

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 48

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1917

4 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Women's Underwear On Sale

The wholesale prices of Underwear are advancing fast. Some makers say that Woolen Underwear may be an impossibility next year. We purchased immense stocks months ago and can give you anything you want at a substantial saving.

- Ladies' Fleece-Lined Vests—White or natural regular price 75c, sale price50c
- Ladies' Union Vests—White or natural, regular price 80c, sale price65c
- Ladies' Union Drawers—White only, regular price 80c, sale price65c
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The ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited
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Every suit in this store is marked down in price. Now is your chance to buy a nice suit at a big saving. We don't intend to carry over any costumes. See the new separate skirts. Prices \$5 to \$17

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HIGH SCHOOL HOLDS COMMENCEMENT

Classic Numbers Are Features of Program This Year.

The mass of interested humanity town hall Friday evening was the usual evidence of appreciation the district holds for the great work—and fond memories—of the big stone school on the hill. Many in the audience have not missed a High School Commencement since they were students. Their children, perhaps, are now struggling with theorems and terms scientific in classroom and laboratory. Many who are in distant parts can be of the yearly gathering only in spirit. To them The Reporter will bring again the ear-splitting school yells, the self-conscious line of students with their crackling diplomas, the rousing choruses, and intricate drills. They will suffer again the heat of an ill-ventilated hall, feel the shower of paper balls, peas and wheat, from the noisy gallery, and join in the visual hunt for friends. High School boys at the front will feel a terrible longing about Commencement time to see once again the grey stone and familiar cupola of their old academy. One never forgets.

The 1917 Commencement was marked by a big rush for seats. The house was sold out in a day. When the doors opened for the performance, those who had not been fortunate enough to secure reserved seats, besieged the box office and piled promiscuously into hall and gallery. At 8.15 Principal Burchell as chairman opened the program, the school singing "Join Our Line," the official song of the A. H. S. Its rollicking measure spoke everlasting confidence in the progress of the lemon and blue. The chairman made a short address, speaking of the school and its ambitions, the sentiment of the occasion for graduates and undergraduates. He said a new form had been added this term and that a new subject—agriculture—was being taught. Several years ago this announcement might have brought a laugh, but not a smile of derision could be seen. Mr. Burchell said agriculture as a practical pursuit was not taught in the school but the students were taught theories and to take an interest in work on the farm. He was sure the results in the space of a year or two would prove the subject a worthy one for a High School course. He extended a cordial welcome to all who had come to the Commencement.

The chorus, "My Own Dear Canada," was then sung by girls in patriotic costume.

The A. E. Donovan medal for general proficiency was presented by Mr. Burchell to Miss Loreen Phelps, of Form I. Miss Phelps, owing to a bereavement, has had to give up her course, and the school has suffered a loss.

Father and Son

A humorous incident of the evening occurred when the principal presented his own son, J. Rupert Burchell, with a medal offered by him for the highest standing in his own favorite subject lower school science. Young Burchell evidently did not see why the presentation could not have taken place at home, but accepted the publicity with equanimity.

A drill representing Greek vestal virgins worshipping in a temple was a touch of classical history one seldom sees outside the movies. It was so well done that when the lights went out and the flicker of tapers alone illuminated the scene, the illusion that it was real was very strong. Those taking part were: (Calliope) L. Danby, (Clio) G. Vickery, (Melpomene) L. Steacy, (Euterpe) M. Seymour, (Erato) M. Wilson, (Terpsichore) M. Poole, (Urania) V. Eaton, (Thalia) F. Rahmer, (Polhymnia) R. Kendrick, (Sibyl) N. Mulvena.

"Laugh and Grow Fat," a jolly chorus by a number of boys was the next number and was heartily applauded. National songs were sung in chorus by girls in costume—Canada, Serbia, Russia, Japan, United States, Italy, France, Belgium. Miss Finch was the accompanist of the evening, her playing adding much to the effectiveness of the numbers.

Four scenes from Julius Caesar were produced, eg., Brutus and Portia, Caesar and Calpurnia, Death of

Caesar, Antony's Oration. The principal characters were: Brutus—W. Fleming; Caesar—G. Drummond; Antony—D. Layng; Portia—M. Taber; Calpurnia—G. Wiltse. The costumes were true to the period and the acting exceptional. Being a tragedy, the lines were serious but the students entered into the spirit of Shakespeare's words, and the result was excellent. A sketch of the play was read by Miss Veronica Leeder so that the audience might be able to link together the various scenes. Julius Caesar is a three-hour play, and to produce it in its entirety would be impracticable. Antony's oration, that famous and well-known speech, was well given by Delbert Layng. Among the many fine effects was the statue of Pompey done in life by Cecil Earl. The school has every reason to be proud of its "Scenes from Julius Caesar."

Medals were presented by Mr. Halpenny, of the staff, to winners in the sports: Boys' Junior Championship—J.R. Burchell; Boys' Senior Championship—G. Drummond; Girls' Junior Championship—B. Davis; Girls' Senior Championship—C. Miller. The Form Championship Shield was presented to Sr. III. The medal for Tennis Championship had been presented to Travers Rooney shortly after Field Day.

A unique tableau was "Saturday," which depicted students taking their weekly holiday to do odd jobs around the house. Churning, sweeping, sawing, and nearly every other household duty were shown in the act of performance. The absurdity of the tableau brought down the house.

The program closed with Rule Britannia and God Save the King.

Of course, the Commencement was a financial success. The gross proceeds were \$131.40.

W. I. NOTES

A special meeting of the Women's Institute will be held Thursday afternoon at 3.30.

This week a box of Red Cross Supplies was shipped, consisting of: stretcher caps, personal comfort bags, flannel shirts, pyjamas.

Established 1864

Assets over \$121,000,000

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS

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

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

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

HELP VICTORY LOAN BY PAYING YOUR BILLS

There are thousands of retail merchants throughout Canada, especially in the smaller towns and villages, who would gladly subscribe, or subscribe more, for Victory Bonds, if it were not for the amount of money they are carrying on their books and the uncertainty as to when much of it will be paid. The farmers who deal with these local merchants are not the least blamable in this respect, for they are apt to let their accounts run until convenient to pay them, while the merchant, knowing that payment ultimately is certain, is unwilling to press them.

If everyone during the last week of the campaign would make an effort to pay his bill to the local merchant, the latter would be glad to increase his Victory Loan subscription. Thousands of farmers have received substantial sums of money for their crops and are able to pay their accounts before December 1st just as well as afterward. If you are one of them, see that you pay up during the last week in November and thus give your merchant the opportunity he no doubt desires to subscribe for all the Victory Bonds that he possibly can, and do not forget

to subscribe yourself to the utmost of your power. Patriotism demands it and so does self-interest, for only by a heavy over-subscription of the Victory Bond issue can the prosperity of the farmers, the retailers and all other classes of Canada's population be assured.

DEATH OF HIRAM BLANCHER

Hiram Blancher, a native of Yonge Township and a resident of Elmsley for the past sixty-one years died suddenly on Friday the 23rd at the age of seventy-eight. The funeral was held at Lombardy on Sunday. Deceased was a brother of Chancey and Francis Blancher of this village and Mrs. R. M. Brown, Addison road.

NOTICE

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

STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS

Please do not ask for credit, commencing

January 1st, 1918

THIS business will be run on a strictly ready pay basis. Goods have become so expensive and so difficult to procure that we can not afford to sell on credit.

CASH

We shall make it worth while to our customers for ready pay at the time of purchase.

J. THOMPSON, Athens

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX. December 2, 1917

Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem.—Nehemiah 4: 1-23. Print 4: 7-21.

COMMENTARY.—I. Enemies deride the builders (vs. 1-6). The enemies of the Jews were promptly on hand to oppose the work of improving conditions in Judah. Jerusalem had lain in ruins for nearly a century and a half, and had been a prey to surrounding nations. When the people round about saw an effort being made to rebuild the walls, they ridiculed the attempt, declaring that the Jews were too feeble for so great an undertaking. The words of Sanballat and Tobiah in vs. 3, 4 express the estimate which they placed upon the Jews' ability to restore Jerusalem and the nation. They flattered themselves into believing that the thing which they did not want done was impossible of accomplishment. As an offset to this derision Nehemiah betook himself again to prayer, committing the entire case to Jehovah, yet used his utmost diligence to carry forward the work already begun. The entire wall was apportioned to forty-four different companies and they worked so faithfully that the breaches were all closed in fifty-two days (Neh. 6: 15), building "every one over against his house" (Neh. 3: 28). The wall was built up to half of its original height the entire distance. From discoveries made by Sir Charles Warren it has been estimated that the most ancient wall was built up to half of its original height the entire distance. From discoveries made by Sir Charles Warren it has been estimated that the most ancient wall was built to a height of two hundred feet.

II. A conspiracy formed (vs. 7-12). Sanballat—An officer of the Persian government, who had authority in Samaria. He is chiefly noted for his hostility to the Jews. He is called "the Horonite" (Neh. 2: 10), probably from Horonaim, a city in Moab. Tobiah—He was an Ammonite (Neh. 2: 10). The Moabites and the Ammonites were enemies of the Jews, and this fact may account for their bitter hostility to the plan of rebuilding the walls. Arabians—Wandering tribes of the desert probably under the leadership of Geshem (Neh. 2: 19). Ammonites—A people having their home to the east of the Jordan. Ashdodites—The inhabitants of Ashdod, a city of the Philistines, near the Mediterranean Sea. Were very wrathful. They were angry when they heard of the Jews' purpose to rebuild the walls and their anger increased when they knew that the work was actually being done. They construed the act of the Jews in fortifying the city as an attempt to throw off the Persian yoke, but the real cause of their anger seems to have been a jealousy because of the increasing power and prosperity of the Jews, and, moreover, Jerusalem fortified would no longer be an open field for plunder. 8. Conspired together—Literally "breathed together in union." The hostility of these peoples toward the Jews was great enough for the time being to unite them in their opposition to the plan of fortifying Jerusalem. There is no account of their having put their conspiracy into action. 9. We made our prayer unto God—Nehemiah was a man of prayer; his prayers had thus far brought success in his important undertakings, and he believed the Lord would not fail him at this critical moment, and set a watch. Watching and prayer are brought together in their proper relation. On the part of the enemies of the Jews there were ridicule, hatred and conspiracy; but on the part of the Jews, prayer, watching and concentration of purpose to carry out the divinely-appointed plan. 10. Judah said, "We are not able"—Nehemiah met opposition, not only from without, but even from his own people, who harbored a spirit of discouragement. There was a great amount of rubbish, which must be removed to found a foundation and to secure building material, and it was a great height to which stones must be carried to build the walls. 11. Our adversaries said—"The pain of the enemy was to make a sudden and secret attack upon the Jews with the purpose of utterly routing them and permanently hindering the work of repairing the walls. 12. The Jews which dwelt by them—The Jews in scattered communities, dwelling among the Samaritans and other enemies.

13. In the farthest parts—In the open places (Neh. 4: 1). Nehemiah placed guards behind the workers in the exposed places where the walls were not yet raised high enough for protection. After their families—Both the defenders and those working on the walls may have been placed behind the same place. 14. Be not ye afraid of them. It was known that an attack was likely to be made by the Jews' enemies. Nehemiah had due regard in organizing the workers and the defenders, and had prayed earnestly for the Lord, and with a confidence in His aid encouraged His people to be brave and strong. Fight for your brethren (vs. 14). The strongest incentives were placed before them. "To the Jews the contest must be to their very existence as a people." 15. When our enemies heard the enemies expected to keep secret the plan of their attack, but it became known to the Jews. 16. I had of my servants—Reference is probably made to Nehemiah's band of personal servants. They were divided into two companies, and each working on a building wall, and the other surrounding the walls with spears, halberds, coats of mail, protections for the body, made of metal or coarse leather, rulers were behind—They took their position behind the workers to direct the work of building, and to direct the defense in case an attack should be made. 17. Bare burdens—The burden-bearers needed but one hand for their work, so they were free to use the other for defense. 18. His sword—The builders carried their swords in their girdles.

Officials of Jerusalem separated—The workmen and the defenders were scattered far as they labored on the whole extent of the wall. 20. our God shall fight for us—These words came fittingly from the man who had made use of his own skill in pushing forward the work and in guarding the workmen, and had prayed in faith for the success of the undertaking which he was certain was divinely directed. 21. so we labored—The energy with which the work was advanced appears from the fact that the workmen were busy from daylight until dark.

Questions—Who was Nehemiah? Why had he gone to Jerusalem? What did he do first? How did the people receive his plan? How were they opposed? How did Nehemiah meet their opposition? What complaint did the men of Judah make? Why? How? Nehemiah learn the plan of his enemies? How did he arrange to meet their forces? What appeal did Nehemiah make to the people? How did his plan effect his enemies? How did he arrange to complete the work? What was the need of a trumpeter?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

- 1. Tested loyalty and devotion. II. Test skill and perseverance.

1. Tested loyalty and devotion. It was exasperating news to Sanballat that Nehemiah had come from Shushan to Jerusalem with a commission from Artaxerxes to rebuild the walls of the city. He and his friends had at first thought it impossible that Nehemiah would attempt to repair and restore the city. When they found the work progressing, they gave vent to their wrath in scoffs and ridicule. Sanballat was most irritating to Nehemiah and taunted him bitterly. He sought in every way to check the work by abuse of its official leader. He combined open opposition with mockery. As his custom was, Nehemiah betook himself to the divine Comforter and there poured out his wounded feelings in prayer. The good work of Nehemiah was in serious danger from the craft and violence of its foes and from the faint heartedness of its friends. There were enemies without and difficulties within. Tobiah with others was acquainted with the internal state of Jerusalem. Through an audience much evil was wrought. He showed contempt for the efforts of Nehemiah. He ridiculed the plans of the people and kept up a constant intrigue with those within who were disaffected. His pleas of friendship were a greater detriment than the threats of enmity. They were far more likely to weaken the forces than the intimidation of pronounced foes. Geshem was a characterless man. He brought false charges against Nehemiah, as one who only wished to set up a sovereignty and to become independent of the central power at Shushan. He was a most dangerous opposer for he endeavored to insinuate that unprincipled motives were back of all Nehemiah's efforts. From sneers and taunts his enemies laid plots and conspiracies to overthrow his work by force. Nehemiah was so absorbed in the restoration that the enthusiasm of his patriotic purpose quickened the hearts of the people with an energy that never let go until the work was done.

II. Test skill and perseverance. Having set his hand to the work, Nehemiah judiciously employed every means calculated to promote it. He first sought divine direction, then employed means upon which he implored the divine blessing. In no other way could the work have progressed and been successfully completed. In so short a time, Nehemiah resisted his foes by pressing all his people into service, by inspiring them with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no parleying with the enemy. It was necessary to present a bold and united front to the enemy and to be soldiers as well as builders. Only by zeal, diligence and unity could they hope, under the blessing of God, to encircle Jerusalem with walls and bulwarks. Recognizing their weakness and dependence and regardless of discouragements, they prayed. They combined prayer and watchfulness with prompt and energetic action. As difficulties thickened, Nehemiah's courage rose, his capacity became more evident and his ability to sway the many was unquestioned. Full of confidence and resolution, he inspired others with like feelings. They built the wall notwithstanding sneers, active opposition or despairing friends. They built the wall by prayer, by working together, by the willingness on the part of each to do his best and by courageous trust in God. There was thoroughness and discouragement and opposition. Zeal, energy, zeal and activity, diligent use of appointed means, toruence and perseverance with entire dependence upon the blessing of God characterized the builders in their efforts to uphold their sacred city. Nehemiah acted as architect, general, diplomatist. The contempt of the Samaritans was wofully misplaced. The wall grew rapidly under the busy hands of the workers and they were to do their best. Nehemiah was to be no longer down-trodden or in ruins. Samaria, her rival, and Esdras, her opponent, were utterly shut off. Clearing away the rubble, it was a weary, trying and depressing task, entailing much pain and little show of progress for a time. God's help encouraged exertion. The builders did their secular

SHOULD GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE PRICE OF HOGS?

With Shorts Selling at \$45 per Ton the Price of Hogs Should be \$16.13—Why Farmers Should Raise More Hogs—By Daniel McKee, B.S.A.

On account of grave food shortage in Europe the government is making an appeal to all Canadian farmers to breed as many sows as they can this fall, so as to increase the supply of hogs next spring. The Food Controller, the Hon. W. J. Hanna, in opening the campaign for greater hog production at a meeting of farmers and district representatives held in Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on November 6, said that never was there a greater need for increased production than at the present time, and that if farmers did not make every effort to increase the supply of food our Allies in France would be reduced to something approaching starvation. There was a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe, and he appealed to Canadian farmers to make good this shortage by raising more hogs.

Mr. Hanna's remarks concerning the profits to be made in raising hogs would have carried a good deal more weight with the audience if he had declared that the government would guarantee a minimum price for hogs and safeguard farmers against loss. He said that if the Canadian Government guaranteed the price of hogs, it would be the equivalent of a forced loan to the Allied Powers, and the Canadian government required all this money it had for other purposes. If prices for hogs are going to be high, as the speaker declared they would be, the government would not lose a cent by guaranteeing a minimum price for hogs. To tell farmers that hog raising is going to be profitable, and then refuse to guarantee a minimum price, is inconsistent. The law of supply and demand makes prices lower when the market is glutted with a surplus of hogs, just as it makes prices high when there is a shortage. Unless the government is prepared to guarantee the price of hogs, it should not advance increased profits as an argument for raising hogs, but base its appeal solely on humanitarian considerations and the grave—very grave—need of more foodstuffs. For the campaign to succeed the government must get the confidence of the farmers. It will get the confidence of the farmers if the gravity of

the situation is placed before them and it asks them to produce solely for patriotic reasons. But to introduce profits into the appeal, when the price of hogs is not guaranteed, arouses distrust at once. The profit argument should be left severely alone. There is no reason of course why the government should guarantee prices, outside of the fact that when munitions were required the manufacturers were guaranteed a fair profit, and as one farmer remarked, "What's the sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

When a general asks his troops to charge the enemy he does not guarantee that they will not get killed or wounded. It is said that Hector Macdonald, before the battle of Paardeburg in the South African war, told the Highlanders that they would have to wade through blood up to their knees. The soldier gives his all, and the least that those who remain at home can do is to make certain, as far as lies in their power, that the cause for which the soldiers are giving their lives or suffering torture, both physical and mental, day after day, without a grumble, should succeed. Mr. Hanna and those closely in touch with the food situation in France and England say it is vitally necessary that we have more hogs, and when the farmers of Canada realize the seriousness of the situation they will produce as many hogs as they can, even if they have to sell them at cost or even at a loss.

Unless a definite ratio is fixed between the price of hogs and the price of feed, no one can tell whether hogs will be produced at a profit or a loss during the next few years. The United States government has appointed a commission to determine a fair ratio between the price of corn and the price of hogs.

There is room for a good deal of difference of opinion as to what the best grain would be to compare the price of hogs with here in Canada. Although corn is used in certain sections of this country quite extensively as hog feed, these sections are limited. Oats is the most widely grown grain crop in Ontario, there being almost three times as many acres sown to

oats this year as there were sown to fall wheat, which is the next most widely grown grain crop. Although oats is excellent feed for horses and cattle, it is not suitable for feeding to pigs except in mixtures, and then it should only constitute a small part of the ration, as it contains too much crude fibre. Shorts or middlings cannot be beaten for pigs, and we are fairly safe in assuming that shorts or middlings is the most widely used meal in Ontario.

The average top price for hogs on the off car basis at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, for the last ten years was \$9.25. The average price for shorts over a similar period of years was \$25.84 per ton, or \$1.29 per hundredweight. This means that the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts was necessary to induce farmers to stay in hog raising business. When hogs were selling for more than the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts hog raising was comparatively profitable, but when hogs were selling for less than the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts hog raising was comparatively unprofitable.

Although we say that during certain years hog raising was relatively unprofitable, we do not mean that a man was necessarily actually losing money during these years. We simply mean that during these years hog raising was not as profitable as it was on the average.

What the future holds for the hog producer so far as profits are concerned, it is extremely difficult to say with any degree of accuracy unless a definite ratio is fixed between the price of feed and the price of hogs. It is certain, however, that the business aspects of the situation will have little weight in deciding Canadian farmers whether they will raise more hogs. When men enlist to go to the front, they do not consider the business advantages of shooting and being shot at, for there are none. They hold the front line trenches because they feel it their duty to do so. It has been said farmers never start a war but always finish it, and they can help to finish this one by producing more hogs. —The Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Produce: Butter, choice dairy... \$0.45 60 47. Eggs, new-laid, doz... 0.70 0.75. Cheese, lb... 0.00 0.30. Do, fancy, lb... 0.00 0.30. Pressed Poultry: Turkeys, lb... 0.50 0.22. Poultry, lb... 0.25 0.28. Spring chickens... 0.30 0.00. Ducks, Spring, lb... 0.00 0.25. Geese, lb... 0.24 0.27. Fruits: Apples, bkt... 0.50 0.70. Do, 100... 1.00 0.70. Vegetables: Beets, org... 0.00 0.00. Do, peck... 0.00 0.00. Cauliflower, each... 0.10 0.20. Carrots, peck... 0.00 0.20. Do, bag... 0.00 0.00. Celery, per head... 0.05 0.10. Cabbages, each... 0.05 0.10. Vegetable marrow, each... 0.05 0.10. Onions, 75-lb. bag... 2.50 3.00. Do, large bkt... 0.00 0.00. Do, medium bkt... 0.00 0.00. Potatoes, bag... 2.00 2.25. Pumpkins, each... 0.10 0.20. Parsley, bunch... 0.00 0.10. Peppers, red, doz... 0.00 0.25. Do, green, doz... 0.00 0.15. Sage, bunch... 0.00 0.20. Spinach, peck... 0.00 0.20. Squash, each... 0.10 0.25. Savory, bunch... 0.00 0.10. Parsnips, bunch... 0.00 0.10. Do, bag... 0.00 0.00.

MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt... \$12.00 15.00. Do, hindquarters... 11.00 12.00. Canned, choice... 15.00 18.00. Do, common... 13.00 14.00. Veal, common, cwt... 9.50 10.50. Do, medium... 10.00 11.00. Do, prime... 11.00 12.00. Heavy hogs... 11.50 12.00. Shop hogs... 12.50 13.00. Bacon, 50-lb. cwt... 12.00 13.00. Mutton, heavy... 12.00 13.00. Do, light... 11.00 12.00. Lambs, Spring, lb... 24 0.25.

SUGAR MARKET. Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect October 31: Acacia granulated... 100 lbs. \$3.14. Ricinath granulated... 100 lbs. 3.14. St. Lawrence granulated... 100 lbs. 3.14. Lantic granulated... 100 lbs. 3.14. No. 1 yellow... 100 lbs. 3.14. No. 2 yellow... 100 lbs. 3.14. No. 3 yellow... 100 lbs. 3.14. Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 20 cents over cwt. prices; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over the lower.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Ex. cattle choice... 10.50 14.00. Do, bulls... 8.00 8.75. Butcher cattle, choice... 8.00 12.25. Butcher cattle, medium... 7.50 8.50. Butcher cows, choice... 8.25 8.50. Butcher cows, medium... 7.50 8.25. Butcher bulls... 7.50 8.25. Common... 6.00 6.25. Feeding steers... 6.00 6.25. S. calves, choice... 7.00 8.40. Stockers, light... 6.00 6.25. Milkers, choice... 6.00 6.25. Changers, choice... 6.00 6.25. Sheep, ewes... 11.00 13.50. Bucks and culls... 10.00 12.00. Lambs... 10.00 12.00. Hogs, red and watered... 8.00 8.25. Calves... 14.50 15.00.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows: Oats—Open, High, Low, Close. Nov... 8.75 9.00 8.75 8.75. Dec... 8.75 9.00 8.75 8.75. May... 8.75 9.00 8.75 8.75. Rye—Nov... 3.15 3.15 3.15 3.15. Dec... 2.90 2.94 2.94 2.94. May... 2.87 2.94 2.94 2.94. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Corn—No. 2 yellow... 2.05 2.05. No. 3 yellow... 1.95 1.95. Flour, in carload lots—Braney patents, \$10.35; wood; first clear, \$10.45; extra; second clear, \$8.75. Bran... \$3.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Janseed—\$2.29 1-2 to \$2.32 1-2 to arrive, \$3.19 1-2 to \$3.21 1-2 to arrive in November, \$3.28 1-2 to \$3.29 1-2 to arrive, \$3.36 1-2 to December, \$3.19 1-2 to ask; May, \$3.11 1-2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 24,000. Market firm. Steers... 7.25 15.00. Western... 6.75 13.00. Stockers and feeders... 5.25 14.00. Cows and heifers... 6.00 11.00. Calves... 7.00 12.00. Hogs, receipts 31,000. Market strong. Light... 17.25 17.75. Mixed... 17.00 18.00. Heavy... 17.00 18.00. Rough... 17.00 18.00. Pigs... 11.25 12.50. Bulk of sales... 11.60 12.50. Sheep, receipts 20,000. Market strong. Wethers... 3.75 12.50. Lambs, native... 3.25 12.50.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

200 Steers, receipts 200; steady 7 1/2 to \$14.00. Vals, receipts 200; steady 7 1/2 to \$14.00. Hogs, receipts 2,000; steady 10.00 to \$12.00. Light hogs, receipts 1,000; steady 10.00 to \$12.00. Heavy hogs, receipts 1,000; steady 10.00 to \$12.00. Pigs, receipts 1,000; steady 10.00 to \$12.00. Sheep, receipts 1,000; steady 10.00 to \$12.00. Lambs, receipts 1,000; steady 10.00 to \$12.00.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A HOME SONG. I read within a poet's book A word that started the page; "Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage!"

Every time, the true duration, is entirely different. It is not a succession. Time does not run. Like a bird, it does not fly, but, like life, it is here—actually present, moving, changing now. In the mind states do not lie outside one another, like barrels, but interpenetrate, and the whole individual consciousness changes without a conscious effort. It is only in space that one thing is outside another thing. In real change there are no states at all. Everything is a living, moving present. Existence in time is life, it is a whole life (holo). Life is not measurable at all. You cannot count conscious states. They are not quantities, but pure qualities; and outside and distinct from one another, but interpenetrating and permeating the living individual, who is seen to be the creative power of the individual who is one and indivisible. One star differeth from another star in glory. But each moves in the magnificence and majesty of an entire and positive whole. Men are too prone to count quantities like dollars. They are slow to estimate qualities. It would be difficult to count the bubbles of the ocean, but a child can dip its cup and taste the quality of the sea. The Master said, "I am the light of the world, and I said, 'Ye are the light of the world.' He also said, 'Ye are the salt of the earth.' Perhaps He said this of Himself, though it is not recorded, but we know this living effusion rises like a cloud and gives the atmosphere of the heavenly places, thus preventing for ever the bad smell of earth rising to contaminate the sweet beauty of the saints. 'Blessed are the pure in heart'—they know all things. That is, they know the quality of all things, both in heaven and in earth. 'I create the fruit of the lips' and as they come forth, they become the property of the speaker. It is the glory of man that he can utter the words of the Most High. Life is a part of a conscious creature. Man is a part of God! How inscrutable is the fellowship of God and man—His ways are past finding out!

What "Amén" Means. Amen is a Hebrew word signifying yes, truly in Jewish synagogues the amen is pronounced by the congregation at the conclusion of the benediction. Among the early Christians the prayer offered by the Presbytery was concluded by the word "amen," uttered by the congregation. Justin Martyr is the earliest of the fathers who alludes to the use of the response. At the conclusion of a prayer it signifies, according to the English church catechism, "so be it," after the repetition of the creed, "so it is." Acts of the Apostles. The weight of testimony is in favor of St. Luke as the author of the Acts of the Apostles, though some respectable critics claim that the authorship is quite unknown. There are no sure data for determining the date of the Acts. Various dates have been ascribed. Some think that it was written about the year 80—while others hold that it could not have been written before the second century, about A. D. 125.

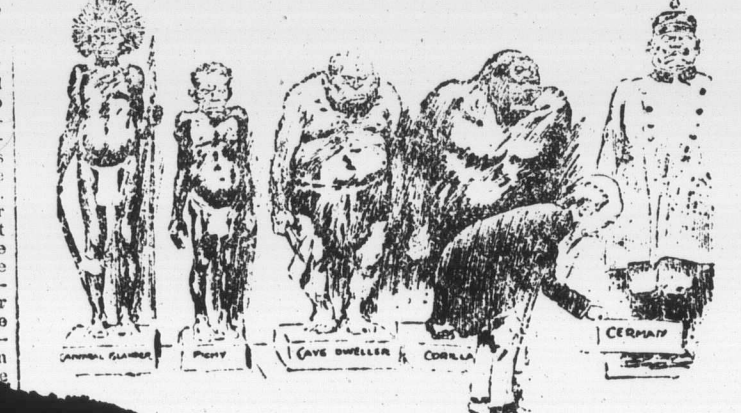
Chats with the Doctor

HERPES.

Herpes is a skin disease which appears in two or three forms, and is a painful as well as a disfiguring affection. Perhaps the most common form is that known as Herpes facialis, in which the eruption appears on the lips or face, most usually the former. Indeed it is sometimes called Herpes labialis, though this is too narrow a definition. It shows itself first as a sensation of itching and swelling, usually on or near the lips, developing into a swollen, reddish patch, which later becomes covered with small blisters. Though the patches most commonly appear singly, there may be two or three, which soon meet and run into each other. If the blisters are scratched they dry up into hard scabs and fall off in anything from a week to a fortnight, and the patient is cured till the next attack, which is almost inevitable. People subject to this affection will suffer almost any small derangement of health, a chill or slight digestive trouble being quite sufficient to cause an outbreak. Sometimes exposure to strong sunshine is the cause. If the patches are scratched and dirt allowed to get into them the consequences may become much more serious and far more difficult of treatment. Treatment is only ever possible to a limited extent, but attention to the general health will do a great deal towards way of prevention. When the first signs of the attack show themselves—and these are usually easily recognized—the patient should bathe the part with very hot water or painting it with flexible collodion will sometimes restrict it in area. Herpes, when the blisters have actually developed the best almost care should be taken to prevent their rupture, and when they are situated, as is frequently the case, on the red part of the lips, this is practically impossible. The application during the attack of a lotion composed of twenty grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of soft water nitrosol seems to lessen the frequency of the attacks, and may help to a real cure. Herpes Zoster, or "Shingles," as it is popularly called, appears on the body, and its habit of forming a ring round the neck and chest like a girdle is accountable for its name, "Zoster" meaning a girdle, and "singulum" whence "shingles" being the Latin form of the same word. The symptoms and early appearance of this form of the disease are like those of the facial kind, but it involves larger areas of skin, and is accompanied by far more serious pain and disturbance of the health. If neglected, and particularly if the blisters have ruptured, there may be considerable suppuration, and in elderly persons the pain continues as long as a year. The best treatment is possible beyond cleanliness. Free powdering of the affected parts with a disinfectant powder, such as borax and salicylic acid, and the application of cotton wool pads held in place by a bandage is as good a local treatment as any. The eruption has its greatest severity in the summer and autumn months, and its continuance is necessary, and an antiseptic ointment should be kept constantly renewed. This will also help to keep the skin soft and lessen the risk of scarring.

THE FATALITY OF SCARLET FEVER.

The records of various outbreaks of scarlet fever in the past show a most curious variation in the fatality of the disease. This variation is noticeable only in epidemics separated both in time and locality, but in outbreaks which have occurred simultaneously and in the same neighborhood. So, also, the nature of an epidemic is often known to change abruptly, and in the course of the fatality usually becomes much less as the outbreak advances. Early records show these changes in evidence in a marked degree. Thus in the town of Tours from the year 1799 to 1822 no death from scarlet fever was observed, but in the year 1821 a fatal malignant form of the disease aged both in the town and its neighborhood. The epidemic in Dublin in 1822 was extremely fatal, but the following year the type changed entirely, and for twenty-seven years the only form of the disease which occurred was the mild form. At the end of this time the old severer form reappeared and remained. In Australia the forms of disease is by far the most mild one, with the exception of one outbreak in Melbourne in 1854, which ravaged the city. No connection has yet been traced between this variation and any influence of soil, condition, or climate. There appears to be a slight increase of fatality in the summer and winter months, as compared with the spring and autumn, but this is so slight as to be negligible.



THE DOMINO TRICK MAY YET SUCCEED—Baltimore American.

Origin of the Jury System.

A jury is a body of laymen summoned and sworn to ascertain the truth as to facts raised in legal proceedings. The jury system of the United States developed from that of England. This in turn had its origin in Frankish inquest, which was translated into English by Norman kings. In these inquests a body of neighbors was summoned by a public officer to give answer upon oath on some question of fact or law or of mixed fact and law. In the beginning the object of the inquiry was usually to obtain information for the king to ascertain facts needed for assessing taxes.

worry. Germany has supplied civilization with an

"BELA"

"Let them curse," said Bela. "Curse 'em! They can't catch us. Already they row in half an hour. Get 'em soon!"

"They've got a spare man to change to," Sam reminded her. He was now as keen to give them the slip as Bela. The mainland ahead promised freedom; not only freedom from his late masters, but freedom from her, too.

Looking over their shoulders, they saw the steersman change to one of the oars. Thereafter the rowboat came on with renewed speed, but the dugout seemed to draw steadily ahead.

Sam's heart rose. Bela, however, searching the wide sky and the water for weather signs, began to look anxious.

"What is it?" asked Sam.

"Wind goin' down," she replied, grimly.

Sure enough, presently the heavy sail began to sag, and they could feel the dugout lose way under them. They dugout involuntarily. At the same moment their pursuers perceived the slackening of the wind and shouted in a different key.

The wind freshened again, and once more died away. Now the dugout forged ahead; now the rowboat began to overhaul them. It was nip and tuck down the lake between sail and oars.

The shore they were making for began to loom nearer, but the puffs of wind were coming at longer and longer intervals, and finally they ran into a glassy calm, though they could see slants of wind all about them, a situation to drive pursued steersmen frantic.

Bela paddled manfully, but her single blade was no match for two long oars. The sail was a handicap now, and they could not take it down without capsizing the dug-out. The oarsmen came up rapidly with derisive shouts in anticipation of a speedy triumph.

"You've got your gun," muttered Sam. "You're a better shot than any of them. Use it while you have the advantage."

She shook her head. "No shoot. Too much trouble make already."

"Plug their boat, then," said Sam. She still refused. "They die in cold water if boat sink."

"We might as well jump overboard, then," he said, bitterly.

"Look!" she cried, suddenly. "Wind comin'!"

Behind the rowboat a dark blue streak was creeping over the surface of the lake.

"Ah, wind, come quick! Come quick!" Bela murmured involuntarily. "A candle for the altar! My rabbit-skin robe to Pere Lacombe!"

At the same time she did not cease paddling.

The rowers saw the breeze coming, too, and bending their backs, sent the water flying from their oars. They managed to keep ahead of it. Both boats were now within a furlong of the river-head. The race seemed over. The rowboat drew even with the dug-out, and they looked into their pursuers' faces, red with exertion and distorted in cruel triumph.

The steersman was Joe. "Don't stop," he yelled to the heaving oarsmen, "or she'll give us the slip yet! Get ahead and cut her off! You damned dish-washer, we've got you now!" he added, for Sam's benefit.

With a sharp crack, Big Jack's car broke off short. He capsized backward into Shand knocking him off his seat as well. At the same instant the whispering breeze came up and the blanket belled out.

Shand and Jack were for the moment inextricably entangled in the bottom of the boat. Emotional Joe cursed and stamped and tore at his hair like a lunatic. Loud laughter broke from Sam and Bela as they sailed away.

Joe, beside himself, snatched up his gun and opened fire. A bullet went through the blanket. Bela and Sam instinctively ducked. Perhaps they prayed; more likely they did not realize their danger until it was over. Other shots followed, but Joe was shooting wild. He could not aim directly at Sam, because Bela was between. He emptied his magazine without doing any damage.

In the reaction that followed Bela and Sam laughed. In that moment they were one.

"Feels funny to have a fellow sling lead at you, eh?" said Sam.

"Muscleosis say after a man hear bullet whistle he is grown," answered Bela.

A few minutes later the river received them. There was a straight reach of a third of a mile, followed by impassable, bewildering corkerew bends all the way to the head of the rapids, thirty miles or more. Out in the lake behind them, their pursuers

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were struggling forward, sculling with the remaining oar.

Bela watched anxiously to see what they would do when they got in the river. If they knew enough to go ashore and take to the land trail, it was possible that even on foot they might cut her off at a point below where the trail touched the river.

Apparently, however, they meant to follow by water. And the last sight she had of them before rounding the first bend they were still sculling.

The river pursued its incredibly circuitous course between cut banks fringed with willows. All the country above, invisible to them in the dugout, smooth current carried them on.

On the outside of each bend the bank was steep to the point of overhanging; on the inside there was invariably a mud flat made gay with water flowers. So crooked was the river that Jack-Knife Mountain, the only object they could see above the willows, was now on their right hand, now on their left.

On the turns they sometimes got a current of wind in their faces and came to a dead stop. Now that they no longer required it, the wind was momentarily strengthening.

"Wouldn't it be better to take the sail down?" Sam suggested.

"Can't take it down without land on shore," Bela answered sullenly.

Sam comprehending what was the matter, chuckled inwardly. On the next bend, seeing her struggles with the baffling air-currents, he asked teasingly: "Well, why don't you go ashore and take it down?"

"If I land, you promise not run away?" she said.

Sam laughed from a light heart. "Not on your life!" he said. "I'm my own master now."

Bela had no more to say. "Where are you bound for?" Sam presently asked.

"Down river," she answered. "I'll have to be leaving you," said

Sam, mockingly. "I'm going the other way. To the head of the lake."

"If you gack they catch you."

"I'll lie low till they're thrown off the scent. I'll walk around the north shore."

"If you stay with me little while, pretty soon we meet police comin' up," she suggested. "Then they can't touch you."

"Much obliged," replied Sam. "I've no fancy to be jumped on at night again and tied up like a roasting fowl."

"I promise I not do that again," said Bela.

"Sure!" retorted Sam. "No doubt you've got plenty other tricks just as good."

"If you look at me you see I speak truth," she murmured. "I your friend, Sam."

The threatened break in her voice brought all his old disquiet surging up again. As he put it, he suspected her of "trying to put one over on him again." "I don't want to look at you!" he returned, with a harsh laugh.

An adverse puff of wind blew them into an overhanging willow-bush, which became entangled with the sail and the stay-bope. Sam saw his chance. Seizing the branches, he aged to swing ashore at the cost only of wet ankles.

A sharp cry was wrung from Bela. "Sam, don't go!"

Gaining a sure footing on the bank, he faced her, laughing. "Well, how about it now?"

There was nothing inscrutable about her face then. It worked with emotion like any woman's.

"Don't go by yourself," she pleaded. "You not know this country. You got nothin'. No grub! No gun! No blanket!"

"I can walk it in two days or three," he said. "I'll build a fire to sleep by. You can give me a little grub if you want. I'll trade my pocket-knife for it. It's all I've got. You got me into this, anyhow."

"No sell grub," she answered, sullenly. "Give all you want if you come with me."

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"No sell grub," she answered, sullenly. "Give all you want if you come with me."

"Very well, keep it then," he snapped, turning away.

Her face broke up again. "No, no! I not mad at you!" she cried, hurriedly. "I give you food. But wait; we got talk." She drove the canoe on a mud-bank beyond the willows and scrambled out.

Sam, scowling and hardening at her approach, was careful to keep his distance. He suspected her of a design to detain him by force.

"There's been too much talk," he growled. "You'd better hustle on down. They'll be here soon."

"Sam, don't go!" she begged. "What you do at head of lake? Not get no job but cook. Stay with me. We got boat and gun and blankets. We need no more. I show you all w'at to do. I show you fishin' and huntin'. When winter come I show you how to trap good fur. You will be rich with me. I not bot'er you no more. I do everything you want."

In her distress Sam's angry eyes chose to see only chagrin at the prospect of his escaping her. At the same time her beseeching face filled him with a wild emotion that he would not recognize. His only recourse lay in instant flight.

"Cut it out! What good does it do?" he cried, harshly. "I tell you I'm going to the head of the lake."

"All right, I tak you there," she said eagerly. "More quick as you can walk, too. Half a mile down the river there is little backwater to hide. We let those men go by and then come

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back. I do w'at you want, Sam."

"Will you give me a little grub, or won't you?" he insisted. "I'd rather starve than go with you!"

She burst into tears. "All right, I give you food," she said. She turned back to the dugout, and, throwing back the cover of the grub-box, put what bread and smoked fish she had left into a cotton bag.

Sam awaited her, raging with that intolerable bitterness that a tender and obstinate man feels at the sight of a woman's tears.

She offered him the little package of food, and a blanket at well. "Tak my o'er blanket," she said, humbly. "I can get more."

He impatiently shook his head, refusing to meet the lovely, imploring eyes. "Here," he said, offering the pocket-knife. "For the food."

With a fresh burst of weeping she knocked it out of his hand, and covered her face with her arm. Sam strode away, blinded and deafened by the confusion of his feelings. His face was as stubborn as stone.

CHAPTER XIII.

When Sam had passed out of sight around the willows, Bela, still shaken by sobs, went down on her hands and knees to search for the penknife she had spurned. Finding it, she kissed it and thrust it inside her dress.

Going to the dugout, she stretched out in it, and gave herself up to grief. Not for very long, however. Gradually the sobs stilled, and finally she sat up with the look of one who has something to do. For a long time thereafter she sat, chin in hand, thinking hard with tight lips and inward-looking eyes.

Sounds from around the bend above aroused her. She heard the working of an oar in its socket and the cautious voices of men. An alert look came into her face.

She glanced over the gunwale at her face in the water and disarranged hair a little. Flushing herself down, she commenced to weep again, but with an altered note; this was self-conscious grief addressed to the ears of others.

The three men finding her thus, gaped in boundless astonishment. It was anything but what they expected to find. They peered into the bushes for a sign of Sam.

"What the devil is the matter?" demanded Big Jack.

"Where is Sam?" cried Joe.

Bela answered both questions at once. "He leave me," she sobbed, with heart-breaking effect.

"Left you?" they echoed, stupidly.

"Gone away," wailed Bela. "Say he done with me for good!"

Black Shand and Jack were genuinely decomposed at the sight of her tears. Joe, with more hardihood, laughed.

"Serve you well right!" said he.

Big Jack had the oar. He drove the boat on the bank alongside the dug-out, and they climbed out. Jack and Shand went up the bank.

"He can't have got far," said the former.

A wide sea of grass was revealed to them, stretching to pine ridges on the horizon. In all the expanse there was no sign of any figure, but the dense willows marking the tortuous course of the river provided plenty of cover both up and down stream.

"Which way did he go?" Jack called down.

"I don't know," said Bela. "Down river, I think."

Below, Joe, full of bitter jealousy, was still upbraiding Bela. Jack returned, scowling.

"Cut it out!" he said, peremptorily. "I will get to the bottom of this." To Bela he said, harshly: "What do you expect us to do for you, girl? You promised us a fair answer yesterday morning, and in the night you skipped with the cook."

Bela raised an innocent-seeming face.

"What you mean, skip?" she asked. "Lit out, cloped, ran away," said Jack, grimly.

"I never did!" she cried, indignantly. "Wite carry me off."

They stared at her open-mouthed again.

"What I want wit' a cook?" she went on, quickly. "I want marry; a man wit' something. He is a bad man. He tak' me away. Now he say he done wit' me! Tears threatened again. They were only half convinced.

"How did it happen?" Jack demanded.

"In the afternoon he find my cache where I stay by the little creek," she said. "Talk to me like a friend. I think all right. But in the night he come back when I sleep, and tie my hands and my feet and my mouth, and throw me in my boat and tak' away! I here him!"

"Then it was you we heard cry out?" exclaimed Joe.

"Sure!" she asserted, readily. "The handkerchief come loose. But soon he stop em."

"He did it just to spite us!" cried Joe furiously. "He didn't want her himself! I always said he had to proud a stomach for a cook. Worked against us at night like a rat! I waded you often enough."

"Hold on!" said Big Jack, scowling. "There's more to this." He turned to Bela, accusingly. "You were paddling the dugout when you came to the river yesterday. I saw you plain."

"Soon as the wind begin to blow he cut me loose," she said. "He can't make boat go. He tak' my gun and point to me and mak' me paddle."

"The damned blackguard!" muttered Shand.

Jack was still unconvinced. "But

to-day," he said. "When my oar busted you laughed. I was lookin' at you."

Bela hung her head. "He tak' me away," she murmured. "I think he marry me then. I good girl. I think got marry him."

"No marry!" cried Bela, with a fine assumption of anger. "He throw me down. Speak bad to me! I hate him! I want punish!"

"Sounds fishy somehow," muttered Jack, hesitating.

"You come wit' me," she said, shrugging. "See all I do."

"Maybe the idea is to get us away for the boat so he can sneak back and swipe it," suggested Joe.

"You foolish!" said Bela, with a glance of scorn. "You can walk to Johany Gagnon's and get your horses. Let me may stay here to watch the boats."

"Come on!" cried Shand, from the top of the bank. "Catch him first and decide what we'll do to him after."

"Go on," said Bela, sullenly. "I not track him wit'out you give him me for punish."

"You swear you'll hand him over to the police," demanded Jack, sternly.

"I swear it!" she replied instantly, looking him in the eye and holding up her hand.

"All right. Come on, I'm satisfied," assented Jack.

"Wait!" she said. "You promise to me you not hurt him. Give me your hand."

She forced all three to shake hands on it, Joe submitting with an ill grace.

"Now, come on," said Shand, impatiently.

"Leave your guns," commanded Bela. "Maybe he run. You get mad and shoot. I want no blood."

Jack acceded at her with reawakened suspicion. "I keep my gun with me," he growled.

"He got no gun," sneered Bela, scornfully. "You afraid catch him wit' hands?"

"You said he had your gun," said Big Jack.

"He give it back," said Bela. "He is bad man; but no steal. My big gun, my little gun—see?" She exhibited them.

Jack knew that Sam owned no gun; still he was suspicious. "If you had your gun why you didn't pug him when he left you?" he demanded.

Bela paused for an instant. This was a poser, because in her heart she knew, supposing her story to be true, that she would have shot Sam. She had to think quickly. "I not want no blood," she murmured. "I afraid Pere Lacombe."

It was well done. Big Jack nodded. "You leave your guns, too," he stipulated.

"Sure!" she said, willingly putting them in the dugout. "Leave one man to watch the boats and the guns. Two men and a woman enough to catch a cook, I guess."

The laughed.

Bela was playing for high stakes and her faculties were sharpened to a sword-edge. Every look suggested the wronged woman thirsting for justice. She ostentatiously searched in her baggage, and drawing out a piece of mousseline, cut it into thongs for bonds. Cleverer men than Big Jack and his pals might have been taken in.

"Boys, she's right!" cried Jack. "We don't want no blood on our hands to start off with, if we can see him punished proper. Shand, you stay here. Leg'd off, girl!"

Shand surrogated with a sour look, and came down the bank. It was always tacitly understood between him and Jack that young Joe was not to be trusted alone, so he submitted.

(To be continued.)

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MR. W. E. HAMILTON, VANCOUVER, B.C.

MR. W. WIGMORE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

In the above picture are shown the members of the milk committee appointed by the food controller, which has made a careful study of the milk situation in this country, considering such questions as supply, costs of production, utilization, etc. P. B. Tustin, of Winnipeg, the chairman of the committee, is one of the foremost experts on dairy and farm matters in Canada. He is honorary secretary for Western Canada of the Royal Sanitary Institute. He is also a member of the Institute's examining board for Western Canada. Mr. Tustin is chief of the food and dairy division of the city of Winnipeg and manager of the child welfare bureau of that city. W. A. Wilson, of Regina, is dairy commissioner of Saskatchewan, and has done much for the dairy industry in the prairie provinces. Dr. Boucher and Dr. Wigmore are medical health officers of Montreal and Halifax, respectively. Commissioner Hamilton, of St. John, N.B., and Aid. Hamilton, of Vancouver, have both given much time to a study of the milk problem. E. H. Stonehouse, of Toronto, and John Bingham, manager of the Ottawa Dairy, represent the milk producers and the milk distributors, respectively.

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE,
Editor and Proprietor

Mr. Parish's old Bank Office on Main street will be open afternoon and evening this week. Drop in and give an order for Victory Bonds. It will help and besides prove an excellent investment.

You cannot buy a Victory Bond after December 1st. Improve the shining hour before it has sped.

HOGAN—PATIENCE

Bright and beautiful was the wedding in St. Patrick's Church, Lansdowne, on Wednesday, November 14, of Anna, youngest daughter of Mrs. Patience, Dulcaine, and Mr. John Hogan, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Hogan of Kingston Mills.

Promptly at 9.30 the bridal procession came up the aisle, the bride who was given away by her brother Philip, smartly dressed in a suit of nigger brown serge with maize silk crepe de chene waist and small velvet hat. She also wore grey fox furs, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaid, Mrs. Maggie Hyland, sister of the groom, looked very graceful, gowned in black silk and wearing a Hudson seal coat and picture hat.

Mr. Donald Patience, brother of the bride, very ably performed the duties of best man.

Rev. Father J. P. Kehoe conducted the ceremony and also celebrated the nuptial mass.

After the service the invited guests followed the wedding party to the bride's home where a wedding breakfast, which was all the most fastidious would desire, awaited them.

A few hours were spent with music and social intercourse, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hogan left for their future home, Mr. Hogan having a beautifully furnished home for his young bride.

The esteem in which the young couple were held was well testified by the beautiful array of presents they received.

The groom presented his groomsmen with a gold stick pin with pearl settings and to the bridesmaid a pearl crescent.

Previous to her marriage Miss Anna was tendered a miscellaneous shower by her cousins, the Misses Eula and Lizzie Patience. The feelings of her friends at her departure were well shown when about 25 of her girl friends gathered to say a last "good-bye" to their companion whom they will miss so much in their circle.

The very best wishes of a host of friends go forth to Mr. and Mrs. Hogan for a long and happy wedded life.

NEW WINNIPEG TRAINS

Travel between Eastern and Western Canada is always heavy in the winter months, particularly during December with its holiday season. To meet the requirements of the public, therefore, a special Daily Service between Toronto and Winnipeg, is announced by the Canadian Northern Railway; Westbound, December 3rd to January 2nd, 1918 only; Eastbound, December 1st to January 5th, 1918 only. Thereafter regular tri-weekly service will be resumed. A through Tourist Sleeping Car will also be operated daily between Toronto and Calgary as part of the above special, and connection will be made with regular daily trains between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Service between Toronto and Vancouver remains tri-weekly, leaving Toronto on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays as at present. For further particulars, see Local Time Table Folders, or apply to Station Agent.

Here's Proof That
ZUTOO
Cures Headache

Mr. E. F. Tomkins, Ex-Mayor of Coaticook, Que., proves it.
"Your Tablets are a safe and effective remedy for headache."

Mr. Geo. Legge, Editor of the "Granby Leader-Mail" proves it.
"Your Zutoo Tablets deserve to be widely known as a cure that will cure."

A. C. Hanson, B. A., K. C., Colonel of the Hussars, proves it.
"I use Zutoo Tablets and find them a very satisfactory cure for headache."

25 cents per box—at all dealers.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Old newspapers may be obtained at the Reporter Office at 10 a pound. We have some in 25 pound bundles.

OF ALL ASSETS.

Character It Is That Wins the Great Battles of Life.

"God Almighty hates a quitter," said Tom Reed of Maine. The nation roared applause from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf for the virile vigor of this rough expression of manhood. The sentiment is one of perennial value.

But what makes the man who does not know when he is defeated and fights to the finish, be the finish his or his opponent's? Is it not character, and is not character at bottom only the moral equivalent of stalwart backbone?

The quitter fails, and fails because he lacks the force of character, the strength of will, which sees possibilities beyond capacities and regards obstacles as opportunities, discouragements as incentives. The fight which is worth attempting at all is the fight which deserves to be fought through. "It's dogged as does it," as when Heenan said to Sayers, "Now, Tummy, lad, 'tis thou or I," and he won the last round and the match.

There was character. It may not have been ideal character. It certainly was not character in its highest expression. But it was the sum of the man's whole personality. All the power of him, all the pith and punch of invincible determination, went into the winning of his fight. The bulldog shows the same strength of will when he lets himself be choked or cut to pieces rather than let go his grip on the other dog's jugular.

It is this readiness to be killed, if need be, if one cannot best one's adversary, which wins the battle of life for men and the wars of nations for their existence. Such a readiness is a form of character and the product, whether aware or unaware, of a fight to achieve character. It is the reaction of the spirit to the long working of life and circumstances upon the raw and plastic ore of human nature.

Make money, then, and do so honorably. Get understanding for the sake of social service as well as your own growth. Win power over men through right methods of approach and appeal. But with all your getting and gains achieve character above all.

Nothing can take the place of character. It knows of no substitute. Cleverness, cunning and shrewdness are paper money. Character is the gold which alone gives them value. Pierpont Morgan rated character above collateral as security for loans and credit. Character is the best of all assets.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Hints to Milliners.

"No successful milliner can work alone," says a milliner in the American Magazine. "If she does her hats will come to have a sameness year after year that will lose her patrons. If she cannot go to Paris she must visit shops, such as mine is at present, and see as many smart people as possible. This is a fact generally recognized by all good shops. Those in the middle west and far west who cannot send their representatives abroad send them to New York instead, and the smaller milliner who cannot afford even this must keep up with the smartest people in her own town and the nearest large cities and even supplement this by the smart trade magazines."

Grow Rhubarb in Your Cellar.

To cultivate a fine specimen of rhubarb you do not need any garden at all, but just a corner of a cellar and an old barrel or deep box. Bore a dozen holes in the sides of your barrel for ventilation and a few in the bottom for drainage. Then place in it a layer of cinders about two inches deep and cover this with ordinary garden soil. Now, plant your roots side by side, and cover them with another layer of earth.

Water them occasionally and keep the top of the barrel covered with a piece of carpet.

"Is It Safe?"

The Great Western railway, as part of its "safety" movement for the prevention of accidents to its employees, has issued a token which it is hoped will remind railway servants to think before taking action. The token, which is of brass and the size of a penny, bears the words, "In every action ask yourself, 'Is it safe?' This will disclose unseen dangers, inspire forethought, induce care and prevent accidents." On the reverse side of the token is the inscription, "A charm against accidents. 'Is it safe?'"—London Times.

Save the Dollars.

Few exist who are unwilling to be handed a fortune. Few exist who are unwilling to work for it.

Many educate and train to become expert dollar getters, and they qualify. But they are willing money spenders and are a long way from dollar piles and money mastership.

Develop your dollar pile. The main chance is while dollar getting. Think!

Time to Go.

"Did you know that the Bentleys are moving?"

"Moving? Why, they've only been here a year. People are just beginning to get to know them."

"That's why they are going."

Could Sympathize.

He—I told your father frankly I couldn't support you. She—What did he say? He—He said that he had the same experience

Be gentle, but like the nettle, which is not so gentle that it is trampled on.—Youth's Companion.

AN ARCTIC RESCUE

Tragedy of the Loss of the Kariuk Off Wrangell Island.

PERILS OF THE SURVIVORS.

The Hardships and Sufferings They Draved and the Scene When the Rescue Ship From Alaska Was Sighted by the Camp on the Desolate Beach.

When the Kariuk, the chief vessel of the Canadian arctic expedition which set out in June, 1913, became imprisoned by ice near Point Barrow, Alaska, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the commander of the party, went ashore with five companions to hunt caribou. He never saw his ship again, for soon after he left her a furious northeast gale sprang up and carried her westward.

Near Wrangell island, which lies north of Siberia, the ship succumbed to the tremendous pressure of the ice and sank. Eight of the Kariuk's company were lost in trying to reach land, but seventeen survivors under Captain Bartlett succeeded in reaching Wrangell island and on that uninhabited spot established a camp. From there Captain Bartlett, accompanied by one Eskimo, made the terribly difficult journey of eighty miles to the mainland of Siberia. He then went to Alaska and reported the fate of the Kariuk.

Meanwhile Burt M. McConnell, the meteorologist of the expedition, who had left the Kariuk with Stefansson, had made his way to Nome, Alaska. Here he joined Olaf Swenson, who had determined to go to the rescue in his little schooner King and Winge.

Almost eight months after the Kariuk sank they sailed from Nome and, after encountering the usual difficulties of arctic navigation, successfully drew within sight of the cliffs and beach of Wrangell island. Mr. McConnell tells the story of the rescue in Harper's Magazine:

The lookout in the crow's nest sighted a tent when we were within two miles of shore, and as we came nearer, under full speed, we could see a flagpole and a cross.

Suddenly a man emerged from the tent on his hands and knees. He did not show any signs of joy. He did not wave his arms and shout when he sighted the ship. He merely rose and stood rigidly beside the tent, gazing at us as if dazed. More than once he brushed his hands across his eyes, as if he could not believe that the King and Winge was a real ship come to rescue him.

Our first fear was that the entire party, with the exception of the one man we saw, had perished, but that gloomy possibility was dispelled presently by the appearance of two other men. None of the trio made any demonstration. Aboard ship even the Eskimos were intensely excited.

The umiak was launched, and when it was within a hundred yards of the beach the man whom we had first seen started toward us, taking a rifle from his case. Our natives became greatly frightened. They pointed to their foreheads and muttered: "That man long time not much eat! Him crazy—al some fox!" We landed on the beach and advanced toward this strange individual. His shaggy, matted hair streamed down over his eyes in wild disorder. His grimy face was streaked and furrowed with lines and wrinkles. I recognized him only by his voice when he spoke to Swenson. It was Munro.

"I don't know who you are, but I'm mighty glad to see you all," were his first words.

An instant later he recognized me and asked in astonishment, "How did you get here?"

Other questions were rapidly asked and answered, and then, "Have you a doctor aboard?" Munro demanded.

"You don't need a doctor," Swenson assured him. "What you need is a cook. We will go aboard and have breakfast."

Munro then came up, weak and emaciated. I did not recognize him until Munro spoke his name. He smiled in recognition, but was so visibly affected that I refrained from questioning him. Templeman next appeared. He was gaunt and very pale and seemed on the verge of a nervous breakdown. So we talked of general topics and asked no questions about their experiences.

Aboard the schooner the rescued men had a sumptuous breakfast, but an hour afterward they were hungry again.

"Mr. Swenson, I want to ask a great favor of you," Munro finally gained courage to say. "For several months I have been dreaming of eating a whole can of condensed milk with a spoon."

Three cans were immediately brought forth, as both Maurer and Templeman confessed to a similar craving, and they ate that condensed milk as if it were ice cream.

At another camp forty miles away the King and Winge rescued nine other survivors. Three had died after reaching the island.

Making Progress.

"Don't you sometimes have to reprove your boy Josh?"

"Not any more," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "To tell you the truth, he's got me sort of apologetic to him for the crude manner in which I was brought up."

Reason's whole pleasure lies in these words. Health, peace and competence.—Fode.

GREAT VALUE OF TIN.

It is Indispensable, and There is No Substitute For It.

Nickel and tin are the only important metals that have not been found in paying quantities among our mineral resources, although the fact that we are the largest consumers of tin plate in the world has stimulated the search. Tin ore in small quantities has been found in several places in the United States, but most of what we use comes from Corawall, in England; Banca, in the East Indies, and Malacca, in southern Asia.

Tin is a metal that has played an important part in the history of the world. Combined with copper to make bronze, it was doubtless the first metal that man converted to his use. Weapons, tools and utensils made of bronze were used during a long period before iron and steel came into use. The United States now uses in the manufacture of tin cans as much tin plate as all other countries together use for all purposes.

There is no substitute for tin. Price has little effect on consumption, which is not true of other metals. If tin cost 15 cents a pound we should perhaps put a thicker coating on our plates and make better solder and babbit metal, but if it were a dollar a pound we should still have to use it for nearly every one of the purposes for which it is now employed.

The lack of tin is one of the few things that keep the United States from being self sufficient. If we were suddenly deprived of our supply of tin and solder we should soon have serious sanitary troubles.

EXPERTS IN THE WATER.

The Japanese Are Masters of Many Tricks of Swimming.

The Japanese are extremely fond of swimming, and among the younger generation of students and the coast population there are some splendid long distance swimmers. Schools of nation teach the art in a systematic manner, and, although the best racing records of Japan are not equal to the western, a Japanese expert can perform some truly wonderful feats. For example, he can jump into deep water and maintain his position with the water no higher than the loins, while he fires a gun, writes on a slate, paints a picture on a fan with a brush or moves freely in every direction as if he were walking on solid ground.

The expert, while he rarely emulates the graceful high dive of the American or the European, can leap from a great height and strike the surface of the water with his chest without sinking or wetting his face and head. In some mysterious way he contrives to escape the painful consequences which the impact would inevitably cause to the foreigner who should try this feat. It is said that the old time samurai frequently made use of this trick when crossing a river or stream. In such cases they carried their armor and weapons on their heads.

The famous "crawl" stroke, which occidental swimmers first acquired not very long ago, has been known and practiced in Japan for hundreds of years.

Superstitions of the Sea.

The persons who sail as passengers on a ship which does not regularly carry passengers are looked upon either with favor or disfavor by the crew. The presence of a child is thought to be a good omen, while women are believed to bring bad luck. Lawyers are looked upon with greatest dislike, for they are considered particularly unlucky. The name "sea lawyer" is the worst term one sailor can use toward another.

A cat on board ship is supposed to cause the vessel to meet with gales. The old saying is, "A cat carries a gale in her tail," and the average sailor believes that when a cat frisks about the deck she is raising a storm. Pigs also have a bad reputation on shipboard.

A Pathetic Benefit.

Perhaps one of the saddest of the many benefits which have been celebrated at Drury Lane was that given on June 27, 1828, for Grimaldi, the greatest clown the stage has known, when the heartbroken old man was wheeled on to the stage in an armchair and hopelessly broke down in his endeavor to sing his once famous ditty, "Hot Coddins."

The old man's memory had completely forsaken him. On that occasion a sum of £1,700 was realized, which for many years remained a record.

Pure Reason.

In his essay "Perpetual Peace," published in 1795, Immanuel Kant declared that we can never have universal peace until the world is politically organized, and it will never be possible to organize the world politically until the people, not the kings, rule. And he added that the peoples of the earth must cultivate and attain the spirit of hospitality and good will toward all races and nations.

Of Course It Can't Be Done.

Of course well informed people know better, but there are some ignorant folks who think it is possible to have a good time without spending more than they can afford.—Claude Allen in Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Never Finished.

He (anxiously)—About how long, darling, will it take to complete your trousseau? She—All the rest of my married life.—Exchange.

Ignorance is the primary source of all misery and vice.

Chantry

Frank Seed and family spent Sunday in Elgin.

James Taylor has purchased the Carr farm from Thos. Moulton.

J. N. Davis is still confined to his bed with heart trouble.

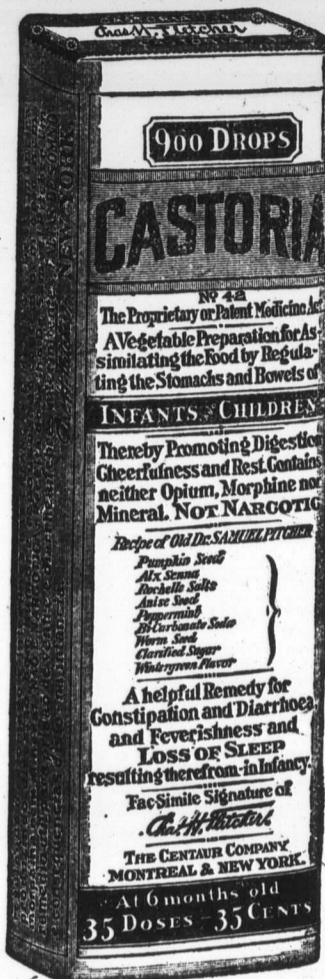
A Victory Loan meeting was held in our church Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Sherwood, of Smith's Falls, having been spending a few days with friends here.

Mr. Fred Bedor has brought the Stratford farm.

The Peanut.

The peanut is a curious plant. It tastes like a nut. It belongs to the pea and bean family. It ripens in the ground like a potato. When peanuts are ripe, the earth is plowed away on each side. Then the plants are pulled out with a big fork. Next they are wound around poles in long rows to dry. When dry, the nuts are picked from the dried plants, and at present a large percentage of the crop is converted into peanut butter.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

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Dr. H. H. Stitt

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Toronto and Winnipeg DAILY

Westbound, Dec. 3rd to Jan. 2nd. Eastbound, Dec. 1st to Jan. 5th
Note—Tri-weekly service will be resumed thereafter.

REGULAR SERVICE

BETWEEN

Winnipeg and Edmonton DAILY Edmonton and Vancouver TRI-WEEKLY

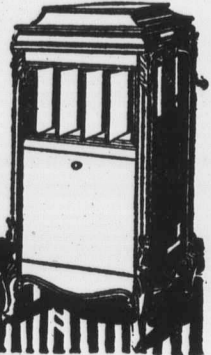
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W. B. PERCIVAL
ATHENS

Interesting Items

Miss Adda Hunt is ill at her home on Victoria street.

Miss Myrtle Loverin, of Greenbush, was a week-end guest of Miss Cora Gray.

Mr. Norris Westlake, a member of the local branch of the Northern Crown Bank, Brockville, left last week to accept a position in the main office of that institution at Ottawa.

—Special prices all next week for Women's and Children's Winter Coats. See them at H. H. Arnold's.

Messrs. Francis, Chancey, and Clifford Blancher were in Lombardy last week attending the funeral of Mr. Hiram Blancher.

Rev. Wm. Usher conducted his farewell service at Glen Morris School Tuesday evening, and at the close was presented with a generous freewill offering. The services conducted there by Mr. Usher for over three years have been much appreciated.

Mr. L. Glenn Earl has been confined to his home several days through illness.

Mr. William Glover, Jones' Falls, was a guest of Athens friends last week.

—Buy your lumberman's and other Rubbers at H. H. Arnold's and get the best quality made. Every pair guaranteed.

Educational Sermons.

Rev. W. S. Lennon, of Gananoque, preached educational sermons in the Methodist church on Sunday last.

Special Reductions in Millinery.

Miss Gray is offering special reductions in her entire stock of millinery. Reduced prices will prevail for the remainder of the season.

To Employers.

It is now unlawful for any employer to employ any man of military age who has not registered. These men cannot obtain employment anywhere in Canada or the United States.

Liberal Meeting.

A public meeting in the interest of Arthur C. Hardy, Liberal Candidate for this riding, will be held in the Town Hall, Athens, on Tuesday December 4, at 8 p.m. Read the advertisement in another column.

Laid to Rest.

The body of Mrs. O. Kennedy, a former resident of Athens, was brought here from Schenectady, N.Y., on Friday morning and was taken to Toledo for burial. Mrs. Kennedy resided here about fifteen years ago.

Illustrated Lecture.

Rev. Wm. Usher gave an illustrated lecture, "My Journey in the Land of the Khedive," at the Epworth League Monday night. It was highly entertaining and instructive.

OBITUARY

George Patrick Hope Swayne

On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the death occurred at the Rectory, Athens, of George Patrick Hope Swayne, aged 12 years, youngest son of the Rev. Rural Dean and Mrs. Swayne. Death was due to heart trouble. He had been confined to the house for only a few days. His life-long infirmity was balanced by a bright and winsome disposition which won the love of all who knew him.

The funeral service on Sunday afternoon in Christ's church, beautiful in its fitting simplicity, was conducted by the Rev. W. Hilyard Smith, Rector of Lyndhurst. His address was most appropriate, dealing with the large place given to little children in God's plan of salvation, and of their happy state in the Higher Life. The attendance was unusually large for such occasions, many being unable to obtain entrance, for old and young alike loved little "Pat."

The floral tributes were beautiful—the flowers he loved.

The relatives and friends who were able to be present were Master Robert S. H. Swayne, Belleville; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Aylesworth, Newburgh; Mr. Ambrose and Mrs. Halladay, Smith's Falls; Mrs. Barnard and Miss Chester, Oxford Mills.

The pall-bearers were five members of the choir with his particular friend, Master Lyman Judson.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor The Reporter

Dear Sir—Just a few words about things in general and in regard to good order and reverence in public places in particular. We find a great many who are anxious to occupy honorable positions who are inclined to shirk the performance of unpleasant duties pertaining to their office on some one else. In churches it is just as much the duty of the officials to keep good order as it is to take up the collection, and when any party or organization gets up an entertainment it is the duty of the duty of the management in general way to assume the responsibility of order, but I haven't seen this obtain management in a general way to assume the responsibility of being on hand and answer to any call for help but will not assume the whole thing. The town hall gallery does not come anywhere near meeting the legal requirements as to ventilation and means of exit, and in future there will be a limited number allowed to be seated there, and all parties who have made a bad record for themselves will be debarred from going there.

I would also advise boys and young men who have not the good sense to behave themselves in such places to stay away entirely else penalties will be imposed. Also parents should attend to their boys to see that running at large on the streets late at night is discontinued.

F. BLANCHER

Editor The Reporter

Dear Sir—Is the dangerous condition of the P.O. steps which has existed in the past to be allowed to continue to the inconvenience and danger of the public?

Yours truly,
CITIZEN

Charleston

Much regret is expressed here over the deaths in action of Ptes. Leonard McConnell, Bennie Green and Clarence Mainse, all of Lyndhurst.

Quite a number from here attended the political meeting at Athens on Wednesday evening, also the Commencement on Friday night.

A memorial service will be held in St. Luke's church, Lyndhurst at 2.30 a.m. on Sunday, December 2nd, for the late Private Leonard McConnell, who was killed in action on November 1st, 1917.

There is good sleighing here and the people are taking advantage of it.

Mr. Purvis and bride, Kingston, were at R. Finley's last week.

They were accompanied home by P. Finley and sister, Maggie, when a great reception was tendered the newly married pair.

Mrs. R. Finley has returned from Smith's Falls where she visited friends.

Whitefishing season is on but the fish seem to be rather scarce.

Miss Mina Donnelly and Miss Jessie Percival spent the week-end in Kingston.

WINTER COMFORTS

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

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Efficiency in Optical Service

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON
Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

One Way to Meet It is Through Simple Habits and Meatless Days.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley told the Economic club of New York that if he could get the laboring men to listen to him he could double their wages for them by telling them what to eat. He cited his own boys, two and four years of age, as "more cheaply fed and better fed than any other two boys in the United States." Whole wheat and milk are the principal features of their diet.

The twenty-five cent a day diet demonstration with thirteen New York policemen was an unqualified success. Nearly all gained in weight, and all enjoyed their meals during the entire three weeks. This is not an altogether remarkable achievement, for many a workman's family of six members is compelled to spend less than \$1.50 a day on the table. The chief value of the demonstration was the well balanced diet that was provided, a feature that does not usually characterize the meals of those who are compelled to live cheaply.

What we need to offset the high prices are education in the fundamentals of nutrition and a revival of the simple habits that prevailed a generation or two ago. We are the biggest meat eating nation in the world. If the meat supply continues to decrease while the population increases we shall have to change our habits. Government reports show a decline of 10,000,000 in the number of cattle other than milk cows and of 5,000,000 in the number of sheep in the last ten years, while the population increased 15,000,000. The American family should inaugurate meatless days.

HISTORIC BAGDAD.

In Ancient Times It Was the Finest City in the World.

Bagdad is known in ancient history as the capital of the mighty Saracen empire, over which the descendants of King Nebuchadnezzar ruled for many centuries. The population of Bagdad is uncertain, but the best authorities estimate it at about 150,000.

The bulk of the people are of Arab blood, but there are thousands of Jews and a large admixture of other races, especially Persians. The Turks are comparatively few and are mostly government officials. The entire city is surrounded by a brick wall five miles in circumference and forty feet high, but in some places broken down, and by a deep, dark ditch.

The houses of Bagdad have, in general, no windows toward the front and are built of old yellowish red brick, which has been known to become red hot during the heat of the day. The interiors of the houses are gorgeously decorated with vaulted ceilings, rich moldings, inlaid mirrors and massive gildings.

The domes and minarets, of which there are no fewer than 2,000, the earliest dating from the twelfth century, are ornamented with glazed tiles and paintings in green and white and are considered to be the finest in the world.

When Bagdad was the home of the caliphate in the eighth century it was the finest city in the world, possessing a population of over 2,000,000.

Transvaal Terminations.

In perusing the names of South African towns in the newspapers many must have noted the word "fontein," which appears so often. This word is the English "fountain," and towns with this termination have been named after Dutch farms, which are always built beside fountains of spring water. Thus Bloemfontein means "flowery fountain," Modderfontein "muddy fountain," Kleinfontein "small fountain" and Elandsfontein "deer fountain." Another town termination which many readers must have noticed is that of "laagte," which is pronounced "laughty." It means "shelter for animals," and hence when we talk of the battle of Elandslaagte we may know that it was fought on a spot frequented by deer.—London Mail.

Not Always.

"And now, boys," concluded the eminent visitor to the school, "never be in too great a hurry. More haste, less speed. Remember the hare and the tortoise. Let 'slow, but sure,' be your motto. Then you can't go wrong. Be slow and you will be sure."

"Not always, sir," piped a young urchin.

"Not always? How do you make that out?"

"There's lots of things that's slow, but they ain't sure."

"Oh! Name one, then."

"Please, sir, a watch."—Exchange.

Food Value of Milk.

Milk is an animal food. In nature its use is universal as food for the growing young. This means that milk makes growth, does more than merely maintain the body. Milk possesses the element of growth not only in the butter fat, but also in the skim milk. There is no better food than milk.—Exchange.

Ink Stains.

If ink is spilt on the tablecloth immediately melt a candle. Taking some of the tallow, spread it over the ink patch and leave it to dry. Afterward wash the tablecloth, and all traces of ink will disappear.

Belligerent.

The word belligerent is formed of two Latin words—bellum (war) and gerere (carry). A belligerent nation is one that is carrying on war.

One way to keep a body from becoming a busybody is to keep a body busy.—Youth's Companion.

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Laundry

To Us

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

E. C. TRIBUTE

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LIBERAL MEETING

A Public Meeting in the interest of Arthur C. Hardy, Liberal Candidate

TOWN HALL, ATHENS

at 8 p.m. on

TUESDAY, DEC. 4th, 1917

The meeting will be addressed by A. C. HARDY, Liberal Candidate; A. DONALDSON, Ex-Mayor of Brockville; JAS. E. McGLADE, W. A. LEWIS; and others.

All the public questions of the day will be discussed and particularly those which Sir Thomas White is trying to avoid.

ALL ARE INVITED TO ATTEND, PARTICULARLY THE LADIES.

God Save the King.



HOW many Victory Bonds have you bought?

Have you put yourself to any real inconvenience to buy Victory Bonds?

Have you denied yourself some purely personal gratification, so that you could invest the money saved in Victory Bonds?

Have you realized the urgent need for personal self-sacrifice to make the Victory Loan a great success?

Until you have bought Victory Bonds to the very limit of your ability, you have not done your duty.

Campaign Closes Saturday Night

What Answer Will You Give?

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

SITUATIONS VACANT. YOU CAN MAKE \$25 TO \$75 weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars. AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL, 801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home. Whole or spare time; good pay; work sent you at distance; charges paid. Special stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

MONEY ORDERS. PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ACCOUNTS by Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

FLORIDA LAND. FLORIDA ORANGE AND TRUCK land; two winter homes; popular east coast town; very desirable; from owner direct. C. H. Stewart, Melbourne, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS. FARMERS WANT HUFFER-GUT PORK. Reliable churning and recovery. It churning easier, quicker, sanitary; you will be money ahead to put your other churn out, as well as saving yourself all the hard work. If no dealer in town, order from Reliable Churn Co., 141 King Street East, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE. 150 ACRES - PARTS OF LOTS 25 AND 26, in third concession, township of Halton, County of Northumberland, 2 1/2 miles from Shelburne, 9 miles from Cobourg; large brick house, 10 rooms; large barn and poultry houses; 20 acres in apple, 10 in cherries; 10 wells and cistern; also running water in pasture; rural mail delivery and telephone; price \$7,500; immediate possession. Over-covered. Douglas Ponton, 10 King Street East, Toronto.

Abandon Food Prejudices. Don't be finicky. Be willing to try new foods. Certain plentiful and nourishing foods widely used and enjoyed in one section are practically unknown in other sections of the country. Learn to know all the good things, not a few only. People too easily get into food ruts; insist on eating only the food they are used to and refuse to give a fair trial to others. This causes undue demand for certain staples, with resulting scarcity or high prices when crops are short. At the same time other valuable foods may be relatively cheap and available. A striking instance of this is failure fully to appreciate rice - a valuable source of starch - when potatoes are scarce and high. Another example is refusal in certain sections to use anything but wheat as a bread stuff, when corn - a valuable cereal widely used elsewhere as a breadstuff - is plentiful and relatively cheap. - Los Angeles Times.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. Paste This On Your Mirror. If your boy goes to the front, he has two chances of coming home to one chance of being killed. He has ninety-eight chances of recovering from a wound to two chances of dying. He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb. He will live five years longer because of physical training. He is freer from disease in the army than in civil life. He has better medical care at the front than at home. In other wars from ten to fifteen men died from disease to one from bullets. In this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets. This war is less wasteful of life than any other in history. Only 10 per cent. of all Canadians disabled for further service has been physically unable to engage in their former occupations. If your boy is one of the 10 per cent. the government will find him another vocation at which he can earn a living. Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

How Hard-Rubber is Made. We're all of us coming into contact with hard rubber every day of our lives. Our fountain pen, our inkwell tops, the magneto parts and telephone receivers are all made of hard rubber. But how is it made? Where does it differ from the rubber in an automobile tire, for instance? We'll wager a guess that not one man in a thousand knows. Vulcanization consists in uniting sulphur with rubber to give it certain properties of elasticity, durability and, still more important, make it to retain these same properties under all normal conditions of heat and cold. When a larger proportion of sulphur than is found in ordinary soft rubber is present and vulcanization is continued for a much longer time we obtain as a result a substance vastly different in physical properties - hard rubber. Before vulcanization it is quite elastic and we can mould it to suit our needs. - Exchange.

Sillius - Yes, I am desperately in love with Gertie Gotrox. In fact I am beginning to think I can't live without her. Cyrenus - Why don't you marry her and find out?

DRS. SOPER & WHITE. SPECIALISTS. Piles, Eczema, Anthrax, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Neurasthenia, St. Vitius, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call or send for free literature. Office furnished in table. Hours: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sunday. Consultation Free. DRS. SOPER & WHITE, 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. Please Mention This Paper.

ment was erected in a public square of the city to the memory of those citizens whom the Teuton invaders shot. At the time of the outbreak of the world war Soissons had a population of 15,000. Its chief industries were iron and copper foundries, boiler factories, and the manufacture of agricultural implements, straw hats and glass. Its grain market was important and it was famous for its haricot beans.

Shot the Fish. Instead of using nets or the conventional hook and line, the natives of Guiana shoot the fish with bow and arrows, says the Popular Science Monthly. The arrow used is designed especially for this purpose and is about five feet in length, with no feathers. The head, which is barbed, is made from sheet iron and is provided with a socket which is slipped over the head of the shaft and with a light, strong line about ten feet long.

How to Cure Biliousness. Doctors warn against remedies containing powerful drugs and alcohol. "The Extract of Roots, long known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, has no dope or strong ingredients; it cures indigestion, biliousness and constipation. Can be had at any drug store." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.

SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH. Distances That Trained, Hardened Men Can Cover in a Day.

The Army Drill Book tells that trained and hardened infantry can cover from twenty to twenty-five miles a day when in small bodies. As the size of the command increases the distance covered becomes less, as the rate is lowered and time is needed to get all the units into and out of camp. With a regiment or less of average troops - regulars - marching over average roads, the rate should be from two and three-quarters to three miles an hour, while a division cannot be expected to accomplish more than twelve and a half miles a day.

Of course, all these figures will vary with different conditions or roads and weather. Untrained troops could not approach them until hardened. Though they might do better for a day or two, they could not keep up the steady pace of the seasoned regulars for a long distance. Marching with full equipment is hard physical work, and, like every other form of labor, requires a proper period of training. The seasoned force will keep up a steady pace, with ten minute halts every hour, a fifteen minute stop being made at the end of the first half or three-quarters of an hour. Green troops are apt to straggle badly. - Oating Magazine.

Holland and Flowers. It was only after the fall of Constantinople in 1453 that Holland became such a gay land of flowers as it now is. Many Dutchmen went to the east during the years of the great crusades, and those of them who loved beautiful things brought many home again with them. Not only did they carry away with them silks and embroideries, jewels, spices and fruits, but in the bottom of their ships they brought seeds. When these seeds were planted in the rich soil of Holland such wondrous flowers appeared as had never before been seen in that northern country. The people became wildly enthusiastic over the new colors and scents and foliage brought to them from the east, and in Holland there sprang up a great love for gardening.

FIELD CASHIERS AND PAYMASTERS IN FRANCE. CASH. DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN CHEQUES. THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES.

Waking the Sleepers. In a dairy kept in 1646 it is asserted that "Allen Brydges has been chosen to wake the sleepers in meeting, and being much proud of his place, must needs have a fox tail fixed to the end of a long staff, wherewith he may brush the faces of them that have naps in time of discourse." This energetic individual was likewise armed with "a sharpe thorne" for the benefit of those who "be most sounde." There is a record of the use of this implement upon Mr. Tompkins, who was sleeping comfortably in the corner of his pew when Allen "thrust the staff behind Dams Ballard to give him a grievous prick upon the hand, wherupon Mr. Tompkins did spring much above the floor and with terrible force did strike his head against the wall and also to the great wonder of all, 'prophanalle' exclaim in a loud voice, 'Buss the woodchuck!' he dreaming, as it seemed, that a woodchuck had seized him and bit his hand."

"He who steals my purse steals trash," quoted the Practical Politician grandiloquently, "but he who takes away my good name!" - "Accomplish the impossible," interrupted the Reformer.

That's it! Clean and - Free from Dust. "CANADA" Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk. Black - Mixed - Natural Green. E212

Our Railway Men in War

Few people realize the vital importance which railways have come to play in the operations of the armies in Europe. In the early days of the war the Allies on all fronts were in their respect under a tremendous handicap as compared to the long-preparing and thoroughly prepared Germanic Allies. Strategic railways radiated in all directions from Berlin like a great web, and the weather conditions have comparatively small effect. Railways of all kinds, light railways and heavy railways, have displaced motor lorries, and have even entered into competition with the Front Area Horse Transport. The ability of a modern army to fight is measured by materials with which it is supplied. This war has been called a war of material, and the transporting of that material is vital. Training in building railways of the highest speed in Canada has naturally resulted in the Canadians being eminently fit for this work, and without undue egotism it is safe to say that the Railway Bridges and Corps from the great Dominion, through their ability to lay railroads in great haste, have placed an important part in achieving the great successes which have fallen to our Arms. The Canadian Railway Troops were organized and rapidly increased in number in November, 1916. (The Canadian Railway Construction Corps is not included in the Canadian Railway Troops.)

ASSAM Teas for Economy. Assam teas are the strongest and richest grown. It is of these teas that Red Rose Tea chiefly consists. That is why it yields the very large number of 250 cups to the pound - at the cost of about a cent for five cups, and every cup rich, strong, delicious tea. Kept Good by the Sealed Package. RED ROSE TEA is good tea.

Though working under continuous shell fire, these were building light railways at the rate of approximately one hundred feet per hour. It is impossible to imagine the pitted state of the ground, and the difficulties must be understood. A battalion played a part in the battle of Messines. Every preparation was made by the battalion in anticipation of the battle, starting on July 1. On the night of the 6th the battalion surveyed the line in the front line trenches and the first line went over the top; the battalion survey party was expected to be captured. The survey of the line was completed on the night of the 7th and very soon the line was constructed and trains running over it. Two weeks later the battalion constructed numerous additional lines in a very bad country. Throughout the heavy bombardment which preceded our advance, the battalion had charge of the maintenance of all the lines in the forward area, and notwithstanding damage by enemy shell fire repairs were effected so quickly that not a single car load of ammunition was delayed, and many hundreds of tons of ammunition per day were carried to the guns over lines built up and maintained by the battalion. The work of all the battalions under the Canadian Railway Corps is done, under equally trying conditions and occasionally even more difficult circumstances arise. The line by means of aerial observation spot the advancing railway and throw over plenty of shells to batter up the line and hamper the construction. Casualties are, of course, unavoidable. American locomotives are chiefly used to pull a type of truck made in England. Thousands of tons of shells are thus hauled to feed our guns. No complaints are now heard of a shortage of shells. It is not therefore surprising that the artillery welcome the new form of transportation. Canadian Railway troops are playing an important part in the great scheme of the big advance. This is another sphere where Canada and her sons are doing their bit in the effort for the early realization of a lasting peace. - Sheffield, Eng., Weekly Independent.

YOU WILL MISS SOMETHING IF YOU FAIL TO ATTEND THE EIGHTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW. UNION STOCK YARDS TORONTO. MORE ENTRIES THAN EVER BEFORE, INCLUDING THE BEST THAT ONTARIO PRODUCES. Judging commences 10 a.m. Friday, December 7th. Auction sale of Show Stock 10 a.m. Saturday, December 8th.

CUTICURA HEALS SORE HANDS

That itch, burn, crack, chap, and bleed, in a wonderfully short time in most cases. Soak the hands on retiring in a hot suds of Cuticura Soap, using plenty of the Soap. Dry and rub Cuticura Ointment gently but freely into the hands for some time. Wear old gloves or softer bandages during night or remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper as preferred.

Free Sample Each by Mail. For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sent by dealers throughout the world.

Beri-Beri On a Windjammer

"I lost my Chinese cook this voyage," remarked Capt. John Anderson, of the British four masted bark Daylight, which recently completed a smart passage of ninety-eight days from Calcutta to New York. "Not that old Ching Lee was lost; overboard or had beri-beri, but when we got to Calcutta he said he just had to go home to see his wife, back Canton River way.

"Pretty nice sentiment, what? Chinaman going 2,000 miles to see his wife. Anyway, he said he would rejoin the ship when we got up to Shanghai. That's something to look forward to.

"I have lost a Chinese cook under more strenuous circumstances, when you had to sew him up in canvas and let him go over the side. I remember one voyage - we were bound from Bombay for Baltimore - when the ship was swept with an epidemic of beri-beri, and two-thirds of the hands, including the mate, were put out of commission.

Marion Bridge, C.B., May 30, '02. I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON. Arms of Washington. The arms which Washington used are heretofore described as follows: Argent (silver), two bars gules (red), in chief three mallets (stars) of the second, gules (red). The crest: A raven with wings addorsed, sable (black), issuing out of a ducal coronet, or (gold).

Although these arms were used by Washington, the arms of the family in Yorkshire are materially different, bearing a lion, and being surmounted by a crest with an eagle, not a raven. The Yorkshire arms were the original arms, according to Albert Welles, whose "Pedigree and History of the Washington Family" gives with edifying detail the descent of the Father of His Country from Odin, first king of Scandinavia. Fifty-five generations were required to evolve George Washington from Odin.

LET a woman ease your suffering. I was so weak, and let me tell you of my simple method of home-treatment, send you ten days' free trial, post-paid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them. If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing-down, nervousness, dizziness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularity of irregularity, bloating, sense of fainting, displacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

How the Horsefly Bites. When the horsefly alights on a horse he walks around looking for a tender spot, and this he finds with his hairy feelers. Then he cuts a hole with the scissars on each side of his central tubular tongue. An ordinary lead pencil cannot be sharpened to a point without sharpening the lead. So it is with the tubular end of this tongue-like extension of the horsefly. Nature has provided it with barbed piercing "derrick ropes." The fly inserts these sharp points into the horse and then pulls back on them. The barbs hold, and the fly's tongue is forced down into the horse's flesh. But if the hole has already been made then it is not necessary for these elaborate tools to be taken from the sheath in which they are placed within the tongue or proboscis. The blood is sucked up by the tongue in practically the same way as by other forms of flies.

DODDS' KIDNEY PILLS. CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 23 THE PR.

do for these poor chaps suffering in their bunks. I tried the cures suggested by one book and then those indicated by the other. Neither seemed to have any appreciable effect, and I began to doubt that the medicos knew what they were talking about. "We lost only one more man in the Atlantic, making six dead altogether. But even with conditions getting better we were very short-handed and it was weary work. When we got up to Hatteras I could muster only eight fit men on deck at one time, and it was just our luck to butt into a nor'wester. With only a few hands I could handle the ship but poorly and we were blown off a hundred miles or so. "It took us ten painful days to work her back, and when we got a towboat off Cape Henry we had been 158 days on the passage, the longest voyage this vessel ever made. On reaching Baltimore I sent twelve men to the hospital and felt somewhat like going there myself. "Strangely enough, as soon as beri-beri victims get ashore they improve rapidly. My fellows in the hospital were soon ready to hobble out, but were kept at the hospital for some time so that specialists could make blood tests. "I hope the scientists gained something from their experiments on the Daylight victims, but I have not heard as yet of any positive cure being found. At any rate I don't want another voyage with my crew down with beri-beri. That was about the most trying trip over I had." - New York Sun.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. H. Blanche, St. Pamphile, Que., writes: "I have obtained great results from the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are the only medicine I know of that one can depend upon to promptly cure bowel and stomach troubles." The Tablets never fail to relieve the little one and besides the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Liszt Fooled Them.

Wrapped in his dressing gown and with feet encased in slippers, Franz Liszt was sitting comfortably one evening in his armchair ready for work and inviting inspiration. On the floor above in the apartments of a banker a noisy musical soiree was in progress. Polonaises, had succeeded waltzes and nocturnes had followed polonaises, when suddenly the door of the salon opened and Liszt entered still wrapped in his dressing gown. The astonishment of the company may be imagined. With slow steps Liszt walked toward the piano, and the young key pounder who was sitting at it quickly left his place. Liszt sat down at the instrument, carelessly swept his fingers over the keys as if to prelude, and then suddenly he shut down the cover and put the key in his pocket. And immediately, with the same tranquil air with which he had entered, he went out and returned to his room, where he could work at his ease.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

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"Our gunners got the range at last and dropped a shell right in among them; when I looked up, a loss of interest."

ITALIANS HOLD TEUTONS FIRMLY

Terrific Struggle Still Rages in the North.

United States to Declare War On Austria.

Rome Cable — Prevailing opinion here in well-informed circles is that declaration of war between the United States and Austria will follow immediately upon the Allied conference in Paris.

The Italian War Office report said: "Yesterday there was intense artillery activity on the whole front of the coastal zone. The national navy and British monitors lent effective co-operation."

"In the afternoon the enemy three times made violent attacks on Monte Pertica, northwest of Monte Grappa. He was repulsed each time with severe losses. On Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera the infantry actions were not renewed."

"Our aircraft carried out effective bombing operations, and engaged in several duels with hostile aeroplanes, as a result of which two enemy machines were downed."

ON THREE MAIN FRONTS.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy Cable — The heavy fighting which began on Sunday in the north continues with great violence, centering on the slopes of Monte Fenera. Enemy masses alternate fierce artillery attacks with infantry assaults, which have been repulsed by the heroic bravery of the Italian troops. The battle is taking over a wide range and gradually concentrating on three main fronts. It is not a question of gaining or losing kilometres, but it is a gigantic battle in which Italy's part in the war with its resultant effect on the Allies, is largely at stake.

The Austro-German offensive, which began three weeks ago, has not diminished, but is steadily intensifying. Frontal attacks thus far have failed on the Piave and the northern Asiago plain. This compels the enemy to attempt to make a breach by one of the Italian flanks, as the only resort after the checking of the frontal attacks. This explains the gradual shifting of the front to three main divisions: First, along the Piave; second, from the Piave to the Brenta; third, from the Brenta across the Asiago plateau.

The enemy's advance on the Piave and the menace to Venice is fairly well checked after the bloody repulses of the last few days, but the Austrians and Germans are still on the east bank of the river, with formidable forces pressing against the narrow stream.

WHERE CONDITIONS ARE GRAVE. Behind Asiago, the Italians have made a splendid resistance, and the enemy attack has been worn down after he had suffered losses estimated at a good part of three divisions. But in the central section between the Piave and the Brenta Rivers, his attacks since Sunday are being steadily augmented, and it is in this portion of the line that the conditions continue grave.

The Italian positions which General Diaz announced as abandoned, are northwest of Quero, on the Upper Piave, and the front now runs south of Quero. It is along this line, where the mountains meet the plains, and the river valleys, that the greatest effort is now being made, near Monte Monfenera and Monte Tomba. This northern sector is very vital to the eastern front along the Piave, as a breach at the north would bring the enemy the rear of the Piave line, which, thus far, has resisted all frontal attacks. For this reason attention is being anxiously directed towards the north, not only as regards the immediate result there, but in connection with its effect on the Piave line.

ARMISTICE, NOT SEPARATE PEACE

Russia Will Fight Germans If They Decline.

"Red" Looters Foiled by Bank Heads.

Petrograd Cable — The Russian Government yesterday ordered General Dukhonin, the commander-in-chief, to open negotiations for an armistice with the commanders of the enemy armies. The proposal to negotiate peace was officially conveyed to the ambassadors of the Allied nations at Petrograd.

Petrograd Cable — The formal offer of an armistice to all the belligerents which the Council of People's Commissaries of the All-Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Congress proposes to make shortly, is not intended to forecast any effort toward a separate peace. On the contrary, it is declared definitely here that not only is a separate peace not desired, but that the rejection of the armistice proposal by Germany, even should it be acceptable to the Allies, will but mean a continuation of the war by the new revolutionary army with vigor against German imperialism, until the German people, "inspired by Russian democratic ideas," overthrow their rulers and demand peace.

TRIED PLAIN ROBBERY. London Cable — A body of troops and Red Guards, under command of Commissary Menjinsky and Col. Muraviev, commander of the Petrograd

garrison, appeared before the State Bank in Petrograd yesterday, according to a Reuter despatch, and demanded that 10,000,000 rubles be handed over within ten minutes. Menjinsky declared that anyone who opposed the execution of the order would be treated as a traitor. Officials of the bank and delegates of the Town Council and the Peasants' Union assembled in a room in which the doors and principal safes were guarded by sentries from the Semenofsky regiment and refused unanimously to meet the demand, whatever the consequences.

At the expiration of the ten minutes, further parleying disclosed that neither Menjinsky nor Muraviev had any order of requisition from the Council of Maximalist Commissioners. Delegates from the front who accompanied the soldiers joined in the protest against the invasion of the bank. Muraviev eventually withdrew his troops.

After a conference with the Council of Commissioners, Muraviev returned with a message that the Council recognized that the demand addressed to the bank and the form in which it was made was not in accordance with the law. He expressed regret for his share in the incident.

LOST FOR THE REDS.

Petrograd Cable — The archives in the storeroom of the National Police Department have been turned over to the new authorities, including money aggregating 500,000 rubles.

The wife of Premier Kerensky is reported to have been arrested by some of the Red Guard while tearing down Bolshevik posters in which Kerensky was referred to in uncompromising terms.

CHASED THROUGH THE MINE FIELDS

British Admiralty Tells of Saturday's Fight.

Three Hun Cruisers Destroyed or Badly Hit.

London Cable — The British Admiralty this evening issued a report dealing with the engagements Saturday off Heligoland. Eight British and German naval forces. The statement says: "The British forces sighted shortly before eight o'clock in the morning four light cruisers, accompanied by destroyers and mine-sweepers or patrol vessels. The latter made off to the north-east, a destroyer sinking one by gunfire. A number of the survivors were rescued. "The enemy light cruisers and destroyers turned off toward Heligoland and were pursued by the British advanced forces through the mine fields. A running engagement occurred under a heavy smoke screen until four enemy battleships and battle cruisers were sighted. The advanced forces then broke off the enemy engagement and turned back to meet their supporters outside the mine fields.

"The enemy did not follow our vessels outside the mine fields. Our vessels report that during the action they scored a number of hits on the enemy. One light cruiser was seen to be on fire, a heavy explosion was observed on another, while a third was dropped behind, evidently damaged, when the action was broken off.

"The destruction of these ships was prevented by the presence of the enemy's large vessels and the proximity to Heligoland. The damage to our vessels was slight, but some casualties were caused to officers and men in exposed positions."

FRENCH ALSO ON OFFENSIVE

Attack On 6-Mile Front North of the Aisne.

May Compel Retreat On a Long Front.

London Cable — The French this afternoon launched an attack on their portion of the Rheims-St. Gobain-Cambrai salient. The offensive is on a six-mile front north of the Aisne.

While no details of this movement have been received, it doubtless has the object of pushing back the Germans eastward in the former sector and northward in the latter region toward Laon, strategic moves which, if successful, doubtless will compel that portion of the German line north of St. Quentin, which is still intact, to fall back precipitately eastward.

The French thrust may mean that the two allies are making a combined operation to break in this salient and compel a German retreat between Verdun and Lille. This would mean the evacuation of practically all of Northern France.

The French troops to-day attacked in the region to the north of Craonne and Berry-au-Bac on a front of about two-thirds of a mile and penetrated the German positions to an average depth of about 400 yards, capturing strong defenses and taking 175 Germans prisoner, according to the French official communication issued this evening.

The communication says: "West of the Miette River we attacked to-day at about 3 o'clock on the salient of the German line to the south of Juivincourt. On a front of about one kilometre and to an average depth of 400 metres our troops reached all their objectives and captured strong enemy defenses."

Air in the Lungs. In one minute, in a state of rest, the average man takes into his lungs about 48.8 cubic inches of air. In walking he needs 97.6 cubic inches; in riding at a trot, 201.3 cubic inches; and in long distance running, 347.7 cubic inches.

It's all right to forgive and forget, but most of us would rather be forgiven than forgotten.

BRITISH WIDEN THE SALIENT IN DEFENSES OF CAMBRAI

London Cable — Thursday's British official communication reads:

"On the southern battle front the day has been spent in consolidating the large area over which our troops advanced during the last two days. This has been successfully carried out, except at Fontaine Notre Dame, which we captured this morning, but the enemy subsequently retook it by a counter-attack."

"Much credit is due to the transportation service for the rapidity with which the concentration for the operations of the last few days was effected. Roads and railways, both broad gauge and light, have been developed, and, since the advance, extended in a manner which has contributed largely to the success of our preparations and subsequent operations."

London Cable — The British are carrying forward successfully their manoeuvre which has as its objective the encircling and capture of the important railroad junction of Cambrai, in Northern France. Cavalry, tanks and infantry are operating along a line running from west of Cambrai to south of the town. All of the vast area captured the past two days has been retained and consolidated with the exception of Fontaine Notre Dame, a village captured this morning, but subsequently lost as the result of a counter-attack.

In addition to heavy losses in men killed or wounded more than 9,000 Germans had been made prisoner up to midday Thursday. The British casualties are declared to be considerably less than the number of prisoners taken by General Byng's men.

To the south of Juivincourt, in the Aisne region, where the French troops took several positions from the Germans Wednesday, a counter-attack which cost the enemy heavy losses has been effectually blocked, and General Petain's troops are still holding their vantage.

9,000 PRISONERS. Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from British Headquarters in France under date of Thursday evening, Nov. 22:

"We have not yet reached the limit of our victory. The success grows hourly. The total of prisoners is approaching nine thousand.

"Great stretches of new country and fresh villages are being captured. Besides increasing in depth the wedge is spreading at the base.

"The weather continues most unfavorable, a heavy mist preventing an accurate observation. Nevertheless, the airman continue to fly over the battleground, penetrating far into the enemy territory at the level of the tree tops.

VILLAGES ARE INTACT. "The latest village captured is Cantouin, and the troops are now in the neighborhood of Bourbon and Moeucare, while fighting is promising in the region of Rumilly.

"The enemy attempted only a few small counter-attacks between Rumilly and Noyelles with troops hurried up for the purpose, but all were easily repulsed.

"At Cantouin and beyond Malignieres we have broken into sections of the last line of defence, and now hold the Hindenburg line with the famous tunnel, where the counter-attacks have been heavy and pressed with great determination. But we hold everything taken.

"Our casualties are almost incredibly small. The troops are most cheerful, and are roaming over new and unspoiled country, where villages have not been destroyed and fields abound."

THE SALIENT WIDENED. R. T. Small, telegraphing from British Headquarters this afternoon, writes: "British cavalry, tanks and infantry were to-day operating along a line running from west of Cambrai to the south of that town. Meanwhile, the offensive had been successfully prosecuted on the left and in the region of Bullecourt the German line had been pushed back considerably, thereby widening the salient which the British have driven into the enemy territory to the south and southwest of Cambrai. The attack around Bullecourt was a complete success, and something like 700 prisoners were captured here.

"Sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting has taken place at many points. During the night three German counter-attacks in Noyelles and Rumilly were beaten off and another thrust by the enemy near Bullecourt was smashed.

"The number of prisoners is increasing steadily. More than eight thousand were in the hands of the British last night, and large contingents have been coming back during the early morning hours. This morning the cavalry, tanks and infantry at many points west and south of Cambrai were less than three miles from the outskirts of the town."

THE GERMAN REPORT. Berlin Cable — The text of the German statement reads: "The battle south-west of Cambrai continues. By the massed use of tanks and infantry and by launching his cavalry the enemy sought to effect a break through, which was denied him on the first day's attack. He did not succeed in his objective. Although he was able to gain a little ground beyond our front lines, he was not able to attain greater successes.

"The enemy troops, which were effectively caught by the fire of our artillery and machine guns and greatly thinned, encountered the counter-thrust of our brave infantry.

the wreckage of tanks which have been shot to pieces. Our aviators and motor guns took a prominent part in their destruction.

"At nightfall fighting activity on the battlefield diminished. South of Vendhuill the enemy did not repeat his attacks."

THE FRENCH FRONT. Heavy Artillery Action Again the Feature.

Paris, Cable — The War Office announcement to-night reads: "During the course of the day the artillery fighting took on the character of quite marked intensity in the region north of the Chemin-des-Dames, between the Aisne and the Miette and at various points of our Champagne front. An enemy attack on our posts in the sector of Maisons de Champagne failed.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery action was violent about mid-afternoon in the sector north of Chambray."

The Belgian War Office report says: "On November 21 quite marked artillery activity was displayed in the region of Langensmeed. Last night a strong German reconnoitering party attempted to approach one of our advanced posts in the neighborhood of Klippe, but our barrage fire, which was immediately started, completely dispersed it. A heavy attack on our posts in the sector of Ramecapelle and Dixmude, and other points.

ITALIANS ARE HOLDING THE TEUTONS BACK

Stand Firm in Desperate Battles Along the Northern Border.

AGAINST ODDS

All Along, the Enemy Has Three Men to Two of Defenders.

Headquarters of the Italian Army in Northern Italy Cable — The fourth Italian army, under General Robilant is meeting the full force of the tremendous shock of the enemy has concentrated between the Piave and Brenta Rivers. In authoritative quarters the correspondent was told that the enemy forces delivering this blow are in the proportion of three to two as compared with the Italian forces and this is practically the relative strength of the two wings west of the Brenta, where General Pecori commands the first Italian army, and the right wing along the Piave, where the Duke of Aosta holds the enemy as in a vise.

It is in this position that the Fourth army is experiencing the intensest action, with attacks following in rapid succession. Reports early in the day were satisfactory, as the main fighting ground was further north, on the enemy's positions, though at one point the enemy succeeded in breaking through the Italian lines on the foothills of Monte Fontana Secca, compelling the reformation of the defensive lines a little further back.

These fortifications are marked by the heaviest fighting, with the enemy repulsed, coming forward for three successive attacks, which were met at the point of the bayonet and driven back.

Just west of this main field of action the Italian first army rushed the enemy positions near the Brenta River, and in two attacks and counter-attacks held the occupied ground, which was strewn with enemy corpses.

On the lower Piave the enemy forces in the bushes on the west bank of Zenson are now placed at 700 men, who are being raked by the artillery, as they have tried to set up a line of machine-guns across the small area they occupy.

REACH MAXIMUM INTENSITY. An officer accompanied by a civilian observer has just arrived here from the northern fighting front, where they have been watching the operations just to the west of the point where the enemy's mass attacks were reaching their maximum intensity to-day. The centre of this section is along the Brenta River, leading to the large city of Bassano, and thence widening, fan-shaped, into the Venetian plains. The observers were so close to the fighting line that their army automobile narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy.

The fighting ground gave evidence of the intensity of the struggle during the last few days. The positions and trenches lately occupied by the Austrians were strewn with bodies, which lay half-covered with snow, as it was impossible to bury the slain because of the rapid shifting of both lines.

The most desperate fighting was around Monte Melleta, where the Italians held one side of the eminence and the Austro-Germans the other. The enemy's object was to advance through the two valleys of Frenzola and Valstagna, which open directly into Bassano and the plains. Plans found on Austrian officers on the battlefield gave precise directions of the hour and minute at which the advance along these two valleys to Bassano shall be carried out, as though the enemy believed no doubt existed of his successful advance.

THE ITALIAN OFFICIAL. The Rome War Office reports "Yesterday the enemy launched several

attacks between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers. He was singularly repulsed with the bayonet at the barrier lines of St. Marino, where he left prisoners and machine guns in our hands."

"At Monte Pertica the enemy fruitlessly renewed the attack three times. He was arrested completely by artillery fire at Monte Monfenera. A few outstanding elements of our advanced lines on Monte Fantana Secca were reached.

"During the early hours of last night enemy masses on the Asiago plateau attacked our positions at Casera and Meletta d'Avanti, but our troops, offering heroic resistance and counter-attacking promptly, drove them back to the positions whence they started."

"The summits of Monte Fontana and Monte Spinucra, on the northern Italian front between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers, have been captured," the Berlin War Office report states.

BAYONETS AS KNIVES.

Italian Army Headquarters Cable The action ebbs and flows around the slopes of three low mountains just west of the river—Monte Tomba, Monte Monfenera and Monte Cornella. Monte Monfenera is just on the edge of the river, and it is here that some of the most desperate fighting has occurred. It is the key to the situation, as at that point the river turns into the Venetian Plains, and the whole battle hinges on control of the river passage leading to the plains.

The first assaults began five days ago when von Velow's Germans on the lower Piave were swung northward for this supreme blow. The attacks have intensified steadily each day until yesterday and to-day, when they reached the maximum.

Beginning with artillery preparation, the Austro-German infantry advances came in successive waves, first at the northernmost mountain, Cornella, where the Como Brigade of Italians held the line until crowded back by superior numbers. The enemy then took positions back of the town of Quero, and violent artillery and infantry attacks were centred on Monfenera and Tomba.

Much of the fighting in the mountains was at close quarters, with bayonet charges and desperate hand-to-hand struggles along an extended front. Through Monday, Tuesday and today charge followed charge, and counter-charge followed attack. In some of the bloodiest fighting ground has changed hands three or four times.

USE BAYONETS AS KNIVES.

At the little village of Naranzine, on the slopes of Monte Monfenera, the enemy first gained lodgment and sought to surround the large Italian force, but was thrown back by a splendid rally of the Italian lines, which swept forward with cheers until the position was clear. It was the bloodiest kind of fighting, with bayonets first, and then with bayonets wrenched from their sockets and used as double-edged knives.

Again the enemy massed forces higher up on Monte Monfenera, backed by batteries concentrated from all points. Before this intense shellfire the Italian infantry gave ground slowly until the upper slopes were abandoned. But the fighting goes on with unabated desperation, and it is still too soon to say what the outcome may be of this heaviest blow to break through to the western Venetian plains.

The conduct of the Italian troops is above all praise. They are contesting every foot of the way, fighting like tigers and with spirit and confidence, even in the face of greatly superior numbers.

BRITISH WIN IS HEARTENING

Has Good Effect On Wall Street To-day.

Trade Predicts Lower Prices On Coarse Grains.

(Supplied by Tomenson, Forwood & Co., Merchants Bank Bldg.)

Chicago Report — Leading longs in corn are getting out, and the largest shorts are covering on an advancing market. It is regarded as for the best interest of the entire trade to go slowly, on the belief that an evening up of present open trades and dropping of further large operations should be done. It is realized that no economic benefit can come to the market from extensive trading by any individual.

The impression prevails that the market has had all the bulge it is entitled to for the present, unless there should be more aggressive covering. One trouble with the market, is the absence of a balance wheel and the disposition on the part of the bears to overcall on weak spots, as the closest market observers see it.

GRAIN OPINIONS.

Bartlett Frazier: There was some good selling of corn around the high point, and we believe that with the amount of short covering which has occurred that the market is in shape to work lower. Oats ought to get fair reaction.

Ware & Leland: It is likely that receipts of corn will have to increase materially and cash premiums decline before the futures will be affected to any appreciable extent.

MORNING STOCK LETTER.

New York Cable — The British victory, which seems to grow, is bound to have a strong effect on the market. It will give the backbone that is needed. We look for much high prices in the leather stocks, especially Hilde & Leather preferred. Tobacco stocks are slated for a good advance. Some of the railroads are high enough. Reading has had a 25 per cent. advance, and is selling as high as it should in the present market. Pennsylvania should do to buy on the weakness like yesterday.

LOSSES LESS THAN CAPTIVES

Great Record of British Troops in New Drive.

Italian Situation Much More Cheerful.

London Cable — The British casualties in the advance toward Cambrai are reported to be very considerably less than the number of prisoners taken, it was announced to-day by Major-Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office.

The British, said Gen. Maurice, had advanced to a depth of 6 1/2 miles at the farthest point on a front of ten miles, which was a record advance in 24 hours on the western front, and was further that the progress made during three months' fighting at Ypres.

"The victory at Cambrai, Gen. Maurice continued, was the direct result of the fighting at Ypres and therefore, the men who fought at Ypres deserve equal credit for the Cambrai success."

"We were able to give the Germans a surprise blow at Cambrai," said General Maurice, "because they had skinned this sector like they did along the remainder of the line, in order to prevent us from taking Passchendaele. After we took Passchendaele they brought up a division from the Russian front in an effort to retake it.

"The fighting in the Cambrai operation is all in the open, enabling the cavalry to assist the tanks and infantry. There are no German defences prepared in this sector, and their next line evidently is beyond Cambrai."

"On the Italian front the chances of the Germans breaking through are diminishing hourly. The situation there is more satisfactory than it was a week ago, although it would be premature for me to say that Venice is safe."

"We have, however, reached the stage where there is every reason to have complete confidence in the situation. The Italians have been enabled to bring up guns, ammunition and supplies in ever-increasing quantities and every hour's time gained by them means a more favorable outlook. The time is drawing nearer when the Franco-British reinforcements will be brought into play."

Gen. Maurice announced that the operations in Palestine, near Jerusalem, were continuing with complete success. The British troops were still six miles distant from Jerusalem, fighting in the hills of Judea, he said, and it would be unwise to make any anticipatory statement regarding the fall of the city.

LONG FLIGHT TO HARRY THE TURK

Big Plane Flew From England to Raid Constantinople.

Made a Series of Eight Stops En Route.

London Cable — The Admiralty announces that a successful air raid in the vicinity of Constantinople has been fully accomplished by a large British bombing aeroplane, which flew from England to a British base in the Mediterranean in a series of eight flights. The stopping places included Lyons and Rome, and the total distance covered was nearly two thousand miles.

The machine was actually in the air thirty-one hours. This is believed to be a world's record for a cross-country journey, and for the weight carried. During some parts of the flight strong winds and heavy rainstorms were experienced, and there was one stretch of 200 miles over a mountainous country, where it would be impossible for any machine to land.

MANY CANADIANS RUNNING TANKS

London Cable — The Associated Press has received the following telegram from France: "Canada will be intensely interested in the splendidly successful attack on the River Scarpe. The credit of the victory goes to General Byng, the Canadians' former commander. With him are some Dominion Staff officers who elected to go with him when he left the Canadian unit was led by a Canadian officer, who, since the Passchendaele battle, joined Byng's splendid army. The tanks, which broke through the German defences, have hundreds of adventurous young Canadians. This service is becoming as popular with the Dominion troops as the Flying Corps."

ITALY'S TROOPS ARE CONFIDENT

Rome Cable — With all the Arctic rigors and bloody work at the front, the morale and confidence of the Italian troops is at the top notch. A brigade of Alpini were seen passing to the front. They did not wear those jaunty Alpine hats with a cock's feather, as one sees them in Rome, but were figures in gray, topped with steel. They swung forward rapidly, as though eager to arrive, and to every enquiry they replied with confidence, lacking every trace of vainglory. It is this confidence which is Italy's greatest asset at this critical moment, for the heroes of the front really believe that they will hold the enemy back.

BIBLE AND HYMNAL GIVEN TO CHURCH

Wife of Former Pastor. Presents Pulpit Books to Methodist Church.
The Athens Methodist church is the recipient of a bible and hymnal, a gift from Mrs. J. Scanlon, of Brockville. Accompanying the books was the following note:

To the Pastor and Official Members of the Methodist Church, Athens. Dear Friends—Kindly accept this bible and hymn book as a token of loving remembrance.

MRS. J. SCANLON.

The Board has acknowledged her kindness with the following letter:

Mrs. John Scanlon, Brockville, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Scanlon—In a resolution, unanimously adopted by the Board of Management in special session assembled, I am authorized to convey to you the very best thanks of the officers and members of the Athens Methodist church for your magnificent present of a bible and hymn book for the church pulpit service.

This beautiful volume of the Sacred Law and this fine copy of the new Methodist hymnal and tune book are now (and will continue to be) much admired, and the kindly spirit manifested in the gift will long be appreciated.

On behalf of the Official Board of the Athens Methodist church.

Signed

W. C. SMITH, Recording Steward

Mrs. Scanlon was a resident of Athens, for many years, her husband, Rev. John Scanlon, who is now superannuated, being on the circuit here over fifteen years ago. Like all Athenians, she will never forget her home village.

The Methodist church will commence to use a new hymnal the first Sunday in the new year.

Philipsville

Nov. 26.—A quiet wedding took place at Philipsville when Mr. Gordon Lawson and Miss Bertha Hawkey of Chantry were united in marriage by Rev. F. C. Chisholm at his home here.

Ben Shire has returned from the west to spend the winter with his mother here.

Miss Verna Davison, Brockville, has been spending the past month at the home of her grandfather, W. B. Phelps.

The good sleighing of the past few days, has made things much more lively. Farmers who have wood to draw welcome the change.

A number of young people from the village motored to Athens Friday evening to attend the High School Commencement.

The many friends of Miss Johnston, of Porfar, our former teacher, will be sorry to hear that she is suffering from typhoid at Ottawa.

Miss Amanda Figure had the misfortune to fall on the ice at her home on Wednesday morning last, badly spraining her wrist.

Mr. and Mrs. Coffey have moved into Mr. Arven Brown's cottage.

Rev. Mr. Barker gave a lecture, accompanied by lime light views on the war, recently in the Baptist church here which was enjoyed by a large number present.

A large carload of stock was shipped to Montreal by Mr. Atcheson on Friday last.

Mrs. J. Dorway has returned home after a short visit to her brother, D. W. Downey, of Brockville.

THE OTHER LOBSTER

It wasn't exactly the overdose of the delicious boiled lobster they had eaten that caused Eric Windham and Mrs. Jordan such irritating dreams—but the "other lobster," namely Mrs. Jordan's deceased husband. For while old Jordan had obligingly departed from earthly existence on their wedding trip—leaving behind him a beautiful young bride and \$5,000,000, he left the money with a string attached.

The money was hers as long as she remained single, but the entire fortune must be forfeited if she married again!

While Mrs. Jordan was perfectly willing to do this and live on a mere ten thousand a year, which was Windham's income, and he would have been happy to have taken her as a penniless bride, he just couldn't think of her sacrificing so much for him. This is just the first instalment of a charming little story written by Gouverneur Morris which appears in December Cosmopolitan.

FIVE FUNERALS IN THREE YEARS

Family Almost Wiped Out By Consumption.

From a hovel in the rear of more pretentious buildings comes a ghastly tale, one that in this fair Province of ours seems almost incredible; yet, to those who know the ravages of consumption, it is but a typical case. Grief stricken, the mother tells us of her five small children buried from this lowly home during the past three years, of her only remaining child, suffering from a tuberculous hip, and then as though in mockery of their misery, the father, too, was stricken. He is now a patient at the Muskoka Free Hospital, where every endeavour is being made to save his life. The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is appealing for help to carry on this fight against the Great White Plague. The money you give will help them seek out these unfortunate families and give them a fighting chance for their lives.

Contributions may be sent to W. J. Gage, Chairman, 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or Geo. A. Reid, Secretary-Treasurer, 223 College St. Toronto.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toronto, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1917. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 7c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Outlet

Nov. 24.—A little more snow here would make the sleighing good as it has frozen up and some snow has fallen, but not enough to cover the hubs.

Some of the farmers are hauling wood to Lansdowne, where they receive a good price for it as wood is very scarce.

Mr. Claude Goff, of Sand Bay, spent Wednesday at Mr. Geo. Reid's.

Mr. Arthur and Mr. Dillon have finished threshing in this vicinity and have departed for new fields (or barns) of labor.

A number of our young people attended the party at Columbus Hall, McIntosh Mills, on Wednesday evening the 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crozier, Sand Bay, spent Thursday evening with Mr. Crozier's parents.

Mr. W. H. Running lost two fine calves from some disease last week.

Mr. James Fodey made a trip to Echo Lodge on Saturday.

Mr. W. Rotters, Mr. George Stacey and Mr. W. M. Heaslip spent a few days last week with Mr. Robert Stacey at his camp.

Mrs. William Crozier is visiting her son, William, at Charleston.

Miss Myrtle Reid went to Athens on Friday, to attend the High School Commencement and make a visit to friends in Athens and vicinity.

Mr. Glen Reid made a trip to Lyndhurst and Athens this week.

Mr. Patrick Kelly died very suddenly at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. J. Flood of this place. Mr. Kelly had spent the past few months with Mr. and Mrs. Flood and although he had been in poor health he was not considered to be any worse than usual until a half hour before his death. He was a man who was loved and respected by all who knew him. He leaves a large family to mourn the loss of a kind and loving father and they all have the sincere sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement. On Monday the remains were taken to Mr. Kelly's old home where one of his sons resides, and on Wednesday the funeral took place at the R.C. church, Brewer's Mills, where a large concourse of people gathered to pay their last respects to a good man. A number from here attended the funeral.

AN ALL WINTER'S JOB

Big money for a lively man. Steady work or spare time, your choice—selling our guaranteed Nursery Stock. 25 years reputation back of our trees. Outfit free. Your money each week. Write at once. Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Ltd., Brown Nurseries, Welland Co., Ontario.

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From a hovel in the rear of more pretentious buildings comes a ghastly tale, one that in this fair Province of ours seems almost incredible; yet, to those who know the ravages of consumption, it is but a typical case. Grief stricken, the mother tells us of her five small children buried from this lowly home during the past three years, of her only remaining child, suffering from a tuberculous hip, and then as though in mockery of their misery, the father, too, was stricken. He is now a patient at the Muskoka Free Hospital, where every endeavour is being made to save his life. The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is appealing for help to carry on this fight against the Great White Plague. The money you give will help them seek out these unfortunate families and give them a fighting chance for their lives.

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Brockville Business College WEEKLY BULLETIN

New Year Term will open January 2nd, 1918.

Miss I. Gerow has gone to Kingston to take an important stenographic position with Major Cook, Deputy Registrar of Military Service.

Arthur McPherson has gone to Toronto to take an office position with the Massey-Harris Co.

Lester Runions, of Potsdam, N.Y., and Alex. Muir, of Winchester, enrolled as new students this week.

During the week we have been asked to vouch for the educational standing of two of our former students, one a young lady seeking an institutional appointment, and one a young man seeking to enlist in a special branch of military work. Night School Mondays and Thursdays.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
W. T. ROGERS, Principal
Address: Fulford Building, 2 Court House Avenue, Brockville, Ont.
Phone 373.

CARD OF THANKS

Miss Addie Mulvaugh wishes to thank her many friends for their sympathy during the illness and following the death of her mother.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Mrs. Byron Bail, who departed this life September 5, 1917. We miss her. Inserted by a friend

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Yorkshire Boar for service. Fee \$1.00. Apply to 48-49 S. NIBLOCK, Athens

Clothes That You'll Like

Just looking? Well, we'll be glad to see you. We will help you all we can. You can look over all you want, try on as many garments as you like. We are sure you will find here just the clothes you'll want, and the popular prices you are willing to pay.

Just look over our big range of Men's and Boys' Suits, all the new styles in Overcoats, the big range of Underwear, Coat Sweaters, Shirts, Gloves, Mitts, Hats, Caps, etc. Look as long as you choose, look over the quality of our goods and our prices and you will find that you can do better with us than in any other store.

Globe Clothing House

Brockville, Ontario

Automobile Tops and Cushions

We have a full line of everything for Tops, Cushions, Slip Covers, Buggy Tops, etc.

Write for Prices on Repair Work

JAS. W. JUDSON, Brockville 36 George St. Phone 663

BOAR FOR SERVICE

I have a Registered Yorkshire Boar for service. Fee \$2.00 with privilege of return.

A. HENDERSON, 431f Athens

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

IN CASH FOR

GRAIN

Flour Exchanged for Wheat.

ATHENS GRAIN WAREHOUSE

WE WANT NOW

A reliable agent in Leeds County to sell Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

Over 600 acres of the choicest Nursery stock, including new varieties controlled by us. Handsome, up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont. N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of nursery stock.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.

Cor. Pine and Garden Streets BROCKVILLE PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

DR. T. F. ROBERTSON

COR. VICTORIA AVE AND PINE ST BROCKVILLE ONT. EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

J. A. MCBROOM

Physician and Surgeon X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment of cancer and chronic diseases COURT HOUSE SQUARE — BROCKVILLE

DR. A. E. GRANT.

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST. RESIDENCE: R. J. CAMPO'S, Bell and Rural Phones. OFFICE: Cor. Main and Henry Sts.

J. W. RUSSELL

AUCTIONEER Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience. DELTA, ONTARIO

H. W. IMERSON

AUCTIONEER Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County Apply for open dates and terms HARLEM, ONTARIO

Proclamation

The New Year Term will open January 2, 1918. Bookkeeping, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses. Rates: For three months\$40.00 Each subsequent month 6.00 These fees include cost of text books. Send for full particulars

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

FULFORD BUILDING Brockville

W. T. ROGERS, Principal

Distinction in Clothes

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

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

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

For Our Soldiers Across The Sea

Winter is coming on. Life in the trenches at best will be fraught with much discomfort and suffering. Good warm clothing will add 100 per cent to the well-being of our soldiers 'cross the sea. Send useful things. The boys need them badly. Send now. It takes a long time to get the packages over.

Here are a few suggestions:

- Woolen Socks, 40c to \$1.00 pair.
- Woolen Gloves, 60c to \$2.50.
- Woolen Underwear, \$1.00 to \$7.50.
- Khaki Shirts, \$1.50 to \$4.75.
- Khaki Handkerchiefs, 10c extra.
- Khaki Suspenders, extra to \$1.00.
- Tan Cape Gloves, lined, \$2 to \$5.00 pair.

All parcels boxed free of charge.

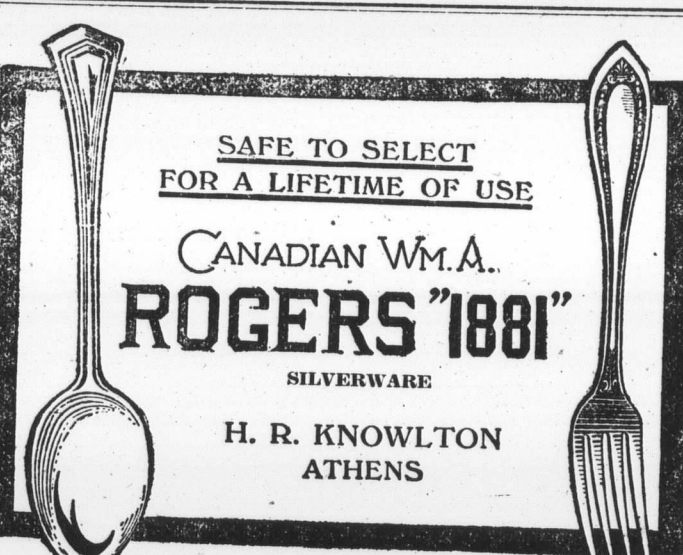
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NOTICE OF LAND SALE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the list of lands for sale for arrears of taxes in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville has been prepared, and that copies thereof may be had at my office, and that the said list has been published in the "Ontario Gazette" on September 15th, September 22nd, and October 6th, and that in default of payment of the taxes, the lands will be sold for taxes on December 18th, 1917. W.M. HOLMES, Counties Treasurer Dated November 9th, 1917. 46-50

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