

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIV. No. 2.

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918

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## NEWS ITEMS

### Brief Notes of Interest to Town and Rural Readers.

Cadet Douglas Johnston of the R. N.A.S. left on Saturday for England.

Mr. W. I. Steacy has been recalled to the munition works at Brockville.

Fresh oysters, fruit and confectionery, at Miss Addison's.

Mrs. F. C. Kennedy, of Winnipeg, was a visitor in Athens on Wednesday last, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ackland.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will meet at the home of Mrs. J. H. Ackland, on Thursday at 3 p.m.

Mr. Fred Bullis, Brockville, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Towriss recently.

Mr. Joe Tanner of Boharm, Sask., is here on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Jet Hawkins.

Mrs. Ailie Thornhill is quite ill at her home, Elgin street, being threatened with pneumonia.

Miss Wilma Steacy, of Brockville is spending a week or two with her mother, Mrs. Nellie Steacy.

Mrs. Mary Rappell who has been in poor health for some time left last week to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Albert Brown.

Mrs. I. C. Alguire has been suffering from a very bad attack of the grippe during the past two weeks and is still confined to her home.

Mr. Lambert Checkley a former Athens High School boy, who has been in the West for the past seven years, is renewing old acquaintances in this village.

Miss Ruby Wilson has taken a position as clerk in Brockville.

Miss Lulu McLean, of Kingston, was a recent guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McLean.

Mrs. M. A. Johnston left to-day for Ottawa, where she will spend the winter.

Mr. Fred Kennedy, of Winnipeg, was a visitor in Athens Wednesday of last week. He was en route to Westport to spend a few days with his mother.

Quite a number of the villagers lost many of their potatoes and vegetables during the continued cold snap, frost having got into the cellars.

Captain Ambrose L. Lockwood, M. C., of Westport, and his brother, Hilliard Lockwood, of Chicago, Ill., were in town, guests at the Revere House. Capt. Lockwood lately returned from active duty in France and expects to return shortly to the war zone.—Brockville Times.

George Wilkins, of Toledo, who was severely injured during the summer, underwent a successful operation at St. Vincent de Paul Hospital recently and is making excellent progress toward recovery.

Mrs. Percy Alford, of Saskatchewan, has arrived here on a visit to relatives, and is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Gibson.

Mr. Frank Judson, of Lyn, was a week-end visitor in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Earl.

**Library Meeting.**  
The annual meeting of the Athens Public Library will take place on Monday, January 14th in the Institute room, Town Hall, at 7.30.

It is desirable that all members of the library be present in order to appoint a board of management for the new year.

**Trophies on View.**  
At Lamb's drug store is to be seen two very interesting trophies brought from the war zone by Corporal Lennius Bates. One is a German staff officer's cap of grey cloth with a black peak. The other is a British hand grenade with the "sting" extracted.

**Presbyterian Church Closed.**  
Rev. J. U. Tanner, of Alexandria, preached in St. Paul's Presbyterian church Sunday evening. The church is now closed for a period of three months.

## GOLD WATCH IS PRESENTED

Corporal Lennius Bates is Guest of Honor at Party of Wiltsetown Friends and Former Neighbors.

About seventy friends and former neighbors of Corporal Lennius Bates attended a party, given in his honor at the home of Gordon Bonstell, Wiltsetown, Friday evening last. A valuable gold watch was presented to him with an address of appreciation. Mr. Morley Earl read the address and the presentation was made by Mr. Munsell Bates. Refreshments were served, and a program of recitations and songs was concluded by various games.

Corporal Bates enlisted three years ago, going overseas with the 21st Battalion. He served two years and a month in the trenches and several months in a construction battalion. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of the Somme. During his last period he contracted rheumatism and was invalided home for discharge.

What the veterans of this war who have come home to us, have seen of suffering and hardship, must be considerable; but with Corporal Bates and the many others, there is no word of regret for their sacrifices. The gold watch given him by his home folk will be a lasting reminder of the appreciation of his many friends.

## AIRMEN TRAINED AT OLD VARSITY

School of Military Aeronautics Established in Toronto's Seat of Learning.

Those who have imagined flying to be a sort of super sport, hazardous perhaps, but still a thrilling game for young men will be surprised to learn that aviation more nearly approaches a profession.

To see the classes of smartly uniformed Cadets, notebooks in hand, moving about the Toronto University buildings, gives one a better idea of the nature of their work. A cadet is trained to navigate the air in safety. He is taught to render useful service as an aerial observer. Before receiving his commission he knows flying thoroughly, but he is also something of an expert in Chartography, Meteorology, Wireless Telegraphy, Signaling, Aeroplane and Engine construction, Aerial Photography, Bombing and Gunnery. Quite a formidable list, but all very interesting to the young aviator-to-be.

The School of Military Aeronautics established at Toronto University by the Royal Flying Corps is reputed to be the best equipped in the Empire. The instructors are men who have fought the Hun airmen in France. Many have served for months in the trenches before entering the R. F. C. They are earnest, painstaking teachers, who realise the vast importance to the Empire of thoroughness in training men for aerial warfare.

## New Passports.

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

**The Popular Butter Substitute.**  
Take a pound package of Armour's Magnolia Brand Oleomargarine home with you. We can supply your needs.—E. C. Tribute.

**Council Meetings.**  
The new council for Rear Yonge and Escott will meet on Monday at 11 a. m. for organization and in the afternoon for business.

**Criminal Audit.**  
The counties criminal audit is now going on at the Court House. The board consists of Judge Dowseley, Crown Attorney Brown, Dr. Preston Newboro, and B. Shaw, Langdowne.

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

## PRESENTATION AT PLUM HOLLOW

Plum Hollow Folk Honor Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Wiltse on leaving to Reside in Athens.

Plum Hollow, Jan. 7.—A number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Wiltse called on them a few nights ago to express regret at their departure and made the presentation of a lamp. Mr. and Mrs. Wiltse have taken up residence in Athens and the community in the following address asks them not to forget old associations.

Eloida, Dec. 19, 1917  
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wiltse.—A few of your friends and neighbors have called on you this evening to enjoy one more social evening with you before you leave us for your village home.

We wish to acquaint you with the fact that you are, and have been, truly appreciated as neighbors.

We are aware, that, having spent so many years in this home, at this place, on this particular farm, where you have seen your children grow to manhood and womanhood, and said "goodbye" to them as they left your door to enter the pursuits of life where they have proven themselves successful, there bonds of recollection that would seem to tie you here and this seems a hallowed spot. There truly is no place like the home of one's youth.

It is not to make it hard for you to leave us that we thus address you though we do wish to make it difficult for you to forget us. New faces and new neighbors, be they ever so true and faithful, can not take the place of the old.

Therefore we wish to impress upon you the feeling of regret we feel in parting with you.

That we may always remain fresh in your memory and that your path may be well lighted, we wish you to accept this "Aladdin's Lamp" as a small token of our regard.

You have been faithful friends and neighbors. In sickness when we needed you, you were always ready.

You have been good and true and in further extending to you the compliments of the season, we hope you may look in on us and the scenes of your toil and pleasure quite frequently.

Signed in behalf of the Eloida folk,  
SAM HOLLINGSWORTH

## Sleighting Improved.

Light falls of snow this week have covered the bare roads which were becoming impassable.

## A Pleasant Evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Drennan entertained a number of guests at their home on Elgin street Monday evening.

## High School in Full Swing.

Although High School re-opened on Thursday, many students from outlying parts did not arrive in Athens until Monday, when classes were taken up in earnest for the 1918 part of the term.

## Buy Barn.

Mr. Mort Topping last week purchased the barn on the Main street east property of Mrs. W. G. Johnson.

## J. E. McRostie Moves.

J. E. McRostie, B.S.A., who has been since 1915 district representative at Kemptville for the Ontario Department of Agriculture has accepted a position in the Live Stock branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and will remove there.

## The Ice Harvest.

Last week saw the opening days of the ice harvest. The low temperature which prevailed all through December formed ice of great thickness and wonderful clarity. Most of the ice used in the village comes from Lake Eloida. Much ice is cut at Charleston Lake for the summer homes there.

## Bible Society Meeting.

A meeting will be held in the Methodist church on Friday, January 11 at 7.30 p.m., at which will be given an illustrated lecture on "How We Got Our English Bible," by Rev. Mr. Crawford, of Ottawa. Silver collection will be taken at the door.

## Last Dance

The fuel shortage in Brockville has become so acute that the dance under the auspices of the Daughters of Isabella may be the last held in Victoria Hall.

## Appreciates Gift.

December 12  
To the Editor of The Reporter  
Will you through the columns of your paper please thank the Women's Institute of Athens for me for such a generous gift which I received here in France on Dec. 11, 1917.

I am unable to say of the different articles in the parcel which I thought the most of, but I do say that the candy and maple sugar were the sweetest. I would say that the parcel came through in fine shape, although the box was jammed some. Again I thank you.

Wm. Barrington  
Somewhere in France.

## NOTICE

Owing to E. Taylor going out of the auctioneer business, I hold a license for the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and will conduct all sales that I may be favored with.

Phone 94, Smith's Falls, or Athens Reporter for dates and particulars.  
D. C. HEALEY,  
Auctioneer

## WINTER COMFORTS

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

**EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY**  
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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

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores? You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.



HARD TO GET THERE. Tourists Find It Difficult to Enter Biblical City of Jaffa.

Jaffa is a historical biblical city immersed in a common-place present of uncleanness, congestion, petty commerce and fearful and wonderful Turkish officialdom.

Very often you are lucky to land in Jaffa at all. The port authorities have laid a quarantine against goods or passengers embarked from Alexandria.

Or else the seas may be too high for your boat to make a landing, and continue so until the patience of the authority of the captain is exhausted.

The quarantine regulations may give you the impression that Jaffa is run on sanitary principles, but the city itself quickly dispels your illusions.

Few travellers stay any great while in Jaffa, and as a result accommodations are of the sketchiest.

Jaffa to-day is a city almost purely commercial. You carry away an impression of narrow and twisting streets badly in need of a corps of white wings, of mean houses and an occasional imposing mosque.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

READY-MADE TANKS. Armadillo, for instance, is Well Protected Against Assault.

Now that fighting men are going back to the wearing of armor for protection in battle it is interesting to note the fact that nature has made similar provision for many animals.

The early Spanish invaders of tropical America were greatly interested in certain species of armoured mammals, wholly new to them, which they found plentifully distributed over that part of the New World.

The so-called "great armadillo" attains a length of nearly five feet. It is clad in a complete coat of bluish armor-plates, and its tail, as solid as if forged in metal, has the shape of a trumpet.

Now that fighting men are going back to the wearing of armor for protection in battle it is interesting to note the fact that nature has made similar provision for many animals.



was in the Pampas region) he came across a trumpet as big as those commonly employed on ships. It was the tail of a specimen of the extinct armoured mammal.

There are no armored birds. So far as known, there never were any. It is a fact accepted by naturalists that all birds are descended from reptiles, but in the process of acquiring wing and feathers for purposes of flight they might have been expected to discard unnecessary encumbrances.

In the insect kingdom, however, there are to-day not merely a few, but hundreds of thousands of armored species. These are the beetles, which are clad, in complete suits of mail.

There are several species of beetles whose "shining armor" is reputed to contain gold or silver, and, owing to this belief, people often gather them and melt them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE.

The Chinese want more railroads, which may mean business for American capital and builders.

During the five-year period ended in 1914 Georgia surfaced 6,364 miles of her roads. This is at the rate of more than four miles per working day.

At the present time China has but 6,000 miles of railroads to serve a population of more than 400,000,000.

After a moving picture reel has been made, it must be "edited" in somewhat the same method as is a manuscript.

A new vacuum cleaner is driven from power derived from the water spigot.

The latest thing in window screens rolls up like the shade where there is not immediate demand for its services.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

Something About the Sea of Air in Which We Live.

We crawl about on the bottom of a sea of air. Only very recently have we learned to "swim" in it. We call the performance "flying."

The gaseous mixture composing this ocean of air is so fluid and transparent that we hardly realize its presence. Doubtless fishes in like manner are not conscious of the water in which they swim.

The sea of air is a warm sea, convector heat delivered by the sun upon the earth. If it were suddenly removed we should find ourselves exposed to the cold of outer space.

New Words Brought Out by the Great War

Many new words have been coined and adopted by the Allied armies since the great war began. The French probably have furnished the greater number, but the British Tommy has been as ingenious in his inventions and adaptations.

Here are some of the better known terms, a glossary of trench language:

Abré—A shelter. Ace of the Air—An aviator who has brought down five enemy machines on his own line. Ak Emma—Afternoon.

Bantam—A British soldier less than the regular height of five feet three inches. The bantams form a Bantam Battalion. Barrage—A concentrated fire on a of the enemy's line.

Blind (French)—Bombproof. Blue Devils—French mountain troops, les Chasseurs Alpins. Board Walk—Brush and timber laid over mud to facilitate moving about.

Body Snatchers—Snipers. Bolsheviki—The anarchistic element of various Russian revolutionary factions. Boogie—French slang for a job, also for a meal.

Camouflage—Painting. A make-believe. Carry On—To go ahead. Cauliflower—A special shell with small wire wings fired from a trench cannon especially for breaking down barbed wire.

Chasseurs—French for stretcher bearer. C. C. S.—Casualty clearing station. Clericals—A Russian political faction representing the Orthodox Greek Church.

Church. Were strong defenders of the Czar. Coal Boxes—Shells from trench mortars.

Communication—An official report given out by the French Government. Congregation of the Archangel St. Michael—A semi-religious, reactionary Russian society formed in support of the Czar.

Constituting a position—The preparation of recently captured ground against a counter-attack. Convoys—Naval escort for ships.

Doing a Bit—Any service for the war. Dolly Varden—British name for German helmet. Dolo! Dolo! (Russian) — "Down; Down!" Corresponds to French "A bas!"

Doughboy—An infantryman. Dud—Originally a spent shell. Now applied to any false alarm. Drum Fire—Uninterrupted firing. Called by Germans Trommelfeuer.

Egg—A German bomb, so called from its resemblance to an ostrich egg. Embusque—A slacker. En Permission—On leave.

Escadrille—Unit of organization of the French flying corps. Estaminet—A small French saloon or public house. Etat Des Pertes—Casualty list.

Fangs—Cigarettes. Feldweibel or Wachmeister—German sergeant-major. Fire Bucket—A sheet iron pall or bucket for heating a dugout.

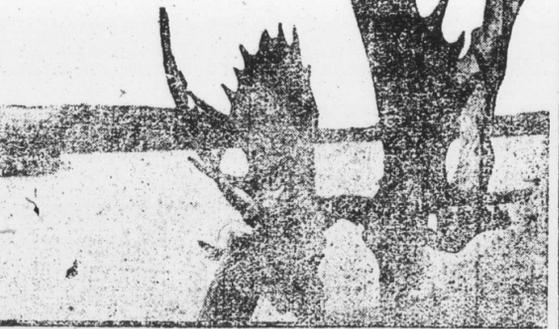
Five-Point Nine—A German gun that fires a 220-pound shell. Fokker—A type of very fast German airplane. Fourbi—French slang, meaning anything and everything, clothes, pack the army or the war.

Francine—A Red Cross nurse. Fritz—Tommy's name for a German soldier. Funk hole—A dugout proof against high explosive shells.

Goffroiter—A German high private. Guide—French slang for brandy. Gone west—Killed.

Hand grenade—A bomb thrown by the hand. Hauptmann—German captain of infantry. Heavies—Heavy artillery.

Unique Find In Ontario



The locked antlers.

IN September and October during the rutting season, the hunter occasionally hears the sounds of a terrific combat between those giants of the forest, the bull moose.



A bull moose.

remains being locked clean by the bears who prowled around in the forests of Ontario.

Iron rations—Emergency rations; bully feet, hardtack, jam and tea.

Jack Johnson—British soldiers' name for the German seventeen-inch shell. Jam tins—Earliest British bomb. The Mills bomb is the present British standard.

Kamerad—German for comrade. The German's "I surrender." Kilo—Kilogramme, 2.20 pounds. Kilometer—Measure of distance (3,280.8 feet). About five-eighths of a mile.

Kitchener's army or Kichener's mob—England's first volunteer army for the present war. Laissez passer—A military pass.

Lea-Enfield—The rifle used by the British army. Leninists—An active radical faction of Russian Socialists, named from their leader, Nikolai Lenin.

Leutnant—A German second lieutenant. Lewis gun—An air-cooled machine gun invented by Col. I. N. Lewis, of the United States army.

Listening post (French, poste d'ecoute)—A position beyond the first line trenches from which a detail of two or three soldiers listens at night for sounds of enemy activity. Little Willie—German Crown Prince.

Loutinaze—French slang for a fool, a "nut." Maccabees—Corpses. "One gets used to living beside corpses, or Maccabees, as we call them."—Diary of a French officer.

M. B. K.—Missing, believed killed. Marlotte—French slang for bluff. Marmite—A kettle. Also a German shell, from its resemblance to the utensil.

Massed formation—The close order in which Germans attack. Maximalists—A radical or anarchistic party in Russia less violent in its doctrines than the Leninists.

Medaille Militaire—French medal, a French decoration. Millimeter—A unit of measure, 0.0393 inch.

Minesweeper—A German trench mortar. Moins cinque—French slang, "Just in time." Mufti—Civilian clothes. Muzhik or mujik—Russian peasant.

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

WANTED—SLASHER TENDER FOR Saws—Lowell Cylinder Slasher, Grey and White wraps for union Blankets. For particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WEAVERS and apprentices; steady work; highest wages paid. Apply, Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MILLER WANTED—SECOND-NIGHT run; steady position. R. M. Fincombe, Strathroy, Ont.

HONEY ORDERS. THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

FOR SALE. RIGLET CABINET AND WOODEN furniture. Assorted sizes. Never used. Will be sold at a bargain. Address Canada Ready Print Co., Hamilton, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE. BARGAIN—FOR QUICK SALE ONLY—600 acres choice level wheat land in C. central Alberta; price \$25.00 acre; terms arranged; first crop should more than pay for the land; figure this out at \$5 bushels per acre. J. C. Leslie & Company, Farm Lands, Calgary.

front line in the direction of the enemy's trench. Sausage—An observation balloon. Scalling Ladder—A short ladder for climbing out of deep trenches.

Section—A unit of organization. Seventy-five—A famous French field gun, firing thirty shells a minute. Shag—An inferior kind of cigarette tobacco used by British soldiers.

Shock Troops—Picked men sent forward by Germans for first attacks. Singe (literally Monkey)—French soldier's expression for canned beef.

Slacker—Originally one who refused to enlist. Now one unwilling to do his bit. Smoke Bomb—A shell which on bursting gives forth a dense smoke. Used for hiding movements of troops.

Sniper—A sharpshooter that picks off the enemy from an advantageous position. French, franc-tireur. Soviet—Russian for council. Frequently used for the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE. SPECIALISTS. Piles, Hemorrhoids, Catarrh, Gonorrhoea, etc.

PLAIN TALK BY TROTSKY TO GERMANS

In Notifying of Refusal of Terms Which Held Russ Lands.

ENEMY HOPEFUL

Russian Factions Seem as One in Declining the Foe's Offer.

Petrograd cable: The Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Leon Trotsky, declared today that the Government of the Russian workers would not consent to the German peace proposals.

M. Trotsky's declaration was made before the Central Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. He asserted that the Government of Russian workers would not consent to such conditions. He said that if the Central Powers did not agree to free disposal of the destiny of the Polish and Lithuanian nations it would be urgently necessary to defend the Russian revolution.

Representatives from all the fronts who attended the meeting declared the troops would defend the revolution, but said bread and boots were necessary.

The Executive Committee of the Pan Soviet today adopted resolutions appealing to the German people, urging assumption of the right to negotiate "a general democratic peace."

The resolution declared that the German terms "evade the principle of no annexation and are not acceptable to Russia."

The Soviet appealed to the people of the Central Powers thus: "You compelled your Government to accept our motto, 'no annexation and no indemnities,' but they are trying to carry out their old policy of invasions."

Evidences multiplied today that irreconcilable differences between Russian and German peace conferences will force discontinuance of future separate peace negotiations and that the armistice may not be renewed.

The halt in the negotiations and indications of a German refusal to move the conference to Stockholm have revived universal discussion in Petrograd of a resumption of fighting with a greatly reduced army, probably three million men.

TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS.

London cable: Notwithstanding the unfavorable reception of their proposals by the Bolsheviks and the Russian suggestions that the negotiations be continued in a neutral country, preferably at Stockholm, the delegates of the Central Powers are returning to Brest-Litovsk on the assumption that the conference will be resumed at the appointed time.

ATTEMPT AT DISTORTION.

The Central Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, after listening to an address from Foreign Minister Trotsky, adopted the following resolution: "This assembly confirms the fact that the programme proclaimed by the representatives of the Quadruple Alliance at Brest-Litovsk recognizes in principle the conclusion of a peace without annexation or indemnities."

"However, already in this declaration the representatives of the German Government have refused to admit the free right of oppressed nations and colonies seized before the beginning of the war in 1914 to dispose of their own destiny. This restriction, which was immediately reported by the Russian delegation, signifies that the dominant parties in Germany compelled by a popular movement to grant concessions to the principles of a democratic peace, nevertheless are trying to distort this idea in the sense of their own annexationist policy."

APPEALED TO PEOPLES.

The resolution concludes: "We say to the people of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria: 'Under your pressure your Governments have been obliged to accept the motto of no annexations and no indemnities, but recently they have been trying to carry on their old policy of evasions. Remember that the conclusion of an immediate democratic

peace will depend actually and above all on you. All the people of Europe look to you, exhausted and bled by such a war as there never was before, that you will not permit the Austro-German imperialists to make war against revolutionary Russia for the subjection of Poland, Lithuania, Courland and Armenia.'"

STEFANSSON.

Party in Good Health—Return Next Summer.

Dawson, Y. T. report: Vilhjalmar Stefansson is at Herschel Island and expects to reach Nome, Alaska, next summer, according to reports reaching here from Fort Yukon, Alaska. The entire Stefansson party was reported in good health.

A Northwest Mounted Police winter patrol left here today with mail for Fort McPherson, to connect with a similar patrol from Herschel Island. The patrol will probably return here in March with full details of the results of Stefansson's expedition.

HUNS CHANGING.

Released Men Say They Think for Themselves.

London, Cable.—A release British prisoners, an author and competent observer according to the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News, told on arrival there of a changing attitude among the German people. He said that judging from the officials and soldiers concerned with the administration of the Flanders camp, "the Germans are beginning to think for themselves."

"They no longer do and believe everything is a mechanical, undisturbed way dictated from above," he said. "The old expressions of hatred of England are no longer heard. The soldiers themselves are longing only for the end of the war. They don't talk now about above victories, and they say they want to be friends with us again."

Generally speaking, relations between the interned men and their guard now seem to be good.

QUEEN'S MEMORIAL. Kingston, Report.—After war Queen's plans are carried out, a union building will be a memorial to the students of the college who have been killed in action. The building will be a kind of clubhouse for the students. The design has not yet been definitely planned, and it is an endowment of a million dollars, which would be sufficient to erect and equip the building.

MANITOBA BY-ELECTION. Winnipeg, Report.—F. C. Tipping, president of the Trade and Labor Council, will be the opponent of Robert Jacob (Lionel) in the North Winnipeg by-election, to be held January 15th. Mr. Tipping will run as a straight Socialist, and he is a member of the Socialist Democratic party.

WARNS BRITAIN TO SAVE FOOD

Food Controller Says Situation Not Alarming.

Will Improve, but Country Must Be Careful.

London cable says: The Director of Meat supplies announces that Tuesday will be the meatless day in London and Wednesday in the provinces.

London, Jan. 3.—Compulsory rationing is to be put into effect in England at an early date, according to Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, speaking at Silverton today. He prefaced his announcement by saying that he was afraid that compulsory rationing would have to come, and that it was on its way, and then declared that his department had completed a scheme, and that, as soon as the sanction of the Cabinet had been received, it would be carried out.

Lord Rhonda warned his hearers that there would continue to be a shortage, though the position would improve, and improve steadily.

"There is nothing alarming in the situation," he said. "You have only to tighten your belt. The people of this country are undergoing nothing like the privations in Germany. There they have less than a pound of meat a week."

The Food Controller pointed out that the import of butter in November and December, 1917, amounted to only three thousand tons, as compared with thirty thousand tons in November and December, 1915. However, there had been an enormous increase in the production of margarine in England, and by June the capacity of the factories would be four times what it was in 1915.

Referring to the meat shortage, Lord Rhonda said he did not want to threaten, he did not want to command cattle, but the machinery would be there to carry the cattle to market when the time came.

There was going to be a great shortage of meat during the next couple of weeks, but after that he hoped the position would improve considerably. Before the war forty per cent. of the meat consumed by civilians was imported from abroad; today a large part of the imported meat went to the army, leaving less than ten per cent. for civilians. There was, however, no great depletion in cattle in the country. It was leaner cattle, but there was a large supply.

"Food," said Lord Rhonda, "in my opinion, should have priority of tonnage and finance. There has been an enormous increase in wages, aggregating one hundred millions sterling a year, and this increases the difficulty of getting down the price of food."

The food controller strongly supported communal kitchens, and said that Government grants would be made where necessary to establish them. He incidentally disclosed the fact that Lady Rhonda got the Christmas dinner for her family from one of these kitchens, and added: "What is good enough for my old woman is quite good enough for any one."

GLORIOUS VICTORY WON BY TERRITORIALS IN PALESTINE

Did Not Yield One Inch of Ground to Turks Trying to Retake Jerusalem—While the Foe Lost Terribly in Their Furious Assaults There.

London cable: An inspiring story of British gallantry is told by W. T. Massey in a despatch to the Daily News, dated at Jerusalem, on Monday, and describing the Turkish failure to recapture the Holy City on December 27. The main enemy attack was made by the Third Turkish Corps, including a new division from the Caucasus, from the north, along Nablus road. At the same time the Twentieth Turkish Corps made a demonstration from the east and fought very hard for some vital position. The enemy's first objective was Tel El Ful, a high, conical-shaped hill just east of the Nablus road, and commanding the British lines east and west for a considerable distance. During the daylight of Boxing Day (Wednesday) the Turks showed no movement, but just before midnight a post north of Ful was driven in.

At 1.20 the first attack on Ful was made. At the same time an advance was begun against Beit Hannina, about a mile west of the road. This line was defended by the London Territorials, who added to their grand record during the campaign by meeting attack after attack with magnificent steadiness and standing like rocks against the most furious onslaught. Never once did they yield an inch of ground.

DEAD SHOW-BAYONET WOUNDS. Two companies defending Hannina were attacked four times by storming troops, each attack being stronger than the preceding one. The fourth delivered by 600 picked Turks, was entirely beaten back after prolonged hand-to-hand fighting.

The enemy dead show many bayonet wounds, while the hillside is strewn with Turks killed by machine-gun fire. There were eight attacks on Tel El Ful, these likewise being made with great weight and determination. The strongest of them all was delivered at dawn with a reinforced line support by heavy artillery fire. They were defeated with great loss to the enemy.

TERRIBLE TURK LOSSES. The Irish captured seven machine-guns on this ridge.

That was the last attempt of the Turks to recapture Jerusalem, and in the fighting on subsequent days it was apparent how much their morale had been affected by the terrible losses they sustained. The result of the battle is that the defenders of the Holy City have been immensely strengthened and the British have secured an unlimited water supply.

Those who have seen the terrain marvel at the dismounted Yeomanry and the Irishmen Zeitan ridge, taken by the Irish, was a tremendous obstacle. To scale it was a great feat, but to fight and defeat a stubborn foe on top of it was to almost achieve the impossible.

Meanwhile the British commander, swiftly realizing how deeply committed the Turks were to the attack on Jerusalem, put in the Irish and dismounted Yeomanry against the enemy right. This caused the Turks to divert the new Caucasus division from the Jerusalem attack to try and save their right flank, but the flanking movement was carried out with such dash that much more ground was actually made than could have been hoped for if the British had been acting on the offensive.

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This is announced by the Belgian Legation. Frederick Webster, who pleaded guilty in the Peterboro police court to two charges of bigamy, was sentenced to seven years in Kingston Penitentiary. Webster was married three times.

Collingwood's only centenarian, James McDonald, passed away at the home of his son-in-law, Fred Dunbar. The deceased would have been 107 years of age had he lived until April 6th next.

The latest returns of the referendum upon the vote show a majority for conscription in the Australian forces of 750. The totals of all classes of votes gives a majority against conscription of 170,000.

Daniel Hand, H. C. McVean, Samuel Hammond, Robert Scott, Charles Beckerson and Daniel Cronin, all returned Canadian soldiers, have been appointed to the Canadian customs staff at Windsor.

From the effects of the burns which he sustained when the explosion occurred at the Gar Works, M. D. Montgomery, manager of the Ingersoll Gas Light Company, died in Alexandria Hospital.

Fritz von Pils, former employee of the Prussian Government, sometimes known as Baronet Frederick Depilis, was arrested at New York by agents of the Department of Justice, upon orders from Washington as an active and dangerous enemy alien.

As a result of the resignation of Premier Morris three members of the Newfoundland Cabinet retired. They are Richard Squires, Colonial Secretary; John Bennett, Minister of Militia, and Michael Gibbs, Minister without portfolio.

Pending an investigation into charges that she harbors pro-German feelings and has made statements which some people, rightly or wrongly, believes brings her loyalty into question, Miss Frieda Held, a Toronto teacher, will not resume her duties.

It is the intention of the Ottawa Separate School Board to appeal to the Privy Council for a decision as to the constitutionality of the Ontario Provincial Government Act which empowers the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to name a school board to administer the separate schools.

STILL COCKY. German Liberal Leader Sees Victory Sure.

The Hague cable says: The German Liberal leader, Gustav Stresemann, reviewing the events of 1917 in the Hamburgische Correspondent, and commenting on the first eleven months of the ruthless submarine war, asserts that it is a mistake to consider America's war declaration as a result of the ruthless submarine campaign, and that if Germany's diplomacy had not been so clumsy President Wilson could never have constructed the "strong pacifist movement" in America and declared war on Germany.

Herr Stresemann says that Germany's overtures in Mexico had more to do with the Washington declaration of war than the submarine war, just as Luxemburg's telegrams did more harm in antagonizing the South Americans than the sinking of South American ships.

America's entrance into the war has complicated the situation, Herr Stresemann says, but the people are mistaken in believing that America has caused a turning of the war current in favor of the Entente. Nine months have passed without any considerable American army arriving on the battlefield, he asserts, and the pacifist feeling is now growing beyond Wilson's control, the election in New York being cited as proof of this.

Herr Stresemann concluded that no one can contest Germany's military victory, and that it only remains for Germany to secure a diplomatic victory.

U-BOAT CREWS ARE FINE MEN. No Loss of Morale Among Them, is Report.

Best of Hun Navy, Says U. S. Admiral.

Washington report: Admiral Benson, chief of operations, told the House Naval Committee today it was folly to believe there was any loss of morale among German submarine crews, and that from information gathered from German prisoners he believed their morale was the best in the German navy.

During the session, which was in private, in the course of the committee's investigation of the navy's part in the war, Admiral Benson is also said to have told the Congressmen that a court of enquiry found that some mistakes as to convoy might have contributed to the loss of the transport Anilles, torpedoed by a German submarine with the first important military loss of the war.

Admiral Benson also said frankly that submarine chasers did not come up to expectations and that he was responsible personally for not building any considerable number.

The number of American ships torpedoed, he said, was less than one per cent. of those going into and out of the submarine zone under escort.

A REFORMED SOCIAL ORDER FOR AFTER WAR

Draft of Reconstruction Plan of the British Labor Party.

FOUR BIG POINTS

Which Form the Nucleus of Their Scheme for Better Things.

London cable: Universal enforcement of a national minimum, democratic control of industry, a revolution in national finance, and the surplus wealth for the common good—these are the four cardinal points of the labor reconstruction policy after the war as submitted in a draft report of the British Labor party prepared by a sub-committee of the executive committee for submission at the party conference next June, or before, should a general election render it necessary. The title of the draft report is "Labor and the New Social Order" and the report declares that what has to be reconstructed after the war is not this or that Government department or social machinery, but "Society itself."

"If," continues the report, "we are to escape the decay of civilization itself, which the Japanese statecraft, (Count Okuma (former Premier), foresees, we must ensure the building up of a new social order."

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL. "Regarding democratic control of industry the report complains that neither the Government nor either of the great political parties has yet formulated any plan for dealing with the demobilization of the millions of soldiers, and says: "Any Government allowing discharged soldiers or munition workers to fall into the clutches of charity or the poor law would have to be instantly driven from office by an outburst of popular indignation."

The Labor party has refused absolutely to believe that the British people will permanently tolerate any reconstruction or the perpetuation of the disorganization, waste and inefficiency involved in their abandonment to a jostling crowd of separate private employers, with minds bent not on the service of the community, but, by the very law of their being, only on the utmost possible profiteering.

"The Labor party holds that whatever may have been the shortcomings of Government importation and control, it has demonstrably prevented a lot of profiteering, nor can it end immediately on the declaration of peace."

"The people will be extremely foolish if they ever allow indispensable industries to slip back into the unfeeling control of private capitalists who are actually at the instance of the Government itself, now rapidly combining, trade by trade, into monopolist trusts."

After definitely repudiating all proposals for a protective tariff, the Labor party programme calls for more warmth in politics and much less apathetic acquiescence in existing industries.

MINIMUM WAGE. The report suggests a minimum wage of 30 shillings weekly as the very lowest statutory base line for the least skilled adult workers, and that the hours of labor, wherever practicable, should not exceed 48 weekly. It urges that the Government should prepare for the demobilization period of all kinds of public work, including the building of millions of cottages for the rehousing of the population.

The report demands the removal of all wartime restrictions on freedom of speech and publication, and declares against the continuance of conscription a moment longer than is imperatively required by the war. It insists upon the abolition of the House of Lords and strenuously opposes any new second chamber. It demands also the nationalization of the land-railways, mines, and the production of electrical power, and urges the taking of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drink out of the hands of private enterprise, "whose interest is to promote the utmost possible consumption."

The report concludes by stating that the party seeks no increase of territory, and disclaims all idea of an economic war.

"We stand," says the report, "for the immediate establishment, as part of the treaty of peace, of a universal league or society of nations, a super-national authority, with an international high court to try all justiciable issues between Britain, and an international legislature, to enact such common laws as can be mutually agreed upon and an international council of mediation, to endeavor to settle without ultimate conflict even those disputes which are not justiciable."

"The world has suffered too much from the war for the Labor party to have any other policy than lasting peace."

BOLSHEVIKI RECOGNIZE FINLAND. Petrograd report: The Bolshevik news agency announces that the Council of People's Commissioners has decided to recommend to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates recognition of the political independence of the Republic of Finland. A special commission has been appointed to take measures for the separation of Finland from Russia.

Mistress—You can have this dress, Katy; I don't intend to wear it any longer. Katy—Thank you, ma'am. Mike likes me in that dress best of all.—People's Home Journal.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Belgian Girls and Women Forced to Dig German Trenches.

CORTES DISSOLVED

An Effort May Be Made to Unseat London's New Mayor.

The Royal Palace at La Granza, in Spain, was burned.

Passengers on a train in Mexico were massacred by Indians.

Rev. Robert Godfrey, a pioneer of Methodism, died in Saskatoon.

Toronto street railway earnings for 1917 showed a large increase over the earnings for 1916.

The International Hotel, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., was destroyed by fire; \$1,000,000 loss.

**THE ATHENS REPORTER**

Published every Wednesday.

**Terms of Subscription**  
To Canadian points—\$1.50 a year in advance, \$1.75 if not so paid.  
To United States—\$2.00 a year in advance, \$2.25 if not so paid.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE,  
Editor and Proprietor

**MISSED.**

We miss him at the lumber yard,  
We miss him at the mill,  
We miss him at the close of day  
When twilight lingers still,  
We miss him from the busy street,  
We miss his converse free,  
We miss him in so many ways—  
Our old friend, Arthur Lee.

We miss him from the social life  
Within our village, fair,  
We miss him from the Sunday School  
And from the House of Prayer,  
We often wish him with us still,  
But as this cannot be,  
We can but pray that God send us  
More men like Arthur Lee.

Yet 'tis a joy for us to know  
Whatever our grief or pain,  
Whatever our sorrow or our loss,  
Old Ottawa will gain.  
We hope life's stream with him may  
flow  
Out to a wider sea,  
And people there may learn to know  
Why we miss Arthur Lee.

—E. Robeson

**AMENDMENT TO C.P.R. TIME-TABLE.**

Press notices appearing some days ago which announced that Perth local trains 29 and 30 would terminate at Smith's Falls instead of Perth have been amended and it has now been decided to make no change in the running of these trains. They will therefore operate between Montreal and Perth as formerly and passengers from Brockville may continue to leave here 6.20 p.m. and arrive in Perth same evening. Returning leave Perth 7.10 a.m., arrive Brockville 11.20 a.m. Also it was announced that the Imperial Limited and Soo Express trains would not call at Broad street Depot, Ottawa, on the new bill. This is erroneous. These trains will continue to make stops at Broad street as usual.

**DEATH OF ADAM DUCOLON**

Taking sick in the woods, Adam Ducolon, an esteemed resident of Athens was brought to his home in the village and expired at 1 p.m. on Friday, January 4. He was engaged drawing wood and on feeling ill went to the farm residence of Mr. Ed. Foster, Glen Morris, who brought him home. Heart trouble is given as the cause of his unexpected demise.

The deceased was in his 65th year and was born at Addison, the son of the late Joseph Ducolon. When only a boy, he removed to Kitley township, and for many years has been making cheese in Eastern Ontario, returning each winter to reside in Athens. Last season he was engaged at Anvern Cheese Factory, Fairfield East.

He was a member of the Frankville Lodge C.O.F., and in politics was a Liberal.

Besides his wife, there are surviving, one brother and two sisters, viz.: Peter of Brockville; Mrs. Geo. Evans, Athens; Mrs. Geo. Mott, of Brockville; and a half-sister, Mrs. Thomas Brown, of Addison.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the residence to the Holiness Movement church, where Rev. R. Collins preached the funeral sermon.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years, doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, it rendered it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Halls' Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for descriptive and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., 143-145, O. St., New York, N.Y.

**CASTORIA**

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

Probably there will be no importation of straw hats next summer, and those carried over from last year will be the only ones on the market. The price will be advanced fifty percent, the wholesalers predict. Pshaw, most people intended to wear the ones they have worn for the past four years anyhow!

**DELTA FAIR ASSOC'N TO MEET**

The annual meeting of the Delta Fair Association will be held in the town hall, Delta, on Tuesday, Jan. 15. The directors of the Fair Board will meet in the forenoon at ten o'clock to conclude the business of the year. At one p.m. the members of the Fair Association will meet to elect officers for the year 1918. The Delta Fair Association is one of the best county fairs in Eastern Ontario, and in order that it might continue to hold this reputation, a large representation of the members is urgently requested to attend and make a selection of a good live board of directors.

**C.O.O.F. Officers Elected.**

Court Athens No. 789 Canadian Order of Foresters has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:  
J.P.C.R.—J. H. Mulvena.  
Chief Ranger—W. C. E. Dowden  
V.C.R.—M. E. Earl.  
Rec. Sec.—A. W. Parish.  
Fin. Sec.—S. C. A. Lamb.  
Treasurer—N. G. Scott.  
Chaplain—W. H. Jacob.  
Sr. Woodword—H. J. Hawkins.  
Jr. Woodword—Jasper Parish.  
Sr. Beadle—Thos. Drennan  
Jr. Beadle—Dr. H. C. Pritchard.  
Auditors—Alf. Robeson and J. H. Mulvena.

**Hockey To-Morrow.**

Delta will play Athens High School team on the rink Thursday afternoon at 3.45. This is the first hockey match of the season and should draw a record crowd.

**Mrs. Sarah Blanchard**

It is with deep regret we chronicle the death of an old resident of Greenbush in the person of Mrs. Sarah Blanchard, wife of the late John Blanchard, Sr., and daughter of the late George and Annie Steacy, Rockspring. Her death occurred New Year morning at four o'clock at St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, where she had been a patient for over two months. She was in her 78th year and was born at Rockspring. Since her marriage she has lived all her time at Rockspring and no one was more better or favourably known.

The body was brought to her own residence, Greenbush and on Thursday at one o'clock brief services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Baldwin at the house. Interment was made in the family cemetery, west of Greenbush.

She leaves to mourn her loss, three daughters and one son, Howard of New York city; Mrs. Lina Blanchard, Addison; Mrs. William Tackaberry, Frankville. Although the day was very cold, a large crowd gathered to pay their last respects to the deceased.

The pall-bearers were Jas. Hicks, Edward Smith, Henry Davis, William Justus, James Hewitt, William Connell.

**An Equally Extensive View.**

A literal interpretation of a commonplace remark is sometimes amusing. In "Midsummer Motoring in Europe" De Courcy W. Thom tells of an old traveler who said to a very small boy then making his first voyage, who had climbed upon the bulwark and was gazing across the ocean to the far horizon. "My boy, did you ever before see such a glorious stretch of ocean—as far as you can see, only ocean?"  
"Yes," answered the boy.  
"Hardly," said the man. "Where do you think you saw it?"  
"On the other side of the ship," replied the youngster.

**The Ancient Scepter.**

The Hebrew word translated as "scepter" originally meant a rod or a staff and was the wand of a ruler. It was thence applied to the shepherd's crook (Leviticus xxvii, 32; Micah vii, 14).  
It may be inferred that the scepter of early Hebrew times was made of wood. The scepter of the Persian monarch is described as "golden"—that is, probably of massive gold (Esther iv, 11).

**Ancient Embroidery.**

In Exodus the "embroiderer" is contrasted with the "cunning workman." The art of embroidery by the loom was extensively practiced by the nations of antiquity. The Egyptians and Babylonians were noted for it. Embroidery with the needle was a Phrygian invention of a later date.

**Clearly Explained.**

"Please tell me, professor, what is a periphrasis?"  
"Madam, it is simply a circumlocutory and pleonastic cycle of oratorical solemnity, circumscribing an atom of ideality lost in a verbal profundity."  
"Thank you, sir."

**Short For Which?**

Mrs. Blueblood—We dined al fresco last evening.  
Mrs. Newrich—I think I've met him somewhere? Is his first name Albert or Alfred?

**Admiral Jellicoe Had Notable Career in Navy.**

**But Succumbed to Critics.**

THE translation of Sir John R. Jellicoe to the honorable eclipse of a seat in the House of Lords and the promotion of the Second Sea Lord to his place, will convey but one interpretation to the mind of the general public in view of the strong criticisms for a long time passed upon the Admiralty, which culminated in deep disappointment and dissatisfaction at the impunity with which German raiders recently again sank a British convoy.

During the war Admiral Jellicoe was for two years and four months in command of the Grand Fleet before he went to the Admiralty to take up the position of First Sea Lord, which he has held with distinction for the last thirteen months. It is hoped that his services and experience may be made use of at a later date in another important appointment.

As commander of the Grand Fleet, which locked up the Germans behind Heligoland when the war began, as the director of that fleet in the battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916, and, since December 1, 1916, as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has been accused by naval



ADMIRAL JELICOE

experts of a too close adherence to the advice for a defensive policy given by the late Admiral Mahan, that in a war between England and Germany the British fleet should bottle up the Germans, clear the seas of German merchant craft and await eventualities.

This criticism has increased with the development of the U-boat campaign and reached its climax last August, when Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss succeeded Admiral Sir Cecil Burney as Second Sea Lord. Other changes in the Admiralty caused Lord Northcliffe's Daily Mail to call them "an obviously procrastinating half-measure," and the paper added:  
"From the moment America came into the war it was clear that one of her most valuable contributions would be ships. \* \* \* Such an Admiralty as the nation wants would answer the American appeal for the publication of the tonnage sunk by submarines in a proper way. It would not be afraid to reveal the facts. The present British Admiralty returns seem chiefly designed to throw dust in our eyes. They do not deceive the Germans, but they do mislead the British nation and its allies."

It was also in August that Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert, who had been severe in condemnation of the do-nothing policy of the British Navy in the face of the U-boat menace, first expressed the idea that the appointment of the new Second Sea Lord practically eliminated Jellicoe from the control of his Majesty's naval forces, or would very soon do so.  
In naval circles, ever since the inter-allied naval board was formed three weeks ago, it has been current talk that the fact that with England were the fleets of Japan, France, Italy, and the United States made Mahan's advice for a strictly defensive policy on the part of England obsolete, and that great events might soon be looked for in Germany's sheltered havens.

Jellicoe was Second Sea Lord when appointed to the command of the Grand Fleet in August, 1914. He was born in 1859, and served in the Egyptian war of 1882 and on the China station from 1898 to 1901. He was on the staff of Admiral Seymour in the Boxer campaign, when the internationals rescued the Peking Legations and was decorated by the German Kaiser with the Red Eagle for his services.

Wemyss is five years Jellicoe's junior. According to Geoffrey Butler, who was with the Balfour Mission last summer, Wemyss represents the old aristocratic element for maintaining British traditions at sea.  
The new First Sea Lord is the son of the late J. H. Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss Castle, Fife. He entered the navy in 1877, was lieutenant in 1887, commander in 1898, and captain in 1901. He has been in command of the Royal Naval Barracks, was for a while equerry to King Edward, and as rear admiral commanded the Second Battle Squadron in 1912-13. In April, 1915, he commanded the squadron which protected the landing of the troops at Gallipoli.

**BROCKVILLE PAPERS WILL AMALGAMATE**

An arrangement has been made for the amalgamation of the two Brockville evening papers, which will pass under one management. Both will be issued for a few weeks as usual. When re-organized the new publication will appear under the name of "The Recorder and Times," with a policy of dealing fairly and independently with all public issues. It is understood that the Recorder has absorbed the plant and building of its contemporary, the Times, which loses its political identity. The Times has been a strong supporter of the Conservative party for 36 years.

**Elgin Patriotic League**

During the last month the Elgin Patriotic League has prepared and forwarded to headquarters at Ottawa two bales consisting of the following articles: 36 furnished kit bags valued at \$80, 20 pairs of socks, six stretcher caps, 12 pillow slips, 12 bandages, one sheet, one roll linen.

**Oleo on Sale**

Oleomargarine made its appearance in Athens last week at 37 cents a pound. Little difference in either taste or appearance is noted between it and butter, which will soon be taboo in most households. Butter at 48c. and 50c. a pound will cease to be saleable.

**Clerk for 23 Years.**

Mr. R. E. Cornell is commencing another year as clerk of the municipality of Rear Yonge and Escott. Since 1890 he has filled this position in an efficient manner and the councils have year after year depended on him for information. His many friends will, we are sure, unite with the Reporter in wishing him many more years of useful service to his municipality.

**Origin of Johnny Cake.**

Now that johnny cake is in fashion on wheatless days, some may be interested in the explanation of a Canadian officer who has been giving the English folk the recipe that "johnny" is a corruption of the French word "jaune," yellow being the color of johnny cake and the early French-Canadians having been adepts at making it.—Boston Globe.

**After taking 1000 ZUTOO TABLETS Says they are Harmless**

Mrs. (Dr.) Shurtleff, of Coaticook, says "Zutoo Tablets must have cured 500 of my headaches, for I have taken 1000 tablets. After trying every remedy within reach, I discarded them all four years ago for ZUTOO, which I have taken ever since. I find the tablets a harmless and efficient cure for all kinds of headache." 25 cents per box—at all dealers.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

**JANUARY CHEAP SALE**

Special reduced prices this month on all Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Underwear, Caps and Furnishings.

**Globe Clothing House**  
Brockville, Ontario

**Grafonola**

Make all Your Winter Evenings at Home Enjoyable by Owning a **Grafonola**

THERE is nothing that will bring into your home enjoyment in such varied forms as a Grafonola. Practically every kind of entertainment that the stage offers in music, oratory, recitation, etc., is reproduced and at your command, at a moment's notice, without stirring outside your door. You are never at a loss to make your friends' visits thoroughly pleasant. There need be no dull moments where there is a Grafonola.

Prices range from **\$21.00 up**

For this small sum you can secure a perfectly dependable instrument that has most all the special features that distinguish the Columbia Grafonola. Other prices are \$33, \$50, \$65, \$102, \$135, up to \$250, and all may be bought from us on extremely easy terms.

**Small Amount Only Need be Paid Down**

You can have any type of Grafonola sent to your home at once on payment of a small fraction of the purchase price. The balance will be arranged in little weekly sums to be paid after at your convenience.

Now is the time to decide, because you can get the full advantage of enjoyment that a Grafonola will bring—for indoor evenings are here.

**This Handsome Grafonola \$135**

FOR SALE BY **W. B. PERCIVAL** Athens

**Good Word for Russians**

Spoken by John R. Mott,  
Who Asks for Patience

In his various missions to Russia before and after the revolution, Dr. John R. Mott has had special basis of observation, has looked on the country and its people with the eyes of a statesman and of a lover of liberty and of mankind. Hence the sympathy and understanding which fill his heart and mind when he contemplates the Russian problem, and which touched his lips with moving eloquence in his addresses delivered recently in several Canadian cities. He made a passionate plea for patience with the Russian masses—for faith that they will work out their own salvation. The process may be slow, painful, blundering, but the great natural virtues of the race will in the end triumph over trials and difficulties such as have beset no other nation in history. What other country, he asked, has been in the throes of a great war, a political revolution, a social revolution, and a religious revolution at the same time?

Dr. Mott's message is one that should ring through all the Allied Chancelleries. He has been a personal witness of the mischief



DR. JOHN R. MOTT

wrought by German propaganda in every part of the Russian Empire. It ought to be the business of the Allies to provide the antidote for this poison. Counter-propaganda in Russia is as imperative a war necessity as the strengthening of the armies on the West front. In this hour of Russia's need and probation the Allies ought not to withdraw the hand of brotherhood, but ought to maintain a tolerant attitude toward excesses and extravagances produced by the first intoxicating draught of freedom. These are reactions from a despotism to which she will never return. It is reassuring to hear from Dr. Mott that the Bolsheviks are a comparatively small faction, unrepresentative of the real Russia—the Holy Russia—and that she firmly believes the solid qualities of the race will assert themselves in a rational regime, under which Russia will take her place proudly among the family of nations. He predicts that she will reveal idealistic powers that will astonish the world. The lesson for the Allies is not to be misled by superficial and ephemeral phenomena into losing so precious an asset as Russia's friendship, but to look beyond these at the struggling soul of the people with its marvellous potentialities for good.

**"Movies" for Dutch Soldiers.**

A traveling moving picture show, in the form of a specially built automobile, is the latest acquisition of Netherlands soldiers. It has been invented with a view to bringing cheer into the monotonous and hard life of the troops engaged in guarding the frontiers in the winter. A cyclist theatrical company was already in existence, pedalling from one detachment to the other to give its performances.

The new movie car resembles an ordinary military freight automobile. Arrived on the spot where the performance is to be given, the automobile is stationed in front of the hall, into which electric power is conveyed by means of a long wire that is carried with all other requisites in the car. All that has to be seen to locally is the provision of a suitable hall. The staff comprises driver, electrician, pianist, and movie operator, for whom comfortable accommodation is provided in the car.

**Etiquette.**

A knight of old threw his right-hand gauntlet upon the floor or ground, and anyone who picked it up was understood to accept the challenge, and then there was a fight.

A lady in olden time could choose a champion, and, casting her glove upon the ground, demand the ordeal of battle. This custom is illustrated by Sir Walter Scott, when Rebecca, the Jewish, named Wilfred of Ivanhoe as her defender against the accusations of the Templars.

At the present day, in Europe, where old ideas rule, when a King or Queen is crowned, a knight casts down his glove as champion of his sovereign. Of course, no one takes it up. How amazed the knight would be if his challenge were accepted.

American Indians subscribed over \$10,000,000 to the Liberty Loan bond issue and over \$40,000,000 to the Red Cross campaign.

**WORLD'S RUBBER SUPPLY.**

**Finest Grade is Now Obtained From Cultivated Plantations.**

Nature and industrial science have been closely co-operating during the last four years in one big industry at least. As a consequence, the price of rubber has not been increased by the trend to war-time prices. The reverse has been the case. For 1917 prices were lower than those of 1913. This great change has come about in the rubber-producing business. In 1913 as much rubber was produced from the uncultivated forests as from the plantations. In 1916 we find that three times as much was obtained from scientific culture as from the forest.

All rubber plantation schemes are assuredly not wild ventures. The finest grade of rubber on the market today comes from these plantations. In handling the rubber sap from the forest, from 16 to 18 per cent. is lost, largely on account of impurities. In the carefully harvested domestic varieties, the proportion of loss need not be higher than one per cent. The plantations and better industrial methods form a combination chiefly responsible for the decreased price. During the past year crude rubber fell as low as 40 cents a pound.

This fact is of the greatest importance, it goes without saying, to the automobile industry. Automobile tires require the best grades of new rubber. Scrap rubber is used in all other branches of the rubber-manufacturing industry. Rubber hose, matings, and shoes do not require the same degree of purity. Pneumatic tires must be very elastic. Also they must be very strong. They have a life and constant pressure to withstand. Only the lowest grades of pneumatic tires can be made from scrapped material.

Rubber is a medium that is not always consumed by use. Like gold, it can be melted and used over again and again. Of course it is unlike gold in that it does not retain its original merits, but deteriorates after each melting.

No rubber is used in its pure state. It is always mixed with other chemicals. Rubber obtains strength, life, and elasticity from sulphur. Science has decreed just how much of this compound should be added. An over supply will shorten the life of the fabric. In the less expensive grades asphalt and mineral rubber compounds are adulterants that are added. This gives bulk.

Some few years ago the rubber world was electrified by the discovery of a large supply of mineral rubber in Utah. Much praise was sounded of the merits of this "rubber," and, for a time, there were high hopes that it would be found to be the long-sought rubber substitute.

The question of substitutes may rest for a while now. The output from the plantation is to be thanked for this happy condition of affairs.

It takes about seven years before a rubber tree is ready for tapping. There is no fixed length of life for the tree. So the time between planting and bearing is not unduly long.

The best old rubber is that obtained from inner tubes and casings. As has been stated, this almost invariably is taken from the crude product. The scraps of all sorts bought up by junk men are sent to factories to be reclaimed. The quantity of rubber used in the pneumatic tire industry is relatively small compared to that demanded in the rest of the rubber trade. It is well that most industries can make use of the scrap. Otherwise the day would now have arrived when the rubber tire for automobiles would probably be a thing of the past.—Illustrated World.

**Live Coward or Dead Hero?**

War is a stupendous tragedy! It scorches the soul! When you think of your loved ones being seared in its flames, you are torn by conflicting emotions. Grief surges within and at times almost overcomes you.

But there are worse things than war.

There is slavery.

There is dishonor.

There is loss of self-respect.

Some say it is better to be a live coward than a dead hero.

But I doubt it!

A live coward is minus self-respect!

He has lost his soul! He has sold his birthright! He knows in his own heart that he is a hypocrite! Always pretending! Without an honest thought! Forever under a cloud! Always skulking here, there, everywhere. His memory, his record, his deeds are always taunting him. He cannot get away from his own self-condemnation.

I do not know, but it seems to me that death would be a great heart-satisfying relief to such as he. The coward may live. He may breathe and walk and talk, but his soul is withered. He has already sacrificed his life. He has traded living for existing. His human entity is gone. He must hide his real self. He must pretend to be a man, and always know that he is a miserable pretense.

Either you are a man or you are a cipher. And you do not have to wear a uniform to be the former. You do not have to rush to the "front." Do the work for which you are best fitted. Serve the nation in the most effective way you can.

Austria Takes Church Bells.

A second requisition of church bells has taken place in Austria to the sorrow of the Catholic population of that country. A limited number of bells had been spared, thanks to the vigorous representations of the Episcopal Church authorities. But the Government came to the conclusion that further requisitioning was necessary, with the result that the church has had to sacrifice many more of its familiar and cherished bells to the never-satisfied Moloch of war.

The first submarine boat was tested in Plymouth Harbor in 1774.

**Secret of the "75" Gun Is Still Held by French.**

Germans Fail to Steal It

EVERY reader of the magazines and newspapers in every country in the world knows that the most successful gun the war has developed is the 75-millimeter field piece used by the French armies since October, 1915. Every military man knows approximately the construction and appearance of the weapon; in these particulars it does not seem radically different from our own three-inch field pieces, nor, indeed, could a layman pick out any virtues which lift it above the British, Italian, German, and Austrian "heavies."

But in the difference that really exists lies the reason why Paris, Calais, and the whole west coast of Northern France is not now conquered territory! It is a wonder gun, a mystery gun; it is the gun that the frantic German General Staff has singled out with a bloody question mark.

Wherein lies its superiority? The answer sounds ridiculously simple. The "75" can fire 30 aimed shots a minute; the best Krupp or Skoda product can deliver five or six. There is the "edge," a simple matter of five to one!

Not only are the Teutons' weapons inferior in this respect, but the best United States three-inch field piece can fire on an average but six aimed shots a minute. And even this small total is sufficient to surpass the ability of the British and Italians.

The French own the secret, and from present indications they would surrender Verdun rather than breathe the key to the mystery across the screeled waste to the east of their first-line trenches.

Here lies the marvelous part of it all. The Germans, with all their fiendish mechanical ingenuity, have plenty of opportunity to examine this gun at home in their Krupp laboratories! When first the French loosed a rain of shrapnel from the mouths of the first increment of "75s," the Germans knew they had encountered a new type of weapon.

On the twenty-sixth day after the debt made by these guns, eight of them were captured by the mass attack of a division of picked German troops, who penetrated one sector of the Allies' line, carried off their prizes, and then retired, not even striving to hold the ground they had taken.

Four thousand German troops perished to attain this one object, but for the nonce it was considered worth while sacrifice. The world had not yet produced a work of genius which the German mind could not equal or surpass—at least, that was the Germans' belief.

Months passed. Finally the Krupp laboratories at Essen-on-Ruhr announced that they had achieved a gun identical to the dreaded "75." A great heartening of the whole Teuton army was evidenced at this announcement by a general advance.

But the gun did not come up to the French "75." When escorted out to a practice range the weapon, although it was manned by the finest demonstrators available, coughed only five times—and five times only—in one minute of firing at pell-mell speed!

The affair was analyzed and re-analyzed. The greatest ordnance experts of Austria, Germany, and Turkey took up the problem. It was perhaps realized that a hasty and satisfactory solution meant a chance for the triumph of the Central powers, and that failure spelled undoubted defeat. Yet they had failed! To-day, twenty-six months after the first tilt at duplication was started, the Germans can fire only five or six shots a minute from their best light field piece of this type.

But what is of the greatest interest to us is that the French, because of their love for America, for which it is hard to find a parallel in the annals of history, have furnished all their batteries on French soil with their unbeatable "75s"! This is a concession which they have not made either to the British or to the Italians, and it is certain to mean a saving, in a year's campaign, of many thousand American lives.

Before going into the trenches, the boys over there were given many weeks of practice with the "75" under the direction of expert French and English gunners. Reports have it that they are now out-shooting the Germans at every stage of the grim game with this mysterious gun.

Nothing Can Beat Work.

Dr. Frank Crane, the famous editorial writer, has written an article called "If I Were Twenty-One" for the American Magazine in which he says:

"It is quite important to find the best thing to do. It is more important to find something to do. If I were a young artist, I would paint soap advertisements, if that were all the opportunity offered, until I got ahead enough to indulge in the painting of madonnas and landscapes. If I were a young musician, I would rather play in a street band than not at all. If I were a young writer, I would do back work, if necessary, until I became able to write the Great American Novel.

"I would go to work. Nothing in all this world I have found is so good as work."

Alcohol From Seaweed.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt states that a long-contemplated plan is now to be realized, namely, the installation of a factory for the utilization of seaweed (seetang) and various freshwater plants, which are found in Germany in great quantities in the river marshes. Both alcohol and fodder are to be extracted from these plants.

**A MECHANICAL OWL.**

Night-roaming Aeroplane to Fight Zeppelins.

Night flying has become a military necessity for reconnoitering and bombing as well as for attacking zeppelins, which always bomb at night. Extraordinary demands are made on the skill of the pilot. A landing at night can be safely made only if the ground is illuminated or guiding beacons are employed. Were it not for the fact that the average night sky is not pitch black and is even slightly luminous, night flying would be even more dangerous than it is. Yet on those nights when over-casting clouds cut off even this faint luminosity, when everything is wrapped in inky blackness, it may be necessary to send an aviator aloft.

Recently the French had to convert the night plane into something like an owl, so that it can fly even on pitch dark nights. Like an owl, the machine, with which they have experimented, is very slow—an old-fashioned Farman "pusher" which would fall a ready prey to a fast enemy machine in daylight. But how does it find its way? By illuminating devices, of course. They may not be heavy because the machine cannot carry much additional weight. There are three luminous eyes in the form of searchlights mounted on the lower plane. As the owl swoops down on its prey, they flare up and enable the pilot to single out the target.

But sometimes the searchlights are inadequate. Greater efficiency is often demanded. And so we find that the machine carries as well eight illuminating rockets, four to the side. They are mounted nearly horizontally between the wings and are no doubt discharged by electrical devices. The mere pushing of an electric button is enough. Rushing out with a hiss, far out in front of the machine, each emits a dazzling flare, which, suspended from a small parachute, hangs up a large area through which a machine may pass. The flare lasts long enough to enable the aviator to make an emergency landing if need be; for the lights of an airplane are difficult to pick up.

By means of rockets it has become impossible to sight a zeppelin in an inky sky. At night a zeppelin is detected only by its propellers. It is practically invisible. But, if the rockets be aimed in the direction of the betraying noise, by swinging the entire machine, there seems no reason why it should not throw real light on the zeppelin's intentions.

These owl machines seem especially intended to mother small avions de chasse, which, because of their speed, climbing and manoeuvring ability, can attack an illuminated zeppelin.

Bribes for Brides.

News reaches us from Wyoming that the mayor of one of its leading towns has offered a reward of six pounds to every couple under the age of 21 who seek the matrimonial altar during his term of office. This tempting offer is put forward to encourage youthful marriages and incidentally increase the scanty population of that Southern State.

A strange inducement to wed was displayed outside the office of a registrar of marriages in a small town in Manitoba:

"To the handsomest couple appearing before me for a marriage license during the next calendar year a suite of bedroom furniture will be presented with my sincerest regards. Partiality will not be shown to the rich or influential."

It might be mentioned that the gentleman from whom this tempting offer emanates was responsible for the issuing of marriage licenses, and doubtless found the investment a profitable one.

A similar case was that of a registrar of marriages in the North of England who a few years back offered a huge turkey, a plum pudding, and a dozen mince pies to the youngest couple who wedded during the festive season.

The municipal authorities of a French town hit upon a curious inducement to tardy couples to seek the altar. They publicly announced that all persons who married within a certain period should be exempt from local taxes for the space of five years, and this announcement was evidently so alluring that an epidemic of marriages set in at once in the town in question.—Tit-Bits.

Where Wives Are Silent.

The little Greek island of Fano, near Corfu, has become known to the Entente fleets and armies as a place where women are forbidden to talk. The island has normally a population of 1,824 persons, but most of the men are in the United States, where they work as waiters.

The custom of the island for many years has been for the young men to marry the girl they love best and then, after a brief honeymoon, go to America to make their fortunes, returning in a few years to their bride. During this period of the absence of the husband it has become a custom for their wives, women traditional for their beauty, never to talk to men. It is the business of the older women to watch over the young wives, and when strange men approach, as has happened frequently since the war, they are met with a shower of stones.

New Barbed-Wire Fence.

The latest barbed-wire fence which the French have designed to check the advance of the enemy, employs a series of immense barrel hoops, on which barbed wire is strung. The hoops are securely fastened to a wooden fence-form—six hoops to a section of fence—so that it is possible for each entanglement section to roll over and over like a string of lopsided pushballs joined together to form a solid unit.

When the sections are to be set up, they are dragged out under cover of darkness and so arranged that the natural land formations of the vicinity conceal them from advancing troops.

**The Fair One With the Golden Locks**

By RYLAND BELL

I first fell in love with Gwendolin Winchester's hair. I have heard much of golden hair, but I have never seen but one head of hair the real color of gold. That was Miss Winchester's. She wore it as loose as any hair can be dressed. Indeed, it resembled a balloon in its shape.

Having fallen in love with the young lady's hair, I proceeded to fall in love with the girl herself. We boarded in the same house; consequently I saw her often. But she kept very much to herself, and none of us became familiar with her. Sometimes she would sit with me after dinner for a short while, but none of the other boarders was so honored. At such times, especially when we sat side by side, I noticed a dampness in the air which seemed to come from my companion. I once asked her how she made each individual hair stand out by itself, and she said that she washed it very often. There was a great deal of dust floating about, and it got into her hair. This was the cause of the frequent washings.

After giving her a number of invitations I finally succeeded in inducing Miss Winchester to go to the theater with me. When at the raising of the curtain she took off her hat and displayed her wealth of hair many persons turned their eyes upon it admiringly. It seemed to me that not only its hue was golden, but that in one or two places it had a golden sparkle. I asked her if she ever used a gold powder. She looked at me in a startled way and said:

"No. What makes you think so?"

"Because there is a place in your hair which sparkles as though you had put gold powder on it."

She put her hand up and asked me where was the spot I referred to and was not satisfied till I directed her to it.

Miss Winchester held a position of some sort, but she told none of us where or what it was. She went out about 8 o'clock in the morning and returned at 4. On her return she went into her room and locked the door. I understood that she wished to rest till dinner. I could not understand why, if she needed rest, she took the trouble to wash her hair so often. Women usually make a great deal about washing their hair, and when they do are usually to be seen sitting about with it hanging loose. Miss Winchester would wash her hair between 4 and 5 o'clock and come down to dinner with it done up at half past 6. I once asked her how she dried it so rapidly and she said by fanning it. This added to my wonder that she should take so much trouble after a day's work.

I asked the young lady on several occasions to give me a lock of her beautiful hair, but she always declined. One evening when we were sitting together a lock came loose. My business requires me to carry a small pair of scissors in my vest pocket, and I surprisedly cut off the strand without her being aware of what I had done.

When I went to my room I held the strand near the gas jet to examine it. On it I noticed a particle of a substance that reflected the light. Among my knickknacks I kept a magnifying glass—not a scientific instrument, but such as could be carried in the pocket. I brought it to bear on the particle and saw that it was either stone or metal. I judged that it was metal, since one of its minute faces reflected the light. Moreover, moving the light about on the lock I detected other particles, though most of them were much smaller than the first.

I don't know what prompted me to do so—idle curiosity, I suppose—but I put the lock in a glass of water and stirred it to separate the particles. They settled to the bottom of the glass. I poured most of the water off, and the rest of it, including the particles, I poured on to a sheet of white paper. This I held over the gas jet till the water had evaporated and the particles stood out on the white paper infinitely small bits of yellow sand or metal. Fishing a little horseshoe magnet out from among my other trinkets, I picked one of the particles up with it. I then knew that it was metal.

I said nothing to any one about the matter. Indeed, I thought very little of it till one afternoon, being in a building, I saw Miss Winchester coming out of an office on the door of which, under the firm name, was the word "Assayers." Assayers may be expected to handle gold dust, and a suspicion at once came to me that the particles I had found in Miss Winchester's hair were golden. I had preserved them and made a further examination to find that my surmise was right.

I ceased my attentions to Miss Winchester, but I dreaded to have it discovered that she was carrying away gold dust that did not belong to her in her hair and, asked for a private interview with her, told her what I had seen and how it had revealed what she had stolen.

She was dreadfully cut up; begged me to keep her secret, and I agreed to do so on her solemn promise to abstain in future.

I never met Miss Winchester again. Somehow after that when I came near a girl with golden locks I could not avoid looking to see if there were scintillations of gold dust.

**SUBROGATE COURT**  
Probate of the will of James Patterson, Augusta, farmer, has been granted to John Fretwell, F. J. French, Prescott, solicitor.

Probate of the will of J. W. Bass, Augusta, has been granted to Harper O. Bass, Augusta, and W. A. Lewis, Brockville. Lewis & Fitzpatrick, solicitors.

**Oak Leaf**  
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Green drove to Seely's Bay Friday evening and returned Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Arthur and Mr. M. J. Johnson left for Kingston where they will spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Whaley spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Godkin.

Miss C. Miller spent the week-end with Miss Marjorie Godkin.

District Lodge meeting will be held in No. 2 Lodge rooms on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Brock Green is confined to his bed by illness.

Mr. O. K. Nunn has purchased a new Victrola.

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No. 564, for Smith's Falls, 6.20 p. m.  
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No. 561, from Smith's Falls, 11.20 a. m.  
No. 567, from Ottawa, 1.10 p. m.—change at Smith's Falls.  
No. 565, from Ottawa, 10.15 p. m.  
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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson II. January 13, 1918. JESUS BEGINS HIS WORK.— Mark 1: 12-20.

Commentary.—1. Temptation of Jesus (vs. 12, 13). 12/ and immediately—it was just after the baptism of Jesus by John in Jordan that he suffered this severe assault of Satan. About the time of his baptism he was declared by John the Baptist to be "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (John 1: 29), and the Father spoke from heaven and said to him, "Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." (Mark 1: 11), and at once he was subjected to fierce temptation. The Spirit driveth him forth (R. V.)—The Holy Spirit came upon Jesus at his baptism and the Holy Spirit drove him forth to endure temptation. His first conflict was with the foe of all righteousness, whose works he had come to destroy (1 John 3: 8). Into the wilderness—The sacred record does not locate for us the scene of Christ's temptation. It was somewhere in the more desolate regions of Judea. Tradition has it that the scene of the temptation was an elevated region in the north-westerly direction from Jericho called Mount Quarantania, or the Mount of Forty Days. 13. forty days—During this period Jesus fasted, as Moses had fasted for forty days in the wilderness of Sinai. tempted of Satan—In order that there may be temptation, the one tempted must have the power of choice and must be capable of being solicited to evil. There must also be a person or being to solicit. Christ had the power of choice as we have, but in the exercise of that power we cannot conceive of his making a wrong choice. We are not told in what form Satan appeared to our Lord. He appeared to Eve in the form of a serpent, and to Jesus he doubtless appeared in some disguise. This temptation was a test. "Whatever else my Lord shall be to me, he shall not be a counterfeit man, exposed to counterfeit fire, a mere stage fire, a man played upon by harmless sheet lightning, and never moving amid the dreaded bolts and forked flame. His shall not be a sham fight, and mine the actual struggle, or he can be no leader for me. He himself suffered being tempted." He felt the real heat of the fire, he felt the fascination of the real seduction. Jesus of Nazareth had the real devil to meet and the real battle to wage, and the garlands on his brow were nobly won.—Lowett. The temptation was threefold. He was weak physically after his fast of forty days, and Satan's suggestion that he turn the stones of the wilderness into bread to ease his hunger must have appealed to him. The second element of the temptation was an appeal to the desire for recognition. He was the Son of God and he could bring the people to believe in his divinity if he would do some marvelous deed, as casting himself down from the pinnacle of the temple and landing below unharmed. Satan's third suggestion was an appeal to Christ's Kingship. If only Jesus would bow down to Satan, all the kingdoms of the world should be his. Each temptation was met by our Lord by an appeal to scripture, and Satan was utterly defeated. It is not a sin to be tempted. Jesus was tempted in all points "like as we are, yet without sin" (Heb. 4: 15), and "in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted" (Heb. 2: 18).—The holiest men and women of all the ages have been sorely tempted. They who endure temptation are accounted happy (James 1: 12), and the trial of one's faith works patience (James 1: 3). Spiritual strength receives a great increase through meeting temptation with courage and faith and overcoming it through grace divine. "Our bodies and our souls are full of desires, appetites, hungers, which are innocent in themselves, but which we are tempted to gratify in wrong ways, in contradistinction of God's ways. This essence of most sins of the flesh, which work disease and death, as intemperance, gluttony, and social vice,"—Peloubet. was with the wild beasts—Mark alone mentions the fact there were wild beasts in the place where Jesus underwent his temptation. By these he was uninjured, angels ministered unto him—The victory of Jesus was complete. Satan was utterly defeated in his efforts to overcome Jesus and left him, and then angels came and gave him comfort and aid. The fact that he overcame Satan has been of great advantage to his followers.

make known abroad the principles of the new kingdom, its laws, its benefits, the conditions of citizenship and its nearness. The King had come and his hearers were to be citizens. Repent—The word has a deep significance. It includes a change of mind and of purpose. It involves the confession of sin and turning away from it utterly. It implies restitution in cases where others have been defrauded or otherwise wronged. It is not an easy matter to repent, but it is the only way one can enter the kingdom of God, for the world has gone forth that men must repent and believe the gospel.

III. Calling disciples (vs. 16-20). 16. walked by the sea—Jesus had for a time carried on his Galilean ministry alone. He had labored much near this body of water, and from this and other parts of Galilee were to be gathered his twelve disciples. Simon and Andrew—They had become his followers more than a year before this time, had accompanied him for a season and then returned to their former occupation. Casting a net—This was not the same as the hauling mentioned in Matt. 13: 47. The casting-net was thrown by the fishermen, as he saw the fish in the water, to make the capture and bring his catch to land, while the hauling-net was placed in the water and left for some length of time that the fish might be entrapped by it. Fishers—A legitimate and a worthy calling. "Christ does not call idle men to work in his vineyard."—Bib. Museum. 17. come after me—Jesus had need of them and they had need of him. The time had now come for them to be permanently with him as fellow-workers, hence the authority with which he spoke. I will make you...fishers of men—The expression means to take alive. The fish were caught to die; men were to be caught to live. As these men had attained skill in catching fish, so they were to be taught to win men for the new kingdom. "The higher work comes to the disciples while they are faithfully performing their daily tasks. It is to those who are faithful in the least that the call comes to higher duties."—Peloubet. 18. Forsook their nets—Luke says, "They forsook all" (vs. 11). Their nets formed their means of gaining a livelihood, yet when the higher call came, they were ready to turn away from them.

19. James...and John—There were two sets of brothers among the disciples, James and John, and Peter and Andrew. James and John were the sons of Zebedee and Salome (compare Matt. 27:56 and Mark 15:40). Mending their nets—This was a humble yet necessary calling. All necessary work is honorable. 20. Left their father—The sacrifice as expressed here is greater than that mentioned in the case of Peter and Andrew. The feelings of Zebedee are not described, but we can imagine what they were when the separation took place. With the hired servants—This language indicates that Zebedee was at least fairly prosperous in his occupation. He had servants in his employ. Went after him—They recognized the call, realized its importance, waived every other consideration and went at once to be Christ's personal followers.

QUESTIONS—When did the temptation of Jesus take place? How long did it continue? What were the three elements of the temptation? How were the assaults of Satan met? How was Jesus comforted? Where and for what reason was John put in prison? Where is Galilee? What city did Jesus make his dwelling place after leaving Nazareth? What sea is referred to in the lesson and by what different names is it known? What was the subject of Jesus' preaching? Who were the first disciples of Jesus? What was their occupation? What did Jesus say he would make of them?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic—How Jesus faced His task. I. By overcoming Satan. II. By calling disciples. I. By overcoming Satan. Christ's wilderness temptation was the first great act of the redemption of our race from sin. It was a chief element in his sufferings for us as our Mediator. We cannot unveil the deep mystery of this season of thought and trial, this great battle between the kingdoms of light and of darkness. The great conflict raged around one central position, the life-work of Jesus as the Christ. Here was the first distinct experience of Satan's power, the first trial of Christ's character as a man and as a Mediator, an actual occurrence between a personal Saviour and a personal devil. Jesus was in the full consciousness of his divine mission. His sacred human nature was filled with the bidding presence of the Holy Ghost on the occasion of his baptism. The inquisitive, certi-

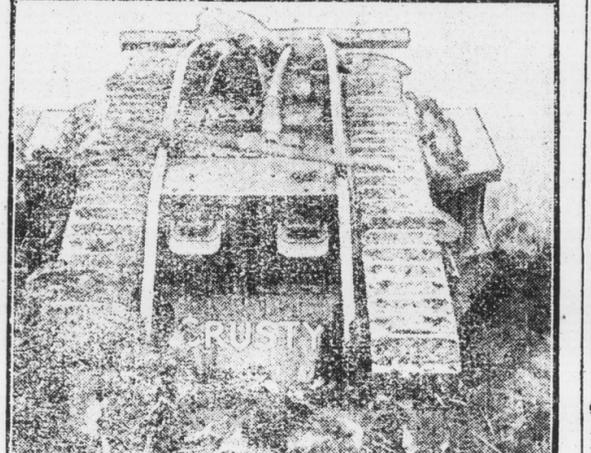
cal eyes around him, the eager questioning to which he must straightway have been subjected, the necessity of determining what course he should pursue, made solitude a necessity for him at that time. Jesus was not the less the beloved Son of God in the wilderness of Judea than when he had just come from the waters of the Jordan. He went into the wilderness without resistance, without murmur, without shrinking so far as his own conflict or humiliation in meeting his enemy was concerned, and so was enabled to vanquish his tempter. He was met by the strongest possible inducements to sin. His temptations were to abuse his miraculous powers and Messianic privileges. In every issue he triumphed.

II. By calling disciples. John the Baptist was a child of promise and of prophecy. Nevertheless, just as he was fairly inaugurating the Messiah's dispensation, when his work seemed most important, he was put in prison. "Though a royal ambassador was substituted, a worthier envoy was substituted." No sooner was John cast into prison than Jesus himself began to preach the gospel. He was the subject of his own ministry. His call for disciples was a distinct proclamation of sovereignty on Jesus' part, entailing responsibility on those whom he called. He meant to form a society co-extensive with humanity and as lasting as the world. He meant to introduce into every nation a new religion by means of living men, who by word of mouth should tell others about himself and his kingdom and by their lives show what constitutes a Christian. They were to be fitted for their work by close association with Jesus and intimate acquaintance and fellowship with him and his gospel plan. Jesus had been made known to the youthful fishermen. On this occasion his call was emphatic, authoritative, important in its designation. Though peremptory, it had inducements to obey and must have prompted obedience. Jesus chose unlearned men that his grace might be made perfect in their weakness. Their calling had inured them to hardship and danger. Few occupations involve more skill than fishing. A real fisher is diligent, trustful, dependent and persevering, intelligent and watchful, laborious and self-denying, daring and successful. Every quality of mind which they had cultivated would serve a higher purpose as fishers of men in the fulfillment of apostolic tasks. T. R. A.

DEADLY MACHINE GUN.

One French Soldier Accounted for 800 Germans.

Emile Alexandre Bigorne, a simple machine-gun operator, awarded the Legion of Honor, the highest military decoration that France can give to an ordinary soldier, repulsed, single-handed, with his machine-gun, a German counter-attack. No fewer than 800 Germans were killed, wounded or put to flight. Bigorne's exploit demonstrates to some extent the role which the machine-gun has come to play in the war, where it is, without question, the most formidable weapon now known. Its death-dealing effects far exceed those of heavy artillery. Following one of the French advances in the early part of a great offensive, Bigorne found himself holding down a German trench in company with a dozen other machine-gun men of his company. The Germans had kept them isolated all night by a barrage fire, and early in the morning gave indications of preparing a counter-attack. With the gradual increase of the morning light the German fire became more accurate, with the result that one by one Bigorne's comrades were killed. They had orders to hold the trench regardless of cost. When Bigorne found himself the sole survivor, with a heavy German counter-attack preparing a few dozen yards in front of him, he gathered together the machine-gun belts of his dead comrades. Altogether he found himself in possession of about 1,600 cartridges. Adjusting his machine gun, and placing the cartridge belts near, where he would be able to feed them in himself, he waited till the first Germans were close in before opening his deadly fire. The Germans began falling first one by one. Then, as they crowded to the attack, by fives, tens, twenties, and fifties, Bigorne never wasted a shot. Yet, as the Germans went down by the score, still other scores leaped up in their place. In the end Bigorne found himself with a last cartridge belt, and a whole column of Germans still swarming to the assault. He fed the belt in, and then took a last long sweep across the entire front of the approaching Ger-



"CRUSTY" DID ITS BIT. "Crusty," or, as it is known in the War Office Records, No. 8—is one of the "big brother" tanks. It was in the front rank of the squadron charged on the German positions in the great drive and is here shown lying in soft ground after the first wave of the fighting forces had passed beyond it. The traveling links are loaded with soft earth and show the strenuous time which "Crusty" had in the earlier part of the day.

Canada at the 1917 International

Over 5,000 Premier Animals in the Ring—Merry Monarch, Grand Champion Steer—Canada Made Clean Sweep in Southdowns and Lincolns—Short-horns a Spectacular Exhibition—By Paul D. Hammett.

Canada played an important part in the Food Training Camp of the United States, held in Chicago Dec. 1 to 8. In other years this most important event for live stock men of this continent has been known exclusively as "The International," but this year it had another name and duty. The International this year was to the food producers what the sixteen cantonments are to the military forces of the nation. Whereas the cantonments are training grounds for the young men of the country who soon will be fighting the fight of civilization and democracy against the Germans on European battlefields, the International was the training camp for the men who are going to fight behind the men behind the guns.

From the entrance of the first steer to the judging ring to the awarding of the last ribbon on the last day of the show, this work of training meat producers was kept ever in the foreground. The show from a purely live stock standpoint never has excelled. Each year the International has been growing in quality as well as quantity, and the 1917 exposition was no exception to this rule. This year, more than 5,000 of the premier animals of the various breeds of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, came before the eyes and under the hands of the judges.

In the distribution of prizes Canada made her best showing in the sheep division. Canada always has furnished the hottest possible competition in the sheep division and this year the animals from the Dominion showed more class and show ring quality than ever before. Other matters have occupied Canada for some time, and this may be the cause of a long string of ribbon winners in the cattle division, but, taken all in all, no apology is necessary for the Dominion at the great exposition.

SHORTHORNS OF WONDERFUL QUALITY.

One of the most spectacular exhibitions of the show, and certainly for the breed, was the showing of Short-horn cattle. Such a galaxy of red, white and roan kings and queens never has graced the tan bark at this or other shows in America, and, perhaps, the world. That is the consensus of opinion of all the old-timers at the show who have followed the breed over this and other continents.

The class of aged bulls brought out ten head of superbly fitted animals of the most approved type and character. It was a battle royal, and presented Judge W. A. Dryden of Brooklyn, Ontario, with one of the knottiest problems he has confronted in his extensive experience as a Shorthorn critic.

Fully as much may be said about the other classes, and one of the sensations was the ring of aged cows. In this ring of handsome matrons there was an even dozen of as fine big bred cows as was ever seen together in any show ring. Each was accompanied by a lusty calf, as evidence of prolificacy, and presented a sight which alone was worth a trip to the International. Mr. Dryden called in his consulting judge, Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ontario, frequently, and their awards met with popular approval.

In one of the most spirited contests of the ring, Maxwellton Commander, the magnificent roan bull, heading the aged class and shown by a breeder of the Southland, F. A. Gillespie & Son, of Muskogee, Okla., was made senior champion, and a short time later marched forth to victory in the battle for grand championship. In this contest his competitor was the rich-coated and deep-deeped senior bull calf, Sunrise, shown by S. G. Elison, of Montevideo, Minn.

Maxwellton Commander made his first big show of the season, although he was at the International last year and stood well up at the head of his class. He is a roan of wonderful quality and comes out to his place in the ring or moves before the judge like a true champion and a sire of courage and progeny. He is just past four years and his sire is the celebrated champion of champions, Avondale, dam Imported Roan Lady 36th. The Junior Champion Sunrise is by the bull, Cornerstone, dam Simplicity 5th.

Competition was at white heat right through the bull show and it was anybody's chance. In the senior bull calves which furnished the junior champion, second place went to the entry of Anoka Farms of Waukesha, Wis. This young animal recently was sold to a Chicago man at the record price of \$17,000, and made a good showing for himself in the class of 31 outstanding specimens. The short leet which Mr. Dryden picked out at the start contained nearly twenty head, so closely were the entries matched.

Speaking of the Shorthorn show, a Canadian exhibitor said to a representative of the Canadian Countryman: "I have seen more good cattle in the ring than in any other. Breeders are showing the results of earlier experience, which demonstrates the value of these exhibitions from an educational standpoint. The high character of the show also reflects the prosperity of the Shorthorn trade and the faith which breeders have in it, which is increasing every year. Then there is a demand among land owners by the hundreds for a few cattle where they have not been in the habit of keeping cattle. They are beginning to see the folly of constant cropping, and in-

addition are answering the call of the Allies for increased meat production."

HEREFORDS.

There was another brilliant chapter of achievement written into the history of that renowned breed of farms and plains—the Hereford—at the International this year. This year's show unquestionably represented the supreme effort which the great breeding fraternity has made to place the breed in the limelight.

In the long lines of young bulls there was class never before shown by the exponents of this breed. The phenomenal quality of the show, as well as the numbers, is the subject for general comment. "Uncle Tom" Clark, who has acted as superintendent of the cattle division without a break since the inception of the show and whose knowledge of the breed surpasses that of most men, declared that the show surpasses all previous ones here or anywhere else.

"It is the greatest show the herd has ever made," he said. "I have been at the English Royal and at the Bath and West of England shows, and followed the progress of the breed closely for a lifetime, and what I have said is my candid opinion, and I know it is shared by others."

Questioned as to the possible reasons for such wide patronage of the Hereford contest by exhibitors, "Uncle Tom" said: "It simply means, in my opinion, that folks have got to the place where they must come out with the good 'ones or it won't pay. And they have prepared for this by getting good bulls, better bulls than they have been used to getting."

"Then, breeders also are using better cows. I also notice that there is not so much overfitting as in the past. Although there are some very highly-fitted animals being shown, they stand up well on their legs, showing that fitters are getting to understand their art better."

In the selection of Ardmore, shown by W. L. Yost, of Kansas City, Mo., as champion bull of the breed, the judge showed that he was well in the game when this bull sold the following day at auction for the record-breaking price of \$31,000. Admored is by Bonnie Lad 20th and is a very low-set, thick-skulled fellow over all parts, very typical of the blood lines which lie re-

HOW THE GRAND CHAMPION WAS FED.

Merry Monarch, by Lavender Sultan, weighed 1,610 lbs. in the show ring. "He was dropped in pasture the summer of 1915 and ran with his dam until snow came," said Dean Skinner, of Purdue. "He never had an extra nurse cow and never was pampered at any time. The first winter found him with his stallmate, in a big box stall, munching clover hay, corn silage, and receiving a light ration of cracked corn, ground oats and a little oil meal."

"The following summer he continued to receive the same grain ration while running on a blue grass pasture. About the first of January, 1917, his grain ration was increased gradually. He was fed twice daily until June 1, and since then has received three feeds daily, consisting of cracked corn, ground oats and a little ground barley. About Sept. 1, cooked rye was fed in the evening, while the amount of corn was decreased gradually."

"During the last six weeks before the show his ration consisted of six to eight bushels of cracked corn, three to five pounds of ground oats, a light feed of cooked rye, about ten pounds of good corn silage in two feeds and a little clover hay once daily. The gains on this steer were gradually averaging from forty to sixty pounds per month during the last six months. This steer never was off feed and during the past two weeks was used in the judging classes of the college throughout the college year."

He is a dark cherry in color, and barring a little lack of bulliness about the head, he is almost faultless. Many pronounced him the best bull ever seen at the show.

One of the most distant exhibitors of the breed was A. B. Cook, of Townsend, Montana, who shipped here from Portland, Oregon, where he made his last stand in the West before showing at the International.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

One of the strongest quality shows ever made by the Aberdeen-Angus is the record made at the 1917 show. It was a match between the most select herds of the country; herds that had been in the fight all fall at the big State fairs and had come through with banners flying. It, indeed, was hard going for anything but a thoroughly fitted and trained animal. The popular live stock critic and breeder, Dr. H. M. Brown, of Hillsboro, Ohio, was assigned the task of placing the contestants.

"While the aged bull class did not come up to former years in numbers, the superb quality of the animals and the closeness of the decisions were compensation. The choice of Broadus Norwood 3rd, shown by A. S. Cecil & Sons, of Muncie, Ind., for first place, was well deserved. This splendid sire has demonstrated on more than one occasion this fall, to stand at the head of his line. This animal later won

the grand championship. Aged cows came out strong in numbers and proved a star attraction of the contest. The first prize went to a Cecil entry, Hillsdale Pride 3rd, a three-year-old.

Canadians landed in the prize money in many classes. In the cattle division the successful ones were:

Fat Shorthorns—T. S. Russell, Downsview, Ont., seventh in class of steer, spayed or Martin heifer, on Downsview Lad and Stubby Rex.

T. S. Russell, fifth in junior calf steer or heifer calved since Jan. 1, 1917, on Martin.

Herefords—Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary, third in bulls, two years old and under three, on Beau Perfection 48th. Grades and Cross-Breds—T. S. Russell, Downsview, Ont., first in class of steer or heifer calved since Jan. 1, 1917, on New York's Gift.

SHEEP.

Southdowns—Robert McKewen, of London, Ont., made almost a clean sweep in this division of the sheep, winning first in the rams, 2 years or over, first in class of rams 1 and under 2; first in ewe, 1 and under 2, showing the champion ram; first in the flocks, and second in the pen of four lambs.

Lincolns—H. M. Lee, of Highgate, Ont., had easy sailing in this division, winning first in the rams 1 and under 2, as well as third in the ewes 1 and under 1; first, second and third in the ewes 1 year and under 2; showed the champion ram on a yearling, the champion ewe on a yearling, won first and third in the flocks, first and third in the four lambs; first, second and third on the ewe lambs under 1.

HORSES.

In the Clydesdale division of the horse show, Graham Eros, of Claremont, Ont., had 17 entries. In the Belgian division, J. Hodges, of Halletts, Sask., had an entry, and George Kupp, of Lampan, Sask., showed nine animals.

THE GRAND CHAMPION STEER.

While Canada did not show the champion steer of the show, as she has done on two previous occasions, she did furnish the judge who picked out this superb animal from the long and almost unending list of entries. The choice of Merry Monarch, a two-year-old pure-bred Shorthorn, the first pure-bred steer to win this premier honor at the International, was made before a crowd of breed enthusiasts, tens with expectancy, and when Capt. T. E. Robson, of Canada, announced his decision, wave upon wave of hand-clapping and shouting followed in approbation.

The 1917 grand champion bullock was a beauty from both the butcher's and breeder's standpoint. It was shown by the University of Purdue, at Lafayette, Ind., and won handily in his class in the Shorthorn class, where the award was made by W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont.

In the show for champion Shorthorn bullocks, Mr. Dryden eliminated the two-year-old and put the purple on the yearling. This youngster also was shown by the University of Purdue herd, which furnished all the first prize bullocks in the breed. It was a sensational winning and never has been done before. The five first prize steers all were sired by the same bull, Lavender Sultan, a grandson of the famous Whitehall Sultan.

In the grade and cross-bred steers there was good, strong competition all the way. Captain Robson acted as judge here and found in a tiny grade Hereford calf from Kansas his choice for grade champion. This steer was shown by W. L. Yost of Kansas City. By many the Yost steer was thought to have championship claims over all steers, but Capt. Robson found him somewhat lacking in depth and in smoothness of covering.

In the contest by ages the Yost steer managed to get to the top, and in so doing he beat the Shorthorn calf of Purdue.

With this change in the situation, Shorthorn men became somewhat alarmed, but they still had one card to play in the two-year-old champion, who, in the meantime, had won out in a close match with the splendid pure-bred Hereford from Kansas Agricultural College which was made reserve. When the final test came, Capt. Robson went over the wonderful lineup, and it was then, after a careful balancing of points, that he made the decision which settled the championship of 1917.

"The Grand champion steer is a marvellous fellow," said Capt. Robson to a representative of the Canadian Countryman after the decision. "He is a wonder for depth and smoothness of covering and is in the pink of condition. He also moved and acted like a champion. But rarely do we find a steer so trim in his lines and so free of waste. While he did not carry, perhaps, the thickness over the shoulder of some of the other steers, notably his calf stallmate, he was very uniform and remarkably true over the rump and loin."

CANADIAN JUDGES AT CHICAGO.

The judges furnished by Canada were: Capt. T. E. Robson, grades and cross-breds and champion steer; W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont., breeding and fat Shorthorns; Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., breeding and milking Shorthorns; John T. Leithridge, Glenora, Ont., Lincoln sheep; Wm. Grant Regina, Sask., Clydesdale horses; Robert Graham, Toronto, Ont., Percherons; Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton, Alta., Shires and Robert Graham again in the drafter section.

mans. It was his last cartridge, but it proved sufficient, for, under his deadly aim the entire column broke and dashed back to its trench. For two hours Bigorne continued his position absolutely without ammunition, waiting to see what the Germans would do. Finally he was relieved before another attack could be launched and upon being conducted to the rear, France. As he boarded the train at

Paris for home, after getting his cross of the Legion of Honor, he declared that he did not know which of the two recompenes he really preferred.

Even the thermometer isn't apt to be an early riser these frosty mornings. Even the baggage man will advise you to express your enthusiasm. Don't check it.

# "BELA"

"I am only thinking of you," she said.

"I'll be there."

No better place for a trust could have been found. No one ever had any occasion to use the back rail, and it was invisible for its whole length to travelers on the main road. After issuing from the woods of Grier's Point it crossed a wide flat among clumps of willows, and climbing over the spur of a wooded hill, dropped in Beattie's back yard.

They met half-way across the flat in the tender dusk. The fairy light took away ten years of her age, and Sam expected almost a bona fide thrill of romance at the sight of her slender figure swaying over the meadow toward him.

In his gratitude for her kindness he really desired to feel more warmly toward her, which is a perilous state of mind for a young man to be in. He spread his coat for her to sit on, and dropped beside her in the grass.

"Smoke your pipe," she said. "It's more cozy."

He obeyed.

"I wish I had a cigarette myself," she added with a giggle.

"Do you smoke?" asked Sam, surprised.

"No," she confessed; "but all the girls do nowadays."

"I don't like it," said Sam, bluntly.

"Of course I was only joking," she returned, hastily.

Their conversation was not very romantic, Sam, with the best intentions in the world, somehow frustrated her attempts in this direction. He was dropped up on one elbow beside her.

"How thick and bright your hair is!" she murmured.

"You've got some hair yourself," returned Sam politely.

She quickly put both hands up. "Ah! don't look at it. A hair-dresser spoiled it. As a child it hung below my waist."

Sam, not knowing exactly what to say to this, blew a cloud of smoke.

"What a perfect night!" she breathed.

"Great!" said Sam. "That necklace of mine, Sambo, picked up a stone on the beach this morning. I didn't discover what was making him lame until we were half-way round the bay. I wish I knew more about horses. I pick up all I can, but you never can tell when these fellows are giving it to you straight."

"It's a shame the way they plague you!" she exclaimed warmly.

"Oh, it's nothing," now," replied Sam. "I can stand anything now that I've got a man's job. I'll make good yet. I think I can see a difference already. I think about it day and night. It's my dream. I mean, making good with these fellows. It isn't that I care so much about them either. But after what's happened, I've got to make them respect me!"

And so on, in entire innocence, Sam was aware of no feelings toward her save gratitude and friendliness. Nevertheless, it would not have been the first time it happened, if these safe and simple feelings had suddenly landed him in an inextinguishable coil. Men are babies in such matters.

But nothing happened this night. Sam walked back with her to the foot of the hill, and they parted without touching hands.

"Shan't I see you through the wood?" he asked.

She shook her head. "Some one might see from the house. There's plenty of light yet. To-morrow night at the same time?"

"All right," said Sam.

She stood watching until he disappeared among the willows, then turned to mount the shallow hill. Down among the trunks of the big pines it was gloomier than she had expected. The patches of bright sky seemed immeasurably far overhead. The wood was full of whispers. She began to be sorry that she had let him go so soon, and hastened on her steps.

Suddenly, as she neared the top of the hill, a human figure materialized in the trail before her. She was too much startled to scream. She stopped, petrified with terror, struggling to draw her breath. Her shadowy face was turned toward her. It was a very creature of night, still and voiceless.

It blocked the way she had to pass. Her limbs shook under her, and a low moan of terror escaped her breast.

Finding a little strength at last, she made a dart among the trees so that she could encircle the apparition.

"Stop!" it commanded.

Miss Mackall fell half fainting against a tree.

The figure came closer to her, and she saw that it was a woman. A horrible presence of what was coming still further demoralized her. Women do not require explanations in words. Miss Mackall recognized the adventuress of Musquash, and knew what she had come for. She sought to turn back.

"What do you want?" she faltered.

"I want kill you," said Bela, softly. "My finger is hungry for the trigger." She moved slightly, and a shot of light caught the barrel of the rifle over her arm. Miss Mackall moaned again.

"What did I ever do to you?" she wailed.

"You know," replied Bela, grimly.

"You tried to kill my name!"

"How terrible!" wailed Miss Mackall. "The best you can do is to shoot me!"

"Maybe," returned Bela. "Not yet."

But no other woman goin' get him from me."

"It isn't my fault if he wants me."

"Want you?" cried Bela scornfully. "An old woman! You try catch him lak he is fish!"

Miss Mackall broke into a low, hysterical weeping.

"Shut up!" said Bela. "Listen to w'at I say."

"Let me go! Let me go!" wept the other woman. "I'll scream!"

"No, you won't," said Bela coolly. "You not want Gilbert Beattie know you run out at night?"

"I won't be murdered in cold blood! I won't! I won't!"

"Shut up!" said Bela. "I not goin' kill you jus' yet. Not if you do what I want."

Miss Mackall stopped weeping.

"What do you want?" she asked eagerly.

"You got go 'way from here," said Bela coolly.

"What do you mean?"

"Bishop Lajeunesse goin' back down lake day after to-morrow. If you here after he gone I kill you."

A little assurance began to return to Miss Mackall. After all, it was not a supernatural, but a human enemy with whom she had to deal.

"Are you crazy?" she demanded, with quavering dignity.

"Yes," replied Bela calmly. "So they say."

"Oh!" sneered Miss Mackall. "Do you think I shall pay any attention to your threats. I have only to speak a word to my brother-in-law and you will be arrested."

"They got catch me first," said Bela.

"No white man can follow me in the bush. I go where I want. Always I will follow you—wit' my gun."

The white woman's voice broke again. "If anything happened to me, you'd be tried and hung for murder!"

"What do crazy woman care for that?" asked Bela.

Miss Mackall commenced to weep again.

Bela suddenly stepped aside. "Run home!" she said contemptuously. "Better pack your trunk."

Miss Mackall's legs suddenly recovered their function, and she sped up the trail like a released arrow. Never in her life had she run so fast. She fell into her room panting and trembling, and offered up a little prayer of thankfulness for the security of four walls and a locked door.

Next morning she was unable to get up in time to see Sam pass. She appeared at the dinner table pale and shaky, and pleaded a headache in explanation. During the meal she led the conversation by a roundabout course to the subject of Indians.

"Do they ever go crazy?" she asked Gilbert Beattie, with an offhand air.

"Yes, indeed," he answered. "It's one of the commonest troubles we have to deal with. They're fanatics by nature, anyway, and it doesn't take much to turn the scale. We-ti-go is their word for insanity. Among the people around the lake there is an extraordinary superstition, which the priests have not been able to eradicate in two hundred years. The Indians say of an insane man that his brain is frozen. And they believe in their hearts that the only way to melt it is by drinking human blood—a woman's or a child's by preference. That is the real explanation of many an obscure tragedy up here."

Miss Mackall shuddered and ate no more.

Late that afternoon she managed to drag herself down to the road. She waited for Sam at the entrance to a patch of woods a little way toward the French outfit.

"What's the matter?" he exclaimed at the sight of her.

"Ah, don't look at me!" she said unhappily. "I've had an awful night. Sick headache. I just wanted to tell you not to come to-night."

"All right," said Sam. "To-morrow night?"

She shook her head. "I don't think I'll come any more. I don't think it's right."

"Just as you say," said Sam. "If you feel all right to-morrow afternoon, you might get a horse and ride around the bay."

"I'm afraid to ride alone," she faltered.

"Well," said Sam, ever quick to take offense, "if you don't want to see me again, of course—"

"I do! I do!" she cried. "I've got to have a talk with you. I don't know what to do!"

"Very well," he said stoutly. "I'll come up to the house to-morrow night. I guess there's no reason why I shouldn't."

"Yes, that is best," she agreed. "Drive on now."

Sam checked to his team, and they started briskly down the trail. "Lord, she looks about seventy!" he was thinking. Miss Mackall stood watching until they rounded the first bend. When she turned around there stood Bela beside a big tree, a few feet to the side of the road. Evidently she had been hidden in the underbrush behind. Miss Mackall gasped in piteous terror and stood rooted to the spot.

Bela's face was as relentless as a high-altitude sky. "Listen if you got tell Bela what you say," she said. "If you talk back, I'll shoot."

"You not goin' to have no more trouble?" Bela said in English. "Bishop Lajeunesse and tomorrow morning?"

Miss Mackall turned, and flew up the trail.

The trail was a wide, well-beaten highway, and the pines on either side of it were tall and straight, and their tops were like a forest of spears. The ground was soft and spongy, and the air was cool and fresh. The sun was low in the sky, and the shadows were long and deep. The night was dark and still, and the only sound was the rustle of leaves and the creak of the horse's hooves.

Miss Mackall, however, insisted on locking the doors and securing her window. There were no blinds, and

she hung a petticoat inside the glass. Laughing at her old-maidish precautions, they let her have her way. As a further safeguard against nervousness during the night, she had one of her nieces to bed with her.

There was no sleep for her. In every little stir and breath she heard the footfall of her enemy. She was tormented by the suspicion that there was something lurking outside her window. She regretted leaving the petticoat up, for it prevented her seeing outside. She brooded on it until she felt as if she would go out of her mind, if she were not reassured.

Finally she mustered up sufficient courage to get out of bed and creep to the window. Holding her breath, she gathered the petticoat in her hand and smartly jerked it down. She found herself looking into the face of the native girl, who was peering through the glass. There was a little light in the sky behind her.

Bela sprang back, and Miss Mackall saw the gun-barrel. She uttered a piercing scream and fell fainting to the floor. The whole family rushed to her aid. Hysterics succeeded. They could make nothing of her wild cries. When she recovered she was numb.

In the morning Gilbert Beattie and his wife discussed it soberly. "Nerves," said the man. "We'd best let her go out with the bishop, as she wants. This is no country for her. We might not get another chance this year to send her out with a proper escort."

"It's too bad!" sighed his wife. "I thought she would make such a good wife for one of the new men that are coming in now. They need wives so badly!"

"H-m!" said Gilbert.

Gilbert Beattie, driving home by way of the French outfit, after having seen his sister-in-law embark, found that another party of settlers had arrived. Many of the natives, attracted by news of these events, had also come in, and the settlement presented a scene of activity such as it had never known.

It gave the trader much food for thought. Clearly the old order was passing fast, and it behooved an enterprising merchant to adjust himself to the new. Beattie was no longer a young man, and he felt an honest anxiety for the future. Would he be able to maintain his supremacy?

When he reached his own store he found a handsome native girl waiting to see him. He had seen her before, but could not place her. He asked her name.

"Bela Charley," she answered.

"O-ho!" he said, looking at her with a fresh curiosity. "You on the she, eh? Whatever they might be saying about this girl, he mended the calm, self-respecting air with which she bore his scrutiny. "Do you want to trade?" he asked. "One of the clerks will wait on you."

She shook her head. "Want see you."

"What can I do for you?"

"Company got little house beside the road down there. Nobody livin' there."

"Well, what of it?"

"You let me live there?" she asked.

"You'd better go home to your people, my girl," he said, grimly.

"I have left them," she returned.

"What would you think of doing?" he asked, curiously. "How could you make your living?"

"Plenty people here now," she said. "More comin'. I gona' keep stoppin' house for meals."

"Alone?" he asked, frowning.

"Sure!" said Bela.

He shook his head. "It wouldn't do."

"Why?"

"You're too good-looking," he replied, bluntly. "It wouldn't be respectable."

"I tak' care of myself," averred Bela.

"Anybody say so?"

"How about that story that's going the rounds now?"

"Moch lies, I guess."

"Very likely; but it can't be done," he said, firmly. "I can't have a scandal right in front of my wife's door."

"Good for trade," suggested Bela, insinuatingly. "Mak' the new people come up here. Now they always hangin' round Stiffy and Mahooey's."

This argument was not without weight; nevertheless, Beattie continued to shake his head. "Can't do it unless you get a chaperon."

"Chaperon?" repeated Bela, puzzled.

"Get a respectable woman to come and live with you, and I'll say all right."

Bela nodded and marched out of the



## Babies With Itching, Burning Skins Sleep

And tired mothers rest after giving baby a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Peace falls on distracted households when Cuticura enters. Trial free.

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

store without wasting any further works.

In an hour she was back, bringing Mary, Bateese Otter's widow. Mary, according to the standards of the settlement, was a paragon of virtue. Gilbert Beattie grinned.

"Here is Mary Otter," said Bela, calmly. "She poor. She gona' live with me. I guess she is respectable. She live in the mission before and scrub the floors. Pere Lacombe tell her come live wit' me. Is that all right?"

Since Bela had secured the sanction of the church upon her enterprise, Beattie felt that the responsibility was no longer his. He gladly gave her her way.

The astonishing news spread up and down the road like lightning. Bela Charley was going to open a "resterau." Here was a new and fascinating subject for gossip.

Nobody knew that Bela was in the settlement. Nobody had seen her come. Exactly like her, said those who were familiar with her exploits in the past. What would happen when Bela and Sam met again? others asked.

While everybody had helped this story on its rounds, no man believed that Bela had really carried off Sam. Funny that this girl should turn up almost at the moment of the other girl's departure! Nobody, however, suspected as yet that there was anything more than coincidence in this.

The main thing was Bela was known to be an AI cook, and the grub at the French outfit was rotten. Mahooey himself confessed it.

Within two hours six men, including Big Jack and his pals, arrived for dinner. Bela was not at all discomfited. She had already laid in supplies from the company. Dinner would be ready for all who came, she said. Six bits per man. Breakfast and supper, four bits.

To-day they would have to sit on the floor, but by to-morrow, proper arrangements would be completed. No, there would be no accommodations for sleeping. Everybody must go home at ten o'clock. While they waited they could cut some good sods to mend the roof, if they wanted.

Some of the guests, thinking of the past, approached her somewhat diffidently; but if Bela harbored any resentment, she hid it well. She was the same to all, a wary, calm, efficient hostess.

Naturally the men were delighted to be given an opportunity to start fresh. Three of them labored at the roof with a will. Husky, who only had one good arm, cleaned fish for her. The dinner, when it came on, was no disappointment.

Sam, rattling back over the rough trail that afternoon, stamped in his empty box-wagon and whistled cheerfully. Things were going well with him. The long, hard-working days in the open-air were good for both health and spirits. He liked his job, and he was making money. He had conceived a great affection for his lively little team, and, lacking other companions, confided his hopes and fears in them.

Not that he had yet succeeded in winning from under the load of derision that had almost crushed him; the men still greeted him with their

tongues in their cheeks. But now that he had a man's job, it was easier to bear.

He believed, too, that he was making progress with them. The hated gibe "white slave" was less frequently heard. Sam, passionately bent on making good in the community, weighed every shade of the men's manner toward him, like a lover his mistress.

He met Big Jack and his pals driving back around the bay in Jack's wagon. They had staked out their land across the bay, but still spent most of their time in the settlement. Both drivers pulled up their horses.

The men hailed Sam with at least the appearance of good nature. As for Sam himself, he had made up his mind that since he was going to live among them, he would only make himself ridiculous by maintaining a sore and distant air. He was learning to give as good as he got.

(To be continued.)

## VEGETABLE WAX.

### Old-Time Domestic Industry is Spreading Out.

Vegetable wax is already filling an important place in the economic needs of the world, and there are many indications that the production of wax from certain plants will increase as time goes by. It was not long ago that the world supplied certain of its needs with animal oils and development of the vegetable oil industry, as well as the development of the mineral oil industry, has been remarkable. The uses for wax have increased, and a number of wax-producing plants are being employed on a commercial scale. The industry of making high grade wax from the candleilla plant has made long strides in the last few years, and there are several big factories for the extraction of wax in the candleilla-growing sections of the United States. It has been estimated that there are 1,000,000 acres of land on which candleilla is growing wild and in great profusion in what is known as the upper border regions of Texas. It is believed that not only may the candleilla-bearing territory be enlarged, but that the wax-producing qualities of the plant may be improved by cultivation. There are also large areas of the wild candleilla lands in northern Mexico.

The recovery of wax from the bayberry was for centuries a New England household industry, and it has lately become a factory industry, the wax of the plant being generally used in the making of bayberry candles, held in high esteem for use and ornament by New Englanders. A bushel of the berries yields, as a rule, between four and five pounds of wax. Another plant belonging to the same genus is the "sweetgale," which grows abundantly in the bogs and marshes of Scotland. It is a small shrub with leaves somewhat like those of myrtle or willow, having a fragrant odor and bitter taste, and yielding an essential oil by distillation.

The wax of the candleilla plant is used in making candles, phonograph records, wood and leather polishes, floor wax, certain varnishes, linoleum, rubber compounds and celluloid, and it also enters into use in pharmacy and in making of electrical insulation. The candleilla plant grows on the poorest quality of soil, and before it was found to have a commercial value for the wax contained it was considered a pest.

Though candles are not so generally used as they were before the days of mineral illuminating oils, gas and electricity, they still constitute an important article of manufacture. The candle is an ancient form of lighting. The word comes from the Latin word, "candere," which means to "glow."

Bee-wax and tallow were used for lighting purposes by the Romans. Lengths of cotton or flax fiber were dipped in these substances and they usually burned with much smoke and soot and little light. The rush-lights of the middle ages, and even of re-moter times, were rushes that had been stripped nearly to the dry pitch and dipped in wax or tallow. When "candlepower" was adopted as the unit of light measure by the London gas act of 1860 it was taken to mean the amount of light which would be given by a sperm candle, six of which would weigh a pound, and which consumed 120 grains of the candle each hour.

Candles are made and have been made for centuries by four distinct processes called "dipping," "pouring," "drawing" and "moulding." Few candles of commerce are now made

of pure beeswax or tallow, but usually by combining stearine, a trade name for a mixture of various animal and vegetable fats; obtained from cocco-rite. Palm oil and coconut oil are also extensively used in the candle-making trade.—Washington Star.

## EARNING BIG WAGES

One noticeable feature of the Victory Loan campaign was the surprisingly large contribution made by many of the railway employees. Conductors put down their names for \$500 without a murmur, some even wishing to pay cash instead of taking up the bonds on the instalment system. So, too, with the engineers and mechanics, and in a lesser degree with the trainmen and firemen. The reason is that the railway employee was never so well paid as he is to-day, indeed he is better off even than the munitions worker, as his income is not of a temporary nature, but he has the further advantage of pass privileges for his family and of a pension when he gets to be too old for service.

Three hundred dollars a month is quite a common pay cheque to be drawn at the end of the month by a Canadian locomotive engineer who earns more than many a captain of an ocean-going liner, and sometimes \$350 is touched. The conductors range as a rule from \$200 to \$250 a month, sometimes more and sometimes less. Almost as well paid are the firemen on the western divisions, who earn from \$150 to \$230 per month. The stoker on board ship, who earned as much, would think the world has reached the millennium. Section foremen, who have special additional privileges of houses at nominal rents, free fuel market passes for their wives and free land for gardens, earn from \$80 to \$110 per month. With these conditions in view, the contributions to the Victory Loan by railway employees are less surprising.

## BANKS AND BANKNOTES.

### England's First Paper Money Was Issued by the Goldsmiths.

With the almost entire use of paper currency at the present time the history of its origin may not be uninteresting. In the days of the Stuarts merchants used to lodge their reserves of gold in the Tower, and when one day Charles I., in a thoughtless moment, annexed a large sum lodged in that way and forgot to put it back the merchants decided that henceforth they would put no more trust in princes, but would look to the goldsmiths.

The goldsmiths thereby became the first bankers, and the first goldsmith who hit upon the novel idea of giving a note, not only to the person who deposited gold, but also to the person who came to borrow, founded modern banking with an original deposit of £5,000.

The banker gave promise to pay up to, say, £25,000, and as long as there was no immediate demand on the part of the persons holding these promises to pay to have that promise converted into cash business proceeded merrily, but necessarily there was a limit beyond which it was not safe to do this kind of business, and it was always possible that something unforeseen might happen that would bring an unusual number of notes for presentation.

As a matter of fact, this did happen frequently in the early days, and finally the Government stepped in and granted the almost entire monopoly of issuing notes to the Bank of England.—London Standard.

## He Had To.

If all men were like a colored porter in Frankfort, newspaper men would find the game an extremely easy one. The porter, who is known to every man and boy in the city, recently was divorced from his first wife and within a few days was married again. A reporter happened in the clerk's office just as he was about taking out his license.

"When are you to be married, Frank?" asked the reporter.

The porter told him, and the questioning was continued until his wife-to-be grabbed hold of his arm and whispered, "Don't tell that man all about this."

"I've got to," the porter whispered back. "He's a reporter."—Indianapolis News.

## THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in these muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case, pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event, to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in healthy condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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



SKILLED WORKERS AS WELL AS SKILLED FLIERS MAKE AIRPLANES UNSURPASSABLE.

Imagine the care and skill required to put the airplane wings here shown. Each one of the scores of separate pieces has been cut out to exact measurement on the principle of standardization introduced into airplane production by the United States, and must be fitted together with the other sections into the stout wing which will soon be carrying an American airman over the German trenches. Uncle Sam has secured the services of the finest automobile body and furniture factories in the country, where this part of the work can be completed and the finished product sent on to some central point for assembling. Thousands of expert wood workers, cabinet makers and boat makers are being taken into the air service for somewhat similar work in the big airframes behind the lines in France.

**A MESSAGE TO FUTURE!**

I feel that a complete understanding of the human mind is the key to the solution of all our problems. I have spent years of my life in the study of the human mind, and I have discovered that the human mind is a vast and complex system, and that the only way to understand it is to study it from the inside. I have discovered that the human mind is a vast and complex system, and that the only way to understand it is to study it from the inside.

My system is a complete and scientific method of understanding the human mind. It is a system that has been tested and proven to be effective. It is a system that has been used by many of the world's greatest minds, and it is a system that has been used to solve some of the world's greatest problems.

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**DAIRYMEN MEET THIS WEEK**

Convention of Eastern Association to be at Perth, Thursday and Friday.

The 41st annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario will be held in Perth on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 10th and 11th. A large crowd is expected here for the event. The convention opens at ten o'clock on Thursday, Jan. 10 with an address from President J. M. Stone, of Northam. At the afternoon session that day, addresses will be made by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and George H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Staff, Ottawa. Thursday evening Mayor Hants will deliver an address of welcome, and speeches will be made by Dr. A. E. Hanna, M.P., and Dr. J. W. Robertson, on "Food Control in Canada," and there will be a moving picture exhibit by G. A. Putnam, director of dairying. Music will be interspersed between the speeches. Friday morning will be devoted to cheese and butter makers. There will be a report from Mr. G. G. Publow, chief instructor for Eastern Ontario; by J. H. Scott, official butter grader, Toronto on "The Grading of Butter"; L. A. Zufelt, superintendent of Dairy School, Kingston. The afternoon session opens with an address from Mr. James Alexander, chairman of the Cheese Commission, and Mr. Frank Hems, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario. Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph, and Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, are the other speakers. Friday evening there will be a presentation of trophies, a speech from Mr. F. W. Hall, M.P.P., an address on the work of the cheese commission by J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, an address by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, and an address from Sir Wm. Hearst, Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

**A DANGEROUS LECTURE TO A YOUNG WOMAN**

If you are unable to concentrate—or you lack the resolution to stick to one thing with success in view—don't despair! Perhaps at some stage of your career you have bitterly condemned your "lack of energy" because, measuring success from the standpoint of money, or power, the world considers you a failure. You have divided your energy into different channels and are "talented" in many things—but a genius in no one thing.

Mr. Bennett's latest article, appearing in January Cosmopolitan is broad and sincere. He maintains that lack of resolution means the lack of one steady desire. But that by spreading energy in various directions—you become broad minded; that while the world may not call you "Successful" you have succeeded in achieving a full-rounded life, which men of one supreme desire, as a rule, have not.

**Rod and Gun.**

Among the magazines on the newsstands during the holiday season the January number of Rod and Gun, with its list of contents depicting outdoor life, makes a special appeal to the sportsman whose activities at this season are limited in the field of sport and who is therefore dependent upon written experiences for his enjoyment. Among the contributors to this number are Bonnycastle Dale, H. C. Haddon, M. A. Shaw, Edward T. Martin, George R. Belton, Robert Page Lincoln and many others. The usual departments are well maintained. Under the Trap department appears a write-up of the Grand International Tournament at St. Thomas recently, while the Kennel section contains an illustrated record of the recent Canadian National Field Trials held at Ojibway. Rod and Gun is published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

**Charleston**

Jan. 7.—The ice harvest is in full swing. The ladies of Charleston school section gathered at the home of Mrs. W. Eyre on Thursday afternoon and filled pails with choice dainties for Gerald Bonford, Gordon Kelsey, Lloyd Kirkland, George Grant, Hubert Johnston, Jimmy Hawkins, Edmund Hoffmann, and Fred May, boys over-seas. A number of our young people attended the dance at Lyndhurst on New Year's night. Miss Jennie Eyre returned to her school at Leam on Wednesday. Mr. James McConney, Toledo, spent Christmas with friends here. Mrs. S. W. Kelsey recently visited friends at Long Point. Mrs. B. Green has gone to Smith's Falls to remain for a time. Miss Mina Pritchard has resumed her duties at Charleston school.

**THE CALL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHTS**

By L. Glenn Earl.

Comfortably settled, I am in my I work and find it good; And yet at times the desire to roam Goes surging through my blood. And oft at eve when the sun has dropped Beneath the hills in the west, When the whir of wheels in the shop has stopped, And the busy streets are at rest, I sit in the door with my son at my knee, As I watch the Northern Lights Wink and flicker through my blood. As they shoot o'er the distant heights. And the kid goes back to his toys in the room, Where my wife softly sings to him, But facing the north, I sit in the gloom, For I know that beyond the rim Of those distant, dark, foreboding hills, Marks of my camp-fires remain, And my canoe is known on unnamed rills, In that wonderful wild domain. And the Northern Lights as they beckon to me Whisper of silver and gold, And in the distant north I see The trails I knew of old. The kid at play and the song of my wife Are partners I can not fail; And never, I know, with rifle and knife, Shall I answer the call of the trail.

**Mrs. W. H. Jackson.**

Death removed one of Brockville's oldest citizens last week when Mrs. William Hayes Jackson, widow of the late Lt. Col. W. H. Jackson passed away at her residence, 82 Pine street, at the age of ninety years. The deceased whose maiden name was Polly Ann Beach, was born at Beach's Corners, Elizabethtown but has resided in Brockville for almost her entire life. Her husband predeceased her several years ago. During her long residence here, the late Mrs. Jackson, who was a lady of many estimable qualities, made a host of friends who deeply regret her demise.

Beside her son, Captain W. Fred Jackson, who is stationed at Westcliffe, Hospital at Folkestone, Eng., she leaves to mourn her loss one sister, Mrs. George Geddes, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and five grandchildren—Dr. Gordon Jackson, Mrs. Russell Britton, Haileybury; A. Bratlett Jackson, Hamilton and Misses Doris and Athol in England.

**Fairknowe Home's Record.**

About 400 Fairknowe Home boys have enlisted. Several have made the supreme sacrifice during the past year. Many are wearing the scars of battle. One old boy has won a commission on the field and several are now non-commissioned officers, and others are known to be proud possessors of the Military Medal or the D.C.M. The young man, who secured the commission on the field, John Swan, who was recently rewarded by a promotion to a Lieutenant, is 21 years of age. He came to Canada in 1910 and until his enlistment early in 1915 worked with a farmer, Wm. Crozier, at Garretton.

**Warburton**

The school re-opened on Thursday with Miss Bessie Foley as teacher. Dr. Griffin Austin who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Austin, has returned to his home at Pueblo, Colorado. Miss Irene Loney, Toronto, spent the holiday season at her home here. Miss Mabel Moorehead has been ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Robert Webster, Rockfield. Mr. Oscar Webster, of Western Canada is renewing old acquaintances in this district. Miss Eva Grier, Tilley, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Gordon Burns. Miss Gwendolyn Austin has resumed her studies at Kingston Collegiate. Miss Amelia McRae is engaged at Woodvale as teacher for the present term.

**Wins Action.**

On Friday Judge Dowsley gave a decision in the County Court of an action brought by W. G. Parish, of Athens, against Woods, Metcalfe & Co., of Winnipeg. The case arose over a breach of contract on the part of the defendant in connection with a purchase of wheat. The wheat was purchased last January and was not delivered. The verdict rendered was for \$700 and the costs of action.—Brockville Recorder.

**Frankville**

Mrs. Morley Holmes, of Lehigh, is on the sick list. Dr. J. M. Kelly, of Delta, is attending her. Mrs. Wm. Thompson, of Alberta is visiting at Mr. Fred Price's. Mr. A. R. Hanton purchased a fancy driver from Manford Hewitt at a fancy price. Mr. Charles Mallory, of New York state, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Church. Rev. H. H. and Mrs. Hillis, of Vankleek Hill, spent their holidays with the latter's sister, Mrs. E. A. Crummy. Her mother, Mrs. Oliver, accompanied them home. Sidney Crummy of New York, is the guest of his brother, Albert E. Crummy.

Mrs. Dixon and daughter, Doris, are the guests of Mrs. A. E. Crummy.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ennis have vacated their home and have gone to spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kilborn.

Misses Geraldine Richards and Grace Cannon are commencing a course in the Brockville Business College. The young people held a social evening last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Richards in honor of the young ladies.

Mr. A. Hart is ill of pneumonia. His daughter, Mrs. Brunton, of Brockville and Mrs. Kerr, are assisting their mother in taking care of him.

Mrs. R. Richards leaves to-morrow to spend a couple of months with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stone, of Forfar.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Comerford and two daughters drove to Carleton Place to-day to spend holidays with friends.

A handkerchief shower was held at the parsonage last Friday evening by the Deavers in honor of Miss Grace Cannon, who is leaving to attend the Brockville Business College.

Mrs. Conner and daughter, Ina, of Brockville, are spending holidays with the former's son, Webster Conner.

Delmar Kilborn, of Plum Hollow, has purchased for his son, Ross, form Albert Hanton, the farm owned by his father, known as the Budd farm.

Clark Eaton had the misfortune to lose a valuable young horse.

Dan Strikefoot purchased two cows at Wilse's sale for about \$100 each. In a few days the more valuable one died.

Bertie Cardiff, who has been very ill, is improving.

Charles Church recently lost a valuable cow, and later found a piece of zinc about 1 1/2 inches long in her stomach.

Mrs. Ed. Latimer and son of Edmonton, Alta., arrived yesterday to visit her brother, Alf Ireland and other friends.

**Mayor "Bagged"**

A complimentary banquet was tendered to ex-Mayor Dr. Fergus J. O'Connor, Gananoque, at the Provincial Hotel there recently by members of the town council, who have sat with him at the council board for several years past. As a slight testimonial of their regard and appreciation of his services a handsome club bag was presented with a neatly worded address.

**CARD OF THANKS**

Mrs. Adam Duclon wishes to extend to her friends and neighbors her heartfelt thanks for the kindness shown her in her recent trouble.

*Oleomargarine*

Armour's Magnolia Brand in pound packages, 37c.

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

E. C. TRIBUTE

**Purvis Street**

Jan. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Earl, of Fairfield, spent a few days at Mr. Roy Gibson's.

School has opened for 1918. Miss Beach is the teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Orval Balle spent a few days in Brockville.

Mr. Aelx Herbison and bride have returned home and will soon take up residence in their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Herbison spent Xmas at Lillies'.

Mr. and Mrs. Flannigan, of Brockville spent Xmas at Frank Herbison's.

Mrs. Wm. Graham spent a week at B. B. Graham's.

**Philipville**

Jan. 7.—Owing to the continued cold weather many of our residents are suffering from severe colds.

Mrs. H. Putnam accompanied by her sister, Miss Haskin, spent the Xmas holidays with their sister, Mrs. Lawson, at Fairfield. Mrs. Putnam left last Wednesday on an extended visit to her late husband's parents in Michigan.

Mr. Benjamin Moulton of Halton County, after an absence of twenty years, is visiting his brother, Mr. Thomas Moulton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Eyre, of Chantry, were recent visitors at W. B. Phelps'.

Rev. Mr. Chisholm is suffering from a badly infected foot.

W. W. Phelps and family of Delta spent Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. A. Whitmore.

**Freeman—Moore**

The marriage was quietly solemnized at Lansdowne on December 27, of Miss Elva Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira More, of that village, and Mr. William Freeman, C. N. R. agent at Crosby. Rev. Mr. Burnham, of Kingston, officiated.

**TEACHER WANTED**

Qualified teacher for S.S. 14 Rear Yonge. Duties begin Jan. 3. Apply to Burton Hayes, sec.-treas., Route 3, Athens.

**FARM FOR SALE**

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

**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

**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. OFFICE: Cor. Main and Bell and Rural Phones. Henry Sts.

**J. W. RUSSELL**

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

**H. W. JEMERSON**

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

Reporter Advertisements Bring Results.

**Brockville Business College**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

A Happy New Year to all our Students and Graduates. Miss Irene Cone has accepted a position as stenographer for the National Mfg. Co. at Prescott. Miss Grace Field is now a stenographer in the civil service at Ottawa.

Miss Bertha Pergau has returned to Toronto to accept a position. Classes are now forming for the New Year term. Day-school every day and Night School on evenings of Mondays and Thursdays.

As the New Year Term opens, we are led to review the work of 1917. We are pleased that we have been privileged to impart to the many young people instruction in book-keeping, stenographic and civil service branches and also to introduce them to the business public.

Those planning to attend for current term are urged to come in early next week. Miss Katie Bolin has this week passed our 80 word per minute shorthand test.

Address: Fulford Building, 2 Court House Avenue, Brockville, Ont. Phone 373.

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

New Dollar Bills The New Dominion one dollar bills just issued are, apart from their financial attractiveness, a particularly fine example of the engraver's art. On the front the design includes as its central figure a portrait of Princess Patricia. On the reverse is an etching of the Canadian Parliament Building.

**CAMPAIGNS FOR PATRIOTIC FUND ARE PREPARING**

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Following the appeal of the Governor-General on behalf of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, it was stated this morning at the headquarters of the fund here that it was probable the chief subscription campaigns would take place in February and March. The time when the campaigns shall be held in any locality is left to the decision of the local committee of that district, they will be in progress throughout the Dominion. The larger cities will, in all probability, arrange to hold campaigns during the next two months.

**Schools Closed.**

Seventeen of the thirty-four Separate schools in Ottawa are closed owing to the shortage of coal.

**Furniture**

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

**A Good Selection to Choose From**

**Undertaking**

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**GEO. E. JUDSON**

ATHENS, ONT. Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

**Proclamation**

The New Year Term will open January 2, 1918. Bookkeeping, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses. Rates: For three months \$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

**OUR JANUARY STOCK REDUCING SALE**

Of Ladies' Fancy Tweed, Plush and Plain Velour Coats

Is now on. Plush coats have been marked down to half price. Velour and Kersey coats may be had at from \$24.00 to \$39.50. Fancy Tweeds at from \$9.75 to \$19.50.

**The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.**

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS Brockville, Ont.