down when the correspondents left to see the French batteries devastating Rimont, where the Krupp guns that bombard Rheims are mounted. Officers at the Chevreux observation post stated that they could tell, by the shifting lines of shell explosions, that the French made certain progress, as well as by the German artillery barrage moving up across the village, but to unpracticed eyes it was hard to follow. During the entire engagement not a single sign of human life was evidenced.

During the morning, near Soissons, the party saw how the French picked the German stronghold on the south bank of the Aisne by a gigantic pincer movement. They smashed towards the east from the Laffaux sector, and towards the west from near Vailly, causing the Germans to fall back lest they be surrounded.

In the village of Misay, which the Germans occupied until April 17th, the Germans had marked "Got strafe Amerika" on the walls of the town hall after the United States entered the war. Everywhere was already marked, "Got strafe England."

At Rheims the party was warned that it was unsafe to enter the town as the Crown Prince was apparently turning all his attention to destroy the cathedral and the city also before another pincer movement from Brimont east and Nauroy west caused the withdrawal or capture of the line within range. From the outskirts of the city could be heard the whining of the big shells as they raced across the sky and then the dull clump as they burst.

NO PRICE TOO HIGH. The most impressive idea gained from the visit is that no price was too high for the French to have paid for the positions conquered between Soissons and Rheims, as now they are firmly entrenched everywhere in the dominating positions which will enable them to make further and less costly progress.

Before it was the enemy who held the heights of the Aisne and the quarries and other vantage points. No matter what price the French paid, they assuredly did not lose 30,000 prisoners, as the Crown Prince did, nor have forty-four divisions shattered as he did in his furious counterattacks to regain the positions, whose value he knows so well. Despite the German claim of unequalled French losses, the correct high—the surest proof that the men were being properly cared for, and great exuberance among the officers over the entry of the United States into the war. Copies of President Wilson's speech, printed in German, as scattered inside the enemy lines by aviators, adorned the quarters of many officers as souvenirs. One officer's copy was creased and dirty, but he explained he had purchased it as a souvenir from a German prisoner, captured Sunday, whom he interrogated.

GOOD GAINS BY THE CANADIANS

Small Minor Affairs Result in Advances, In the Struggle Around City of Lens.

(By Stewart Lyon) (Canadian Press Correspondent with the Canadian Forces.) Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.—Several minor operations have been carried out on the Canadian front, in the vicinity of the electric station, to the southwest of Lens, which, in the aggregate, have resulted in a considerable gain of ground by our men on the most difficult part of the line. These small advances are equivalent to sealing a base in a close-contested battle.

In the tangle of railway embankments, pit mounds, miners' houses and heaps of shale, through which the Canadians must advance, a regularly-defined front-line trench, properly wired, is almost impossible. The enemy creates defensive positions with tireless energy, and from our point of view the German wire is enough of an obstacle to our advance without adding a Canadian strip of wire to it. Our men put outposts into "No Man's Land" and the forward positions of the enemy and steal the ground by night surprise attacks. A number of houses in which German snipers had quarters were taken in a rush, and our outposts now occupy gaps south of the electric station.

Through the deep sunken road cut into the chalk here there has been much hand-to-hand fighting, in the labyrinth of little trenches and saps on both sides of the road. Many bodies still lie in "No Man's Land." Recent advances along a trench held by the enemy at the north end, and a British Columbia regiment at the south, have resulted in a valuable gain of ground. I have visited a dugout behind this front. It is the most remarkable one on this western line. The ceiling is beautifully paneled in the Dutch fashion, with varnished oak walls, and they have a similar finish in darker colors. The place, which is 25 feet underground, looks like a particularly snug library.

GERMANY IS DISAPPOINTED

Russ Decision to Stick to Allies a Great Blow.

Politically, Time Not On Side of Teutons.

Amsterdam Cable.—The Socialist newspaper Vorwarts of Berlin, says that the recent statements of Premier Lvoff and Foreign Minister Terechenko, of Russia, expressing determination to continue the war with the country's allies, are a great disappointment to those in Germany who expect and separate peace quickly with revolutionary Russia. The Vorwarts says Germany's policy is not dictated by pan-Germans and that the dictator von Bethmann-Hollweg replied fully and satisfactorily to the interpellation of the Social Democrats regarding war aims and said that the desires of Austria and Russia were also those of the German Government. It continues: "The German people do not in the least think of submitting to the domination of militarism after the war, and they will do the least think of extending such domination over other nations."

The Kreuz Zeitung considers the statements of the Russian Ministers to be the first success of British policy in the new situation and a demonstration of the fact that "politically, time is not on our side."

FEARED OWN SUBS.

Germans On the Ryndam Were Afraid of Torpedoes.

Amsterdam Cable.—The Dutch liner Ryndam arrived at Rotterdam from New York this evening, bringing Tarnowski, former Austrian Ambassador to Washington; Admiral von Hintz, former German Minister at Pekin; Prince Alfred von Hohenlohe and his American wife, the German professors Kunemann, Kuno Meyer and Lieut. Stotzer, the Tibet explorer, who left 60 boxes of his collections behind in Pekin. There were also 120 other Germans and Austrians and 200 Dutchmen on board. The Germans and the Austrians would not associate with the other passengers. One Dutchman said this occurred all the way from New York. The Dutch passengers considered the British authorities were too considerate to the Germans at Halifax. The unpleasantness re-creating a climax when a message arrived Rotterdam instead of Bergen. The Germans were very angry, and were greatly alarmed, because they feared submarines, although the vessel was to pass through the so-called safe zone. The Dutchmen made no concealment of their pro-American sentiments, which were expressed loudly.

A professor in Mainz has discovered that alcohol is good for chickens. Lots of the chickens, however, have beaten the professor to the discovery.—Washington Herald.

PERMIT NOT TO LEAVE

No Male Between 18 and 45 Can Do So Without.

Regulations That Govern the Permission.

Ottawa Report.—Under an order-in-Council, effective to-morrow from coast to coast, it is illegal under heavy penalty for any male person within the ages of 18 and 45 years inclusive, ordinarily resident in Canada, to leave or attempt to leave the country for any purpose without the written permission of a Canadian immigration inspector or other person authorized to grant such permission, who must be fully satisfied by sworn declaration that the intended departure is not with the object of avoiding liability to other service "which might conduce towards the success of His Majesty and his allies in the present prevailing war."

Violation of the regulation is punishable by a fine not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment. The order applied to every male person within the ages specified, save members of military or naval forces on duty or members of crews of boats, trains, ferries, street cars, etc., and plying between points within and without Canada, when actually in the performance of their duties as members of such crews.

It is of the greatest importance for anyone desiring to temporarily absent himself from Canada for a legitimate purpose to familiarize himself with the regulations, which are explained in the official announcement. To obtain a permit it is necessary to make application on a printed form obtainable from any postmaster of railway ticket agent. The forms must be filled out in duplicate. Formal permission to leave the country, if granted by the immigration inspector, is inscribed on the duplicate, which is then retained by the applicant and must be kept on his person for protection as the demand of any immigration official.

The information called for on the application schedule is: Name and address. Date of birth. Nationality and length of residence at present address. Names and addresses of four persons for reference as to identification. Destination and reasons for desiring to leave Canada. Expected length of absence. Height, weight, color of eyes and hair. Each schedule must have attached thereto a photograph that is a good likeness of the applicant. The declarations must be signed by the applicant and sworn to by him.

justice of the peace, who must be a bank manager, chief of police, clergyman or Government official, who must state how long he has known the applicant, that he recognized the photograph as a good likeness, and that he believes the statements in the information are correct.

There will be special provision made for people living on the border in such places as Windsor, who daily cross to work in places in the United States, like Detroit. Commercial travellers may have their certificates endorsed so that they will not have to secure a fresh permit for each of their frequent trips.

The order in Council is now operative, but for the first few days officials will be allowed to exercise some discretion. After a few days the provisions of the order will be rigidly enforced.

LABOR TO AID.

Union Men to Advise British Ministry.

London Cable.—It is understood that an important change in the relations between the government and the trade unions is contemplated. The movement many labor difficulties that have arisen during the war. Proposals are being advanced, it is stated, with a view to making better use of the assistance of the Ministry of Labor and co-ordinating its work with various Government departments, such as the Admiralty, the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions and the Shipping Control Department which all have direct relations with the trade unions and exercise control over labor.

The Government is making enquiry, it is declared, as to how far the trade unions could co-operate with the Ministry of Labor in an advisory capacity and direct negotiations in industrial questions.

FOUGHT 5 DAYS WITHOUT SLEEP

French Foreign Legion Again Wins Decoration.

Enormous Captures in Desperate Encounters.

Grand Headquarters of the French Armies in France Cable.—A marvelous regiment, animated by the spirit of the enemy and the highest spirit of sacrifice.

"These words are used in the official army order in conferring the fifth palm on the flag of the famous Foreign Legion for gallantry in the recent fighting in Champagne. The regiment is unique in the number of times mentioned and decorated. The staff correspondent of the Associated Press visited the legionaries in their rest camp, where they were recuperating and filling their ranks, and heard personal narratives from officers and men whose conduct is so highly praised. No matter what the men's nationality—and citizens of no fewer than 51 nations are represented among the legionaries—after joining they immediately became imbued with the regiment's glorious traditions. They have been always where the fighting was hottest.

When the war started, six battalions, forming two regiments, were sent to the front; now only three battalions remain, fused into one regiment. Among them are still Americans from various states of the Union, as well as from all the republics of Central and South America. There are men from every British colony, from all the countries in Europe, Asia and Africa, and also a number of Frenchmen who have been attracted to the legion on account of its adventurous career. Many Russians, Belgians, Italians, British and Roumanians have recently been transferred to their own armies, reducing the legion's strength, but Spaniards, Swiss and South Americans are joining.

The legion's task, for the successful achievement of which it was honored to-day, was the most difficult in the recent French offensive. Its front stretched westward from Auberville, the capture of which was included in the objective aimed at. For five days and nights the legionaries fought continuously without a moment's sleep. They accomplished the task set for them, but at the cost of the life of their colonel, D—, and many other gaps in their ranks. At the end their commander was Major D—.

Auberville was entered and carried by a lieutenant with a non-commissioned officer and ten men with unobscured daring. The non-commissioned officer single-handed attacked a machine gun emplacement and killed twelve German gunners.

The advance of the battalion operating to the west of Auberville was retarded for some time by the opposition of an unknown series of German entrenchments, fortifiably armed in what is known as the Gulf. It was impossible to attack frontally across the half-mile of open ground, but the legionaries succeeded in outflanking the position, and made their way, fighting for every foot along a communication trench until they had carried the whole position. They threw 50,000 of their own hand grenades in the course of the five days, besides many thousands of German grenades they discovered in the dumps on the enemy territory.

When the fighting was over, many of the exhausted legionaries slept as they stood.

The division's captures for the five days comprised 1,100 German prisoners, 21 cannon, 58 trench mortars and 47 machine guns.

Maggie—Shure, miss, and it's a hard life I bane living. Mrs. Smith—Didn't I tell you, Maggie, if you marry in haste you repent at leisure? Maggie—Faith, and I've had no leisure!—Life.

413 PERISHED ON TRANSPORT TRANSYLVANIA

Troopship Was Torpedoed in the Mediterranean On May 4.

FRENCH LINER ALSO

With Loss of 44 Lives—Trawler Fights Off a U-Boat.

London Cable.—The British transport Transylvania was torpedoed on May 4, with the loss of 413 persons. The Transylvania. The following official statement was given out to-day: "The British transport Transylvania, with troops aboard, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on May 4, resulting in following losses: 29 officers and 373 of other ranks; also the ship's captain, Lieut. S. Brenell, and one officer and nine men of the crew."

WENT DOWN IN 50 MINUTES. The story of how the Transylvania went down was told by John May, second cook. He said: "A torpedo struck the vessel at 10 o'clock in the morning in the bunkers near the engine-room. There was a terrific explosion, and many men must have been killed, at the time the troops were on the parade deck. They behaved splendidly. There was no panic. The crew had a clear way to the deck from below. As they came up they saw the soldiers standing in a line five deep. The 66 nurses also on board showed splendid self-possession. When, after the cry of 'Woman first' was raised, the nurses were being lowered into a boat, one woman called, 'Give us a song, boys,' the sailors responded, singing first 'Tipperary,' then, with a touch of grim humor, 'Take Me Back to Dear Old Blighty.'"

It was obvious the vessel was doomed. Several destroyers raced down to the scene. While they were thus engaged, and while a boatload was being lowered, the second torpedo struck it. It blew it sky-high. The chief steward was in the boat and has survived his terrible experience.

"Many finding the Transylvania heavily listing, went over the side and were pulled into the boats. Nearly all the boats were half full of water, and it was impossible to row ashore owing to a heavy sea. Destroyers did magnificent rescue work. Every available part of the decks was covered with nurses and soldiers, many of the men having set astride the guns. The destroyers kept cruising round until help came from shore four hours afterwards, but the Transylvania went down in 50 minutes."

The survivors of the Transylvania—how many it is not known here—were taken into Savona, Italy, by rescuers. There they remained until May 12, cared for by the populace and administered to by Red Cross authorities. When they left Savona on another vessel for an unnamed destination a throng of thousands of persons assembled at the shore and cheered the departure.

Captain Brenell, who lived in Scotland, commanded the Transylvania when she went down. He is one of the oldest captains in the Anchor Line service.

THE LOST TRANSPORT. The Transylvania, an Anchor Line steamship of 14,315 tons gross, has been in the service of the British Government since May, 1915, when her sailings were cancelled. There have been no recent reports of her movements. When she was first taken over by the British Government she was engaged in transporting troops to Gallipoli.

The Transylvania was built in 1914. She was constructed especially for passenger traffic between New York and Mediterranean ports. She was 548 feet long and had accommodation for 2,450 passengers.

FRENCH LINER TORPEDOED.

It is officially announced by the French Admiralty that the French liner Sontay, bound for Marseilles, was torpedoed on April 16th with a loss of 44 lives. The steamer sank rapidly in a heavy sea, but in prompt and methodical manner in which the small boats were launched saved the majority of those on board. Capt. Magas went down with the ship.

The Sontay was a vessel of 7,254 tons and was built in 1898. She was owned in Marseilles.

A WEEK OF IMMUNITY.

No Italian steamers were sunk by submarines during the week ending May 29. One was attacked by gunfire and sustained some damage. Only two sailing ships, both under 300 tons, were lost during the same period.

TRAWLER FOUGHT U-BOAT.

Details of a battle between the trawler Ibis and a German submarine, in which the submarine was driven off, have just been made public. The fight took place in the Bay of Biscay, on April 22. The sea was blowing hard when the Ibis sighted the submarine. The fishing boat had her trawl down, and was unable to get up any speed, but was skipper, without a moment's hesitation, cut away his trawl and going battle spiritedly. The coolness of the crew and the skill of the cabin boy, who took the helm, while his mates stood to the guns, decided the fight. In five minutes the submarine had had enough and submerged.

ITALIANS SMASH AUSTRIAN LINES ON CARSO PLATEAU

Win Several Important Heights and Villages in Sudden Assault.

Captured Over 9,000 Prisoners Including Over 300 Officers.

London Cable.—On a front of nearly ten miles in the Carso plateau the Italian troops have smashed the Austrian line hard, and taken various positions from the town of Castagna Vizza to the head of the Gulf of Trieste. In their renewal of their offensive the Italians received valuable aid from some of the nine British batteries which have hauled their big guns down to the Isonzo front to help in the efforts aimed at in the conquest of Trieste, Austria's big seaport on the Adriatic.

Not alone were the Italians successful in capturing numerous points of vantage, but more than 9,000 Austrian prisoners, including officers in excess of 300, were taken. The Austrians are declared to have been taken completely by surprise by the sudden onslaught of the Italians, who to divert attention from the southern end of the Isonzo line had struck a hard blow to the north. When, however, the Austrians recovered from their surprise, they launched heavy counterattacks, but the Italians tenaciously held the ground they had won.

The new advance of the Italians brings them appreciably nearer Trieste, which, from the lower part of the line, is less than ten miles away. The ground traversed and yet to be passed over is difficult for military operations, and even with other successful advances, such as the last one, the objective of the Italians will not be attained except by fighting of a most ferocious nature. The War Office story of the battle follows: "On the Carso yesterday, after ten hours of violent bombardment, the gallant troops of the third army assaulted and broke through the well-organized lines of the enemy from Castagnavizza to the sea. While we were heavily engaging the enemy we were left our troops, after carrying the enemy trenches in the centre and on the right, occupied part of the area south of the Castagnavizza-Boscomalo road, passed Boscomalo and captured Jamiano, the important and strongly fortified heights of Hill 92, one kilo-

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meter east of Pietrassosa; Hill 77, Hill 58, Bagni and Hill 21. The enemy was at first surprised and non-plussed by the sudden onslaught, but towards evening he counter-attacked in force, supported by an exceptionally heavy bombardment.

"During the day we captured more than 9,000 prisoners, including more than 300 officers. "Aerial squadrons, consisting of 130 machines, including a group of navy seaplanes, dropped ten tons of bombs on the enemy's lines and brought their machine guns to bear on masses of the enemy. Our airmen all returned safely.

"Ten British batteries, which are on our front as evidence of the brotherly co-operation of our ally, made a large contribution to the artillery preparation. Our naval guns also proved very effective.

"In the Gorizia area our troops repulsed heavy enemy attacks, captured a strong point on the northwest slopes of San Marco and after severe fighting made considerable progress in the Monte Santo and Vodice areas."

REACHED OBJECTIVES.

London Cable.—The Italian offensive has entered into its second stage with new and important gains between Gorizia and the sea, said Major General F. B. Maurice to-day. The first day of the new drive has resulted in the capture of more than 9,000 prisoners. Gen. Maurice said all the objectives of the Italians had been gained. The entire Italian effort of the past ten days was praised by Gen. Maurice, who is chief director of military operations at the British War Office. "Yet the Italian offensive," he continued, "was only made possible by the thorough offensive work of the Anglo-French forces during the past few weeks. If we had not been keeping the Germans busy the Italians would not only have found an offensive impossible, but would actually have been faced by a great Austro-German attack."

SOUTHERN DIALECT.

And the "Vanishing Y" Sound Dear to the Old Time Virginian.

Southerners have told me that they can tell from what part of the south a person comes by his speech, just as a northerner can distinguish by the same signs a New Englander, a New Yorker, a middle westerner and a Brooklynite.

The chief characteristic of the Virginian dialect is the famous and fascinating localism which Professor C. Alphonso Smith has called the "vanishing y"—a y sound which causes words like "car" and "garden" to be pronounced "cyar" and "gyarden."

The south also uses the word "carry" in a way that strikes northerners as strange. If a southerner offers to "carry you" to the station or over his plantation, he does not mean that he intends to transport you on his back, but that he will take you.

GEORGIA OWNED A SLAVE.

The State Acquired a Negro Hero and Treated Him Generously.

The state of Georgia was at one time the owner of a slave. Whether or not any other state ever owned a slave or slaves is not known, but certainly it is highly probable that no other state ever owned a slave and a railroad at the same time and worked them together, as was the case with the slave owned by Georgia.

The negro's name was Ransom, later called Ransom Montgomery by reason of the fact that before he was acquired by the state he was owned by a man named H. B. Y. Montgomery. He was purchased outright by the state through an act of the legislature of 1849 for having saved the Western and Atlantic railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee river from destruction by fire and later was placed upon a salary under the supervision of the "principal engineer" of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Subsequently, when the war was over, Ransom, now a free man, was again remembered by the state. Although the state was practically bankrupt, an act of the general assembly, approved Aug. 3, 1898, authorized the superintendent of the state road to pay to Ransom from the treasury of the road the sum of \$502.50 and also to provide him with a home during the rest of his life.

Had to Do It.

"The defendant admits," said the traffic squad cop, "that he went around the corner on two wheels."

"Fifty dollars' fine or thirty days," said the judge.

"But does your honor know," interposed the defendant's counsel, "that the defendant was riding a bicycle?"

The Stars.

If the stars should appear only one night in a thousand years, how men would believe and adore and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty and light the universe with their admonishing smile.—Emerson.

Perfume Has Weight.

Charles Bazzoni, a French chemist, has demonstrated that a grain of musk loses weight until it ceases to give off its odor, after which its weight remains the same. This proves that perfume is caused by volatile particles given off by the odoriferous body.—New York World.

Just His Sort.

"G'thers has a mean disposition." "He certainly has. Why, that man would like nothing better than to be a big, strapping six footer, with the shoulders of a prizefighter, and go to some health resort and strut around among the invalids."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Touching.

Jennie—Everything he touches seems to turn to gold. Jim—Yes; he touched me today for a sovereign.—London Opinion.

WHEN THE REPORTER

A subscriber brought into the office the other day the eleventh issue of the Reporter in its first volume. In it are some interesting items of local history:

The number of pupils on the High School register during the first half of the current year was 83, classified as follows; Upper School 15, average attendance 12. Lower School 68, average attendance 55. Total average attendance 58.

Aibert University conferred the degree of Master of Arts (M. A.), upon Mr. Johnston, of our High School, its last convocation. Since this college is now amalgamated with Victoria, Mr. Johnston is entitled to all the rights and privileges of Victoria University.

The following are the officers of Rising Sun Lodge No. 85, A.F. A.M. for the ensuing Masonic year: Wor. Bro. Wm. Johnston, M. A., W. M.; Bro. I. C. Alguire, S. W.; Bro. A. C. Pye, J. W.; Bro. S. Blancher, Treas.; Bro. Rev. E. Sherman, Chap.; Bro. M. Halladay, S. D.; Bro. C. Wing, J. D.; Bro. L. N. Phelps, I. G.; Bro. H. C. Phillips, Tyler.

A lot of first-class dead beats in the shape of a troupe of Colored Jubilee Singers, visited this town on Wednesday evening last. 500 dodgers were circulated and large colored posters displayed in every available place. In response a \$2.50 house greeted them. The Armstrong house and the Reporter Office are minus their bills, but as for us we are willing to buy our wit, and now having got a supply on hand, we hereby give notice to all traveling dead beats that we do no more work for their fraternity, without the all-powerful "spondoolacks" paid promptly in advance.

Our big cotem of the Recorder waxes witty over our suspending the publication of the Reporter last week to attend a picnic, and is very sorry for the poor benighted citizens of Farmersville, who it says will be lonesome. In reply we mildly suggest that if the people of this town had only the Recorder to keep them from being lonesome, they would be lonesome indeed, when we take into consideration that by actual count the Reporter stands in the ratio of 20 to 1 of the Recorder that reaches this postoffice. Don't be alarmed brother, we will be able to take our hill of potatoes for some time to come yet, we trust.

YOUNG MUSICIAN HELD.

Violinist From Toronto Now a Prisoner in Austria.

The lack of \$50 a month menaces the musical career of Louis Ruthenberg, a gifted Toronto youth. Ruthenberg has been detained in Austria, where he had just completed his training, since the war began. He was given the privilege extended to several wealthy fellow-students of being undisturbed by paying the cost of his maintenance, \$50 a month. This through the generosity of certain Toronto musical enthusiasts, he has been able to do until within the last few weeks. It is now proposed by those taking an interest in him to raise a trust fund of \$1,000 to ensure the safety of the young artist, whose career as a violinist would be ruined were he forced into the rough life of an internment camp, thus destroying the delicate training of years of the hands and arms. His parents are in humble circumstances. They made sacrifices to give the boy his preliminary education. Now Ruthenberg, senior, who is practically blind, and is 65 years of age, earns a precarious livelihood as a Hebrew teacher. His wife has been a cripple for 20 years. Louis Ruthenberg was born in Toronto about 22 years ago. He left for Europe in the fall of 1910, equipped with a \$300 violin, the gift of musical sponsors in Toronto, and with a banking credit supplied by local patrons. As a pupil of Frank Blachford, he had several times been heard in recital, and two concerts were held, to which leading artists contributed, to assist him, so that he could continue his training under the great Sevik, of Pesik, Bohemia, teacher of Kubelik and Marie Hall. Ruthenberg, who was known here as "the boy wonder," was the first Torontonian to gain admittance to the Sevik Meisterschule. His teacher has since exerted his influence with the Austrian military authorities to prevent Ruthenberg being mistreated. Shortly after the war broke out the Duke of Connaught was interested in Ruthenberg's case and endeavored to secure his release. Since then communication has been had at times with the young man through the United States State Department and American consular officials in Austria.

Literary Punishment.

"Ma, when I come in last night I found Emily devouring a novel." "And this morning she was eating a cereal."—Baltimore American.

The Plow.

Emperor Shun Nung of China invented the plow and introduced agriculture and medical science in 1200 B. C.

LOCAL ITEMS

Parish is ill at her Kingston street.

W. D. Stevens, a

Mr. D. L. Johnston last week purchased Mr. N. G. Scott's thoroughbred pacer, "Harry."

Mr. Everett Latimer, of Brockville Post Office, is this week a guest of his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Taplin, of Ottawa, spent part of last week in Athens guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ackland.

Mr. C. J. Banta, New York, passed through here this week on the way to his summer home at Charleston Lake.

Rev. T. J. Vickery goes to Pembroke this week to attend the Montreal Conference of the Methodist church.

Miss Florence Gartland leaves this week for Brockville, where she will take a position in Curry's drug store. She is a guest for a few days of friends at Trevelyan.

There will be a service of intercession in relation to the war, in Christ's church on Wednesday evening at 7.30. All and every one who desires to pay for relatives or friends and for peace are welcome.

Mr. Geo. Martin last week brought a coin into the Rideau Record office of the time of George III. It had on its face a lyre and the reverse side was all worn away. He found it on his farm in South Elmsley.

According to a return tabled in the Commons seven per cent of the men who enlisted in Canada and who were excepted and trained, were afterwards discharged before going overseas as being medically unfit.

The Bishop of Ontario has appointed Canon Bedford Jones, Brockville, and Canon W. F. Fitzgerald, Kingston, as his examining chaplains; Canon Fitzgerald as domestic chaplain and Rev. R. C. Blagrove, Belleville, as honorary chaplain.

A very perceptible earthquake was felt at Cornwall about four o'clock Tuesday morning of last week. The disturbance was so pronounced that the people were awakened from their slumbers by the shaking of beds and rattle of doors and windows. The quake lasted for several seconds. No damage was done.

Beginning Tuesday, May 29th, and every succeeding Tuesday during the summer months until Oct. 31st, the C.P.R. will run cheap Homeseekers' Excursions by regular trains to all principal points in British Columbia. Tickets are good for 60 days with privilege of extension on payment of \$5.00 for each month or part thereof but in no case will extension be granted for more than two months or before Nov. 30th, 1917. Stopover allowed. Tourist sleeping car space can be secured on payment of usual berth rates. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade, City Passenger Agent, Brockville, for folders and full information.

We generally speak of the population of Canada as being around eight millions, basing this upon the figures of the last census. The Canadian Gazette (London) says, however that taking the official total of 7,295,643, and allowing for over 350,000 citizens under arms, as well as for emigration from Canada since the year before the war, the total civilian population may now be placed at 6,500,000. Persons who have devoted much attention to the matter are inclined to think this estimate is the correct one. It says something for us as a producing nation that we are exporting at the rate of nearly a billion and a quarter dollars worth a year.

THE OPERA HOUSE ATHENS

TRIAL BY JURY

Operetta by Gilbert & Sullivan. Successfully produced in Gananoque by local talent of that town, to be presented to the Athens public under the auspices of the Athens Women's Institute.

THURSDAY, MAY 31

Plan at Lamb's Drug Store

In the cast, there are

FIFTY PEOPLE Admission, 25c and 35c

BROCKVILLE MAN HURT

Both Legs Had to be Amputated Recovery Doubtful.

Brockville, May 25.—In crossing the Grand Trunk tracks, from his work, Thomas E. Seaman was struck by a coal car which was being shunted on a flying skitch. When picked up both his legs were found to be badly mangled, and at the hospital it was found necessary to amputate them. Seaman, who is an elderly man, was for several years a well-known commercial traveler in Ontario and Quebec. It is feared he cannot survive the shock.

Salmon and whitefish are being caught in fairly large numbers at the lake.

PRESCOTT PREPARED

Prescott, May 25.—Canadian Government immigration officers, stationed along the border, refused today to allow any Canadians between 18 and 45 years of age or aliens residing in Canada for one year, to leave the country without permit. Passenger traffic between Prescott and Ogdensburg was greatly reduced as the result.

LOST

A small tan leather valise on May 23, on the road between Athens and Bishop's Mills through Greenbush and Jelby. Finder please return to R. M. BROWN, R.R. No. 4, Athens

FOR SALE

Pure bred Holstein Bull, 2 years old. Apply to FRANK TACKABERRY, 191f Plum Hollow

Fairview Farm

Offers the service of SIR INKA RAG APPLE. His sire's sire Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, \$25,000 Bull, the only Bull with a 30lb Junior 2-yr. old, also another daughter with a record of 29lbs. butter, 526lbs. milk in seven days, the greatest sire in the world.

Dam, Inka Pietje. Her sire, Pietje Korndyke Lad, he being a grandson of Pietje 22nd. Her record, 31.62 lbs. butter, 673.99 lbs. milk in seven days.

We have also for sale BULL CALF. Born April 1, 1917, 3/4 white, evenly and nicely marked, and a perfect individual, a bargain for immediate sale. Opportunity knocks but once at your door.

J. HORSEFIELD & SON R.R. No. 4, Athens

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

TO MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and return

EVERY TUESDAY 60 DAYS

Full particulars on application to

Geo. E. McGLADE City Passenger Agent Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King St.

Ice-Cream

Homogenized and Pasteurized — that spells NEILSON'S — the perfect Ice Cream

Neilson's Ice Cream served in sanitary paper dishes in silver holders—the modern way.

Attractive Sundaes and plain creams. There are none better.

Real Cake Cones, in any quantity, for socials, fairs, and other gatherings. Call or write for prices.

E. C. TRIBUTE

House for Sale

House and lot on corner of Elgin and Pearl streets, 7-roomed house, kitchen and woodshed attached good garden and barn.

Apply to ARDEN LILLIE, Plum Hollow 161f

HOMES WANTED

Several bright attractive boys and girls, aged two years to ten years, are now in our Shelter. Let one of these brighten your home life. Apply to agent, Children's Aid Society, P. O. Box 437, Phone 124, Brockville, Ontario.

Boy's Wash Suits

We are showing an extra big range of Boy's Wash Suits to fit boys 2 1/2 to 10 years old. Nice new styles, the very latest for this season, plain, white, blue, or fancy stripes, fast colors that we can recommend.

These suits were bought before the advance in prices, and we can give you some extra good values. Come and see them. We carry a big stock of Boys' Rompers, Overalls, and Ra-Ra Wash Hats.

Globe Clothing House Brockville, Ontario

We have just received a large shipment of

Women's and Misses' Newest Spring Coats

These were purchased at very special prices. All colors. We are now showing some very

STYLISH SILK SUITS

In all the newest shades—also SILK and SPORT SKIRTS. A LARGE SHIPMENT OF NEW WAISTS just came to hand.

LET US SHOW YOU

the new Spring models in D. & A. and La Diva Corsets, of which you may have received a catalog, from . . . . . 75c to \$4.50

C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

We Are Not Philanthropists

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

We do not solicit jobs that have no profit in them, but we do give a full dollar's worth for a dollar, plus real service. Service which includes co-operation of a kind that wins confidence in our methods.

Equipped with a modern Linotype and other facilities for producing high-class work, we ask you to consider our service when you have any kind of printing to be done.

The country printshop offers you personal contact with the work. Your ideas are better understood through personal interview than through correspondence. "Talking it over" is an important factor in the production of good printing.

THE ATHENS REPORTER

COR. MAIN AND REID STS.

ATHENS