



# KITCHENER'S MOB

By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

## CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd.)

Each of us had received a copy of Lord Kitchener's letter to the troops ordered abroad, a brief, soldierlike statement of the standard of conduct which England expected of her fighting men:

You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy. You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, your patience. Remember that the honor of the British Army depends upon your individual conduct. It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle. The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself, in France and Belgium, in the true character of a British soldier.

Be invariably courteous, considerate, and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted; and your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust. Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excess. In this new experience you may find temptations both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

Do your duty bravely.  
Fear God.  
Honor the King.

KITCHENER.

It was an effective appeal and a constant reminder to the men of the glorious traditions of the British Army. In the months that followed, I had opportunity to learn how deep and lasting was the impression made upon them by Lord Kitchener's first, and I believe his only letter to his soldiers.

The machinery for moving troops in England works without the slightest friction. The men, transport, horses, commissariat, medical stores, and supplies of a battalion are entrained in less than half an hour. Everything is timed to the minute. Battalion after battalion and train after train, we moved out of Aldershot at half-hour intervals. Each train arrived at the port of embarkation on schedule time and pulled up on the docks by the side of a troop transport, great slate-colored liners taken out of the merchant service. Not a moment was lost. The last man was aboard and the last wagon on the train swinging up over the ship's side as the next train came in.

Ship by ship we moved down the harbor in the twilight, the boys crowding the rail on both sides, taking their last farewell look at England—home. It was the last farewell for many of them, but there was no martial music, no waving of flags, no tearful good-byes. Our farewells was as prosaic as our long period of training had been. We were each one a very small part of a tremendous business organization which works without any of the display considered so essential in the old days.

We left England without a cheer. There was not so much as a wave of the hand from the wharf; for there was no one on the wharf to wave, with the exception of a few dock laborers, and they had seen too many soldiers off to the front to be sentimental about it. It was a tense moment for the men, but trust Tommy to relieve a tense situation. As we steamed away from the landing slip, we passed a barge, loaded to the water's edge with coal. Tommy has a song that to every occasion. He enjoys, above all things, giving a ludicrous twist to a "swoppy" ballad. When we were within hailing distance of the coal barge, he began singing one of this variety: "Keep the Home Fires Burning," to those smutty-faced barge hands. Every one joined in heartily, forgetting all about the solemnity of the leave-taking.

Tommy is a prosaic chap. This was never more apparent to me than upon that pleasant evening in May when we said good-bye to England. The lights of home were twinkling in the far distance. Every moment brought us nearer to the great adventure. We were "off to the wars," to take out places in the far-flung battle line. Here was Romance lavishly offering gifts dearest to the heart of Youth, offering them to clerks, barbers, tradesmen, drapers' assistants, men who had never known an adventure more thrilling than a holiday excursion to the Isle of Man or a week of cycling in Kent. And they accepted them with all the stolidity native to Englishmen. The eyes of the world were upon them. They had become the knights-errant of every schoolgirl. They were figures of every heroic proportion to every one but themselves.

French soldiers are conscious of the romantic possibilities offered them by the so-called "divine accident of war." They go forth to fight for Glorious France, France the Unconquerable! Tommy skoulders his rifle and departs for the four corners of the world on a "bloomin' fine little 'oliday!" A heart sing. "Not 'arf bad, wat?" Perhaps he is stirred at the thought of fighting for "England, Home, and Beauty." Perhaps he does thrill inwardly, remembering a sweetheart left behind. But he keeps it jolly well to himself. He has read me many of his letters home, some of them written during an enlacement which will fig-

## TWO INCIDENTS IN THE GREAT WAR

HOW A JAPANESE SAILOR MADE HIS ESCAPE

Heroic Deed of an English Fisherlass in Rescuing a Submarine Crew.

I encountered an interesting little Japanese sailor in London not long ago—Yamashita by name—who had escaped from Germany, says a correspondent. He was a smiling little Jap, with dark hair, slit eyes, yellow face and beautiful white teeth. He was an inmate of a certain sailors' society which is doing a wonderful work in London, and which I happened to be visiting one afternoon.

Yamashita originally served on the steamship Otaki. On its last voyage it was ten days from port when the notorious enemy raider Moewe attacked her, destroyed the ship and took the survivors prisoner. Among the survivors was little Yamashita. After attacking and sinking many more ships the Moewe hurried back to Kiel with her prisoners. Yamashita, with the others, was sent to Gustrow, where he worked with 300 other unhappy prisoners—British, French, and Belgian—in the dockyard loading and discharging cargoes and trains.

Prison Fare.

"We were awakened every morning at half-past four," he remarked solemnly, his eyes gleaming through their little slits. "A piece of black bread was given us, which had to last all day! And we had a little coffee, but no sugar or milk."

"We lined up at half past five and started work at six. We did a hard six hours' work on that scrap of breakfast, then at twelve came back to the barracks, where we received three spoonfuls of very thin soup! Once or twice I was lucky in finding one small potato in it!"

"Then we worked on until eight o'clock! It was very hard work lifting immense weights, and we were all so weak from lack of food that we could scarcely get through with it."

"If it had not been for friends in this kind sailors' society here who sent me six parcels of food each month, I certainly should have died—and so would many others."

"At last I made up my mind to escape. I stayed up till half past 12 one night and dropped out of a small window in the barracks on to the ground outside. I had taken off my socks and shoes, so as to make no noise that the sentry might hear."

"In five minutes I was in a Norwegian ship, with no one in sight anywhere. I hurried down to the hold, where I hid in a piano case. For four days I was without food, except for a packet of biscuits from the society's parcel."

"I stayed in the piano case all the time, nearly mad with thirst. I knocked on the boards, but no one came. I could not eat. I wanted water."

"When the ship at last got to Stavanger, some one opened the hatch, and I knocked again."

"The customs officer heard my knocking and told the police and then the British consul, who came on board. They lifted me out of the hatch and gave me whisky, because I was very weak."

"The consul was very kind and sent me to the hotel. He gave me some clothes, boots and a hat, and in two days, when I felt better, he put me on an English boat and sent me to a port in Scotland. I came straight down to London."

He ended the narrative with a cheerful smile, that little Jap sailor. "I'm waiting in London for another ship," he added. "I'm not a bit afraid to go back. After all, it is the highest honor to be killed when fighting in a war of right against wrong. And I should prefer to be killed than be imprisoned once again in German hands."

Heroine of the War.

I spent a week-end lately down in Devonshire, far from smoky London and its November fogs. The sun shone all the time and the sea was quite the bluest I have ever seen. It splashed against the bright red sandstone cliffs of "Devon, glorious Devon."

It was down there that I met a young heroine of the war, a fisherlass of the curious surname "Trout." She was the daughter of a fisherman, and on the death of her father had taken on his occupation. She has proved herself as brave as the historic Grace Darling, rowing out in the heaviest of seas to the rescue of a submarined crew.

A vessel was attacked by the Germans and torpedoed. It quickly sank. The fisher-girl, who had seen the tragedy, rowed rapidly out to rescue as many as possible.

"The explosion startled me," she said, "it came so suddenly. I was 2 o'clock on a Saturday morning and I was rowing out to haul the crab pots. We always pull the pots in right on the last of the tide—on the slack tide, as we call it."

"After I had pulled my pots, I set the sprit and the jib and tried to hook some mackerel."

"Then the explosion startled me. It made my boat rock. The steamer disappeared in about three seconds, and

I pulled toward the place where it went down about a mile away.

"The sea was very heavy, and I was exhausted when I got there. There was a sailor clinging to a bit of wreckage, shouting to me for help. I pulled him into the boat. Then he fainted."

"I picked up some more, badly exhausted. I spent a great deal of time searching about the wreckage. I was sure the German submarine would shell me—but it didn't—had evidently gone off, satisfied with the work it had already done."

"Then a British patrol boat came along, and I handed over the men I had saved to them."

"It was so hard to row home. The flood tide took the boat four miles out of her course. I was six hours trying to get home."

The fisherlass is to receive a national recognition of her brave deed.

A STORY OF BUFFALO BILL.

How He Held a Performance in the Roman Colosseum.

When Buffalo Bill exhibited in Italy, writes a contributor to Chambers's Journal, he wished to hold a performance in the great Roman Colosseum, but the Italian authorities would have none of it. The floor of the Colosseum was not in the proper condition. The cowboys might do some injury to the invaluable antiquities there. It was impossible.

But Col. Cody refused to accept the word "impossible." One day a young American diplomat at the Italian court received a private hint that if he cared to go to the Colosseum at midnight he might see something of interest. That night there was a brilliant moon and the famous place was guarded only by two drowsy sentries. A small company to whom the secret word had been passed took their seats where once the Roman patricians sat, and as they waited they thought of all those cruel, bloodstained shows that had been given there eighteen hundred years before.

Then once again from the gates was heard the trampling of horses' hoofs; but instead of the swiftly flying chariots and their sword-girt, death-doomed gladiators, there came Buffalo Bill at the head of his Wild West escort of cowboys and Indians and Mexicans. Out into the arena where gladiators and martyrs had died they rode their mustangs, circling proudly round and round that historic floor, and as they circled they doffed their hats in honor of the brave men who in days gone by had marched round that ring before their life blood sank into the sands where now the mustangs trod.

The young diplomat had brought with him a fellow countryman who had recently come from the Far West.

"Look there!" he cried eagerly at the sight. "Those redskins cavorting round there, as I happen to know, are some of Sitting Bull's Sioux who only a year or two ago were killing and scalping and torturing and mutilating every enemy, red or white, that they could catch. And now Bill has 'em so tame that they'll feed out of his hand. Guess Bill's a greater civilization than Julius Caesar himself or any noble Roman of them all!"

Bread Cards at Wedding.

In such sorely pressed neutral countries as Sweden the war has resulted in rich and poor alike being subjected to many restrictions heretofore unknown, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine. An illustration of this— not without its humorous aspect—is found in a Swedish wedding invitation recently received in this country by friends of the bride and groom. The latter were members of two wealthy families in Stockholm, and the handsomely engraved missive included an invitation to a banquet at one of the finest hotels in the Swedish capital. It was in a notation at the bottom page that the hand of war manifested itself in these words: "Please bring your bread cards."

This meant, of course, that well-to-do hosts at a wedding could not provide their guests with bread, except in restricted amounts and in the manner prescribed by law.

Novel Way to Catch Monkeys.

The well known habit of monkeys to imitate the actions of man is cleverly utilized by wild-animal catchers in taking the agile, climbing creatures captive, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine. The hunters' method is to walk about for some time within sight of the wild monkeys, wearing short boots. Then the boots are taken off and gum is placed in their bottoms, after which the men withdraw from the scene. Before long the curiosity of the imitative watchers in the trees gets the better of their caution and they descend and start to try on the boots, whereupon they discover that the footwear cannot be removed, and, being unable to climb, are easily captured.

Hottest Heat.

The highest temperature ever reached by man is 9,400 degrees Fahrenheit. This was produced by two English experimenters, Sir Andrew Nobel and Sir F. Abel. This was done by exploding cordite in a durable steel cylinder. This was due to the suddenness of the reaction, and, although of momentary duration, it was an interesting scientific achievement, nevertheless. With the aid of cordite Sir William Crookes was able to make small diamonds. Professor Moissan, who has produced diamonds, can heat his electric furnace to 6,300 degrees.



## A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson XXV. Sueteing Meats.

Sueteing meat is cooking meat in a small amount of fat. It is virtually impossible, when cooking meat in this manner, to prevent the fat from absorbing the fat, thus making it difficult to digest. This is particularly true during the warm weather and therefore this method should be eliminated.

Butter should not be used for cooking meat. By this method, owing to its low-burning point, the fat particles burn and decompose, when subjected to high temperature. Sueteing meat has nothing to recommend it to the housewife. Pan broiling will produce a better tasting food and eliminate the digestive disturbances.

Pan broiling is also a much easier method of cooking. You simply heat frying pan and place in the meat, turn and sear the other side. Repeat this every two minutes until meat is cooked, using same test as in broiling. It is also necessary that all fat melting from meat during process of pan broiling be drained off. When necessary to cook meat in a fat, it should be protected by a coating such as egg and breadcrumbs, or by dipping in flour and then placed in very hot fat to brown. The meat can afterward be cooked at a lower temperature to finish it. This method prevents the meat from absorbing the grease.

Do not use a fork to turn the meat during process of cooking; the prongs of the fork puncture it, allowing the juices to escape; thus lessening its food value. The escaping juices do not remain in the pan; the fat causes them to evaporate.

Follow these points when buying meat: Shortly after the meat is cut it should be a bright red color.

It should be firm when touched and have a pleasant meaty odor. Do not purchase meat with a strong disagreeable smell.

A layer of fat should cover the overlying muscles. The fat should be creamy white and of firm texture.

WAR AND FOOD SERIES. No. II. SUGAR.

Sugar as an element of diet is absolutely necessary to the human body. It is a generator par excellence of heat and energy and it is easily assimilated.

But the use of sugar has been greatly abused. People have formed the habit of consuming it in various forms to an extent wholly uncalculated by nature. Especially is this true in Canada and the United States.

We are now being asked to eat less sugar for the sake of the men at the front and the civilians of the Allied countries. In doing this we will not only be helping our Allies but benefiting ourselves. Canada is not likely to suffer for lack of sugar but Canada should nevertheless use sugar in moderate quantities, thinking of the shortage in Europe. It is not too much to ask of men and women who have sent their sons and husbands and brothers overseas to fight.

If Canadians used one lump or one teaspoonful of sugar instead of three the saving would be sufficient to meet the demands of Italy. Great Britain and France.

Before the war Great Britain imported sugar from various countries in the following proportions:

38.55%	Germany
15.73%	Austria-Hungary
9.43%	Netherlands
6.7%	Java
7.1%	Cuba
1.14%	United States

Strike the first three off the list and what sources of supply are left? The present per capita consumption of sugar in Canada and the United States is about 90 pounds per annum as compared with 26 pounds in Great Britain, 18 pounds in France and 12 pounds in Italy. Before the war Great Britain used 93.1-3 pounds per annum per capita. If the people of Canada and the United States used only three instead of four ounces per day per capita the Allies would have sufficient sugar to tide them over. This would still leave us an average per capita consumption of 67 pounds of sugar per annum, which is more than 2½ times as much as the rate of consumption in Great Britain and 3-2 3 times as much as in France.

No need cakes, fewer sugar candies and less sugar in our beverages are good measures for the present. We could soon become accustomed to these changes and would be all the better physically because of them.

December and January will see the release of large quantities of raw sugar from Cuba and other sources of supply and it is now that the real test comes of the willingness of our people to sacrifice a portion of their normal allowance in order that it may be sent overseas.

About 50 per cent. of the sugar consumed in North America is imported from Cuba, so that the Cuban product is the dominating market factor. The International Sugar Commission, representing the Allied Countries as well as the United States Food Administration and the Food Controller for Canada, is endeavoring to secure the Cuban production at a reasonable price. By curtailing consumption in this country so that the necessity of securing the Cuban crop is not so

If you wish to buy fish economically choose that which is caught in home waters.

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**A \$12,500 Prayer.**

A peculiar case came before the Supreme Court in New York a few days ago, when a Miss Trankla sued C. C. Burger, a mining engineer, for \$12,500 for services rendered by her. Mr. and Mrs. Burger and Miss Trankla are all said to be devout Christian Scientists, and Miss Trankla declares that in April last she made a verbal contract with Mr. Burger by which he engaged her services as an instructor in Christian Science, and because she was, as she herself admits, "a proficient student and devout follower of Christian Science," he agreed to pay \$150 a month, and an additional \$2,000 on Oct. 1st, if she would devote all her time to instructing him in the deep mysteries of that unfathomable cult. Moreover, Mr. Burger said that he had an important mining deal on, and he promised that if she would "exert her Christian Science power" to bring this about an extra \$10,000 would be her reward. Accordingly Miss Trankla laid aside all her mere personal interests and "prayed earnestly day by day," both in her room and elsewhere, and the mining deal was put through successfully. But apparently Mr. Burger forgot, or else, like the people of Hamlin, having utilized the services of this modern "Pied Piper," he objects to paying the bill. The incident is a curious one, and raises at once the question of the monetary value of a Christian Science prayer. We cannot remember that this issue was ever before raised in any court. Miss Trankla values her six months' prayers at \$12,500, or \$28,000 a year, which is surely "going some;" and yet, if she can put through a good mining deal every six months, her services are cheap enough. One wonders a little, however, why, if she could put the mining deal through by Christian Science, she didn't use her "Christian Science power" to compel the money out of Mr. Burger's pockets without having recourse to ordinary law courts. The decision of the court will be awaited with some interest.

**Don't Stop Writing.**

A Hanover soldier boy on leave in England has sent us the following article clipped from the Daily Mail which explains itself:—"No letter for me again! All right, two can play at that game." That is the kind of thing one hears nowadays when the mail is distributed. The disappointed Tommy turns away growling to wait another twenty-four hours in the hope of receiving a precious envelope bearing the stamp of "Blighty."

Girls, don't let this sort of thing happen! Do not let the boys out there get it into their heads that because the war goes on and on you are forgetting them. There is enough to grieve about, Heaven knows. And the longer the war continues the more necessary your letters become if the "blues" are to be routed. Parcels are scarce; but we can under stand that. Letters do not cost any more than they did in 1914; and they are much more valuable to us than they ever were. So write often and write at length. It is easy to say in an occasional letter "we are always thinking of you" but this is hard to believe unless we receive the evidence of frequent letters.

Do not let correspondence cease even if you have met your correspondent only once or twice. Remember that since he joined the Army his life has been at a standstill in most respects. In terms of civilian life he is not a day older. You may have met all sorts of people and done all sorts of things since you last saw him; he has had no such diversions. He does not ruminate over the experiences he has had in the Army—he would like to put them behind him as soon as may be. But he does remember that last meeting with you—remembers it as keenly as though it only happened yesterday. He finds it difficult to understand why you do not. It may be that you met him on a holiday and thought fit to send him a few letters when he joined the Army. As time passed the correspondence dropped. Are you sure he was the last to write? Do you not recall that plaintive field postcard?

Possibly you think it would be too "forward" to reopen the correspondence. It would not. It is not easy to be "forward" with a man whom the sea's divide from you. If he were in hospital wounded, you would write to him. Believe me, he doesn't need your letters any less now he is in the front line.

With the slightest regard for consistency, or else with a highly-developed sense of humor, a burglar broke into the home of Chas. Flynn, 46 Howard-st., Detroit, early Friday morning, and carried away a refrigerator, garden hose and ice pick. The thermometer registered three degrees below zero at the time of robbery.

**Property For Sale.**  
Henry Weber's property, consisting of Village Lot 21, Absalom St., Mildmay, is being offered for sale. There is a comfortable brick veneered residence, frame kitchen, stable, and good garden. Everything is in good shape and will be sold at a very reasonable price.

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**Overcoats!**

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- Men,
- Girls,
- Boys.

**Store Editorial**

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Thorold, Ont.—"I was wonderfully helped by taking 'Anuric.' For about three years I had kidney trouble and rheumatism. I also had backache. My limbs would swell and I had rheumatism in my arms and hands. My hands would swell and joints would be so sore and stiff I could scarcely do my work. They would pain me something awful. I doctored but without relief. At last I saw 'Anuric' advertised. I began its use and two bottles completely cured me of all my rheumatism, and I think it was permanent for that was a year ago and I have never had any return of this ailment. I have never found a medicine so good as 'Anuric.'"—Mrs. R. H. HURRY.



**Curb the Rowdyism**

At the last few concerts held in Tara a state of rowdyism has prevailed that is a disgrace to any civilized community. A gang of boys or rather young men congregated at the back of the hall and throw missiles in the way of candies at those sitting in front of them. Many aches have been hit on the head and the practice has been carried to extremes and has come to a stage when it must be stopped. It is the manifest duty of the constable of the town to see that this practice is curbed. It is to be hoped that the young men will have self-respect enough to so act as to prevent these complaints and so rob the constable of making an example of some of them.—Tara Leader.

**How to Treat Absentees.**

A number of new instructions have been issued by the Headquarters of Military District No. 1 in regard to the enforcement of the Military Service Act. The first instructions are as to procedure in connection with men absent without leave under the act. An absentee may not be convicted by a civil court without the approval of the Commanding Officer of the Military District. For the apprehension of deserters by the civil police any peace officer is authorized to arrest without a warrant a person if he has reasonable suspicion that he is an absentee or deserter.

When a man surrenders himself under the act the officer in charge of the unit to which he surrenders, whether civil or military, must forthwith hand him over to the military authorities without reference to the civil court.

As far as possible Military Police are to be used as escorts. The temporary depots will be established at existing Medical Board centres for deserters and absentees, who will be medically examined at once. All men in Category A, and such men in B and C as can be usefully employed at the Depot Battalion, will be detained. Where effective use cannot be made of defaulters additional punishment may be imposed.

Any man who desires to claim exemption, unless he is debarred by reason of his having convicted of an offence under the act, claim for exemption will be prepared. If in Classes A, B or C he will be kept on duty just as if no claim had been made, unless it appears clearly that his failure to claim exemption within the required time was unavoidable, or his employer, by written application, states his services are essential, or the Commanding Officer considers national interests will suffer by his detention.

No man who is called out under the Military Service Act but is not taken on the strength is relieved from the possibility of being called out subsequently for duty.

No discharges at all will be granted under the act, all men in Class 1 not actually in the army being considered on conditional leave of absence without pay.

Lee Baile, a Yarmouth township farmer, residing near St. Thomas, died Sunday from blood-poisoning, supposed to have been caused by his finger-nail in picking a sore lip.

An Ottawa despatch says that in dealing with the food question in Canada the Government proposes to decrease consumption and increase production. Within a few weeks hotels and restaurants, it is expected, will be placed on a war basis, by a strict supervision of meals and the restriction as to the variety and quantity of food to be purchased by private individuals. Sugar, coffee, tea, and similar commodities will be carefully supervised so that hoarding and undue consumption may be prevented. Where there is a world's deficit of any necessary commodity or where ocean transportation is necessary to bring it to Canada the Government will act to conserve the supply without undue interference with the requirements of the people. Where luxuries require essential food products in their production a radical policy may be expected. Candies and similar luxuries will be restricted in production, but in this instance, as with other commodities, a reduction in production will not necessarily be followed by an unfair increase in cost to the consumer.

**Couldn't Put It Over.**

The attempt of the Town Council to put a \$10.00 tax on outsiders cutting up meat here, and thus hinder the public from getting cheap meat on the Walkerton market, has proved an inglorious fizzle, thanks to the Ontario Statutes which prevented the Town Council from legislating the people's rights away in this way. According to the statutes anything that is the growth, product or manufacture of the Province of Ontario may be sold anywhere within the Province without a license, and as the beef which outsiders bring in is produced on the neighboring farms the Council is unable to prevent its being cut up and sold without a license in town. The poor man, who has been in the habit of getting a piece of cheap meat on the market in the winter, will be glad to know that the market cannot be thus closed against him.—Herald & Times.

The management of a Toronto restaurant was fined \$25 for infringement of the Order in Council prohibiting the serving of beef at more than one meal on the same day. The evidence of two plainclothes policemen was that they had been served with roast beef for lunch and steak for dinner on the same day. In imposing the fine the magistrate called attention to the fact that the maximum penalty for such disregard of the order was \$100.

**All Have Their Little Bluffs.**

Every person hangs more or less of a bluff. The young chap gets the jeweller to pull out a tray of diamond rings. He paws them over, looks wise, seems impressed with one at \$150, and ends up by investing 75c. in a beauty pin. The head of the house says a 12-pound turkey is too small and the 14-pound ones are too thick in the neck. In fact, he gives the dealer to understand that he'll gladly pay the shot if a real Adonis of a turkey could be specially captured and brought to him. He apologizes to the dealer and slinks in to a store a little further down and buys a couple of rings of bologna and half a dozen pigs' feet. There is enough spare bluff in the world to make a whole chain of real mountains.

The Dominion Fuel Commissioner suggests the appointment of an official in every town and city to look after the interests of those who have been used coal by dealers. With our local distributor his supply in small lots to those in need, the services of such a special officer should not be required in Paisley. There is only one complaint we have heard in connection with the distribution here. It is said that some farmers have been hauling home sleigh loads of coal when they had from 25 to 50 cords of good dry wood standing on their premises. To the townsman this looks very like greed and profiteering on the part of the farmer. Conservation of the fuel supply does not mean buying coal at a fairly reasonable price and selling wood at \$5 per cord of 18 inch length.

A school teacher was endeavouring to make clear to her young pupils the meaning of the word "slowly". She walked across the room in the manner the word indicates. "Now children, tell me how I walked." One little fellow who sat near the front of the room almost paralysed her by blurting out: "Bow-legged!"

Dealers in London and throughout the district are swamped with orders for coal. In an effort to keep everybody warm the coal men are refusing to sell more than a small quantity to anybody. The shortage is acute, and in some of the district towns surplus shade trees will be cut down to help out the fuel supply.

It is reported that Mr. C. J. Mickle, lawyer, of Chealey, will be appointed a judge. Mr. Mickle is a Liberal but went over to the Union in the recent contest.



## The Smartest Utility Car Ever Produced

No other sport model sells for so low a price.  
No other sport model can be operated for so little.  
No other sport model is so easy to park.  
Here, at last, is an economical utility car with snappy, distinctive, pleasing style.  
And it's a wonderful performer.

It has a wonder of a motor—smooth—lively—powerful.  
Front seats are adjustable forward or back—to suit the driver's reach.  
Body is gray—the trim black enamel and nickel—the wire wheels red.  
It's the smartest economy-utility car on wheels!  
Get your Country Club today—\$1110 f. o. b. point of shipment.

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## Xmas. Gifts

A nice selection of Xmas. Gifts now open for inspection. We offer a splendid line of High Grade Goods at fairest prices, consisting of—

Ladies and Gents Watches, Fancy Clocks, Parlor Clocks, Silverware of all kinds. In Jewelry we have a nice line of stone set Necklets and Pendants, Ladies Diamond and Pearl Set Rings, Gents Signet Rings and Fobs, Cuff links, Tie pins, etc.

Fancy China, Cut Glass, Toys, Dolls, Picture books, Xmas. Cards, Toilet and Manicure Sets, etc.

Call and see the Christmas Display at—

**C. Wendt - Jeweler**

Capital paid up \$7,000,000	Total Assets \$121,130,558	Reserve Funds \$7,400,000
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### Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864.

Is one of the oldest and best known banks doing business in Canada to-day. Having 236 branches our facilities for handling your business are second to none.

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Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates. If you would wealthy be, think of saving as well as getting.

#### Money Orders Issued.

Payable at any bank in Canada without charge.

MILDMAY BRANCH - A. C. WELK, MANAGER.

## CREAM WANTED

Can be delivered to Lco. Buhlman, Mildmay, or Crystal Spring Creamery, Neustadt.

### Cans Furnished

Highest prices paid and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

Crystal Spring Creamery, Neustadt, Ont.  
J. C. Huether - Manager.



Goes to Press  
**Jan. 18th**

Please report changes required to our Local Office, to-day.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

## SAVED FROM AN UNTIMELY GRAVE

in the Same Boat.

Seldom has a more tragic tale been told than that of this young woman, whose parents, brothers and sisters have all died of consumption, leaving her alone to make a living as best she could.

Never robust, hard work and worry soon undermined her health, when she, too, became a victim of this dreaded disease. Shunned by friends who feared contagion, without funds, for she had been unable to save from her small earnings, she seemed doomed, like the others of her family, to an untimely grave. Fortunately, she was discovered and sent to the Muskoka Free Hospital, before it was too late, where she is now doing well, with every chance of ultimate recovery.

Appeals are now being made for the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives to enable it to continue the great work of caring for just such cases as this. No matter how small the gift, it will be welcome.

Contributions may be sent to W. J. Gage, Chairman, 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Secretary-Treasurer, Gage Institute, Toronto.

Canadian immigration officers are starting the New Year with a new passport form, which may prove more troublesome than the old forms to Canadians who wish to make a hasty exit from the country and leave no traces behind. The new form has a serial number that gives official record of every paper issued. The destination of the holder must be given and date of passport must be made clear. An additional war-time precaution has been made by the authorities in a space for specific statements of the signer's dependents. Applicant must state whether he is single, married or a widower.

The Canadian Railway War Board calculates that in the measures it is taking for the elimination of passenger trains it will be able to save 100,000 tons of coal. Without incommencing the public there will be elimination which never possible. The Railway War Board has gone carefully into the matter of passenger service, with the thought of conservation in mind—conservation of fuel and of man power. The crews liberated from passenger trains that are cut off may be used on freight trains.

One windy afternoon a landlord, while passing along the country lane observed one of his cottagers eating his frugal meal by the roadside before his humble dwelling. "Why, Henry," he said, "why are you eating out here all alone?"

"Well, sir—" the man stammered, "he-er—chimbley it do smoke, sir." "That's too bad. I'll have it fixed for you. Let's have a look at it." And before the cottager could stay him the landlord proceeded to enter the cottage. As soon as he had opened the door a broomstick fell upon his shoulders and a woman's voice shrieked: "Back 'ere again, are ye, yo ould willian! Clear hout wiv ye, or I'll—"

The farmer retired precipitately. The cottager sat in the road shaking his head in sorrow and embarrassment.

The other bent over him, and laid his hand in kindly fashion on his arm. "Never mind, Henry," said he, consolingly, "my chimney smokes sometimes, too."

### Why Three Year Men Can't Return.

A dispatch from London, Eng., on Friday said:—Sir Walter Davidson, the retiring Governor of Newfoundland, newly returned from visiting France, explained to a meeting in London yesterday how he failed to do as he promised and secure a furlough for three year service men. This equally explains why it has been found impossible to grant our own war veterans leave. "I went to France determined if possible that men who had been out three years should have some home furlough," he said. When I talked to the military authorities no one could have been nicer, but they would not give a furlough for the excellent and convincing reason that man power is the essence of the game. At this moment we cannot afford to lose this splendid band of veterans of three years' service, whose homes are in far Dominions. It is the hardest case possible that the men who offered themselves first of all should be now denied the privilege of going back to their homes for a short time. Under the present conditions of warfare, however, it is essential that these thousands of men should remain at their posts."

**CENTRAL Business College.**  
STRATFORD, ONT.

ONTARIO'S BEST  
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Courses are thorough, the instructors are experienced, students get individual attention and graduates are placed in positions. During three months we turned down over 300 calls for trained help. This is the school for those who want the practical training and the good positions—COMMERCIAL, SHORTHAND and TELEGRAPHY departments. Get our free catalogue, it will interest you.  
W. J. Elliott, President. D. A. McLachlan, Principal.

Arrested as Deserter.

Vincent Petterplace, aged 21, was arrested by Chief Ferguson at his home in Riversdale on Wednesday evening last on a warrant from the Military authorities at London, charging him with being absent from the militia without leave. Petterplace is stated to have signed up for military service a short time ago at Harris on but coming later before the Walkerton Tribunal, secured his exemption with scores of others. Returning home, he apparently thought he was clear, but the Military authorities seem to think otherwise and instructed Chief Ferguson to effect his arrest. On being apprehended, Petterplace was brought to Walkerton and arraigned before Magistrate Robt. Richardson on Wednesday night, when he was remanded to jail to await the arrival of a military escort who will take him to London for trial.—Herald & Times.

Germania  
Farmers  
Mutual Fire  
Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1878

HEAD OFFICE - AYTON

The Oldest, Cheapest and Safest Company in the Province.

Amount at risk, over four million dollars.

This Company pays market cash value for live stock killed by lightning.

J. M. Fischer  
Agent - Mildmay

How Canada is to Become Bone-Dry

Canada's War Cabinet enacts as follows:—  
1 Importation of liquor into Canada prohibited on and after Monday, December 14th.  
2 Transportation of liquor into any part of Canada where sale is barred is prohibited after April 1st, 1918.  
3 Manufacture of liquor in Canada is to be prohibited after a date to be set later on.  
Liquor is defined as any beverage having more than two and a half per cent. proof spirits

### A Knavish Trick.

Some local knave visited the Central Hotel sheds the other day and after breaking two farmers' whips in pieces, threw the wreckage back into the owners' cutters again, thus causing a whole lot of lively cussing among the victims when they returned. Jim Hyslop is also mourning the loss of a pair of pipe cutters which were stolen from his rig about the same time. The knave who operated after this fashion has certainly light fingers under his mitts and a mental vacuum under his hat, and if the victims of his raid could only get their clutches onto him there would be a certain party here full of sorrows and acquainted with grief.—Herald & Times.

Resolve to make your life, in the year 1918, count for more in real service to yourself, your friends and the Empire, than any other time in your life.


Sir William Mulock, C. J., sitting on appeals from Exemption Tribunals at Toronto, emphasized his opinion that a multiplicity of branch banks in Canadian population centres constitutes unnecessary wastage in operation costs and labor. This wastage he does not propose to endorse by granting exemptions to many of the male clerks whose services are regarded as essential by head office and branch managers. His Lordship's views were expressed in consideration of applications by the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the retention of thirteen members of its Toronto staffs whose replacement by girls is not viewed with favor.

A Walkerton physician, Lt. Col. James J. Fraser, who crossed overseas with the First contingent and has been in the war almost from the start, is mentioned among those in the New Year's honor list who have been awarded the Distinguished Service Order medal for gallantry at the front.





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No matter how much good times are enjoyed, they are soon forgotten unless

## Kodak

serves as a memory jogger.

Keep a picture of the bright side of life, to cheer up the hours that need cheering.

And picture-making is so easy with a Kodak—there's no trick to the click of its shutter—anyone, even the youngsters, can make good pictures the Kodak way.

KODAKS ..... \$8 to 65.00.  
BROWNIES ..... \$1 to 14.00.

Bring us your holiday films for development and then you will be sure of getting the best pictures it is possible to obtain from each exposure.

At the Sign of The Star.  
The Store of Quality.

# J. N. Scheffter

Terms—Cash or Produce.

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### LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO.

With a moderately light run of cattle for a Monday, about 2600 head in all, with a good strong demand, yesterday's trading may briefly be characterized as steady to strong with last week's best prices. While better prices were undoubtedly realized for some of the extra choice butcher steers and heifers than shown in last week's sale, this was undoubtedly due to the better quality of the offerings. Choice butcher cattle sold at from \$11.50 to \$11.75, and up to \$12 per cwt., while even these prices were topped by a few odd sales at \$12.50 and from that down to \$12.30.

These figures, it must be understood, were for extra quality and could not be regarded as representative sales. But the market was steady to strong throughout.

Stockers and feeders were in strong demand and light supply with not nearly enough to go round. One local commission man with orders booked ahead for more than 300 head was unable to pick up anything yesterday. More stockers and feeders would command ready sale at the market.

There was an active enquiry for canners and cutters at steady prices with last week.

Milkers and springers.—There was not very much doing in the milkers and springers, prices ranging all the way from \$70 to \$110, but something extra good and well forward would command a better price.

The market for sheep, lambs and calves was steady and firm at last week's quotations.

The bulk of the hogs sold yesterday at 18 1/2 fed and watered, but reports were current on the exchange that packers, prices for to-day would be a good deal easier. The market feeling for hogs was weak, and the trade generally unsettled.

### MOLTKE.

School has re-opened and our teacher, Mr. Wilbert Lippert of Neustadt has commenced his duties again.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bartz spent a few days in Stratford last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wagner attended the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dabner of Clifford.

Messrs. John Wagner and David Schaus made a business trip to Toronto on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Solomon Rehkopf of Howick renewed old acquaintances in our burg over New Years.

Miss Frieda Kreuger of Clifford is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Weigel.

The Parsonage of St. Pauls Church is now complete and will no doubt make a fine residence.

Mr. Dan Eickmeir of the 6th is making preparations to enlarge his barn next summer.


### Sawlogs Wanted.

Five hundred thousand feet of saw logs of all kinds wanted by David Eidt, con. 10 Carrick. Highest cash prices paid, and good measurement given. Custom-sawing and chopping a specialty.

## Helwig's Weekly Store News...

# Special Clearing of Furs and Ladies Winter Coats

Prior to Stock Taking.



All Lines of Furs Reduced 20 per cent. Get your share of these.

We are agents for McCall

### Ladies Tweed Coats

6 only Coats, special lot	6.75	Reg. 50.00
Regular 15.00 Coats for	9.98	35.00
Reg. 16.50 to 18.00 for	12.48	25.00
Reg. \$20 to 22.50 for	14.98	\$20.00
Reg. 25.00 for	17.98	\$15.00

"Peabodys" Overalls and Smocks at \$2.00 per garment

### Prints for Dresses

We have a splendid range of Prints at present, do your buying in these lines now and save money.

Indigo Blues 36"	20c
Indigo Blues and lights 32"	25c

### Underwear

Underwear for all, we carry a range of fine and heavy wool and union.

Ask for 1918 Calendar

# HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

# PUMPS

Pumps for cisterns  
Pumps for deep wells  
Pumps for shallow wells  
Pumps for watering stock  
Pumps for forcing water  
Pumps for pumping gasoline

Each the best of their kind at

## Liesemer & Kalbfleish

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

## THE PEOPLE'S STORE

# Big January Clearing Sale in Men's Wear

### Staples, Groceries, etc.

Sale to Commence Jan. 5th and End Jan. 19th.

Apples No. 1 Pack. Baldwins 6.00 bbl; Russets, 6.25 bbl Starks... 6.25 bbl; Nonpareil 6.50 "	Men's Raincoats Reg. 15.00; Sale price.....10.50 " 12.00; " ..... 7.45 " 9.00; " ..... 6.25	Mens Ready Made Suits Reg. 25.00; Sale price.....19.95 " 22.00; " .....17.50 " 20.00; " .....15.50	Mens navy blue Serge Suits, made to order. Regular 30.00; Sale price.....23.95
Hog meal ..... \$5 per 100 lbs Dairy " ..... 2.50 per 100 lbs Hog Charcoal ..... 1.50 a sack Oyster Shell..... 1.50 per 100 lbs Table Syrup in Kegs, 140 to 170 lbs in a keg. Sale price.....10c a lb. Oatmeal ..... 5-40 a bag Calfmeal ..... 4.00 per 100 lbs " ..... 2.25 " 50 lbs " ..... 1.25 " 25 lbs	Boys Ready-made Suit at a big reduction price. Latest styles.	Dinner Set Rose Pattern Reg. 22.00; Sale price.....18.00 Full Set of 97 pieces.	Mens Fancy Pattern Worsted Suits Made-to-order. Reg. 28.00; Sale price.....22.00
Ecu Curtain Serim Reg. 30c; Sale price.....23c	Rolled Oats ..... 76 lbs for 1.00 Rio Coffee..... 3 lbs for 1.00 Laundry Soap..... 5 for 25c Red Rose Tea ..... 50c a lb Liptons Tea ..... 50c a lb	Mens black Melton Cloth Coats with fur collar, quilted lined, rubber inner lined. Reg. 30.00; Sale price.....22.95 " 25.00; " .....16.95	Mens Odd Pants Reg. 7.00; Sale price.....5.50 " 6.00; " .....4.50 " 5.00; " .....3.50 " 4.00; " .....2.95 " 3.00; " .....2.50
Woolen Blankets, White Reg. 16.00; Sale price.....6.50	Orient and Minto Coffee Reg. 50c lb; Sale price 10 lb Tin for 3.50.	Mens Grey and Brown Heavy Ulster Coats, latest style. Reg. 25.00; Sale price.....18.50 " 22.00; " .....16.50	Mens Heavy Winter Caps, Regular price 1.00 to 1.50; Sale price......75
SPECIAL—With every \$5 purchase we will give 15 lbs of white sugar for \$1. BEANS—1000 bus. of beans wanted. We pay highest price, cash or trade. Bring us your Butter, Eggs, Cream, Beans, Lard, Tallow, etc.		Mens heavy Grey Socks Reg. 45 to 50c pair; Sale price.....35c	Mens Heavy Woolen Underwear, Regular price 3.50 per Suit; Sale price.....2.50

Phone No. 14

Cash or Produce

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Prompt Delivery