

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 29

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, July 18, 1917

4 cents a copy

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ENTRANCE TO HIGH SCHOOLS

The High School Entrance Boards report the following candidates as successful in having procured the required standard of marks, viz., 40 per cent on each subject and 60 per cent of the total, or 390 marks. Honor candidates made at least 488 marks. The certificates of those who passed and the marks of those who failed will be sent to them immediately. The papers of all those who came near to passing were carefully reconsidered. The names of the successful ones are in alphabetical order:

Athens

Alma Comerford (Honors), Albert Ferguson, Edna Gainford, Mary Howarth, Leonard Mott (Honors) Roswald Morris, Jacqueline Moulton, Alfred Smith, Laurence Taylor, Raymond Taylor, Vera Topping, Charlotte Vickery, Irene Wilson, Generva Yates.

Jasper

Lou Barrington, Carl Beamish, Margaret Cauley, Mary Fitzgerald, Josephine Garvin, Willie Garvin, Clara Kinch, Lura Mackie, Verda Marshall, Cecilia Maluoney, Thompson Morrison, Edna Purcell, Lauraine Quigley, Bessie Traynor.

Easton's Corners

Emilly Campbell, William Campbell, Mansel Cross, Mary Earle, Garnet McGrath, Addie Tackaberry.

Lansdowne

Bertha Bisop, Florence Cross, Gladys Fair, Lily Jordan, Bessie King, Ernest Miller, Luella Moorehead, Paul Potter, Lola Tackaberry, Katie Warren.

Delta

Hilda Burch (Honors), Beatrice Burns, Frank Calvert, Alice Coon, Velma Dancy, Donald Elliott, Florence Hutchings, Anna Hutchings, Maud Jackson, Raymond Kenny, Gladys Kilborn, Lawrence Leadbeater, Irene Lillie, Myrtle Lyons, Donald Moroughan, Marguerite MacNamee, Mildred Moulton, Hester Mainse, Charles Nichols, Rebecca Shook, Ralph Smith, Daisy Somerville.

Newboro

Hattie Best, Lorena Brown, Willie Boulger (Honors), Mary Boulger, Hazel Byington, Frances Fahey, Lena Guttridge, Harold Green, Marguerite Hall (Honors), Hilda Jordan, Byron Knapp, Florence Leggett (Honors), Florence Moore, Helena McKenney, Kathleen Nolan, Ruby Ripley, Herbert Regan, Edna Taylor, Donald Tole.

Wm. Johnston Medal

The winner of the "William Johnston" medal for general proficiency it will be noted, was Miss Florence Leggett, of N. Newboro, who obtained 542 marks out of a total of 650. Miss Ina Hurlburt, of Gananogue, ranked second with the total of 520 marks. This medal will be presented annually to the pupil taking the highest standing at the Entrance examination by the West Leeds Teachers' Institute, as a memorial to the late Inspector, William Johnston.

To Aid the Farmers.

A meeting was held in Brockville last week in connection with the Organization of Resources Committee's appeal for aid for the farmers of the district. Mr. Thompson, a representative of the committee present, stated that a survey of Leeds County showed that 135 men are badly needed in this section to assist the farmers during the harvest season. The local committee decided to do what is in their power to provide the labor necessary, from men in the local factories who are willing and fit for agricultural work. The committee will meet again.

Has Right to Refuse.

The Montreal Star was sued by a drug store recently for the sum of \$10,000 for refusal to publish an advertisement it considered objectionable. Judgement was rendered in the lower court for the newspaper, which was confirmed in the court of review, the Judge holding that a publisher had a right to protect his columns.

Sunday School Picnics.

The Baptist Sunday school held its annual picnic July 5th at Wight's Corners, and St. Paul's Presbyterian picnic was held Friday at Mr. Joseph Thompson's cottage, Charleston Lake. The occasions were much enjoyed by the participants.

Purely Personal

Mrs. N. G. Scott is visiting her parents at Jasper.

Mr. R. N. Dowsley has been in Ottawa for a few days.

Mr. E. M. Dagg, Orillia, was a week-end guest of friends in town.

Mr. Omer Knowlton left this week on a trip to Athabasca to visit Mr. Roy Knowlton.

Master Howard Putnam is at Seeley's Bay spending the long vacation with his aunt, Mrs. C. Gilbert.

Dr. H. R. Bright is in Belleville representing Rising Sun Lodge A.F. and A.M. at Grand Lodge.

Mrs. G. W. Lee left yesterday for Almonte where she will visit Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lee.

Winchester Press: Miss Flossie Spence of Athens returned home after spending a couple weeks with her brother Mr. Fred Spence of Clover Dale.

Miss Cora Gray closed her millinery parlors yesterday and has returned to her home in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jacob and family are moving to their summer home at Charleston Lake to-day.

Mrs. George Davis, Delanson, N. Y., is the guest of Miss Lily Wiltse.

Mr. Wm. Brouse and family, of Brockville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morford Arnold.

Mrs. J. H. Hanna, of Soperton, was for a few days visiting here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Kendrick.

A number of Athenians motored to Charleston Lake on Monday and picnicked at Warren Bay.

Mrs. H. H. Arnold is remaining in Boston for a few weeks a guest of her daughter, Mrs. O. E. Robinson.

Mrs. Wallace Grant, of Lyn, is a guest of Mrs. William Yates.

Rev. W. Usher and daughter are spending a month at their cottage at Charleston Lake.

Miss Martha Carl, Plum Hollow, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Smith for several days.

Mrs. Ada L. Sheffield, matron of the Children's Shelter, Brockville, spent last week with her sister, Mrs. A. W. Johnston, at the Post Office.

Mrs. Ada Fisher is in Lansdowne spending a month with her niece, Mrs. A. J. Johnston, (nee Miss Hazel Haskins.)

Miss Mabel Schofield, of Toronto, formerly of Athens, has gone for a visit to her sister Mrs. S. M. Dunning Moose Jaw, Sask., in the hope that her health may be benefited.

Miss Leita Arnold spent the week-end in Kingston. Miss Berniece Jeffcott, of Toronto, joined her at Kingston Junction and accompanied her to Athens, arriving last night.

Miss Florence Ray, nurse-in-training in Roosevelt Hospital, New York, arrived here last week to spend her holidays with her uncle and aunt Rev. G. V. and Mrs. Collins.

Mr. Walter Lamb, of Rochester, was last week a guest of Mr. S. C. A. Lamb and Mrs. C. L. Lamb. The latter returned with him for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Johnston and son Leonard went on Sunday to Seeley's Bay to visit Mr. and Mrs. C. McKinley. Mr. Johnston returned on Monday.

Mrs. Mary Rodgers and sister Ella, of Carleton Place, and Mrs. J. F. Sherman of Smith's Falls, accompanied by Mrs. Simpson and daughter, Anna of Pennsylvania, U. S., and Mr. McAlister, of Carleton Place, motored to Frankville and were guests of Mrs. N. F. Jones.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. A. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart and Miss Enid Stewart, made a trip up the St. Lawrence Monday on the Thousand Islander. The coasting laws respecting passengers are in force; and while the boat was permitted to receive and deliver freight at Brockville, passengers had to go on board at Morristown and return to that place transferring to the ferry.

Money Talks

Certainly it talks, but unless you have sense and pluck enough to make it talk to you directly through money saved, the talk is useless.

LISTEN TO-DAY. Commence a Savings Bank Account, and what you hear will help you.

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

Mrs. Renster, of Denmark, N. Y., is a guest of Mrs. T. G. Stevens.

Miss Frances Clow is a guest of Mrs. Hicock, Lyndhurst.

Mr. John Freeman has been visiting friends at Spring Valley.

Miss Anna Wight has returned from a pleasant visit with her aunt, Mrs. Coleman in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Layng, Mrs. Mary Polk and Miss Alma Polk are on a motor trip to Redwood, N. Y.

Miss Dorothy Morrison, of Brockville, is a guest of Mrs. Joseph Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ardie Parish and family and Mr. George Lee visited Newboro friends on Sunday.

Mr. S. J. G. Nichols is taking the teachers' course in agriculture at Guelph.

Brockville Times:—Miss Beryl Curtis of Newboro, is the guest of Mrs. B. J. Corey, Broad street.

Miss Anna Robeson, a recent graduate stenographer from the Brockville Business College, is spending a few holidays at her home.

Mrs. A. Kendrick leaves to-day for Forfar, where she will keep house for her cousins.

Miss Myrel Rahmer who is doing farm work at Harlem, spent the week-end with her mother.

Misses Gwendolyn Wiltse and Gertrude Vickery are visiting Brockville friends.

Mrs. T. W. Service, of New York, has joined her daughter here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Wiltse.

Mrs. E. M. Fair received word this week that her nephew, Major Davis, of the 75th Battalion, B. E. F., has been dangerously wounded.

Miss Lulu McLean, graduate nurse, Kingston, is holidaying at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McLean.

The Misses Nesbitt, of Richmond, are guests at the Methodist Parsonage.

Miss Jennie Doolan, having passed her exams at Brockville Business College, is holidaying at the home of her father, Mr. Wm. Doolan.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Kendrick moved to the cottage "Breezy Brae," at Charleston Lake this week.

Mr. E. C. Wight, Ottawa, and little Miss Dorothy Coleman, Brockville, are holidaying at "The Lillacs". Mr. Wight has become a soldier of the soil for the time being and shoulders the hoe right valiantly.

Miss Marjorie Moore has entered the service of the Merchants' Bank here as ledger-keeper Miss Moore, who is a daughter of Dr. M. H. Moore, taught school last term at Washburn's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oliver and children, of Toronto, arrived in Athens last week for a vacation. Mrs. Oliver who was Miss Esther Owen before her marriage, is receiving a hearty welcome from old friends in the village and vicinity. Mr. Oliver had to resume his duties on Monday, but will return later to spend a couple of weeks with his family at Cedar Park Inn, Charleston Lake.

The Reporter wants correspondents in a number of villages in the country where it is not now represented. Some of these are: Addison, Glen Buell, Glen Elbe, Toledo, Delta, Elgin, Lyndhurst, Ock Leaf. Write for further particulars.

Make Addresses Plain.

When addressing parcels to soldiers spell Battery or Battalion in full. Much trouble has been caused by abbreviations.

To Have Swimming Pool.

Belleville is to have swimming baths. For this purpose the late Senator Corby bequeathed \$5,000.

Commemorative Stamp.

It has been decided to issue a special stamp to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation. There will not likely be a series but only a three cent stamp. It will be issued some time in July.

I.O.O.F. Relief Association.

The annual meeting of the Odd-fellow's Relief Association will be held in Kingston on the 25th when proposed amendments to the constitution, suggesting an advance in rates, and other important changes will be considered.

Issues Financial Statements.

The Frankville and Toledo Circuit of the Methodist Church has issued its annual financial statement, which shows affairs to be in a very satisfactory condition. Mr. Esley Luckey is recording steward and Rev. G. A. Comerford pastor on that circuit.

For Office Work

Miss Jean Karley, of Lyn, has taken an position in the office of the Brockville Lumber Co. Miss Anna Robeson, Hard Island and Mr. John Forth, Glen Buell, have graduated in stenography at the Brockville Business College.

Killed In Action.

In Friday's casualty list, appeared the name of Pte. William Boswell, 640232, killed in action. When last heard from by friends here, he was in a construction battalion. He was a native of England and was about 23 years of age. A cheese-maker by trade, he lived in this section for a number of years often spending the winter season at the home of Mr. Thos. Drennan.

Economy and Comfort in the Kitchen

Oil Stoves

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Efficiency in Optical Service

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Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS



Baby's Itching Burning Skin Quickly Soothed by Cuticura Ointment.

It's wonderful how quickly a hot head with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to speedy healing in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good.

Frauds of Olden Days.

An amusing sidelight on the manner in which fraudulent vendors of the people's necessities were punished in the good old days is to be found in Matland's "History of London."

For a first offense the baker had his light bread confiscated, a second offense was punished by imprisonment, while for a third he was pilloried.

The Engrossers were the gentlemen who attempted to make a corner in commodities, and against these profiteers the king advised his subjects of London "to devise proper laws for regulating the prices of poultry and fish, which sort of provisions had been engrossed by a few rapacious Hucksters."

Accordingly it was ordained by the magistrates of the city "that no huckster of fowl or poulterers, go out of the city, to make any buying from them, but buy in the city, after the buyers of the Lord the King, of the Barons, and the citizens have bought and had that which shall be profitable for them, namely, after three o'clock and not before."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

ENERGY OF THE SUN.

Far Reaching Effects If It Could Be Utilized.

Scientists have believed for some time that the sun has an important part in determining weather conditions, but just what its influence is and how this influence is exerted are more or less mysteries.

Observations made at these stations prove that a violent volcanic eruption serves to reduce the heating power of the sun, that the clouds of volcanic dust which is thrown into the air and extends part or all the way around the globe, though it may be invisible, acts as a blanket to prevent some of the solar heat from reaching the earth.

It has long been recognized that the sun is the source of enormous energy which if properly harnessed would be sufficient to furnish about all the heat, light and power used in the world.

The problem of devising a solar engine has been given much thought and attention by inventors, and while they have succeeded in producing apparatus capable of developing some useful power nothing of the kind has ever been produced which will econo-

mically and efficiently transform solar energy so that it can be used satisfactorily.

A number of difficult problems are involved. Among these are: That of providing some relatively inexpensive means by which the sun's rays may be concentrated on a large scale; an economical, efficient means for storing up energy day by day for use at night and on days when the sun is hidden by the clouds; also for storing energy during seasons of the year when the sun's heat is greatest for use in seasons when it is at its lowest ebb, yet when the demand is likely to be greatest.

The growing scarcity of fuel, together with the increasing demand for power for industrial purposes, for heat, light, etc., now furnish a powerful incentive for developing other sources of energy. The winds which owe their existence primarily to the sun have been utilized to some extent for years. Waterfalls which are also products of the sun's heat have long been used, and they are now being harnessed more and more extensively. It may be that some inventive genius will shortly find a way whereby solar energy may be utilized effectively in its original form at relatively small cost. Needless to say, such a discovery would have very far-reaching effects on industrial and economic conditions the world over.—Pathfinder.

Beads. They cannot err. Or rather they do not. They may be in many colors. Or they may be in only one. White beads figure on a green mulin.

Blue beads adorn a simple affair in white. These beads look like those used in Indian work. There must be only just enough of this sort of trimming.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather.

Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly.

These tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe.

They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRADE BRIEFS. Recent earthquake damage in San Salvador should increase the opportunities for the introduction of reinforced concrete construction in that district.

Steel wires should find a ready market in the Riga district, Russia, as the four factories engaged in the manufacture of steel products there were dismantled and moved to the interior at the beginning of the war.

Motorcycles and bicycles are becoming popular throughout Siam. There is an opportunity for the sale of supply parts and accessories.

Chromo resistance wire is needed by a firm at Genoa, Italy.

Argentina offers a good field for the sale of chewing gum.

Inquiries have been received from Sao Paulo, Brazil, about sectional office partitions and metal furniture.

A firm at Shanghai, China, is in the market for split wood pulleys.

Motor boats, forty feet long and drawing three and a half feet of water, are wanted at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Catalogues and prices of steam disinfectors are requested by a dealer in Argentina.

A firm in Manila, Philippine Islands, is in the market for ginsengs, chambrays, nainsooks, batiste and cambrics.

Men's athletic underwear is wanted in Cuba.

Due to the scarcity of broom corn, Sen. Senator J. R. Downes of Louisiana has experimented successfully with palmetto leaves as a satisfactory substitute. Experiments will also be made with palmetto roots in the making of pulp and paper.

The supply of palmetto is inexhaustible.

A continuous burning lime kiln of a twenty-ton capacity is needed by a firm at Tampico, Mexico.

Shoes, furniture and rice are in demand at Tunis, Africa.

Soap manufacturers are wanted at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

CANDIA OF CRETE.

Important Port That Was Founded by Saracen Pirates.

"The prosperity and importance of the Cretan port of Candia was so preponderant during the occupancy of the Mediterranean island by the Venetians that the whole province assumed the name of the city and even to-day most charts and maps label the land 'Crete or Candia.'"

It is said that a war geographer published in the United States National Geographic Society describing the former capital of Greece's largest insular possession.

"To-day Candia, near the centre of the northern shore of the island, is second in importance to the new capital, Canca, near the western extremity. The larger city enjoys the advantage of proximity to Suda Bay, the only deep water harbor of the island, but in historical and legendary associations Candia ranks with Rome, Athens, Babylon, Nineveh, Memphis, Tyre and Sidon, owing to the adjacent ruins of the great Minoan capital of Knossos (Cnossus), where evidences of an astonishing civilization, existing nearly 2,000 years before the Christian era, have been unearthed, as described in a recent National Geographic Society bulletin.

"The present city was founded by Saracen pirates who wrested the island from the Byzantine emperors early in the ninth century. They named the new town Khandax, from which Candia is derived. On many maps the town is called Mezalokastron (Great Fortress).

"One of the striking features of Candia is the number of religious edifices of which it boasts. With less than 25,000 inhabitants it has numerous

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT. 2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING. White Cake 10c, White Liquid 10c. For MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES. F.F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.

synagogues, Greek churches, a cathedral and fourteen mosques. The metropolitan of Crete resides here. One of the institutions of which the city is justly proud is the museum containing priceless antiquities taken from the ruins of Knossos, Phaestus and other vanished Cretan strongholds.

"The fortifications which surround Candia were begun by the Genoese in the twelfth century and greatly strengthened by the Venetians during four succeeding centuries, but walls of stone were unable to resist the prolonged siege which the Turks conducted in the seventeenth century, even though the defence of the city by the renowned Venetian admiral Francesco Morosini furnished one of the most stirring pages in the history of Crete.

This great captain, one of the most distinguished of his age, was a member of a noble family which furnished many doges to the powerful republic.

For eighteen months he and his followers performed prodigies of valor in an effort to drive off a vastly superior investing force of Turks under the vizier Ahmed Kuprili, but after sustaining 30,000 casualties, killed and wounded, Morosini capitulated in order to save the surviving inhabitants. For this surrender he was court-martialed but was very properly exonerated of all blame and lived to redeem the prestige of Venice abroad by conquering Athens and all Peloponnesus, in recognition of which he was jubilantly acclaimed by the Italian populace and received the title of 'Peloponnesiac.'

"Turkish rule over Crete was not an unmitigated misfortune. In fact, during the second quarter of the nineteenth century a wise and just Albanian pasha, Mustafa, one of the most brilliant statesmen of his time, gave the island its 'golden age.' He encouraged agriculture, improved the roads, introduced an Albanian police force and succeeded in stamping out one of the curses of the country—brigandage. During his regime the harbor of Candia, which had become choked with silt, was deepened so that it could accommodate vessels of light draft, such as frequented it during the heyday of Venetian supremacy.

"Candia exports quantities of olive-oil soap manufactured in the vicinity, and also has a moderately flourishing trade in dried raisins, wine, almonds and silk cocoons.

"One of the relics of Venetian occupation is an aqueduct, built in 1627, which has withstood the ravages of time so successfully that it still supplies the city with much of its water.

"One of the gruesome sights which formerly aroused the keen pity of tourists was a colony of lepers, perhaps seventy families, which clustered in diseased squalor about St. George's gate. They have been removed recently to Spinalonga, on the Bay of Mirabella."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. STEEL DISCOVERY. Two Norwegians Patent Method of Smelting Poor Iron Ore.

According to the London Times two young Norwegian engineers have made an important discovery within the realm of steel smelting, which will probably have far-reaching results. The discovery has been patented and consists of a new method of smelting poor iron ore by electric energy into first-class steel at a very low cost and with less fuel.

The smelting will be done by assistance of coal oxide gas and water gas, and the new important factor of the discovery is that the coal gas by passing through a flame oven is reduced to coal oxide, which can be utilized again.

The well-known metallic expert, Dr. Groendal, welcomes the new process, and has put his different metallic patents at the disposal of the young engineers. Practical people are sanguine of the success of the new smelting process, which will specially suit a country like Norway with only poor iron ore deposits, but plenty of cheap water power at disposal.

The Norwegian mining trade journal, Bergverkt, referring to this new discovery says: "We welcome this discovery with sincere pleasure, and hope it will make our naturally poor country rich and mighty."

An Unconscious Linguist.

Men have travelled safely, if not always placidly, throughout Europe with no other language than English at their command, but few have been so lucky as a correspondent of a New York paper, whose English was actually taken for French by the French themselves.

While he spoke no language other than English, this gentleman had never had any trouble in travelling in Europe. In the only instance when he greatly longed to be able to speak another language he was helped out of a predicament in a most unexpected way. At a railway station in Paris he could not make the porters understand that he wanted his baggage. Finally he exclaimed:

"One of the porters replied 'Oui, ban-gazh, oui, oui, ban-gazh,' and he soon produced the American's trunk. That was the first time he knew that the French have the word 'baggage' and learned how they pronounce it.

Laundry Hints.

Soak ink stains in sour milk. If a dark stain remains, rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

Saturate grass stains thoroughly with kerosene, then put in the wash-tub.

Wash iodine stains with alcohol, then rinse in soapy water.

Soak iron rust stains thoroughly with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and bleach for several hours in the sun.

Hot water and soap generally remove grease spots. Soften wheel grease on stains with lard and soak in turpentine. Scrape off all the loose surface dirt with a knife, sponge clean with turpentine and rub gently until dry.

Soak mildew in a weak solution of chloride of lime for several hours. Rinse in cold water.

Rub sewing machine oil stains with lard, let stand for several hours and wash with cold water and soap.

To remove scorch stains wet the scorch place with soap and bleach in the sun.

Wash chocolate and cocoa with soap in tepid water.

To remove fruit stains, scratch the fabric over the mouth of a basin and pour boiling water on the stain.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont. Joseph Snow, Norway, Me. Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S. Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S. Pierre Landers, sen., Pokemouche, N. B.

MAJOR-GEN. SIBERT.

Man Commanding First U. S. Camp in France.

With the first news of the American regulars' arrival in France came the brief announcement that the commander at the camp of the military vanguard was Major General William L. Sibert.

When Major-General John J. Pershing was a "yearling" at West Point, one of the honor men of the first class of that year, 1884, was Sibert, of Alabama. Since those days Pershing and Sibert have remained close friends. So it was no surprise to those who know the two famous soldiers that Sibert, the builder of the Gatun dam, the engineer who solved the flood problem of East China, and the officer who put the Manila railways on the map, was in France with Pershing, and that to him had been allotted the task of camping the American army.

Until then no one outside of the inner circles of the war department knew that Major-General Sibert had crossed the Atlantic. That he is the man for the job, not an officer in the army doubts.

He was born in the little city of Gadsden, Ga., October 12, 1869, which means that he still has more than seven years of active service ahead of him before he reaches the age limit set for our army officers by Congress.

In 1892, eight years after his graduation from West Point, the army records show that Sibert, then a first lieutenant of engineers, was one of the executive engineers in charge of the great Sault Ste. Marie Canal improvements, and when the Spanish war broke out, in 1898, Sibert, who had gained the rank of captain, was named by President McKinley as chief engineer of the Eighth Army Corps, a position he retained for only a few months, when he was transferred to the Philippines and made chief engineer of the Manila Dagupan railway, as well as the general manager of the system. Old Philippine veterans still tell the story of how Sibert modernized that little jerkwater line in the Far East.

Returning to the United States in 1900, Sibert, still a captain, was assigned to various river improvements and within a few years came to be recognized as the most efficient river and harbor engineer in the country. There is hardly a navigable river east of the Rockies with the development of which in one way or another he has not been identified.

It was not until 1907 that his countrymen began to hear of him. President Roosevelt had started the country by his appointment of a then unknown major of engineers—George W. Goethals—as chief engineer of the Panama Canal Commission. Shortly afterward he named three engineers as Goethals' chief assistants: Sibert, Gallard and Harry P. Hodges.

To Gallard was given the great task of solving the problem of Culebra Cut, which cost him his life. To Sibert was assigned the job of building the Gatun locks and dam, the successful accomplishment of which is now numbered among the engineering marvels of the age.

A story is told of General Goethals which credits him with this remark in taking over the Panama Canal Com-

ISSUE No. 29, 1917

H.P. WANTED.

WANTED - PROBATIONERS for train for nurses, apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED-A GENERAL SERVANT for only two in family. Apply, 15 St. Mathew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

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Please Mention This Paper.

mission. "I recognize here two enemies, one of them Culebra cut and the other the locks and dams of Gatun."

Goethals made the Gatun part of the canal a military department and placed Sibert in command. Quietly, modestly, without fuss or feathers, Sibert went to work. He was a great saver of men and money, and he soon found a way to make one dollar go where it took two dollars to go before.

President Wilson, on March 4, 1915, named Sibert brigadier-general of the line as an expression of the nation's gratitude to him for his work, he had done at Panama. General Sibert was then ordered to the Pacific coast as commander of the coast defenses. He immediately started in to bring those defenses up to date, and the present efficient condition of the Pacific fortifications is another of his achievements. He also planned the first officers' training camp at the Presidio of Monterey.

In 1914 the American Red Cross decided to finance a \$20,000,000 project to reclaim East China from the flood peril. It was Sibert who was elected to go to China as the chief engineer. The work now going on is the result of his plans.

On June 8th last President Wilson sent the name of Sibert to the Senate as a major-general.—New York Times, a July 2nd.

Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo was born at Besancon, France, Feb. 26th, 1802; died May 22, 1885. He began his literary work at fourteen, and by 1827 his reputation was continental. In 1852, on account of his democratic sympathies, he was an exile in the island of Jersey, but after 1870 he returned to France. Forced into politics he soon became disgusted with his insincerities and resigned his seat to the assembly in which he had been elected. In 1876 he was made a senator but never accomplished much on account of his uncompromising hostility to every form of official trickery.

All's fair in war. No army is too honest to steal a march on the enemy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Automobile Tops.

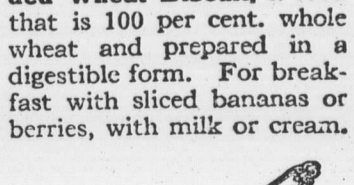
The practice of running an automobile with the top up when it is not needed is costly, according to tests which I made, says a contributor to Popular Mechanics. When the back of the top cannot be rolled up the resistance is especially great. Six miles more were obtained from a gallon of gasoline with the top rolled and covered as compared with having the top up with the back closed. When going against the wind this extra pull is especially heavy, and difficult in making a hard climb may often be relieved by lowering the top. Careful regulation of the top, using it only when essential, will be found to be a worth while factor in reducing the gasoline bill.

Capes.

They are entrenched. And frankly military. Or just the opposite. Ranging from wool to silk. Including broadcloths, velours, tafetas, satins. While some are of double-faced fabrics, others are fascinatingly fined.

Strength in Summer

comes to the man or woman whose daily diet consists of cereals and fruits. Meat and potatoes are a heavy load on the digestive organs. The ideal Summer diet is Shredded Wheat Biscuit, a food that is 100 per cent. whole wheat and prepared in a digestible form. For breakfast with sliced bananas or berries, with milk or cream.



Made in Canada.

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Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited Power Building, Montreal

Philipville

July 16.—Bishop Spratt, of Kingston, visited the R. C. church here Sunday morning. The members of this parish were out in full force to listen to him, and at the close of the service, he shook hands with many of his old friends.

The rain during the past week was a boon to this section. It has delayed the hoeing and put back the hay to some extent, but in most cases, the hay is still growing and the bottom is filling up with white clover.

Mrs. John Flynn, of Buffalo, N.Y., is paying an extended visit here with her sister, Mrs. Judy Downey and other friends. It is ten years since her last visit.

Mrs. M. Judd, of Toledo, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Dorway, for a few days.

Owing to the swarms of Hessian flies on the cows, they are falling off in the flow of milk.

Charleston

Mrs. Mack, New York, is at her summer home here. Her son Robert who has been a summer visitor here for many years is in the army.

Among the recent guests at Foster's hotel were: Mr. and Mrs. Birmingham, Prescott; Mr. Williams, Beck, and Harrison, of Toronto; W. A. Lewis, Brockville.

Miss Helen Troy, Ottawa, has sent in her resignation as teacher of our school. Miss Mina Prichard, Athens, has been engaged to take her place.

The members of the Charleston Lake Association met at Foster's hotel on Saturday evening for the purpose of transacting business. Three new members were added, viz, Mr. Williams, Mr. Boech and Mr. Harrison.

Miss Slack, Sand Bay, and Miss Sweet, Lyndhurst, were recent visitors.

Soperton

Mrs. E. Stevens, Fairfield East, visited her sister, Mrs. Thompson also friends at Philipville.

Mrs. G. Gray spent Friday with Forfar friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sufel were called to Greenbush on Friday owing to the illness of their granddaughter little Elsie Forsythe, who is much improved now.

E. J. Sufel, R. Thompson, W. B. Danby and W. Earl attended the celebration at Kingston July 12.

Mrs. McConkey who has been ill for the past month is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Livingstone, Athens, were recent guests at the latter's home, Mr. P. Jarvis, also Mr. and Mrs. F. Whitmore visited at Wm. Halladay's.

Mrs. Hanna is spending a few days with Athens friends.

Haying operations have commenced in this section.

Sherwood Springs Master Alex Eligh, Brockville, spent a few days last week with his aunt, Mrs. Annie Eligh.

Mr. Harry Darling has several Indians helping him with his strawberry crop.

A number of the farmers have started haying and report an excellent crop so far.

Several from here attended the Sunday afternoon service at Butter- nut Bay, conducted by Rev. Saunders, who is spending the summer there.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart spent Sunday last at Riverside with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. S. McDougall, Brockville, motored here on Sunday and spent a short time at Mrs. A. Eligh's.

Mr. Ira Miller, Mallorytown, has dispensed with his meat wagon and is using his new Overland car on his rounds.

Letters were received recently from Ptes. Allan Clow and Mort Hodge. They are still in England and enjoying good health.

Junetown

Miss Evelyn Knight, Brockville, is the guest of Miss Beatrice Avery.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Franklin, Mrs. Wm. Flood and Miss Evelyn Bradford motored to Brockville on Saturday last.

Mrs. Charles Baile and Miss Orma Mulvaugh spent the week-end with relatives in Lansdowne.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Graham spent Sunday at Mr. T. Guild's, Andersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fortune, Mr. Harold Fortune, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Green motored to Newboro on Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton.

Miss Gladys Brown, Caintown, was the guest of Miss Fern Warren last

week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Whaley and daughter, of Athens, were visitors at Mr. Robert Fortunes on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Flood and children spent one afternoon last week with friends in Athens.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Truesdell, Mallorytown, were visiting at Mr. J. B. Ferguson's on Saturday last.

Mrs. Zaccheus Purvis and Miss Helen Purvis, Lyn, are visiting at Mr. Eli Tennant's.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Green, Kilkenny Street, spent the week-end at Mr. Francis Fortune's.

Mrs. Edwin Summers, Mallorytown, was visiting at Mr. Thomas Franklin's one day last week.

Miss Janet and Mr. W. H. Ferguson spent Wednesday last at Mr. John Ferguson's, Dulcemaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wooding, Toronto, are spending a couple of weeks at Mr. Herbert Scott's.

Miss Evelyn Bradford, Mallorytown, spent the week-end with Mrs. Harry Franklin.

Mrs. James Heribson has returned from a week's visit with friends in Brockville.

Dogs Wear License Tags.

Brockville police have announced that if all dogs in that town are not wearing license tags within three days the owners will be summoned.

Reopening Day Fixed.—The public schools of Ontario will reopen for the autumn term on Tuesday, September 4th, according to the decision of the Department of Education. Several applications were received from employers of labor asking for an extension of the vacation period in order to give the student a chance to help out with the harvest, but it was not thought advisable to extend the period.

Sheatown

Sheatown, July 16.—Mr. Thomas Hudson and sister Miss Nellie, of Charleston, are Sunday visitors at John Cox's.

Mr. John Cox has replaced his barn recently struck by lightning.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Shea spent Saturday in Brockville.

Miss Agnes Cox spent last Sunday in Brockville with her sister, Miss Mary Cox.

Mr. Leonard Cox and Herman Shea, spent last night in Athens.

Miss Mary Cox, of Brockville, is spending her holidays at her home here.

Mr. A. Morris sawed wood one day last week for Mr. Michael Cox.

Mr. Herman Shea spent Sunday at Charleston Lake.

Mr. James Shea intends going to Brockville this week.

Miss Anna Keyes has returned home after spending a few days in Gananoque the guest of Miss Boyle.

Mr. Leo Keyes, of Kingston, was a week-end visitor at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Keyes.

Mr. Manford Leeder, of Caintown, spent Sunday in Toledo the guest of his brother, Cleveland.

Miss Aggie Cox has sufficiently recovered from an attack of appendicitis, so as to be able to be around again.

Several of the farmers in this vicinity have commenced haying.

Master Hilary and Harry Oliver, of Montreal, are spending their holidays here with their uncle, Mr. John Cox.

Miss Eulalia Flood is visiting friends in Gananoque.

Sunday visitors at Mr. William Flood's include, Mr. and Mrs. D. Leeder, Mr. Manford Leeder, of Caintown, Mr. Thomas Hudson, of Charleston, and Miss Aggie Cox and Miss Mary Cox, of Sheatown.

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Appended are the dates of most of the fall fairs in this district for 1917:—

- Brockville, Aug. 20-23.
- Almonte, Sept. 17-19.
- Arnprior, Sept. 17-19.
- Avonmore, Sept. 18 and 19.
- Belleville, Sept. 3 and 4.
- Carp, Oct. 3 and 4.
- Cobden, Sept. 25 and 26.
- Cornwall, Sept. 6-8.
- Delta, Sept. 17-19.
- Frankville, Oct. 11 and 12.
- Kemptville, Aug. 24 and 25.
- Kingston, Sept. 25-27.
- Lanark, Sept. 13-14.
- Lansdowne, Sept. 20-21.
- Lombardy, Sept. 8.
- Maxville, Sept. 27 and 28.
- Morrisburg, Aug. 1-3.
- Merrickville, Sept. 18-19.
- Napanee, Sept. 12 and 13.
- Ottawa, Sept. 8-17.
- Pakenham, Sept. 18 and 19.
- Perth, Sept. 5-7.
- Picton, Sept. 18-20.
- Prescott, Sept. 18-20.
- Renfrew, Sept. 19-21.
- Richmond, Sept. 20-22.
- South Mountain, Sept. 13 and 14.
- Spencerville, Sept. 25 and 26.
- Toronto, Aug. 25-Sept. 10.
- Winchester, Aug. 29 and 30.

A. E. DONOVAN APPEALS TO STRIKERS.

The Toronto papers of Friday contained long reports of the big strike meeting of the Toronto Street Railway in the Star Theatre at which Mr. McGarry, Mr. Ferguson, A. E. Donovan, M.P.P.; R. Z. Orr, international treasurer of the Union; Mayor Church, Chairman James Scott, Aids Gibbon and Robbins, the members of the men's committee and the older employees of the company fought for acceptance of the Railway Company's offer of an advance of six cents an hour pending consideration of grievances by Conciliation Board.

In the end, the offer was accepted and the change of sentiment during the meeting was almost entirely due to the appeals by the above speakers. Of interest is it to Athenians that Mr. Donovan, a former boy, should take his place in affairs of as great importance. The Toronto Mail says of him:

Mr. A. E. Donovan, M. P. P., put the men in pleasant mood. With all the skill of an experienced orator he told anecdotes, which spiced with pleasant wit, his statement of the situation which the men held at their pleasure. He told them that the public had remained with them in sympathy up to the present juncture, but that more than an immediate advance in wages would be effected by their decision. The public reserved its right to judge of so important a decision and that the refusal of the men would seriously affect the opinions and sympathy of 500,000 of their fellow-citizens who had for two days, borne with patience a situation which the men could now relieve.

"You have substantially gained a victory," he said in conclusion "Do not be carried away by too much enthusiasm for self. Think of those 800 or 900 gallant fellows who went from your barns to fight in France and Flanders. Consider the hardships, the risks and privations they are bearing. Be inspired by the same spirit of service and sacrifice and do not shirk some sacrifice, but serve as they are serving for now is not the time to hold the individual comfort before the public convenience."

THE "BURNING BUSH."

A Wonderful Plant Whose Vapor May Be Set Aflame.

The "burning bush," which is known to botanists as the Dictamnus fraxinella, is regarded as one of the most wonderful plants in the world. This plant is native to western Asia, though it is now found in some gardens of the temperate zone. In connection with the dictamnus it is rather remarkable that the species is common where the incident of Moses and the burning bush is said to have occurred.

A great many people who grow the plant are quite unaware of its strange habits. As a matter of fact, the dictamnus secretes a fragrant essential oil in great abundance, which, botanists say, is produced in especially large quantities by the flower stems, in warm weather volatilizing so that the air surrounding the plant is impregnated. Further, this vapor is highly inflammable, and if a naked flame is brought near to the plant the fumes at once take fire with a most singular result. The whole plant is surrounded with crackling, shooting flames reddish in color and leaving a highly aromatic odor behind them. The burning bush does not seem to be injured in any way by the fire, for the flames do not actually come into contact with the plant itself.

Several conditions are needful if the experiment with the burning bush is to be a success. Thus it is essential that the air should be very dry and warm; also that there should be practically no wind. The best effects are secured only just after the opening of the flowers. It will be realized that these conditions cannot always be relied upon. A plan has recently been devised by means of which the inflammable nature of the vapors given out by the dictamnus may be shown with startling effect.

A strong plant of the burning bush is raised in a pot. At the time when the flowers are just reaching perfection the plant is placed in a glass jar or a case. This is closely covered for some hours before the time of the experiment. On removing the cover a light is held over the plant, when there is at once a tremendous outburst of flame. So great may be the rush of fire that the experimenter is cautioned to keep his face away from the top of the jar, as a serious burn is not by any means out of the question. After an interval of an hour or so with the jar or case closed up the experiment may be repeated with similar results.—Denver News.

Old Time Oratory Unpopular.
The definition of "oratory" is difficult, but in the public mind that form of public speaking called "oratory" is either amusing or offensive. It is suggestive of the mouthing and ranting of some old time tragedian who roared and belted on the stage. The public of today will stand for eloquence which bears the mark of sincerity, but the old form of "oration" with gestures of practiced grace, frequent allusion to Greek and Roman history and plentiful quotations from the poets no longer stir men to great depths or heights.—Exchange.

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH

Members of the Orange Lodges of the district attended a splendid celebration of the Glorious Twelfth in the Limestone City. From early morning until the time for the parade, the lodges, accompanied by many bands, arrived in the city, and a conservative estimate placed the number of visitors to the city at four thousand.

Among the lodges in the parade were: L.O.L. Nos. 6, 577, and 352 of Kingston; L.O.L. No. 1, O.Y.B., No. 282, Brockville; L.O.L. No. 995, Verona; L.O.L. No. 496, Picadilly; L.O. No. 440, Sydenham; L.O.L. No. 481, Portsmouth; L.O.L. No. 1080, Petworth; L.O.L. No. 841, Glenvale; L.O.L. No. 1269, Frontenac; L.O.L. No. 1801, Battersea; L.O.L. No. 912, Woodburn; L.O.L. No. 331, Athens; L.O.L. No. 50, Roebuck; L.O.L. No. 14, Addison; L.O.L. No. 233, South Lake; L.O.L. No. 26, Lansdowne; L.O.L. No. 331, Inverary; L.O.L. No. 51, Gananoque; L.O.L. No. 365, Sunbury; L.O.L. No. 709, Pine Hill.

Ridiculous Story

Rev. A. B. Morrison, who conducted service for the Orangemen of Pittsburg at Sand Hill Presbyterian church on Sunday, spoke to a large congregation. In his address, he commented on the rumor which had gained such wide circulation that a Roman Catholic priest in this district had received a piano case full of rifles. He said that while the priest had been accused by some resi-

not being too strongly in of the Allies' cause he con- the story simply nonsense. There could be no civilization if the liberty of the individual was not to some extent curtailed for the benefit of the whole state, Mr. Morrison told the Orangemen. In the case of Quebec, the people were opposing the will of the majority and were pulling down the pillars of their civilization. Mr. Morrison said that tolerance and broad-mindedness should govern all Orangemen, especially in considering such stories as that of the piano case of rifles.

Carleton Place Theft.

On July 13th the dry-goods store of W. W. Taber and the confectionery store of R. E. Keyes at Carleton Place were entered by some person or persons unknown. Nothing was taken from either store, excepting a roll of "shinplasters" amounting to about \$75.00 which Mr. Taber had been years collecting.

Her Idea.

"What, buying cigars for your husband? I shouldn't think you'd encourage him in the filthy habit."
"I'm not. I'm buying them to discourage him."

Logic.

Abandoned Alfred—They say that steady dripping of water 'll wear away a stone. Dreamy Pete—Jes' think, then, wot'd happen to a man's stomach by pourin' glassfuls inter it!"

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with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and in order to cure it, you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.
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A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher
ATHENS

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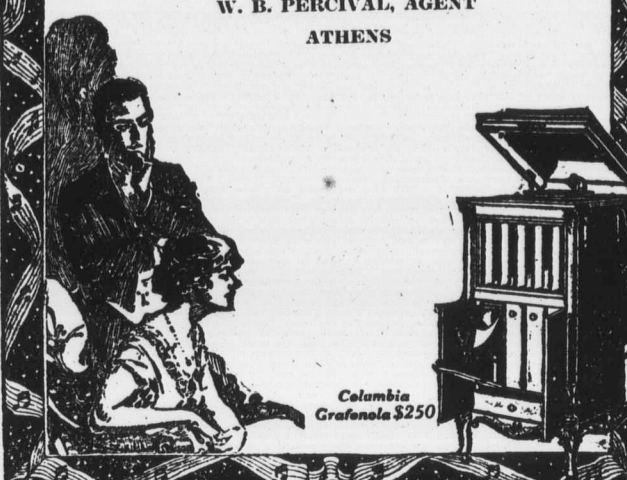
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W. B. PERCIVAL, AGENT
ATHENS



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV., July 22, 1917.

Sennacherib's Invasion of Judah—2 Kings, 18, 13-19; 37.

Commentary.—1. Prayer for deliverance (18, 13-19; 19). Sennacherib, the king of Assyria, heard of the revolt of the nations which had been subject to him, and started on a campaign to subdue them. He marched with his army toward Egypt and on the way he subjugated forty-six cities of Judah and purposed to humble Jerusalem, the capital. Hezekiah undertook to secure relief from an assault by sending vast amounts of gold and silver to Sennacherib, believing that the Assyrian monarch would be satisfied if he should receive the tribute which Judah had withheld. Sennacherib accepted the tribute, but did not refrain from his purpose to attack Jerusalem, because he heard that the king of Ethiopia was on his way to wage war against him, and he wished to conquer the Jewish capital and hasten forward to meet the Ethiopian army. Hezekiah made every effort possible to resist the Assyrian army, organizing his forces, strengthening his defences and inspiring courage into the hearts of his people. Having done all that lay in his power he had recourse to prayer. The officers of Sennacherib, having failed to intimidate Hezekiah and induce him to surrender, the Assyrian king sent a letter to him in a further attempt to frighten him into submission by telling of the successes of his army and speaking slightly of the God of Israel. It was at this point that Hezekiah took Sennacherib's letter to the house of God and spread it before the Lord. In the prayer are adoration, confession of need, argument and petition. The king was jealous for the honor of the true God and could not bear to hear His name reproached. He acknowledged that the Assyrians had subdued other nations, and had destroyed their gods, "the work of men's hands," and he prayed for deliverance that the kingdoms of the earth might know that the God of Israel was the true God.

2. The Lord's answer (vs. 20-34), 20. Isaiah—The great prophet to Judah. See the introduction to the first lesson of this quarter. Thus said the Lord—Through the prophet the Lord assured Hezekiah that His prayer was heard and would be answered, 21, concerning him and concerning Jerusalem, the daughter of Zion. The unconquered capital of Judah, Jerusalem, laughed thee to scorn—As the Assyrian king had scorned and reproached Jerusalem, so that city scorned him, 22. Against whom—"The Holy One of Israel" was not to be classed with the gods of the heathen, 23, 24. The prophet repeated the boast that Sennacherib had made through his messengers to Hezekiah. The Assyrian king boasted of his great army and of his success in conquering the nation of Israel. He had invaded foreign lands where he had to dig well to provide water for his armies. Rivers had not impeded his progress, 25-27. These verses and the one that follows constitute God's reply to Sennacherib, who had boasted of his strength and achievements. He had met with great success, but that success had come to him as the agency that God employed to execute His purpose to punish Israel for their sins. Sennacherib thought he had achieved great victories, while, in fact, Jehovah Himself had brought dismay and confusion to those whose territory He invaded. God declared that He knew the entire course of Sennacherib's life, even to his "rave against" Him, 28. The rage—Thy violence in carrying out thine own purposes, Tumult—Arrogant self-confidence. My hook in thy nose—This is the figure of the nosing for leading unruly animals, 29. Thine shall be a sign—An assurance of the certainty of what had been promised. God's word is here directed to Hezekiah. Such things as grow of themselves, etc.—Because of the invasion of the Assyrians, the ground had remained untilled that year, and the season was then too far advanced to sow for a harvest for the coming year, but the year following the usual cultivation of the soil would be resumed as the invaders would be entirely gone, 30. The remnant—According to Sennacherib's own record upon what is known as "Sennacherib's Cylinder," he had taken into captivity from Judah 200,150 persons, so that it was little a remnant that remained. Take root downward, and bear fruit upward—A figure of stability, growth and fruitfulness, 31. The zeal of the Lord of hosts—God's intense interest in Judah's welfare, 32. Shall not come into this city—His loud boasting was utterly vain. He would not even make an attack upon Jerusalem. Nor cast a bank against it—No mounds would be constructed against the walls, from which the battering-rams and other instruments of war could be used, 33. By the same shall he return—His route would lie near the sea forty miles west of Jerusalem, 34. I will defend—As God had defended His people for centuries, as they turned to Him, so according to His faithful promise to David He would continue to defend them.

3. The Assyrians' defeat (vs. 35-37), 35, the angel of the Lord, to smote—No information is given as to the destruction of 185,000 men was accomplished. It may have been by a fierce storm or by a deadly plague. It was sudden, for "it came to pass that night," when they arose—That is, the survivors. The Revised version is better: "When men arose early in the morning, behold, these were all dead bodies." It was clearly an indication of the exercise of divine power that so vast a number as this should be stricken down in one night, 36, departed, and dwelt at Nineveh. The scripture records do not tell us how long Sennacherib lived after returning upon monuments it is found that he lived twenty years and carried on five campaigns, none of which were in Palestine. Nineveh was a magnificent city at this time, and one of the world's great centres, 37, worshipping in the house of Nisroch his god—Sennacherib was a worshipper of idols. This is the only mention in the scrip-

tures of this god, and it is means certain that Nisroch was has been thought by some that name might have reference to the eagle, inasmuch as a conspicuous figure on Assyrian monuments is the body of a man with the head of an eagle. His sons smote him with the sword—Adrammelech was named after the heathen god, as it was a custom in the east to name princes after the gods. These two sons conspired against their father and slew him that they might gain possession of his kingdom. Eznaddon, who commanded a large army, thereupon assumed the title of king.

Questions.—Who was Sennacherib? Who was king of Judah? When did Sennacherib invade Judah? What was the nature of the letter which the king of Assyria sent to Hezekiah? What did Hezekiah do with the letter? What message did Isaiah bear to the king of Judah? What mistake had the king of Assyria made? What did the Lord promise to do for Hezekiah and his people? What sign was given that it would come to pass? What calamity befell the Assyrian army? What fate did Sennacherib meet? How is Hezekiah an example for us?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A crisis in Judah.

1. Through mistaken peace methods.

I. Through unprincipled diplomacy. This history presents one of the most memorable crises through which the kingdom of Judah ever passed. The Assyrians, the "rod of God's anger," hung over Jerusalem, showing how near destruction it was if God did not interfere. Despite the efforts of Hezekiah, the king, and Isaiah, the prophet, the people remained unchanged. The religious fervor, enkindled by the Passover, passed away and conditions became much as they were before. The Assyrians had taken all the fenced cities of Judah, a fearful blow to the prosperity and resources of the kingdom. Jerusalem has been spared only on payment of a ransom that greatly impoverished it. Despairing of help and faltering in his faith in God, Hezekiah made an unworthy submission. His conduct in this matter cannot be justified. He had himself transgressed through pride on the occasion of the visit of the messengers from Babylon. He had besides been seeking strength on himself by a political alliance with Egypt, but no help reached him in the hour of extremity. Isaiah had warned him of that. Seeking alliance with other nations implied a lack of trust in God. As a nation, Judah was exposed to an overwhelming calamity. Hezekiah made full confession of his sad state. He felt that God's chastisement was upon him and that God alone could deliver. From Hezekiah's point of view it was a day of deep distress and mortification. With God it was a day of chastisement. For the Assyrians it was a day of blasphemy and impious vaunting against Jehovah. Hezekiah did well in requesting Isaiah's intercession. He was the one person whose faith was unshaken through all these perilous times.

II. Through unprincipled diplomacy. Hezekiah's gift to the king of Assyria had not saved him. Contrary to every principle of justice and kindness, to say nothing of honor, the king of Assyria despatched his army again into Judea. Rabshakeh appeared as the diplomatist of the war king. By an impassioned harangue, fraught with insolence, falsehood and blasphemy, he urged Hezekiah and his people to surrender. He undertook to demolish, one by one, Hezekiah's confidences, and to show how vain it was for him to hope to carry on a war. He mocked Hezekiah's faith as a mere fancy. He attempted to work upon Hezekiah's fears. He attempted to confound true religion with the superstitions of man, and the Lord Jehovah with the idols of the nations. Rabshakeh argued first from the standpoint of Sennacherib's strength, representing it to be greater than it was. He reasoned that, because Sennacherib had such immense armies and valiant soldiers and such numbers of them, he was invincible in war and could defy God and man. His mistake was soon demonstrated. The might of the invisible was to be declared against the power of the visible. Rabshakeh made false promises. He held before the people an attractive prospect. He sought to keep from view the prospect of conquest and captivity. The promises were alluring only by contrast with the fate that awaited them if they did not surrender. They were promises which never could have been fulfilled. Hezekiah was in deep distress of spirit; at the haughty, defiant, confident tone of Rabshakeh. Though he had once wavered in his reliance upon God, he turned again in full confidence to Him. Hezekiah prayed to Jehovah as the God of his nation. He recognized His supremacy. He appealed to Him as the Maker of heaven and of earth. He recognized the greatness of the deliverance which he sought. He was conscious of God's honor, sensible of his own weakness, trustful in God's power to save, reliant on the power of prayer. While Hezekiah was still at prayer, an answer was sent to him through the prophet Isaiah. He gave words of encouragement and assurance of deliverance. At the height of his pride and arrogance and self-trust the ungodly conqueror was stricken with failure and humiliated. He was shown that he was a mere man and that the fate of nations was not in his power. A mighty deliverance was vouchsafed to Hezekiah. T.R.A.

Sandy New How.

The kirk in a certain Scottish village was in urgent need of repair, and Sandy McNabb, a very peculiar member, had been invited to collect subscriptions for the purpose. One day the minister met Sandy walking irresolutely along the road. He at once roused the cause. "Man, Sandy," he said earnestly, "I'm sorry to see ye in this state. 'Ain't weel it's for the good of the cause,' replied the delinquent happily. "Ye see, minister, it's through these subscriptions I've been down the glen collecting fun' an' at every house they hadda me hae a wee drappin'." "Every house?" But—But surely, Sandy, there are some of the kirk members who are teetotalers?" "Aye, there are; but I wrote 'ae doon'—Yeongstown Telegram.

Don't hit a man when he has you down.

A SUCCESSFUL DAIRY FARMER MAKES MONEY

Mr. D. C. Flatt Breeds Holsteins Second to None—He Grows Cheap Roughage and Buys Concentrates When They Are Cheapest—Produces Pure Milk With Milking Machine.

(From the Canadian Countryman.)

A speaker at the Eastern Dairy-men's Convention, held at Napanee last January, said that the trouble with too many live stock men was that, although they were good cattle breeders, they were poor farmers. This may be true of some breeders, but it is certainly not true of them all. Rarely has the writer seen so fine a collection of Holstein cattle in one herd, and very seldom has he seen more striking evidences of good farming (and all that goes with it) than on Mr. D. C. Flatt's farm at Millgrove, six miles out of Hamilton. Mr. Flatt is a feeder as well as a breeder. He has two large silos, and the day we were there (June 13) we found the cattle knee deep in clover pasture. The farm consists of 223 acres and a three year rotation of clover, corn and oats is followed. Mr. Flatt is a strong believer in clover, and sows it wherever possible. "I

Feed Bill" in which we stated that at present prices for feeding stuffs silage was worth about \$4 per ton for the food nutrients it contained, but that when its palatability and succulence were taken into consideration, that it was worth about \$5.60 per ton when milk sold for \$2 per hundred. "I read the article on corn that you had in The Countryman this spring," said Mr. Flatt, "and seeing that Eureka corn yielded better than any other variety, I bought 15 bushels of seed and planted 22 acres of it this spring. The first planting was done on May 17, and it has already received its first cultivation. So far I am more than pleased with it." The day we were at the farm (June 13) it was up about five inches and gave every promise of yielding a bumper crop. The varieties of corn that I had been in the habit of growing," contin-

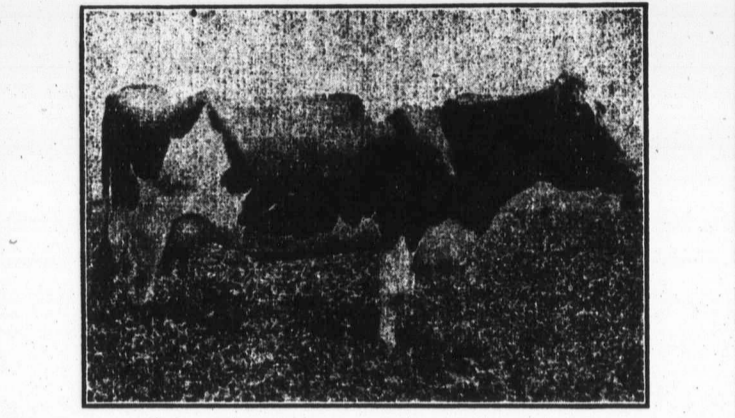
being cooled immediately it is drawn from the cow and kept at a low temperature until it is delivered to the consumer. The milk is tested by the Hamilton Health authorities, and the stables and milk utensils are regularly inspected. Last time they were inspected they scored 99 per cent. The herd is entirely free from tuberculosis, for which they are tested at frequent intervals. The cows are milked by machine.

"Many people claim that you cannot get pure milk when the milking is done with a machine," said Mr. Flatt, "but this has not been my experience. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and the fact that we sell all our milk as 'Baby Special' at 18 cents a quart should convince even the most skeptical that pure milk can be produced when a milking machine is used." We may say in passing that Mr. Flatt's evidence on the matter is in agreement with experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College. Here, without adopting any unusual precautions, they were able to produce milk when the milking was done by machine, with a bacterial count of 8,000 to 10,000 per cubic centimetre. When we state that milk has as many bacteria as from 250,000 to 500,000 per cubic centimetre is recognized by the Toronto Health Authorities as fit for human consumption, it is evident that pure milk can be produced practically as easily when the milking is done by machine as when it is done by hand.

"The great thing in using a milking machine," continued Mr. Flatt, "is to keep it and all the parts scrupulously clean. The trouble with many people is that they do not give the machine proper attention. After milking is done the metal parts of the machine are thoroughly washed and scalded, and the rubber tubes and teat cups after washing are immersed in a disinfectant solution specially kept for the purpose. After using a milking machine for a number of years, I am convinced that if the machine is a good one to start with and does not give satisfaction, the trouble is not with the machine, but with the man who runs it. Our machine has three units, which milks the 28 cows that we are milking at the present time in about an hour and a quarter. One man runs the machine, while the other strips the cows."

Mr. Flatt has about 100 head of cattle and both from the point of view of usefulness and of beauty they would hold their own in any kind of competition. Jenny Bouerger Ormsby is a cow of great size and capacity. She is ten years old but looks like a three-year-old. She is giving at the present time under ordinary conditions 93 pounds of milk per day. She is the only cow that has given over thirty pounds of butter a week for five years in succession. She has had nine calves and is milking better than ever.

Daisy Mottle Beauty, weighing, we would estimate, about 1700 pounds, is a typical dairy cow. She had a bull calf by a son of Lulu Keyes who gave 122.8 pounds of milk per day and over 35 pounds of butter fat in a week. This cow as a four-year-old gave 31 pounds of butter fat averaging about 100 pounds of milk per day. The dam



Rarely have we seen a herd of such uniformly high quality as that of Mr. Flatt. Not only are they extraordinary heavy milk producers, but they would hold their own anywhere as show cows.

seed down every crop I can with red clover," said Mr. Flatt, "and at the present time 125 acres of the 223 acres of the farm is seeded down with clover. Clover does two things. It enriches the soil with nitrogen, and thus puts it into better condition to grow other crops, and it furnishes a first-class feed for the cattle. The cattle are up to their knees now in clover pasture, and feeding them this way pays. I am not feeding any grain at present to even the heaviest milking cows—not even to cows which give as much as 99 pounds of milk per day."

Most feeders give at least some grain to the heaviest milking cows even when they are on the best of pasture, but as clover is richer in flesh forming constituents (protein) and energy-giving nutrients (starch or its equivalent) than the ordinary pasture grasses, Mr. Flatt's practice is based on sound scientific principles. "There are about two months of every year that the cattle do not get grain," continued Mr. Flatt, "but when the pastures begin to dry up, I never let the cows go down in milk flow through lack of feed. We sow a mixture of peas and oats to be used during the hot months of July and August as green feed, and also use corn for the same purpose."

Asked if he had had any trouble with clover sickness, Mr. Flatt replied: "No, we follow a definite rotation of crops and up till the present time have had no difficulty in getting a good catch of clover each time. We do not grow alfalfa, as our soil is too light for it, although on heavier types of soils I have no doubt of an excellent crop. We have not tried sweet clover, though we hear good reports of it. In my opinion sweet clover will never replace alfalfa. So far as I have observed, sweet clover's strong point is that it provides pasture earlier than alfalfa, and it is as a pasture crop that sweet clover excels. If it is used for hay it must be cut early as it rapidly becomes coarse and woody, and if allowed to reach this condition makes but inferior hay."

Although Mr. Flatt has been pasturing his cattle for years on clover, he never has any trouble with bloat. When he first turns the cattle out in the spring he takes care that the clover is not wet with rain or dew, and he only leaves them in the pasture for a short time.

This year only about four acres are in roots. Mr. Flatt likes roots for cows that are on test, but says that he is going out of roots as he finds that he can get more feed per acre by growing corn and at considerably less cost. He is a corn enthusiast, and thinks there is nothing like it for producing milk at a low cost. He feeds on the average about 40 pounds per head per day, but a cow on test gets about the same quantity of roots as well.

In our issue of April 28 we had an article on growing corn for silage, entitled, "Grow Corn and Reduce the

A Sheaf of Maxims.

The end of reading (as of everything else we do), should be self-improvement.

Though you think all the world's a stage, learn to act, well your part.

Education which does not promote conduct bears within it a moral stain. It takes time and pains to learn what it is most profitable to do.

The spirit and love of dogmatism characterizes the imperfectly educated.

Live thy religion; then, shalt thou not need to argue or dispute about it. We begin with studying how to learn, and end with learning how to study.

Principle is more than knowledge; a loving heart is better than much gold.

if to be just like others is your aim, you are predestinated to be inferior. To do our work well, we must believe in the worth of the work we are to do. Our self-respect is largely due to the love we get in childhood and youth. In the best poetry is found the richest expression of the deepest thought.—Archbishop Spalding.

Magnets May be Utilized.

A sub-sea magnet invented by a Japanese scientist named Nakahara, promises to be instrumental in locating many of the sunken submarines, warships and transports which have gone down in comparatively shallow water. Tests of the magnet over the Japanese naval target grounds recently

of Daisy Mottle Beauty gave 20,800 pounds of milk in a year's test and was milked only twice daily. Royalton (Canary Echo, a daughter of P. DeKol Violet, has given 17,000 pounds of milk in one year. She is a cow of outstanding quality and has exceptionally well developed milk veins. She has a bull calf whose sire's dam was the famous Lulu Keyes.

Ardella DeKol Tensen as a junior two-year-old made a world's record by giving 19 pounds of butter fat in one week 19 months after freshening. She and her four sisters are without doubt the finest group of Holsteins, so far as quality is concerned, we have seen,



Another of Mr. Flatt's beauties. Observe the straight top line and the V-shaped body of the typical dairy cow. Utility and quality are combined in this cow to an extraordinary degree.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for Dairy Produce, Eggs, Poultry, and Vegetables, listing various items and their prices.

MEATS-WHOLESALE.

Table listing various meat products like Beef, Pork, Mutton, and their wholesale prices.

SUGAR MARKETS.

Table listing various sugar products like Lard, Butter, and their market prices.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table listing various cattle products like Export cattle, Butcher cattle, and their market prices.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table listing various market prices for wheat, oats, and other grains.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices for Minneapolis, including wheat and corn.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices for Duluth, including wheat and corn.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock market prices for Chicago, including cattle and hogs.

CHARM OF THE BIBLE.

Its Poetic Beauty and the Marvel of Its Word Pictures.

Then some of us who cared for literature took to the Bible casually and read the book of Job—which, by the way, Mr. Swinburn is said to have known by heart—and as we read it even the clerics themselves seemed less wonderful than this description of their marvel and mystery. Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons? Or wert thou present at the day of foundation of the earth? Or wast thou there when the south was shaken and the bones came together, bone to bone?—surely one of the most wonderful visions of the imagination in all literature. Or wert thou there when the morning stars sang and all the sons of God shouted for joy? We read the solemn declaration of the 'King of Heaven' to remember our Creator in the days of our youth, with haunting pictures of old age, and the loveliness of 'The Song of Songs' passed into our lives forever. To this purely literary love of the Bible there has been added within the last few years a certain renewed regard for it as the profoundest book of the soul, and for some minds not conventionally religious it has recalled even some of its old authority as a spiritual guide and stay. And I will confess for myself that sometimes as I fall asleep at night I wonder if even the most picturesque of modern writers has written anything to equal the poetic beauty of Psalm—Richard Le Gallienne in Phoenix.

Well Dressed.

This year it is—To be "pleasingly" gowned. To give at least the impression of simplicity.

And to surrender all thoughts of the bizarre until fall.

The farmers who have made a habit of eating only what they cannot sell are likely to starve this year.—Maggie (Wick) Eagle Star.

Just because a fellow can't get into the aviation corps he needn't get out in the air about it.

Dress-Ups.

Fussy-willow taffetas. Fret lace, and much of it. Hand-embroidered organdies.

RUSSIANS DRIVING AHEAD ON A 100-MILE FRONT

Pushing Steadily Ahead All Along From Tarnopol to the Carpathians, Have Passed Halicz On Way to Lemberg, Whose Fall Shortly Is Expected.

London Cable — Having broken the strong Austro-German line in the vicinity of Halicz, the Russians are pushing forward from Halicz toward Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and from Stanislaw, south of Halicz, westward toward the line of the Dniester.

After the capture of Halicz, on the front from Halicz to Zolotvin, about 30 miles to the south, General Korniloff forced the Austro-Germans to continue their retreat. In their advance from Halicz the Russians forced the fleeing enemy across the Lomnica and occupied two towns on the western bank of the river.

On Tuesday the Russians captured 2,000 more prisoners and 30 guns, bringing their total captured from July 8 to 10 to more than 10,000 officers and men and 80 guns.

LEMBERG'S FATE SEALED.

Petrograd Cable—In the capture of Halicz the Russian revolutionary army, so discredited during the last few months, has reached in a single move the objective fought for so stubbornly, but without success, by Gen. Brusiloff's triumphant forces of last summer in a long and arduous campaign.

The activity of the Russian armies has now spread from Tarnopol to the Carpathians, and they are steadily pushing forward on a continuous front more than 100 miles long.

Since the Russian advance in August, 1914, when the capture of Lemberg followed swiftly on the taking of Halicz, it has been the popular theory that Lemberg cannot long be held after Halicz has fallen, but the defence of Lemberg, according to the view of a majority of the military critics, depends upon the ability of Germany to bring up reserves quickly.

The military writers, therefore, conclude that there is an excellent chance for the Russians to capture Lemberg in the near future.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT. The Petrograd War Office report says: "In the direction of Dolina yesterday, we continued the pursuit northward of the retreating enemy, who had been broken by Gen. Korniloff's army on the Jezupol-Stanislaw-Bogorodchan front."

"At mid-day our gallant troops took the town of Halicz. Advance detachments were thrown across the left bank of the Dniester. Towards evening our troops reached the valley of the River Lomnica and advance detachments crossing over after a short engagement to the left bank of the river occupied the villages of Bludnik and Babin."

"Our troops advancing on the Bogorodehan-Solotvina front having broken down the resistance of the enemy, reached the line of Bolecz-Lesivka-Kosmacz.

tures also include about 80 guns, 12 of them of heavy calibre, and a large number of trench mortars and machine guns and a large quantity of engineering material and military stores.

AUSTRIANS ADMIT DEFEAT. Admission by the Austrians of a defeat at the hands of the Russians is contained in a message from Austrian war press headquarters, as forwarded from Amsterdam by the Central News, it says:

"For two days our troops repulsed strong Russian attacks. In trenches which had been destroyed by artillery fire one division defended itself against attacks by superior Russian columns. But when fresh Russian reserves were brought into action our troops were compelled to retreat, giving up their first line."

"The following statement on military operations was issued to-day by the Austro-Hungarian War Office: "Reconnoitring and artillery activity in the eastern war theatre was livelier. "Renewed bitter fighting developed early yesterday near Stanislaw. The allied (Teuton) troops repulsed many attacks, but were withdrawn in the evening, under the increasing pressure of enemy masses, to behind the lower Lomnica. The enemy did not pursue during the night."

"North of the Dniester the Russians were fully quiet, and our storming troops worked successfully. Between the Galician frontier and the Baltic there was a frequent revival of artillery fire."

BERLIN CRISIS MAY HAVE BEEN STAGE EFFECT

One Section of London Opinion Believes It Was Put On.

STILL OBSCURE

"Reforms" May Be Held Out to Delude the Entente.

London Cable says—There are two distinct points of view here with regard to the German political crisis. One, that it is altogether genuine; another, that it is largely stage-managed. Both agree in firmly believing that the ferment, whether genuine or theatrical, largely originated in Vienna; also that whatever may be the upshot, a new peace offer may be expected from the Central Powers in a few weeks. Not that such an offer would be of a nature to affect the length of the war, but it would be put forward by Germany in the hope of embarrassing the allies. Here it is generally agreed that the American embargo on exports is an infinitely greater blow, affecting the duration of the war, than the German crisis.

The Times under the headline "German Peace Offensive," says overdoing by Berlin may be found accurately to characterize their motives. In considering the value of the Koelnische Volks-Zeitung's news of the crisis, which was cabled yesterday, it must be remembered that Erzberger dominates this newspaper. One outstanding fact is clear, namely, however much the German Government, realizing the crisis that is impending, decided to advertise and capitalize it, there is behind it all plenty of genuine cause for such a shake-up.

JUNKER PRESS REFRACTORY. A Times Amsterdam special says the Koelnische Volks-Zeitung, speaking of resolutions on peace, says any such resolution must emphasize the fact that Germany has waged the war from the beginning as a defensive war alone, defensive for the future as well as the present. It adds that if peace is not attained the submarines must continue to sink ships till English arrogance for world domination ceases. No one in the Reichstag ever doubted Hindenburg's words, "We shall conquer if we persevere until the submarine has done its work."

Another condition of an agreement, says the Volks-Zeitung, is that four Parliamentary State secretaries or Imperial Minister must take over control of the Imperial policy. An agreement is only attainable on the foregoing conditions, which are even now endangered by the refusal of the National Liberals to accept the unity formula concerning war and peace

aims. This party adopted an attitude against the Chancellor, as he did not possess their confidence. What Erzberger really said about the submarine is unknown.

The Wolff Tageblatt says it has tested the whole edifice of German policy, being specially thorough with the U-boat calculations and predictions, and the effect thereupon of America's intervention. From many indications, however, it does not appear that Erzberger advocates a discontinuance of the submarine war.

The Koelnische Volks-Zeitung says that Erzberger never raised doubt of the submarine war's effectiveness in his committee speeches, nor did he wish to speak of an renunciation thereof. The Volks-Zeitung adds that no one can doubt the effect of the submarine war.

A German Government wireless message, intercepted by the British Admiralty, concerning the Crown Council on Monday, says the Emperor William on Tuesday discussed undecided questions and their solution with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The intercepted message adds: "On the Emperor's order the German Crown Prince arrived in Berlin to-day to discuss these matters with the Emperor."

DEFENSIVE WAR ONLY. Amsterdam Cable—The German political situation is still obscure. Notwithstanding the sensational revelations of the Koelnische Volks-Zeitung, nothing definite is yet known concerning the constitution of the coalition Ministry or the Chancellor's fate. Germany's political circles continue in a state of fermentation, which is reflected in contradictory articles in the press.

Cautious observers, acquainted with German guile, do not accept reported reforms at their face value. Lloyd George's speech undoubtedly had an immense effect. Almost every Dutchman met since the German crisis has asserted that Germany has taken Lloyd George's counsel to heart, and is willing to democratize itself as a condition before negotiations to end the war, which is daily more loathed and is daily eating more deeply into the vitals of the nation. It is often added, however, that the present situation is complicated by three or four elements—the desire for peace, the desire for victory, the desire for democracy, and the desire of the privileged class for the retention of their privileges. If all these could somehow be combined so as to delude the Entente into the belief that genuine democratic reform was seriously contemplated it might be easier to negotiate with the enemy. That seems to be the underlying basis of the unity formula which was to declare that Germany is only waging a defensive war.

The Koelnische Volks Zeitung to-day significantly points out that "anyone who desired peace and who would voluntarily renounce territorial acquisitions or the security of the frontiers of the Fatherland, or who merely from Jealistic motives desired peace, would be a madman. If not a traitor to the Fatherland. Territorial acquisitions and frontier security may be absolutely necessary to a war of defence."

The session of the Crown Council on Monday, says a Berlin telegram, lasted until one o'clock Tuesday morning, when the resignations were accepted definitely. The Imperial Chancellor has decided to offer the vacant ministerial portfolios to leaders of the Reichstag and Prussian Diet. An Imperial Ministry of Labor will be created under the Socialists, Herbert

the above despatch does not reveal the identity of the ministers who resigned. Foreign Minister Zimmermann and Vice-Chancellor Hefflermann have been mentioned most often as the ministers who would lose their portfolios.

KING OF HEJAS HARRIES TURKS

Pro-Ally Arab Ruler Seizes Red Sea Posts.

Ottomans Lost Heavily in the Battles.

London Cable — Although little has been heard of him recently, it develops that the "King of the Hejas," the former Grand Sheriff of Mecca, has been continuing his activity in Arabia.

This Arab leader, who assumed his royal title by virtue of the sway, he secured over the extensive Hejas region along the Red Sea, has been in revolt against the Turks since July, 1916, and recently has apparently been extending his authority northward.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, James Ian MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, said that the Turkish posts between the Tafilah-Main district and Akaba were now in Arab hands. The total Turkish losses in the fighting that has taken place were 700 killed and 600 prisoners, including 20 officers, he stated, while one mountain gun also was captured. A Turkish battalion was destroyed on July 2nd, and the Hejas railway damaged at many points.

It seems probable that the towns of Tafilah and Mean in Northern Arabia, are those alluded to by the spokesman for the War Office. Tafilah lies 100 miles northwest of Akaba, which is at the head of the Gulf of Akaba on the easterly side of the Sinai Peninsula. Tafilah is about fifteen miles southeast of the southern extremity of the Dead Sea and Mean is located slightly to the south, on the railway line from Damascus to Medina.

Wigg—What do you think of the German retreat? Wagg—it seems to be a case of every man for himself and the devil take the Hindenburg.

CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS FROM INDIA OFFICE

British Cabinet Man Out Following Report On Mesopotamia.

HARDINGE STAYS

Offered Resignation Thrice —Both Considered Victims of System.

London Cable — The Times' Parliamentary correspondent writes: "There was an intensely dramatic climax to the Mesopotamia debate in the House of Commons to-night. Austen Chamberlain announced his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for India and made the speech of his life in vindication of the part he played in the events on which the commissioners pronounced judgment. At the same time he warmly defended several of his colleagues both in India and at home, whose conduct was criticized in the report of the commission. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of his resignation took the House by surprise."

Mr. Balfour, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that Lord Hardinge had thrice offered to resign, the first time on the issue of the commission's report and the last time as late as yesterday, in each case the Foreign Secretary declined to accept his resignation.

VICTIM OF SYSTEM. Nothing is known as to whether other resignations are pending, but it is considered quite possible that further developments may occur on the return of the King to the capital. It is understood that Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues have done their best to persuade him to withdraw his resignation, but without avail. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Chamberlain, who is regarded as the victim of the peculiar Indian administrative system.

After a debate extending throughout the evening, which revolved mainly around the form the judicial enquiry should take — strong criticisms being voted that the tribunal suggested by the Government was a mere whitewashing and shelling procedure to protect the statesmen who came under the commission's condemnation—Mr. Balfour announced that the Government was willing to set up a tribunal by statute competent to deal with both soldiers and civilians, instead of an enquiry tribunal as already proposed.

Speeches in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Crewe, Earl Curzon, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and others, were largely of an apologetic character, defending the impugned statesmen on the ground of their loyal service to the Empire, their good intention and zeal and the difficulties they had to face under exceptional circumstances and the handicap of the peculiar Indian administrative system.

ZEALOUS DEFENDERS. Baron Hardinge especially found zealous defenders in both the Lords and Commons, Sir Mark Sykes, (Unionist for Hull, caused sympathetic demonstrations in the Commons by reminding the House of Lord Hardinge's long and valuable services, the attempt on his life at the Delhi Durbar some years ago, the death of his wife under tragic circumstances, and finally the recent death of his son in action in France.

Sir F. E. Smith, the Attorney-General, in opening the debate in the House of Commons, described the report as "simply a cemetery of reputations." No single person, he said, mentioned by the report had the advantage of being represented by counsel. It might be that the conclusions in the report were well founded, but that had yet to be ascertained and proved.

He said it would have been both unfair and illegal to take action against the officers mentioned in the commission's report and it would therefore be unfair to take such action against the civilians. But if the House considered the course proposed improper, the Government was prepared to set up a statutory tribunal.

The Speaker of the House, at the outset of the debate, in explaining the suggested tribunal, said that there might be a difference of opinion concerning its form, but the whole House was unanimous that a judicial tribunal should try the question. He announced that the Indian Government had already sent to the Imperial Government a despatch proposing reform in the Indian political system for adoption after the war, and the Government was giving the matter careful attention.

Mr. Chamberlain warmly defended himself and the others named in the report against the newspaper charges of gambling in the lives of soldiers for political considerations, and argued that they would not have given orders for an advance unless the military advisers had recommended it as a proper course. He invited the House to consider what the commission would have said had they ignored the advice of the military experts. He would not say a word in excuse of the horrible breakdown in the medical service, but sixteen months ago he had, through Lord Hardinge, warned the military authorities of the possibility of such a breakdown, and had his warning been acted upon, a breakdown would have been averted.

Defending Lord Hardinge, he said that the gravest charge the commission had to bring against him was that he treated too implicitly in military affairs to the military advisers

and had failed to use his great authority to overrule them. He declared it would be an evil day for the country, if on account of errors a judgment for which others are equally responsible, a great public servant should be hounded out of public life without trial or hearing, in answer to the clamor of an ill-informed and passionate mob.

JUSTICE TO BE DONE.

Mr. Balfour said it was inevitable when such unfortunate events occurred, that there should be a passionate desire that some one be punished, but it was the business of Parliament to see that that natural desire should never exceed the bounds of strict justice. It was their duty to see that it did not rush them over some cataract of public immorality, which they must regret immediately after, and historians for all time. He had the Premier's permission to say that the Government would accept the alternative of a statutory tribunal suggested by the Attorney-General and urged by Sir John Simon, the former Home Secretary.

While he admired the dignified statement in which Mr. Chamberlain had announced his decision, he thought it right to add that he profoundly dissented from Mr. Chamberlain's decision.

He thought that Lord Hardinge had not been fairly treated. In response to some heckling, the Foreign Secretary argued that there was no reason why Lord Hardinge should resign because he would have to appear before the tribunal. He contended that India was not prepared to help in the great European war, but that she had responded nobly at great risk at home.

A commission upon the happenings on the western front since the beginning of the war, said the secretary, might produce the same kind of a report in many respects, as that submitted by the Mesopotamia Commission. The debate was adjourned.

SHIP LOSSES TO THE SUBS. AGAIN LOWER

Only 17 Sunk, and the Same Number Escaped When Attacked.

BEATING THE U-BOAT

Lowest Week's Toll Since Campaign Opened, Except an Equal One.

London Cable—The sinking of 14 British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons, is reported in the weekly summary of shipping losses issued here to-day.

Three merchantmen of less than 1,600 tons, and seven fishing vessels also were sunk.

The naval editor of the Times writes: "On the whole, this return in some ways is more satisfactory than many that have been issued, for it shows that the struggle between the U-boats and the mercantile marine has not become more intense. For two months the total reached is in the neighborhood of 600 vessels. These are vessels of all classes, excluding fishing craft. If we reckon the average tonnage of such vessels to be somewhere between 3,000 and 3,500 tons the approximate amount of British shipping destroyed in the campaign comes to little less than 2,000,000 gross tonnage. This is about 10 per cent. of the total tonnage of the mercantile marines of this country. This may be an over-estimate. But it cannot be very far from the mark. What it seems to show is that the task the Germans have undertaken is beyond their power to accomplish. We were told a total of 1,000,000 tons of shipping would be destroyed monthly, and this is necessary for the achievement of their ends. The loss is serious enough, but nothing like the total claimed by the Germans to have been reached the first six months.

"Unless, therefore, the weekly figures are misleading, the problem does not appear such as cannot be solved. Looking at things all round we may take hope.

"It must be recalled the campaign must always be of an intermittent character. The decrease in energy of the last few weeks may not continue. Clearly offence is the best reply to the submarines. On the whole, the hunt for them appears to be making fair progress."

The official summary reads:

"Arrivals, 2,898; sailings, 2,798. "British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 14; under 1,600 tons, 3.

"British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including four previously, 17.

"British fishing vessels sunk, including one previously, 7."

The increasing effectiveness of the measures against submarines which are being carried out by British and American warships is shown in the record of last week. With one exception the number of merchantmen sunk is the lowest of any week since the British inaugurated in March, the system of giving out weekly reports. The report of March 11th showed 17 merchantmen sunk, the same total as is shown in the last week's summary.

The preceding report gave the sinking of 15 vessels under 1,600 tons and five under the size. In the two earlier periods the totals were respectively 28 and 22. This compares with the sinking of 40 large merchantmen in one week and 38 in another at the height of the campaign in April. In the week ended April 21st, 55 vessels in all were sunk.

Wigg—Harduppe's credit is mighty bad, and yet he is cheerful. Wagg—Yes, it seems that he can't even borrow trouble.

RUSS ADVANCE TWENTY MILES IN FIVE DAYS

Teuton Armies Defending Lemberg Menaced by Flanking Movement.

HUGE CAPTURES

42,300 Prisoners, 164 Guns Taken in the Present Offensive.

From Petrograd reports, the following number of prisoners and guns are shown to have been taken since the beginning of the Russian offensive in Galicia:

Table with 3 columns: Prisoners, Guns, and Date. Totals: 42,300 Prisoners, 164 Guns.

These figures do not include machine guns. Twelve of the 55 cannon taken at Halicz are heavy pieces.

London Cable—Another step in the outflanking of the Austro-German armies protecting Lemberg on the east has been achieved by the Russians, who have crossed the River Lomnica and captured Kalusz. Beyond the Lomnica and south of the Dniester, west of Halicz, General Korniloff's advance continues.

When the Russians occupied Kalusz, after forcing a passage of the Lomnica, they had advanced twenty miles northward from Stanislaw in five days. In the same time the Eighth Russian army took Halicz and crossed the Dniester there and began an advance between Stanislaw and Bohorodozany. A great wedge has been pierced in the Austro-German lines south of the Dniester.

The taking of Halicz Tuesday was a threat against the Austro-German line northward through Brzezany, along the Zlota Lipa and the crossing of the Lomnica and an advance beyond is a blow to the security of the line protecting Lemberg. Should the Russian advance west of Stanislaw continue unchecked, and should large Russian forces be thrown across the Dniester in the region of Halicz, the Zlota Lipa line, unbroken by the Russian onslaught of July 1, would be turned making a general retirement inevitable.

On the southern end of the Stanislaw front, which is in the foothills of the Carpathians, the Russians are not advancing as rapidly as on the northern end. The enemy is taking advantage of the hilly country, and has checked momentarily, attacks west of Bohorodozany.

The Petrograd report says: "Western (Russian) front: Yesterday our operations along the Rivers Dniester and Lomnica continued to develop. After a stubborn and sanguinary battle the enemy was forced out of the town of Kalusz, which was occupied by us."

"To the west of Bohorodozany, on the Grabovka-Rossina-Krivica front, the enemy, taking advantage of the extremely intricate terrain, is holding back our advance."

"There were no changes elsewhere on this front."

OUR TROOPS IN ENGLISH CAMPS

Their Health is Good and They Are Well Housed.

Well Fed, and Very Little Drunkenness.

Ottawa Cable — Major Gen. John Hughes, Inspector-General for Western Canada, has just returned from a visit to the Canadian troops in England and at the front. He has made the following observations to the Minister of Militia and Defence, which the Minister considers will be of interest to the public:

"I visited all the camps (in England). The men were mostly quartered in huts, which are quite comfortable, and very suitable for all conditions of weather. The health of the troops in all camps is good, and the sanitary and medical departments well administered."

"The rations supplied are ample and of good quality. The cooking and messing arrangements for the men are excellent; there is apparently no waste, and I found no complaints as to either quantity or quality of food supplied."

"I am very pleased to report that no crime of a serious nature exists, and that the conduct of all troops in England is of the best. I was pleased to find that for drunkenness there was less than one case per thousand men per week, and this was not for any one camp alone, but the average for all camps in England."

"Are you going to take summer boarders?" "Not this year," answered Farmer Cortocoeel. "I don't propose to let city folks off that way. I'm going to take 'em as pupils in agriculture and make 'em pay for the opportunity to do some farmin'."—Washington Star.

THE ATHENS REPORTER
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

HANNA—A REAL BOSS
(Kingston Weekly Whig)

Hon. Mr. Hanna will be given every opportunity to show what he can do as the food controller. He has what he ought to have, unlimited power. He can do practically as he likes. There is no appeal from his decision. He has, in the short time at his disposal been very busy. First he conferred with the American food controller, Mr. Hoover. They interchanged ideas. They decided upon a given course, and will co-operate as far as this may be necessary. Then Mr. Hanna returned to Canada and began the organization of his department. It will properly be manned with experts and clerks. He will have a staff which will be able to cope with any phase of the work. America and Canada will concentrate their energies upon one point, as a starter. They have estimated the quantity of wheat which must be raised in the world this year in order to meet its requirements. The Allies must have over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average exportation from America has been 300,000,000 bushels. The difference between these items, allowing for any contingency that may arise, including the loss of cargoes through submarines, must be made up by economy. Canada's food controller has come into contact with investigators from Europe, and some of the steps to avoid waste abroad will be adopted here. All householders and restaurant and hotel keepers can reduce the consumption of food very materially.

The kinds of food can also be more wisely chosen. Fish can be eaten in larger quantities, and Mr. Hanna will see that the cost is less through the manipulation of the middleman. Whole wheat flour may take the place of white wheat flour, and Mr. Hanna says he has given the question of the price of this commodity his closest attention. Fruit and perishable goods generally will be canned or consumed, while stored goods will be released for the Allies and the army. Generally and at once the machinery will be put into operation, and for the purpose of bringing about the great object aimed at—a more careful use of food in Canada, and a larger exportation of the service for the benefit of those who are looking to our people for relief.

Difference between News and Advertising.

News consists of reports of events that have taken place. Notices to take place is advertising. There are some estimable people who cannot understand why a newspaper should not give free space to every entertainment which is held for patriotic benevolent, or religious purposes, and they are apt to think even if they do not always say very mean things when their requests have been refused. This misconception is due to a very prevalent belief that newspaper space costs nothing, and to a failure to realize that advertising is almost the sole source of revenue of the publisher. There is no more reason why the publisher should give away his goods, even for a worthy cause, than a hardware merchant or a grocer. His space should be dealt with on a business basis and he should be left free to make his contributions in the form in which he prefers, and not have others make them for him.

In accents low, a buzzing roar
Is heard throughout a glorious land;
The mosquito probes for human gore
Th white man's burden doth expand.

Subscribe for the Reporter
Three months 50c.
Six months 90c.
One Year \$1.50.
Single copies 4c.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO TOUCH PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

Finance Minister Allays Apprehension Caused by Conscriptio of Wealth Talk.

A statement that there need be no apprehension on the part of the public that action of a detrimental character with respect to the savings of the public will be taken by the Canadian Government was made by Sir Thomas White in the House of Commons to-day. Coupled with this declaration and the assertion that it was the Government's policy to encourage thrift, was the intimation they must not, however, be understood as "precluding legislation providing more come taxation upon those whose incomes are such as to make it just and equitable that they should contribute a share of the war expenditure of the Dominion."

"It has been officially drawn to the attention of the Government," said the Finance Minister, "that the use of the expression of 'conscriptio of wealth' in the debates in Parliament and public and other bodies outside of Parliament and by the press in its news reports has caused a certain uneasiness among those whose savings constitute a vital factor in the business and industrial life of the Dominion and are so essential to the credit and prosperity upon which our efforts in the continued prosecution of the war must largely depend. I desire to say on behalf of the Government that there need exist no apprehension on the part of the public that any action of a detrimental character will at any time be taken with respect to the savings of the Canadian public. On the contrary, it will be the policy of the Government in the future, as in the past, to encourage in every way possible the exercise of the thrift and economy resulting in national savings which have enabled Canada to maintain her credit and improve her economic position during the war. "Any taxation to which it may be necessary for the Government to resort from time to time will be in accordance with legitimate and established forms of taxation sanctioned by the tradition and experience of British self-governing communities. This statement, therefore, must not be understood as precluding legislation providing for income taxation upon those whose incomes are such as to make it just and equitable that they should contribute a share of the war expenditures of the Dominion."

THE BOY WHO DIDN'T PASS

A sad-faced little fellow sits alone in deep disgrace,
There's a lump rising in his throat
And tears stream down his face;
He wandered from his playmates,
For he doesn't want to hear
Their shouts of merry laughter since
The world has lost its cheer.
He has sipped the cup of sorrow,
He has drained the bitter glass,
And his heart is fairly breaking; he's
The boy who didn't pass.

In the apple tree the Robin sings a cheery song,
But he doesn't seem to hear it,
Showing plainly something's wrong
Comes his faithful little spaniel for
a romp and a bit of play,
But the troubled little fellow sternly
bids him go away.
And he sits alone in sorrow, with his
hair a tangled mass,
And his eyes are red with weeping,
He's the boy who didn't pass.

Oh, you who boast a laughing son
and speak of him as bright,
And you who love a little girl who
comes to you to-night
With smiling eyes and dancing feet,
with honors from her school,
Turn to that lonely boy who thinks
he is a fool,
And take him kindly by the hand,
the dullest of the class;
He's the one who most needs love—
the boy who didn't pass.
—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Repainted House.

Mrs. I. C. Alguire's big house on Elgin street has been repainted by Mr. C. C. Slack. A new combination of colors has been used this year giving a softer and lighter tone to the effect. This house is one of the town's beautiful residents.

ECONOMICAL TRAVEL

Whether you are going west to homestead or only for a trip the most economical method of travel is to take advantage of our low Homeseekers fares good going on special excursions every Monday. For tickets and full particulars apply to R. Blair, Canadian Northern Railway Station Agent.

LAKE ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING

Secretary Presents Report—Election of Officers—Financial Condition.

The annual meeting of the Charleston Lake Association was held at Foster's Hotel, Charleston on Saturday evening July 14th.

The Treasurer, Mr. Wattenburg, presented his report showing a balance in the Merchants Bank of \$92.11. Against this there are some unpaid accounts amounting to some \$210.00. Since the last meeting of the association a new wharf has been erected at Charleston costing some \$1175.00 outside of labor given by the guides.

Several matters were brought before the meeting including the matter of repairing the damage done to the wharf but nothing definite was done at the meeting.

The following officers were elected for the year:—

President—W. G. Parish, Athens
Vice-pres.—C. J. Banta, New York
Treas.—W. A. Wattenburg, New York

Sec.—S. C. A. Lamb, Athens
Board of Governors—W. H. Beecher, Englewood, N. J.; R. N. Dowsley, Athens, Ont.; Miss Clara B. McMillen, New York.

Three new members were added to the roll at this meeting, Mr. Boech, Mr. Harrison, and F. C. Williams of Toronto.

As soon as the water in the lake is low enough to determine the extent of the damage to the wharf steps will be taken to make the necessary repairs.

The association are desirous that every person interested in the lake should become a member of the association. The annual dues are \$2.00 which can be handed to either the secretary or treasurer.

Secretary's Report

Acting on a motion on August 20, a strong protest stating seven or eight reasons against the issuing of licenses for the netting of White Fish in the fall was sent to the department of Fisheries. The Department acknowledged this protest and sent Inspector Capt. Alf Hunter to investigate the situation. Capt. Hunter reported to the Department that matters were as represented and advised the issuing of licenses only to those parties whose land touched the water. In a letter from the Department dated Sept. 11th they state that they were advising Overseer Spence that it had been decided not to entertain applications for gill net licenses.

Later in the fall a report was current that the Department were again going to issue licenses and an enquiry was addressed to the Deputy Minister who replied that "the Department was obliged to reconsider its decision in the matter of issuing gill net licenses for Charleston Lake as a numerous petitions were addressed to the Minister urging that the refusal to renew the privilege granted in recent years would inflict great hardship on a number of residents of the locality, and after giving full consideration to the matter, the minister decided that licenses should again be issued but restricted to residents living within a radius of six miles of the lake.

After receiving this letter I obtained from the Department a list of those who had received licenses in 1915.

No further protest was made in this matter only some enquires regarding the licenses for hoop nets for catching of bull-heads.

Injury to Fishing

On Sept. 20th, 1916 I received a letter from the Department of Naval Service, Ottawa, dated the 19th in which they report that they had received a communication from the Fishery Department, Toronto, stating that the "Department was of the opinion that the building of a fish-way would be needless expenditure on the part of the owners of the dam "but" that the conclusion is forced upon the Department of Game and Fisheries that the chief injury to the fishing in Charleston Lake is caused by the lowering of the level between the middle of October and the end of February, which results in a great destruction of trout and white fish spawn, as the waters on the shoals freeze to the bottom."

On October 16th, a strong letter signed by Dr. Clark, as president, and myself as secretary of the Association, was sent to the Ganaoquo Water Power Co., to be presented at their annual meeting, neither of us being able to attend, protesting about the way their company was using our lake, quoting as above and also from a letter from Mr. Ed. Mack of Toronto who called on the Department of Fisheries and was told that "the real trouble with Charleston Lake is the severe rise of water in the spring at the spawning season, for instance Bass spawn

in about eighteen inches of water and if the outlet is choked up with logs the water raises and crushes or smothers the spawn so as to destroy millions of them."

Not hearing from Mr. Latimer, Sec'y. G. W. P. Co. I wrote him on the 9th of November he replied saying he did not receive our letter until after their meeting was over it having been delivered to another party who failed to return it to the Post Office.

Water Low

On November the 20th I visited the Outlet and found that the water in the lake was 12 or 13 inches lower than the low water mark which is marked on a stone on the south side about 15 or 20 feet above the dam.

On the next day I wrote Mr. Latimer, the secretary of the Ganaoquo Water Power Co. stating how I had found the water and a quoting from my letter from the Naval Service. Also told him if the Company were thinking of repairing the dam that we thought we were entitled to a fish-way.

On March 30th I wrote Mr. Latimer drawing his attention to the height of water in the lake and expressed the wish that they would arrange so the water would not be as high as last year. I received no reply but at no time this season has the water been much above high water mark.

In February I made a request to our local member, Mr. Donovan, for some salmon fry and bass fingerlings. On May 8th we received 200,000 salmon fry from the Belleville hatchery. Capt. Jos. A. Brown accompanied the shipment and remained until the next day. Capt. Brown became quite interested in the lake and promised to take personal interest in any matters for which we would make a request.

Enquiring into Rights

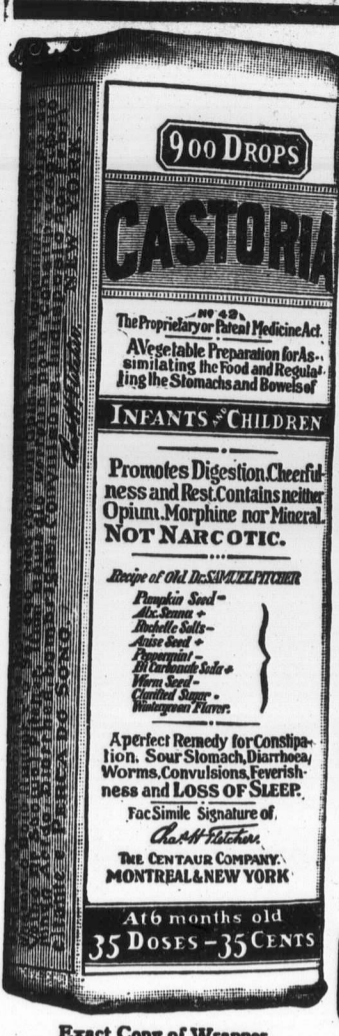
A letter was received from the Department of Lands Forests and Mines in reply to an enquiry regarding the rights of the Ganaoquo Water Power Co. to control the waters of the lake, stating that the company obtained the rights under the Water Privilege Act, and that copies of the papers would be on file in the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Brockville. An enquiry was made of Mr. Baker, but he could not find such and referred the enquiry to the Registry Office and the information was received that The Power Co. was incorporated under Chap. 67, 31 Victoria, (see page 321 of Prov. Stat. 1867-8), and a copy of the deed would be about \$1.00 but was merely a description of the land conveyed but advised putting the matter in the hands of a lawyer who might be able to find something in the title which would help. The last lot of the letter says, "I notice an order for Compensation for damages by rising waters of Charleston Lake."

The New Wharf

One object this Association had in view from the time of organization was the building of a new wharf. At the meeting of July 9, 1916 Dr. Clark presented a plan drawn by Mr. Bryson of Brockville. The estimated cost of wharf according to this plan was to be about \$800.00. It was decided to open up a subscription list for this purpose. Before the end of the summer the success along this line was such that at a meeting of the directors it was decided to undertake the building. Dr. Clark and Mr. Dowsley were appointed a building committee with the secretary of the association acting as treas. of the Building Fund Subscriptions amounting to \$807.00 were received of which all has been collected, and deposited to the credit of the Association along with the dues for 1915 and 1916. During the building \$925.00 was transferred from the general fund to the Building Fund. Of this amount \$921.04 was paid out leaving \$3.96 to the credit of the Building. There are some unpaid accounts.

On account of the hammer of the driver going astray on the C.P.R. it was the middle of February before work was started. Mr. Dunham, the overseer of the building put in 27 days work leaving on March 24th. At that time there was still some finishing to do also the building of the shelter house. This was started and a days work put on it by this time the ice was breaking up and the water had risen to near the top of the wharf. On the evening of April 2nd there was a strong south west wind which brought in a large field of ice hitting the wharf on the front and leaving it in its present condition.

Mr. Dowsley had the shelter house taken down and stored away. Opinions will probably differ regarding the reasons of the wharf not resisting the shove of ice, but the association will probably decide that it cannot be left in its present condition. Steps will probably be taken to have the repairs made this fall or winter.



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Now on sale to the principal Tourist Resorts in America.
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E. C. TRIBUTE

Zutoo
Will cure any headache in 20 minutes, will nip a cold in the bud, will relieve the monthly pains of women, and in every case it **Leaves you Feeling Good.**

To Spare the Bass.
A general appeal has been made by the fish culturists of New York state to all fishermen to have a heart toward the black bass this year. Owing to the cold spring and the very late warming-up of the waters in which the bass thrive, they are about a month behind in their spawning and will not finish it before the middle of July, it is feared.

Beginning Tuesday, May 8th, and every succeeding Tuesday during the summer months until Oct. 31st, the C.P.R. will run cheap Homeseekers' Excursions by regular trains to all principal points in British Columbia. Tickets are good for 60 days with privilege of extension on payment of \$5.00 for each month or part thereof but in no case will extension be granted for more than two months or before Nov. 30th, 1917. Stopover allowed. Tourist sleeping car space can be secured on payment of usual berth rates. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade, City Passenger Agent, Brockville, for folders and full information.

HER HUMBLE LOVER

She returns in a few minutes with Lady Rookwell, and closes the door after her carefully.

"What is all this that Laura has been telling me, Sir Frederic?" says Lady Rookwell, earnestly, and with a sharp scrutiny of his haggard face.

"It is quite true," he says, in a low, uncertain voice. "I left him dying. There is on time for explanation, Lady Rookwell. My mission is to bring his wife to him. Can she come?"

"My dear," she says, then falters. "Signa opens her eyes and turns them upon her with the awful, despairing look which has wrung the old lady's heart every time she has met it."

"Better, stronger?" echoes Signa, with a faint smile that is pathetic in its mirthlessness. "Yes, I am quite well, Lady Rookwell; I am lying here because it would hurt you if I got up, and seem ungrateful. But I am tired, oh, very tired. If one could but sleep away one's life when it got unbearable," she sighs. "But why do you ask?"

"Because I wanted to speak to you, dear. You know we have not pressed you, have not bothered you, since—"

"You found me more dead than alive in that awful station. Yes, I know. You are all goodness to me, dear. I always knew that you had the tenderest heart in the world, and you have proved it by letting me keep my secret," she takes the wrinkled hand in hers and kisses it softly, letting it drop again with a listless weariness.

"Lady Rookwell sits silent for a moment; she has often had to 'break' bad news, but never such news as this.

"Then I may speak, dear," she says. Signa opens her eyes again. "Yes; but not—not of what brought me here," she says, fearfully. "But, Signa—well, I must say this. You know you very justly."

"I was almost mad," she says, in a whisper. "Yes." "People in delirium are mad for the time, dear, and you were delirious. You wandered a great deal in your talk, and mentioned names; amongst them was Sir Frederic Blythe's."

"Signa starts, and the blood rushes to her face, leaving a deathly pallor behind. "Well?" she says, with distended eyes. "Well, dear, I—I telegraphed to him."

"No," she exclaims, with a shudder; then she sinks back. "But it did not matter, she was not there." "No; he was not there; but—but why do you look like that, Signa? You—your surely do not fear him?"

"Yes, Hector Delamere." "Why? Why?" "Cannot you guess, Signa? He has sent him to tell you that—that you are to go back to him."

"A shudder runs through Signa's frame, and her eyes close. "No, he would not do that. He knows that I would not go! Never—never!"

"But suppose—I only say suppose—he needed you?" "Needed me?" "Yes; be calm, my child! Suppose he needed you very much; that—that he was ill!"

"Ah!" comes with a gasp. "Very ill, my dear, you would go to him, you would not be so wicked, so unforgiving, let him have done what he may, as to refuse?"

Signa leans forward, panting, breathless. "What is it? Oh, tell me at once! Don't—don't keep me in suspense! You are killing me! What is it you want to tell me, and are afraid? Is it—it—ah!" with a wild cry. "He is ill, and I am here, all these miles away! Tell me—you shall speak! Why do you sit there staring at me?"

"Hush! hush! my poor child! Signa, be brave still! Signa, I will tell you—I will tell you the truth! Hector is ill—dangerously!"

"It is false! You mean that he is dead!" she shrieks. "I see it in your face!" and she starts up wildly, with her hands clasped, her eyes staring down at Lady Rookwell's white face.

Lady Rookwell catches her in her arms and holds her. "No, no! He is alive! I said that I would tell you the truth! He is alive and has sent for you!"

"Where is he? Oh, Heaven! all those miles away!" pants Signa. "All those miles! Let me go to him—oh, my darling, my darling! I have been mad, mad! I see it now! Who was I to judge? What did it matter? The past, the past was nothing, the present was mine and his, and he loved me. He loved me, and I was not content. Yes, I deserve it all! Heaven has punished me! and her head drops upon Lady Rookwell's bosom with a long moan."

Then her mood changes suddenly, and with a calm, almost haughty gesture, she frees herself from the trembling arms. "Don't speak to me; leave me alone for a moment—to think! Where am I? In Paris and he is in Casablanca! Is he?"

"Yes, yes!" "It will take—I must start at once! Ah, this man, Sir Frederic? Where is he? Bring him to me!"

"Are you sure?" "Bring him to me!" with a low moan. "Do you not see that I have come to my senses? Do not be afraid; I know what I am about. Bring him to me! If my poor darling has sent him, I will see him and take my husband's message from his lips. Oh, do not be afraid, I am quite calm now!" Lady Rookwell goes out immediately.

CHAPTER XXXIII. The sun is sinking behind the Tuscan hills; far down in the valley the tinkling of the sheep-bells and the lowing of the cattle being driven slowly homeward float in the still, evening air, and mingle harmoniously with the chapel-bell, ringing softly for vespers. Hector, my Lord of Delamere, lies motionless, with his eyes turned to the window, through which the last rays of the dying sun shine with a warm, crimson glow that lights up the wan face with a semblance of its former self.

Beside him stands the sister, her mild, dove-like eyes fixed upon his face with intense, yet half-concealed watchfulness. "Is the light too much, mildred?" she inquires.

"No," he says, and only she who has grown familiar to the almost inaudible voice could hear him. "No, I am waiting for it to go—another hour, or less. Did you ever wait as I have waited, sister? Yes? You know, then, how long the minutes can be. These seem hours, ages, weeks! Read me the telegram again."

She takes the familiar paper from his grasp, and reads the message: "My darling, I shall be with you to-night." "To-night," he murmurs—"it is only evening now! The train is sure to be late. Ah, how weak my voice sounds! I beg your pardon, sister—come nearer. To-night! I said I should live till she comes, and I think I shall. Give me something—anything. If you could give me the elixir the wise men used to dream of in the middle ages—the elixir of youth and immortality now! But you can only give me—what is it—champagne? Thank you, thank you. Put the clock where I can hear it. Another hour!"

"My lord must calm himself, or he will be worn out before—before the time," murmurs the sister. A wan smile crosses his face. "I am calmness itself, sister," he says. "Yes, I know how important it is, I have been saving up my strength for the next hour. Even the good father is satisfied and praises me," and he smiles again, but it is evident he is only talking to while away the time, the lagging, lame-foot time.

There is a silence for a minute or two, then he looks up at the clock, whose dial he cannot decipher. "Sister," he says, "I have just made up my mind to sleep."

She shakes her head incredulously. "No? You shall see," he says. "Raise my head a little. Give me the telegram. I will sleep this dawdling hour away. What is it the poet says?"

"Ah, me, that time should be so long, and life so short."

So short! and with a sigh he closes his eyes, watches, and presently bends over him. The will so strong still, though all else is so weak, has conquered. He is asleep.

An hour passes. The priest comes in with noiseless steps. "Asleep?" he says, with hushed surprise; "it is time they were here. Listen, what is that?" for there is the sound of distant wheels.

Hector seems to hear them even in his sleep, for he murmurs: "My darling! At last! It has been very long—long—long!"

The priest goes on tiptoe from the room; he has caught the sound of hushed footsteps in the hall below. A few minutes pass, then the door opens, and Signa glides in. She has thrown her hat and jacket off, and wears the old black dress which she wore that day to St. Clare.

For a moment she pauses at the bedside with averted face; then with one effort she braces herself to meet the change which she knows must have come to the handsome face of her beloved, and looks down at him. Then, with not a cry, with not a tear, she kneels down and lays her face close to his.



brought the verdict, life or death, in his hands. "Well?" demands Lady Rookwell, almost fiercely, while Laura clings to her trembling.

The doctor looks from one to the other, and shrugs his shoulders, not unfeelingly, but as an intense expression of his inability to answer them. "We must wait," he says. "He is neither better nor worse. Another man would have been dead twice over; but this man—he!—has the will of three. And, mildred, a man who can will himself to live as he has done will not die without a hard fight for it. But I say nothing; I can do nothing; no one can do anything. You need not speak below your breath, mildred," he adds; "it is a case in which no noise, scarce anything is capable of exciting the patient."

And he goes out and smokes a cigarette, much less calm and cold than he seems. "Slowly the night rolls on. A rapid look of peace and deeply rooted joy rests upon Hector's face; and his voice is full of patient serenity, as, after a time, he speaks her name: "Signa!"

"Hector!" she breathes. "Who came with you, my darling? I heard voices, or did I dream them?" "Lady Rookwell and Laura Derwent; they are downstairs," she answers, calmly.

He pauses and thinks. "And he—Sir Frederic?" "Yes," she says, in the same tone. "I am glad," he murmurs, faintly. "Poor fellow! Signa, send for them. Father, come near. Signa—putting out his hand slowly till it touches the priest's thin one—"If ever you hear the word 'friend' spoken, think of this good man. No brother, no mother, could have done more for me than he has done. But words are poor things—press the one he holds. "Father, I want you to do one thing more for me. There is a story to tell that she must hear. It will come better from your lips than mine, even if I could tell it, which I cannot. I want the others to hear it. Him—Sir Frederic—especially. Will you send for them?"

"Hector!" she pleads, bending over him; but he smiles and shakes his head. "It has gone on quite long enough, dear," he says. "Concealment has borne too deadly a crop already; I will cut it down and cast it into the fire. You shall tell them, father, how it happens that I have been called a worse man even than I am. Let them come in."

The sister, at a signal from the priest, goes downstairs and speaks a word to the three who are waiting. "He has sent for you," she says, simply, and noiselessly they follow her into the hushed room. The doctor follows.

"It can do no harm," he says. "He must have his wish. If it should disturb him to much I will hold up my hand and you will go out, please."

Hector greets them with a faint smile, that grows infinitely tender as Lady Rookwell stoops and kisses his hand. "Hush!" he says. "Don't cry! That's not like you! Besides," with a faint copy of his old ironical smile, "I have sent for you to be amused. Sit down—no, let me hold your hand—ah! this was worth living for! Now, father, the truth, and all the truth!"

(To be continued.)

A Rainless Coast. Autofagasta (West Coast of South America) contains some of the greatest nitrate fields in the world. The country looks like a vast tract of slag, rock and cinders, shimmering and indolent in the blazing heat. Rain falls so seldom that on one occasion a man who was carrying a furled umbrella was mobbed in the street by a mocking crowd, and there is a valley near where, according to tradition, it has never rained since the world began. Owing to the barren nature of the country, every scrap of fresh meat, every green vegetable, and every drop of fresh water has to be brought hundreds of miles up the coast by steamer. There are, or were two cows in Autofagasta. One was owned by the British hospital, and its milk jealously reserved for the patients; the other belonged to the wife of the manager of the commercial house. "Wide World Magazine."

"Spiff." Sectional belts. Scalloped pleurms. Pendant skirt panels. Narrow foundations for tunics.

There is plenty of room at the top, even for the man who wants to look down on the rest of us.

Battle Stories From the West Front WEARING THE BOCHE DOWN

"We're killing the Boches at a great rate," said a wounded sergeant from a home country regiment; "but that's not all of it—we're wearing them down in a variety of ways. Now, here's a tiny example. Where I was we all knew the Boche had made up his mind to win back at any price at all the bit of Hindenburg line we held.

"He tried different dodges, as I dare say you've heard. Opposite my lot he put in a regiment of the Prussian Grenadier Guards, after special training behind the lines—the very cream of his troops, you know. Well, they came in with a—of a hurroosh, no doubt. I've not seen anything to beat their bombing attacks. I don't mind admitting that we learned a thing or two ourselves from them—about bombing attacks, I mean—some quite useful tips. And we thought we'd learned the job pretty well, too, since last July. But we got an extra wrinkle or two from these Prussian Grenadiers. Well, we were tired, and they came in full of beans, or sauerkraut, or whatnot, and they fairly bombed us out of several bits of line. They overpowered us several times; by sheer weight of numbers and—ginger."

"But here's my point. They lasted four days: on the first day they beat us out of bits of trenches; on the third and fourth days they came on again, but on the third day they got far more than they gave. The fourth day there wasn't a trace of the fire they showed on the first day. There was no snap left in 'em. By the night of the fourth day we'd got back all the bits of ground we'd lost, and we were pounding 'em out of these Grenadiers at their own game. Then the remnants of 'em were withdrawn. They were done to the world—finished. We were just beginning to enjoy ourselves, and doing much better than they did on their first day.

"Well, we're only an average K. army lot, you know, and they were the Prussian Grenadiers. I tell you we are wearing down the Boches we don't know. By the time the American millions are ready next spring, I'm thinking Master Boche will be hard put to it to offer them a decent show at all."

GOOD SAMARITANS. "Our barrages now," said an Irishman in a north country regiment, "they're just as good as they were at the first of this shove forward. Of course, the pushes come at little bits of the line, here and there, and there's not so much weight in the barrage. On Easter you could see nothin' but a curtain of fire for miles, with the turf flyin' and the smoke risin' in wan long line. But you'll understand that now, with us drivin' in little bits here and there, you can only see them places where the guns are poundin' the dust out av them."

"It's curious the way we go forward behind the barrage and there's some of us that are too impatient to be takin' the quiet stroll behind it that we ought to. This last attack where I got what puts me in bed like this, our lads were gettin' under our own fire because they were too eager. An officer ran forward at the risk of his own skin, and stopped the lads from goin' too quick. The poor lad was killed just as he checked the men."

"I got it in both legs before we reached the German lines, but, Glory be to God, I fell into a shell-hole, and lay down as snug as you please in a clever place. I lay there for hours, and I heard a great roarin' noise comin' near me. I knew it was a tank, and I prayed it would not come over me, me bein' hid in the shell-hole. But I heard it go roarin' past quite near, and then it got stuck, and I could hear it fighting and strugglin' to get clear. I never saw it.

"Later in the day, a lad I knew came by, slightly wounded. 'Hullo, Peter,' says he, when he saw me in the hole. 'For God's sake have you a water-bottle with you?' says I, 'me legs is both broke and I can't move to get a grip of mine. He threw me down his water-bottle, and it bein' full of rum and water, it kept me goin'. Then it began to rain, and another lad, passin' by, saw me and threw me down a water-proof sheet. Late at night the stretcher-bearers got me. So they were all Good Samaritans, the way they helped, them that saw me lyin' by the wayside."

THE COOL SHAVE. "The coolest thing I've seen out there," said a private of the Argyll and Sutherland's, "was after the advance had broken into open fighting. Sometimes it happens in open fighting, that you hold, not a trench, but just a line of shell-holes. This time our shell-holes were next to a battalion of the Gordons that mostly came from Morayshire, my country, and as things were quiet except for a bit of shelling, I just dropped into a shell-hole where the Gordons were.

"There was a sergeant-major in this hole, shaving as calmly as if there were no such things as shells flying around. I said to him, 'Man, Sergeant-major,' I said, 'ye arena fear?' Says he, 'I left my fear by the side of the Lousie. That's the river that Elgin stands on. And we had a bit of a crack then. He told me he had been an athlete in his day, and when he told me his name, I knew him for a man famous on the cycle-track. We were talking away about Elgin and Pluscarden and Moscow, and about a people thereabout, when suddenly a Boche turned up at the crater lip. But we were a bit mixed up with the Germans round us near and far. This Boche had an ugly look as if he meant mischief, but it didnae disturb the Sergeant-major much. He just laid down his razor and picked up his rifle and bayonet, and sauntered out with soap down one side of his face.

"The Boche had a bomb in his hand, but he dropped it without drawing the safety pin, and he up with his hands. The Sergeant-major rounded him up into the shell-hole, dropping him in by the scruff of his neck. He made the German hold up the mirror till he finished his shave.

"I had to laugh at that. The Sergeant-major looked as if it was the most ordinary occurrence in the day's work. I had to get back to my trench, and I don't know what happened to the Sergeant-major and his prisoner. I hope he came through all right. The Gordons went over the top soon after, and I hear they made an awful mess of the Germans. If they are all of the same breed as the Sergeant-major, I don't wonder in the least."

PUT UP PLENTY OF PRESERVES

was greatly exaggerated last year, they are determined to do more preserving, and also to enjoy an abundance of delicious home-made jams, jellies and preserves this winter.

A LITTLE MISTAKE. Since Gladys took to gardening and wilds the making of jam, she wears a pair of overalls. Just like her brother Joe, and with her rakish nanama. She is a picture that whenever I behold her snarls my heart go pit-a-pat.

Last night beneath the silver moon I stole upon her where she weeded the potato patch. With slow and patient care, I clasped her in my arms and took a kiss and then another. Before I saw that it was not my Gladys, but her brother, Minna Irvine, in New York Sun.

HOW IS YOUR APPETITE? Loss of appetite during the summer months is a common trouble, and indicates that the digestive system is out of order. Lacking a healthy appetite, many people—especially women—go too long without food, or eat sparingly because food seems to distress them, and it is no wonder that they complain that they are constantly tired and unable to stand the hot weather. This simply means that the digestive system is not doing its proper work, and that the nutriment that should come from the food is not being distributed to the various organs of the body. In other words, the blood is growing thin and watery.

You need a summer tonic, and in all the realm of medicine there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Take a short treatment with these pills now and notice how promptly your appetite returns and your power to digest food improves. Your food will then do you good, your strength will return and you will no longer complain that the hot weather tires you out.

The best time to begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the moment you feel the least bit out of sorts. The sooner you do so the sooner you will regain your old time energy. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Redpath SUGAR has sweetened half a century with the same crystal purity that makes it the favorite to-day. Buy it in original packages and be sure of the genuine. "Let Redpath Sweeten it." 11 Made in one grade only—the highest!

Interesting Items

Cheese Prices Down.

Cheese sold at 21 cents on the Frontenac Cheese Board on Thursday afternoon, a drop of 1-16 cents.

Presented with Camera.

At the picnic of Glen Buell school, the teacher, Miss Jessie Percival of this place, was presented with a camera by the pupils.

W.C.T.U. Meeting

The W.C.T.U. meets at the home of Mrs. B. Brown Thursday at 3 p. m.

To Kenora

Mr. E. E. Riley, B.S.A., who has been assistant for seven months in the Department of Agriculture here, left yesterday for Kenora, Ont., to be District Representative in that place.

Hit by Auto

While riding a bicycle on Main st. Master Alvin Judson was hit by an automobile and knocked unconscious. He was badly shaken and his lip was cut, necessitating several stitches.

W. M. S. Picnic.

As the accustomed railway rates could not be secured for their annual meeting at Delta Park, the W. M. S. of the Methodist church intend having their basket picnic on Tuesday, August 7 at the Lake Elvida Camp Ground.

Committee for Garden Party.

There will be a committee at the town hall on Wednesday next between 1 and 4 p.m. to receive cake for the Garden Party to be held at Cedar Park.

Purchased Car.

Mr. Jack Morris, Delta Road, has purchased a new Ford car.

Out-door Meeting.

The out-door meeting of the W. M. S. on July 5th was most successful. Flags and maple leaves entered into the decoration scheme and gave a patriotic touch. Branch reports by Mesdames Kendrick and King were educative and inspiring eliciting a hearty vote of thanks. Supper on the lawn was an important item of the day's proceedings.

Small Market.

The market on Saturday last in the county town was not very largely attended either by buyers or sellers, but the prices asked were as high as usual. Butter sold at 45 cents, eggs at 35-38 cents, berries two boxes for a quarter (six cents a box in Montreal—twelve boxes for a dollar in Prescott), old potatoes at \$2.50 a bushel, new potatoes at 20 cents a quart and small stuff at the usual prices. The decline in the price of new potatoes constituted the (to the consumers) most pleasant feature of price variations.

FRANKVILLE

McEwan, Jasper, spent part of last week with her sister, Mrs. C. Munroe, who is not enjoying good health.

Miss Hazel Yates, of Athens, is visiting at Mr. James Burns.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pattimore, of Smith's Falls, spent Sunday with the latter's parents at Lehigh's Corners.

Miss Cross, Jasper, spent the week-end here guest of Miss Hazel Richard's.

Rev. G. W. and Mrs. Grattan were visitors at Lyn last week guests at the rectory of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons.

Crops in this vicinity never looked better with the possible exception of corn which is rather backward owing to the cold weather. Hay will be more than an average crop.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGarigle, who were guests of Mr. W. J. Reynolds for a few days, returned home to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Soper and Mr. and Mrs. J. Carr spent Sunday with Smith's Falls friends.

C. Lawson, of Brockville, who had the contract for painting and decorating the Methodist Church, has it completed.

Word received here by his parents from Lawrence Hart states that he has met Andy Wallace, Roy Carr, Edwin Booth and also his brother George, who went over two years ago with a Winnipeg battalion and was severely wounded over a year ago, but is now back in the lines. Andrew Wallace enlisted here in August 1914 and went with the 1st Contingent. He has seen service continually since. All were well and enjoying their re-union.

CASTORIA

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

APPOINTED CASUALTIES OFFICER

Has Been A.D.C. to Gen. Hemming—Was at the Front With the 2nd Canadian Battalion.

Captain Thomas Ashmore Kidd, aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. T. D. R. Hemming, G.O.C., has been appointed casualties officer of military district No. 3, and will assume the rank of major.

The recipient went overseas with the first Canadian contingent from Valcartier as a subaltern of the now famous 2nd Eastern Ontario Battalion. He was a brother officer to the late Capt. George T. Richardson and the late Lieut. H. Stewart, who left Kingston at the same time and went into that unit.

After being at the front for a number of months he was wounded in the head and side, and was invalided to England, coming later to Canada. While at his home at Burritt's Rapids, near Renfrew, he started recruiting for the 156th Battalion. His work was very satisfactory, and many of the men of Lieut.-Col. T. C. D. Bedell's late command were signed up as a result of his efforts. When the 156th Battalion came to Barriecamp, Col. Bedell, at the request of Gen. Hemming, mentioned him as a suitable orderly officer, and the appointment was confirmed.

Since that time Capt. Kidd has been orderly officer or A.D.C. to the G.O.C. and in that position has taken a great amount of work off the shoulders of Gen. Hemming by attending to requests made by the mothers, sisters, and other relatives and friends of soldiers in units of this district.

Major Kidd will now take up this work as part of his department, and will attend to such matters as ensuring the correctness of records, transfers etc., in cases of units proceeding overseas, of casualties, absentees or others left behind when units leave for England. Besides this there will also be cases of men who are waiting for transfer, discharge or disposal in various ways. This office will also probably look after the paying of officers in Canada on leave who are detained for medical treatment, etc.

Major Kidd is a brother of Major W. E. Kidd, M.C., who left Kingston as chaplain of the 21st Battalion.

Major T. A. Kidd has reached a very high position in fraternal work, being now Grand Master of the Young Britons of Canada.

NEW CANADIAN NORTHERN ROCKIES

If you do not know about the wonderful Mountain scenery including Jasper and Mount Robson Parks, traversed by the transcontinental line of the Canadian Northern Railway between Edmonton and Vancouver get a copy of our handsome descriptive booklet, to be had for the asking from R. Blair, Station Agent.

MEDICAL TESTS IN U.S. ARMY

Rigid Standard Are Set Up by War Department for Physical Requirements.

The men in America's armies will be the most perfect physical specimens in the nation.

In regulations outlining physical requirements for the draft army issued yesterday by the War Department, rigid standards are set up.

In general the following are the requirements: Height five feet one inch to six feet six inches. Weight, between 118 and 211 lbs.

However, these standards are not absolute, but men under five feet four inches must be of exceptionally good physique. Variations in weight about 211 pounds are not disqualifying unless sufficient to constitute obesity.

The mental test is designed only to develop whether the man is of sound understanding.

Examinations of the eyes and ears are made by charts and whispering tests.

Almost any disease of the lungs or heart is disqualifying.

The men must have at least four serviceable molars, two above and two below opposed.

Before the heart and lung test, the drafted man is required to jump straight up, kick the heels up behind hop around the room first on one foot and then on the other, and then make several standing jumps. After this exercise the examination is started.

The chest measure should be between 31 and 38 1/4 inches.

The pulse and respiration must be nearly normal, and the skin in good condition. Chronic rheumatism, old dislocations and badly united fractures form a disqualification. Chronic diseases of any kind will disqualify the drafted man.

The feet should be in fair condition. Pronounced flat feet disqualify.

CHARGE OVER DELTA FIRE

Isaac Vineburg, a Montreal Business Man Committed for Fall Assizes.

Isaac Vineburg, a well known and well-to-do Montreal business man who has been spending the past week or two at the Rideau Lakes, appeared before Judge Reynolds in Brockville, and was formally committed for trial on a charge of arson at the autumn assizes, bail in the amount of \$4,000 being allowed, accused in the sum of \$2,000 with two sureties in a like amount. Vineburg, through his counsel, Mr. W. A. Lewis, entered a plea of not guilty, reserving his defence. The Crown was represented in the proceedings by County Crown Attorney M. M. Brown.

The case arose through the destruction by fire, Friday July 6th, of a cottage formerly used by the Canadian Northern Company as a pavilion, at Delta Park, and later purchased and converted into a summer cottage by Mr. George Morris of Delta. The owner was not in occupancy at the time, and as Vineburg was reported to have been seen on the premises shortly before the fire was discovered, proceedings against him were initiated, he being committed on the charge of arson after a preliminary hearing before Messrs. H. S. Davison and Omer Brown, J's P. of Delta.

Kemptville schools both high and public will have new principals when teaching is renewed after the holidays.

FOR SALE

3 1/2 h.p., 18 1/2 feet, Detroit motor boat complete \$100, also 18 to 20 h.p., 3 cylinder engine complete including Heinze coil and Baldrige reverse gear \$75.

A. W. WATTENBURG
Charleston, Ont.
27-29

House for Sale

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

Apply to
ARDEN LILLIE,
Plum Hollow
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ATHENS LUMBER YARD FLOUR

Five Roses and other brands. Prices reduced.

SALT
Coarse, Fine, Factory Filled, and Cheese Salt.

Try Cotton Seed Meal to make your cows milk.

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PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.

SOME REASONS Why You Should Buy a FORD CAR

Superior educational institutions which larger centers naturally possess will be within reach of your children.

A car removes the complaint of farmers' children—that farm life is lonely.

It keeps your home in the suburbs of your nearest town—brings the town to you and keeps your boy at home.

The price of a Ford car is low—the cost of operation is low. It is easy to learn to drive one.

It is light—and this means less gasoline and wear on tires—built of Vanadium steel and otherwise so honestly constructed out of the best materials that it will stand the wear and tear of daily use under all conditions—where the heavier and more expensive car will not.

In brief, prices of August 1st are guaranteed against reduction but not against advance.

We have another load on the way to be delivered this week. Book your order now.

W. B. NEWSOME, Agent Plum Hollow
FRANK HALLADAY
Elgin

OUR ANNUAL MID-SUMMER SALE HAS COMMENCED

The following are a few of the bargains to be offered—there are hundreds of others.

\$12.50 Pretty Voile Dresses, \$3.90—The balance of this season's pretty Voile Dresses; some handsome models to choose from. Sale price\$9.90

\$5.00 Pretty Dresses, \$3.49—A clean-up of the colored pique and Repp Dresses; assorted colors and sizes; regular \$5.00, for\$3.49

\$6.50 Linen Motor Coats, \$3.49—3 only Linen Motor Coats; just the garment for the boat or car; regular \$6.50. Sale \$3.49.

\$35.00 Silk Suit, \$19.50—One beautiful Green Silk Suit, made of heavy quality Chiffon Taffeta, in most approved style; regular \$35.00. Sale price\$19.50.

\$20.00 Silk Poplin Suit, \$14.50—One only Navy Silk Poplin Suit; has new large collar, regular price \$20.00, Sale price \$14.50.

C. H. POST
BROCKVILLE.
The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

Attractive Summer Tourist Fares to Arizona, British Columbia, California, Oregon, Washington.

Return Summer Tourist tickets to Pacific Coast points at low fares are on sale daily until Sept. 30, good for return until Oct. 31, via variable routes, allowing stop-over, etc. Two trans-continental trains each way daily to and from Vancouver connecting with magnificent ships for Victoria and Seattle.

For handsomely illustrated literature, sleeper reservations, and all information, apply to Geo. E. McGlade, C. P. R. Agent.

LOT FOR SALE

A desirable lot for sale on Main street; splendid central location, opposite the Post Office, suitable for any kind of business. For further information, apply to
J. H. ACKLAND
Athens
28tf

The Reporter is glad at all times to receive items of news. Send in the names of your visitors for the personal columns.

1917 COURTSHIP

Boys, if you want to be right up to the minute, you'll write her something like this to touch her marble heart;

I love your sweet potato eyes, Your hair of carrot hue. You are my little cauliflower—I'm going to cabbage you!

Uneasy Lies the Head.

"Really I cannot rest when I owe the printer," said an esteemed friend the other day, who called to renew his subscription. If your own rest, dear reader is fitful and troubled, examine the figures on the address label of your copy of the Reporter, instead of taking your temperature or feeling your pulse.

Ladies' Sweaters

We have just opened another choice assortment of Ladies' Sweaters in Brush Wool, Silk and Shetland Wool.

These new Sweaters are priced at \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10.00, \$13.00 and \$15.00.

They all have two pockets, large square collar with sash and buttons to match.

The colors are Gold and White, White and Paddy, Copen and White, Paddy and White, Plain Purple, White, Paddy, and Rose.

We invite inspection.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

LADIES' PANAMAS \$3.00 TO \$7.50.
Brockville, Ont.
Special Showing of Summer Furs.

Spring and Summer Styles

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

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

We Are Not Philanthropists

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

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

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

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

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