

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII. No. 12

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, March 22, 1916

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## HEADS DOWN IN THE TRENCHES

Delos Spence writes from the trenches in France—Has not seen a German yet.

Mrs. David Spence, Charleston, is in receipt of a letter from her son, Delos. The letter, in part, is as follows:

France, Feb. 20, 1916  
Dear Mother—Am still in good health, and like it first-rate; although we have a little excitement now and then, mostly from shells. One landed near us to-day, when we were on a work-party; but failed to explode. Better to be born lucky than rich, eh? It is Sunday night; although every day seems the same; in fact, things were more active to-day than usual. It has been a dandy day—like May weather over there. For a wonder, it did not rain.

I saw in a paper to-day that the old 53rd is still in Canada. It seems strange that they stay there so long. There are men in the 53rd, 45th, and other battalions that have been in the army about sixteen months or more; they enlisted long before I did, or lots of the boys over here.

Received your parcel of tobacco O.K., and was pleased to get it. I gave away several plugs, as it is a treat to the boys when on sentry or any night work, as they can't smoke for fear of being seen by Fritz. You asked if there was any duty on tobacco sent over here. No; there is none whatever; nor on tobacco sent to England.

I have been some time in the trenches, and it is not fun, the wet and cold being the worst. We were in the first line for a few days; but are in the reserve now, and it is better, as we have good fires. We will be back in the first line again soon, and then go out for six days rest. When in the trenches, we crawl in the dug-outs on hands and knees to sleep, as they are only about four feet high. Although only a few hundred yards from the Germans, we never see one. In fact, I have not seen one yet! As the song that we sing to the Germans, goes, "If you want to see your fatherland again, old Fritz, keep your head down, naughty man." It applies both ways. Things are quiet at present, a few snells being fired (mostly ours), and a little sniping.

Love to all,  
Delos

### SHERWOOD SPRING

March 20  
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart were guests on Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, Riverside.

Miss Elith Glazier, Yongs Mills, Mr. Ray White, Caintown, were recent visitors at Mrs. A. Eligh's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clow, Brockville, spent Sunday last at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. H. Clow.

Mrs. M. Lloyd and children left here last week to take up residence in Brockville.

Private Allan Clow, Mallorytown, called on his parents and other relatives here one day last week.

Before leaving for their home in Buchanan, Sask., Mrs. E. M. Sly and little daughter, Dorothy, spent a week here with her sister, Mrs. E. P. Eligh.

Biliousness and indigestion result from Constipation. Take Davis Liver Pills at night until regular movements are established. 40 Pills, 25c. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

### CHARLESTON

March 20  
Born—On March 16, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kavanagh, a son.

Mrs. C. J. Green is a patient at the Brockville General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Webster spent Saturday at Athens with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. McAndrew.

C. J. Green loaded a car on Saturday. He leaves on Tuesday for his home in Saskatchewan.

E. Latimer has purchased a new organ.

B. Killinbeck was called to Newboro last week by the death of his sister, Mrs. Joel Spicer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Kelsey and daughter, Miss Cors, attended the funeral of their aunt Mrs. Spicer at Newboro on Wednesday.

### HOUSE TO RENT

Five roomed frame house on Mill Street. Apply to

ALEX PALMER,  
Plum Hollow

### HOUSE TO RENT

Brick two-story dwelling next to Purcell's hardware store, on Main street. Possession in April. Apply to

MRS. M. A. JOHNSTON,  
Athens.

## LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

—Just received at the Bazaar, another large consignment of groceries.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnston are guests of the former's brother, Mr. D. L. Johnston.

Miss Leita Killborn left yesterday morning for Watertown where she will go into training as a nurse.

—The Earl Construction Company have received an order from France for one of their acetylene lighting outfits.

Mr. D. L. Johnston last week visited his brother, Henry, who is recovering from an operation in Brockville General Hospital.

Mr. George Judson of Athens, and Mr. Ed. Bowser of Delos, were in Morristown last week attending the funeral of their cousin, Mrs. Thomas Noble.

—A penny saved is a penny earned, you know. You'll not only save pennies but dollars by trading at the Bazaar.

Montreal has appointed a cleric to act as chief recruiting officer. Both men bear the same surname. Major the Rev. G. H. Williams, of Toronto, is the chief recruiting officer for the 2nd Division, the pastor of St. James Methodist Church, has been appointed to a similar position for the 4th Divisional Area, with the rank of Captain.

At the meeting of the Ganaoquoque Board of Trade on Thursday last W. B. Mudie, D. Eord Jones and M. McParland were appointed to interview Senator George Taylor and through him communicate with the proper officials to secure a battalion of the troops to be located east of Colbourne for the coming summer. The Driving Park, being own property, will furnish an excellent camp ground and the Armoury would still be available for use by them.

We have to thank the Japanese for Menthol, which when applied in Davis Menthol Salve is unequalled to soothe and heal insect bites and stings, sunburn, etc. 25c a tin at druggists.

### GREENBUSH

March 20  
Miss Marion Olds is visiting friends in Brockville.

Mrs. Jas. Hewitt spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Ford Earl, at Lyndhurst.

Mr. Omer Davis of Saskatchewan, has returned, and is staying at the home of his father, Mr. Henry Davis. His wife and son, who are now in Toronto, are expected here soon.

Mrs. Will Kerr, who spent some time here with her mother, Mrs. S. Loverin, has returned to her home in Ottawa.

Miss Tina Justus is spending the winter at Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Mr. H. Davis held his annual milk meeting last week, when the secretary, S. N. Olds, gave the yearly report of the factory, showing it to be in a satisfactory condition. Mr. Olds was again appointed secretary, and Mr. H. Davis, salesman.

The women of the Red Cross Society are busy doing Red Cross work. There is to be a meeting at the home of Mr. B. W. Loverin Wednesday evening of this week, when the men and boys have the privilege of helping in the work. Refreshments will be served and a social hour spent.

Mr. Gordon Brayton and family of Seely's, have moved into their new home on the Almeron Blanchard farm.

Mr. German Tinkers, of Monitor, Sask., made a short visit to relatives in this place recently.

Mrs. Hattie Gifford, who is in poor health, is spending the winter in Brockville with her daughter, Mrs. Seymour Wiley.

### W. I. Meeting

Following is the programme for the monthly meeting of the Athens Women's Institute on Saturday, March 25, at 3 p.m.

Opening exercises  
Business  
Selection by orchestra  
Address—Mr. Burchell  
Selection by orchestra  
"Summary of Current Events"—Mr. Hendry

Selection by orchestra  
"Practical Suggestions for Gardens"—Mr. W. Smith

Solo, selected—Mr. Abrahams.  
Closing exercises  
All welcome.

Robins have been seen in the village within the past week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Clarke, Brockville, was a guest of Mrs. W. G. Parish last week.

Miss Mabel McNish, Lyn, was a recent guest of Miss Irma Culbert.

Mr. A. L. Smith of Prescott is relieving at the Merchants Bank here.

Miss Cannon is spending a week at her home in Almonte.

Mrs. G. F. Donnelly and son, John, spent a couple of days in Brockville last week.

Mr. Guy Halladay, who is teaching at New Boyne, spent Sunday with his mother here.

Mr. Everett King has returned from Brockville, where he spent the winter.

—We will take your eggs and butter in exchange for goods; or pay cash at highest prices.

Mrs. H. E. Cornell attended the Scruton-Cumming wedding at Lyn yesterday.

Dr. C. H. Pritchard has purchased Pine Tree Point Camp on Loon Bay, Charleston Lake.

—A 17th of March party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Y. Hollingsworth last week. The young people had a most enjoyable evening.

—The choir of the Methodist church presented Miss Fern Cross with a handsome casserole on Friday night in view of her intended departure from the village.

Miss Florence Gartland of Larkins, Ont., arrived in Athens last week and is now on duty at the Bell Telephone and G.N.W. Telegraph Office as an operator.

The Athens squad of the 156th Battalion were entertained at the Epworth League on Monday evening. An outstanding feature of the evening was the production of some creditable poetry on the subject of St. Patrick.

The sale of Cedar Park, Charleston, which has been on the tapis for some months, has been finally closed, Dr. E. Giles, of Montreal, son of the late Wm. H. Giles, of Athens, being the purchaser.

Horses for the army brought from \$100 to \$135 here on Friday, when M. Stack and J. Brennan arrived in Athens on their purchasing trip. Four animals were bought here, and five in Delta.

Mr. H. R. Knowlton has an optical parlor under construction in his store. His desire to give the people of this district as good optical service as can be obtained in the large cities, is a laudable one, and deserves the recognition of the people, who will eventually see that the buy-at-home policy is the better and cheaper way.

Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Neuralgia can be quickly relieved by applying "The D. & L." Hazol Menthol Plaster. 25c and 1 yard rolls \$1.00. Send 5c for trial size to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

Portugal now ranged with the allies against Germany, is the 13th nation to enter the war. Her regular army consists of 80,000 men with 230,000 reserves. She is credited with a total available strength of about 870,000 men.

SUPPLIES FOR THE  
**SUGARBUSH**  
No change in prices

**EARL  
CONSTRUCTION  
COMPANY**  
ATHENS, ONT.

Corporal Raymond C. Ralph, who returned to his home in North Augusta last week after having been a patient in military hospital in England for some months recovering from wounds received in action, will go to Ottawa to visit his mother, who is ill in the hospital there and has not seen her soldier son since his return from the front. Mrs. Ralph was returning from Belleville when taken ill and stopped in Brockville at the home of her father, Mr. D. W. Carpenter, where she became worse and was obliged to cancel her trip to North Augusta to meet her son. Corporal Ralph was accorded a public reception at North Augusta upon his return.

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Optician  
ATHENS, ONT.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII., March 26, 1916.

The Great Multitude—Review.— Revelation 7, 9-17.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Christ's parting promises. Place: Mount of Olives, east of Jerusalem. Before the ascension of our Lord He promised that the Holy Spirit would come upon the disciples, and he commanded them to continue in the city of Jerusalem until they should receive the promised power. They were to be empowered to witness for Jesus in Jerusalem, in Judea and in every other part of the world.

II. Topic.—The bestowment of power. Place: Jerusalem. The disciples of Jesus waited on the Lord in prayer for ten days after the Lord's ascension, when, on the day of Pentecost, the Holy Spirit came in great power and filled every heart. They spoke with other tongues, and all understood what was said, even though many different languages were represented.

III. Topic: Expository preaching. Place: Jerusalem. To the astonished multitude that came to the place where the disciples received the Holy Ghost, Peter preached the Messiahship of Jesus, praying from the scriptures that Jesus is the Son of God. He told his hearers plainly that they had crucified Him. He exhorted them to repent, and believe the gospel. Many received the word and were baptized. About three thousand souls were saved that day.

IV. Topic.—The Christian life. Place: Written at Corinth. The Holy Spirit is engaged in applying the benefits of the atonement to human hearts. He gives illumination and comes in to dwell in hearts that will receive Him. He gives the assurance of salvation. He teaches us how to pray. It is the work of the Holy Spirit to bring conviction, and it is His work to give spiritual life.

V. Topic.—The first apostolic miracle. Place: Jerusalem, in the temple. The apostles still observed the Jewish hours of worship. Peter and John went up to the temple to pray and a man who had been lame from his birth asked for money. Peter told him he had no money, but commanded him in the name of Jesus to rise and walk. The man was healed and the people were amazed and crowded about him.

VI. Topic. A test of religions. Place: Jerusalem. The preaching of Peter and John at the temple angered the leaders of the Jews and they had the apostles arrested. Peter made his defense before the Sanhedrin and declared the Messiahship of Jesus. He preached repentance and faith in Jesus, through whom alone they could be saved. The Jewish leaders demanded that the apostles should not preach any more, and released them. The apostles went at once to their own company. They prayed, and the place was shaken where they were and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost.

VII. Topic: Christian unity. Place: Written in Rome. The lesson, taken from the Epistle to the Philippians, urges unity and shows that the way to exaltation is the way of humility. In teaching humility Paul refers to Jesus as an example. He left the glory that he had with the Father and became a man to suffer and die to redeem the world. He is now infinitely and eternally exalted.

VIII. Topic: Christian fellowship. Place: Jerusalem. Because of the great interest in the salvation of the people in Jerusalem and because of the numbers who were there from distant lands, it became necessary for those who had property to contribute toward the support of the needy. Many sold their possessions and placed the proceeds at the disposal of the apostles. Ananias and Sapphira, his wife, sold a piece of land and brought a part of the money received for it and kept a part for themselves, at the same time they declared they were giving all. For their sin they were both stricken down by the Lord and died.

IX. Topic: Church efficiency promoted. Place: Jerusalem. The care of the poor became too great a task for the apostles, and then with the other Christians in Jerusalem decided to have seven helpers appointed whose duty it should be to care for the needy. Honorable and wise men full of the Holy Ghost were chosen, and the apostles gave their time and energy to the preaching of the word.

X. Topic: An historical crisis. Place: Jerusalem. Stephen was one of the seven helpers to the apostles, but he also preached the gospel. Opposition to him soon arose, and the Jews brought him before the Council. He made his defence there and preached of Jesus whom his hearers had slain.

XI. Topic: A spiritual exhortation. Place: Uncertain. Stephen was the first Christian martyr. The apostle, in writing to the Hebrews, gives a long list of persons in the Old Testament times who were able by faith to do great things. Their victories and triumphant death are an encouragement to us with patience the Christian life, looking to Jesus for constant help.

XII. Topic: Christ revealed. Place: South-west of Jerusalem toward Gaza. Philip went to Samaria and preached effectively and worked miracles. The Lord sent him southward to meet an Ethiopian to whom he preached Jesus.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The early Christian church. I.—Under the Holy Spirit's baptism. II.—Under the process of development.

1. Under the Holy Spirit's baptism. In the transition from one dispensation to another the church of God was given marvelous revelations of the divine purpose as it had developed through the ages and would develop under the gracious presence of the Comforter. The passing of Judaism and the establishment of Christianity was declared in the scriptures and experienced at Pentecost. A legal religion gave place to an inner spiritual life. The visible presence of Christ upon earth gave place to the indwelling presence of the Holy Ghost. The testimony of history was made plain

as the endowment of power rested upon the disciples, enabling them to witness to the things which had been made known to them. The witness of the Holy Spirit became the test of sonship. The united work of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost was manifested in the plan of redemption. Relationship was determined between children of God and servants of Satan by the inner life of the individual. The building up of Christ's kingdom rested with his faithful followers, who were enabled to continue in the things which "he began both to do and teach" through the inspiration and strength of the Holy Spirit. Miracles and testimony drew the lines of demarcation openly between the old system of Judaism and the new spiritual experiences subsequent to Christ's resurrection. The Jewish nation was represented in its rulers as Christianity was in those who had received the baptism of the Spirit. Judaism was certain to fall under the mighty demonstrations which declared for the establishment of Christianity. As the chief rulers failed to see the purpose of God in the plan of redemption, they placed their personal interests in the way of progress and continued their opposition to Christ's followers which they had used to compass his death. They recognized the likeness between Christ and his apostles. They recognized the same difficulty in bringing to naught their teachings the influence. The question of their authority over against the principle of "whether it be right" was the basis of contest. Their prohibitory injunctions in the balance with apostolic convictions soon proved the genuine value of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. This they could not control. They could not dispute its wonderful benefit—upon all who gave heed to apostolic teaching. They could not banish spiritual power. They could not prevent God's purpose for His church. They could not secure themselves.

II. Under the process of development. Following the day of Pentecost the whole multitude of believers were so united in Christ that all worldly distinctions were lost. In that clear atmosphere of love the gospel spread with marvellous results. This state of things set forth what life would be if separated from sin and governed only by the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit. There was growth in grace and increase of numbers in the early church. Not all who were joined to the company of believers proved of equal piety. In defence of the true standard of spiritual life the first intrusion of defect was visited by divine chastisement. The community of goods prompted by those who were "filled with the Holy Ghost" was hindered by the intrusion of counterfeit piety. Being purged from that sin the church triumphed manifestly until danger arose by the murmurings of dissident members of the church. Reflection upon the ministrations of the apostles called for a new order of church government. The system of ordained deacons was best suited to restore confidence and unity. Over against the number who were beneath the standard of piety the church produced the first Christian martyr in the person of Stephen who feared not to preach a full gospel to the rulers of his nation. This issued in another disturbance in the young church. Persecution forced a dispersion, but not the withdrawal of the Holy Spirit's presence and support. The promise of extended witnessing before a new order of church government, but surrounding districts caught the message from the scattered disciples.

T. R. A. FOR THE FARMER A List of Farm Crop Experiments for Year 1916.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1916 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material of high quality for experiments with grain, fodder crops, roots, grasses, clovers and alfalfas, as follows:

- Grain crops: 1.—Testing two varieties of oats. 2.—Testing O.A.C. No. 21 Barley and Emma. 3.—Testing two varieties of two-rowed barley. 4.—Testing two varieties of hullless barley. 5.—Testing two varieties of spring wheat. 6.—Testing two varieties of buckwheat. 7.—Testing three varieties of field peas. 8.—Testing two varieties of spring rye. 9.—Testing two varieties of soy, soja, or Japanese beans. 10.—Testing seven varieties of buckwheat corn. 11.—Testing three varieties of manure. 12.—Testing two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes. 13.—Testing three varieties of Swedish turnips. 14.—Testing two varieties of fall turnips. 15.—Testing two varieties of carrots. 16.—Testing roudier, Slage and Hay Crops: 17.—Testing the planting of corn at six distances in the row. 18.—Testing three varieties of millet. 19.—Testing two varieties of sorghum. 20.—Testing grass peas and two varieties of vetches. 21.—Testing rape, kale and field cabbage. 22.—Testing three varieties of clover. 23.—Testing two varieties of alfalfa. 24.—Testing four varieties of grasses. Cullinary Crops: 25.—Testing three varieties of field beans. 26.—Testing two varieties of sweet corn. Miscellaneous Experiments: 27.—Testing two varieties of potatoes. 28.—Testing three grain mixtures for fodder production. 29.—Testing three grain mixtures for fodder production. Any person in Ontario may choose

Hardening of the Arteries An Interesting Explanation of How This Dreaded Condition is Brought About. You take out the garden hose in the spring, turn on the water, and if the rubber has got hard and brittle the tubing bursts and water spurts out in all directions. The arteries of the human body may be likened to small rubber pipes, which go everywhere through the body and carry blood to the hands and feet, as well as to the nerves, muscles and vital organs. They carry all the blood in the human system, and if this blood is burdened with the poisons left over when the liver and kidneys are not properly performing their filtering work, these poisons form a deposit on the inside walls of the arteries. The deposit thus formed gradually thickens and hardens the walls of the arteries. The tiny blood vessels of the liver are affected, and thence comes that fatal disease—cirrhosis of the liver. The cells of the kidneys become starved for want of blood, and Bright's disease gets its start. In health the arteries have the elasticity of rubber, and expand, contract or elongate, as required by the demands of the blood pressure. Hardened, the arteries are like so much brittle rubber tubing. The blood pressure comes on, the tubing bursts, and the resulting blood clot on the brain causes apoplexy. It will be plainly seen that the cause of trouble is in the inefficient condition of the liver and kidneys. When these filtering organs are kept healthy and active, and the bowels regular in the removal of waste matter, there is no chance for such dreadful conditions as hardening of the arteries bring about. As in all forms of serious disease, prevention is the only wise course to follow. You can positively depend on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to awaken the action of liver and kidneys, and also ensure the regularity of movement of the bowels. It is only by the activity of these organs that the blood can be kept pure and free from uric acid and other substances which form deposits in the arteries and at other points in the human system, causing pain, suffering and serious disease. When you think of the scores of common ills, such as colds, indigestion, biliousness, headaches, backaches, etc., which arise from a torpid condition of these organs, you will better understand the reason why Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the favorite family medicine in many thousands of homes. By keeping the liver, kidneys and bowels active they cure the common ills of life, and prevent serious disease. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

any one of the experiments for 1916, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received, while the supply lasts. Each applicant should make a second choice, as the material for the experiment selected as first choice might be exhausted before his application is received. All material will be furnished free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment. Each person applying for an experiment should write his name and address very carefully, and should give the name of the county in which he lives. C. A. Zavitz, Director, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, March, 1916.

FARM GARDEN

INSECT PESTS IN CANADA. In the report of the Dominion Entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1914, which has just been published, an account of the activities of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in the matter of controlling insect pests throughout Canada, and all who are interested in this subject will be repaid by this perusal of a record of a year's work. The department now maintains nine field laboratories in different parts of the Dominion, at which investigations on various insect pests are carried on. This line of work constitutes the chief aspect of the work of the branch. A large amount of work is necessitated by the administration of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, involving the inspection and fumigation of plants and trees entering Canada. Perhaps one of the most interesting of the activities of the branch is the work carried on against the brown-tail moth in Eastern Canada, particularly the importation and establishment of the parasites of this insect and the gipsy moth. A map is given showing the places in Canada where the parasites of the brown-tail and gipsy moths have been distributed by the department. Other branches of the work covered by the reports are investigations into insects affecting cereals and other field crops, including an account of the notorious army-worm outbreak of 1913; insects affecting fruit crops, as the result of which investigation work of great practical value has been effected affecting forest and shade trees, in which an account of the investigations of Stanley Park, Vancouver, which has been seriously affected by forest insects is given; insects affecting domestic animals and man and insects affecting garden and greenhouse. The report is a record of marked progress in a branch of the work of the department of Agriculture which not only affects agriculture, but also forestry and public health. Copies of

this report may be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and requests for the report may be mailed free. All inquiries regarding insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and no postage is required on such letters.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION. Now that the regular factor patron is getting to think more and more about cow testing, preparing in many localities to take weights and samples as soon as the first cow freshens, it would seem opportune for more factory owners to consider this matter seriously. If a larger and better milk and cream supply is wanted, then talk up cow testing, get more patrons interested. If reduced operating expenses are sought, with a view a larger output of better quality, then recommend cow testing to every dairy farmer in the vicinity. For in the ways above indicated, and in very many others, the factory must benefit.

The assistance from the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is just as liberal as in former years. Where a cow testing association is organized and a thoroughly competent person will do the testing of milk samples from individual cows once a month, supplies of preservative tablets and sulphuric acid will be sent free of charge together with the necessary blank forms; beyond this a payment of five cents per sample tested will be made. Factory owners, cheese and butter makers will do well to note these facts and act promptly.

A SKIM MILK VARIETY. Most of our dairy farmers are well accustomed to hear of milk "testing" so much, either high or low, understanding thereby that it contains a certain percentage of fat. What is not quite so clear to the majority is the fact that milk varies considerably in its test, or content of fat, from day to day, even from one milking to another on the same day, and from month to month. This applies to mixed-herd milk and more particularly to milk from single cows. Thus, if milk is valued according to its fat content, it is evidently of extreme importance to every dairy farmer to know what his milk does test; further, he needs to know, whether selling cream or pooling milk, if Spot's milk tests 2.5 or 4.8; if Blossom's milk tests 3.1 or 5.2 per cent. of fat. In one herd where six samples of milk from each cow were tested each month, it was found that three cows averaged only 1.8, 2.5 and 2.7 per cent. of fat for the whole year. Do your cows give real milk or only a skim milk variety? You need quality as well as quantity. Are you getting both? Cow testing is necessary for your peace of mind.

FEEDING THE CALVES. Every day that a calf lives and gets a maintenance ration wasted and

shows no gain is a day's time and a loss. Neither pays. If the plans of the owner determine that the calf is to be kept for breeding purposes, then the better the early growth and development are, the better will be the result. If the calf is to be fed and finished for beef, then the cheapest gains that can be made are those that call for the fewest days of maintenance between the time of its birth and its sale as a finished beef. In the latter case liberal feeding all the way along will pay the best. If the calf is to be kept for breeding it will pay better to feed liberally and upon the right foods than it ever will to starve the animal so that it cannot make a natural growth.

Silage and alfalfa or clover make a good maintenance ration for the calf designed to become a grown animal. If the calf is intended for beef, it will pay to add to this ration some roots and a little bit of grain and oil meal. If the calf is so well favored that it may be forced upon the market in June, then it will usually pay to do this. After this the next best market times begin in September. After this there are the Thanksgiving and the Christmas markets to fit for. Young animals, according to their age, may be fed with an eye upon each of these coming periods of brisk demand for choice goods. But always the young animal should be kept growing.

NOTES. A collie dog is almost a necessity on a farm, but put him under good control. Do not let him form the foolish, annoying habit of barking at and around a team every time it moves a hoof or chimes passing vehicles. A man who cannot train a dog in obedience has no business having one.

Good roads are expensive, but they are less expensive than bad roads. We pay far more for the latter in lost time, horseflesh, wear of vehicles, depressed land values and social disadvantages than we would have to pay for the former in cash. Which shall it be?

Cattle and horses need exercise, but they are not particularly benefited by being out when the weather is bad. If you have a good, warm barn for them in stormy weather, you will find they will do much better than to be turned out to exercise on the bad days.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market easy. Native beef cattle, 7.50 9.95. Stockers and feeders, 5.90 8.20. Cows and heifers, 3.25 8.75. Calves, 1.00 11.00. Hogs, receipts 22,000. Market slow. Light, 3.30 9.95. Mixed, 3.40 9.25. Heavy, 3.35 9.35. Rough, 3.30 9.25. Pigs, 3.30 9.25. Bulls of sales, 9.60 9.80. Sheep, receipts 10,000. Market steady. Wethers, native, 8.25 8.90. Lambs, native, 9.75 11.50. A son can't take after his father if his father leaves him nothing to take.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMER'S MARKET. Apples, bbl., 3 00 5 00. Potatoes, bag, 1 90 2 10. Eggs, new-laid, doz., 0 34 0 35. Butter, good to choice, 0 32 0 37. Chickens, lb., 0 23 0 25. Fowl, dressed, lb., 0 19 0 21. Ducks, lb., 0 20 0 22. Geese, lb., 0 18 0 20. Turkeys, lb., 0 27 0 30. MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt, \$10 50 \$12 00. Do., hindquarters, 12 50 14 00. Do., choice sides, cwt 11 00 13 00. Do., common, cwt., 9 00 10 00. Veals, common, cwt., 8 00 10 00. Do., prime, 14 00 15 50. Shop hogs, 13 00 14 00. Do., heavy, 11 00 11 50. Spring lambs, 20 00 22 00. Mutton, light, 13 00 14 00.

SUGAR MARKET. All grades of sugar advanced fifteen cents per hundredweight in Ontario. The change was effective at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. This is the fifth advance within a month, aggregating sixty cents. Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery: Royal Acadia granulated 100 lbs. 7.21. Lantic granulated, 100 lbs. 7.41. Redpath granulated, 100 lbs. 7.41. St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. 7.61. Dominion granulated, 100 lbs. 7.50. St. Lawrence Beaver, 100 lbs. 7.50. Blue Star, 100 lbs. 7.50. Lantic brilliant yellow, 100 lbs. 7.91. St. Lawrence golden yel. 100 lbs. 7.91. Redpath yellow, 100 lbs. 7.91. Acadia yellow, 100 lbs. 7.71. Dark yellow, 100 lbs. 7.71. 20-lb bags 10c over granulated bags. 10-lb bags 15c over granulated bags. 2 and 5-lb. pkgs. 30c over gran. bags.

LIVE STOCK. Export cattle, choice, 7.75 8.00. Butcher cattle, choice, 7.50 7.75. Do. do. medium, 7.25 7.50. Do. do. common, 6.75 7.25. Butcher cows, choice, 6.50 7.25. Do. do. medium, 6.00 6.50. Do. do. canners, 4.00 4.50. Do. do. bulls, 5.00 5.50. Feeding steers, 6.50 6.75. Steekers choice, 6.25 6.50. Do. light, 5.75 6.00. Milk cows, choice, 6.00 6.50. Springers, 5.00 5.50. Sheep, ewes, 8.50 9.00. Bucks and culls, 6.00 6.50. Lambs, 11.50 12.00. Hogs, fed and watered, 10.00 11.00. Calves, 7.00 7.50.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC. Beehives—City butcher hides, green, flat, 18 1/2c per lb; country hides, green, 16c per lb; cured, 17 to 17 1/2c; part cured, 17 to 17 1/2c per lb. Calveskins—City, as, green, flat, 15c per lb; country, as, green, 14c per lb; part cured, 14 to 15c per lb; deers or bob cat, according to condition and take off, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. Hideskins—City take off, 55c to \$5.50; country take off, No. 1 \$1.75 to \$5.50, No. 2 \$3.70 to \$4.50. Sheepskins—City sheepskins, 85c to \$2; country sheepskins, 85c to \$2. Tallow—City rendered, solid, in barrels, 8c; country stock, solid, in barrels, No. 1 7-1/2c, No. 2 6-1/2 to 7c, No. 3 5-1/2 to 6-1/2c, No. 4 4-1/2 to 5-1/2c.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. Wheat—Open High Low Close. May, 1.08 1.10 1.08 1.10. July, 1.09 1.11 1.09 1.11. Oats—May, 0.42 0.43 0.42 0.43. July, 0.43 0.44 0.43 0.44. Flax—May, 2.05 2.08 2.05 2.08. July, 2.08 2.10 2.08 2.10.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—May, \$1.12-5-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.13 1-8 to \$1.15 5-8; No. 2 northern, \$1.09 5-8 to \$1.12 5-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75c to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42-1/2c to 43-1/2c. Flour unchanged; shipments, 69,915 bbls. Bran, \$13 to \$18.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.14-5-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.12 1-8 to \$1.14-5-8; No. 2 northern, \$1.07 5-8 to \$1.11 5-8.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London—There was a steady demand for the fair selection of 8,170 bales offered at the wool auction sales to-day. Russian buyers paid 3s 1d for New South Wales secured. The sales will be concluded to-morrow.

RUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y., Dispatch—Cattle receipts 165, active and steady. Veals, receipts 100, active and steady; \$3.00 to \$3.50. Hogs, receipts 1,600 head; stock heavy \$10.50 to \$10.75; mixed \$10.25 to \$10.50; yorkers \$9.50 to \$10.25; pigs \$9.00 to \$9.25; roughs \$8.25 to \$9.50; steers \$8.50 to \$9.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,600 head; active; prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, soft weak. No. 1 American—38, 91. No. 2 hard winter—42, 5 1/2-50. No. 2 red winter—42, 50. Corn, spot quiet. American mixed, new—18, 34. Flour, winter patents—13, 50. Hops in London (contract)—4, 15s; to 15, 15s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—85c. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 28 lbs.—78c, 6d. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—75c. Clear beef, 11 to 15 lbs.—13c. Long clear middles, light, 26 to 31 lbs.—8s. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 32 lbs.—8s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—65c. Short clear backs, 15 to 20 lbs.—75c. Lard, prime western, in tins, new—65c, old—68c. Western \$5.50 to \$7.75. American, refined—65c, 3d. Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—64c, 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—101s. Colored—102s. Australian in London—50s, 9d. Tallow, prime—50s. Resin, common—25s. Petroleum, refined—10 1-4d. Lard Oil—75c. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—88s.

# 'TWIXT LOVE AND PRIDE

She really had a remarkably beautiful voice, flexible, and highly cultivated, so that Denzil was properly charmed, and, forsaking his allegiance to Lady Caroline for a while, went over to the piano to tell her so, and beg her to sing again. "The queen was seldom troubled with mauve spots, so she sang directly everything he desired, stopping between each song to carry on an animated discussion about its different charms, and also it must be confessed, a little flirtation as well. Mabel always flitted opportunely, and Denzil seemed well enough content to keep her in her favorite pastime to-night.

Sitting there at the piano, with fingers idly strumming musical chords every now and then, so as to give some excuse for the gay conversation she was holding, Mabel looked extremely lovely. She rose, graceful and girlish, from the folds of soft white gossamer that fell around her; her manner was gracious, her voice sounded sweet and friendly. It was small wonder then if Denzil lingered gladly by the side of the younger sister, and contrasted her kindly glance with the cold, almost haughty demeanor of the elder. And yet, even then, in that early hour of their acquaintance, Denzil Younger knew well that he would have gladly given all Mabel's pretty smiles for one gentle look from Mildred.

"Mabel, darling," said Lady Caroline, "will you bring me George's car to show to Mrs. Younger?"

This broke up the tete-a-tete at the piano, as the picture in question lay in Mabel's room, and she ran away to procure it. George was the youngest among the boys, and, being an acknowledged beauty, was admired and idolized accordingly, and the fond mother could never refrain from showing off this private Adonis to her friends.

When Mabel had gone Denzil dropped back again into his former place by her mother, and tried manfully not to glance in the direction where Mildred lounged listlessly among her cushions. Lady Caroline, like all good-looking, middle-aged, amiable women, liked young men extremely—the younger the better. In fact, as then she could enter into such subjects as could trouble with them, and administer what she considered golden advice in a pleasant, motherly manner. In this she was aided, not only by her own, but by the sons of half the surrounding gentry, who generally confided to her in strict confidence both their numerous peccadilloes and their love affairs.

This was agreeable enough to Lady Caroline's soul, but to have a young man who had no college misfortunes to relate, and who had two charming girls in the room with him, coming from choice and talk to her, struck upon her ladyship's mind as being something, to say the least of it, peculiar. Things did not often strike Lady Caroline, but this certainly did; and she looked across at Mildred instantaneously when first Denzil Younger came and took possession of the seat by her side. Mildred, however, to the eyes of her wondering parent, had looked totally unconscious and innocent of wrong doing, and Denzil himself not appearing in the least put out, Lady Caroline was fain to say to herself, "He really had felt a desire to come and be agreeable to her alone, from no other motive whatever beyond common liking."

When she had fully satisfied herself that it was no unamiability of Mildred's that had driven him to her room, Lady Caroline leaned back in her chair and allowed herself to be amused.

Experience doct; and her ladyship, who had plenty of experience and was a finished judge of young men's characters by this time, said to herself, "This is a young man to be greatly liked; and when another quarter had gone by she said, 'I am speaking to a gentleman,' and when the third quarter had vanished into the past she said emphatically, 'This is a young man after my own heart.' Then had come Mabel's singing, and she was left alone to reiterate all these sentiments more fully to herself.

Mildred had been wrong in her estimate of this member of the family at all events, and indeed of the others also—at least, most of them. Miss Younger, honest as Lady Caroline could not say she liked, but Mrs. Younger was quiet and agreeable, and the old man, in spite of his heavy laugh and old-fashioned manners, was not without his charms. Lady Caroline, had been accustomed to consider vulgar. In her good graces they stood as follows: Denzil first, his father next, his mother after that. With Mabel the father came first, the son next, and the woman "nowhere," with Eddie nobody in particular first, but Miss Rachel decidedly last; while Mildred only wished anxiously for all their sakes, that they were safely landed back once more among their bales of cotton.

When all these different opinions had been arrived at, the several owners of them found it was high time to part for the night, and so they went to their respective rooms—that is, the ladies did, while the men adjourned to the smoking room, and spent a useful hour or two endeavoring manfully to ruin their constitutions.

"Well, Caroline, how do you like them?" called out Sir George that same night from his dressing-room, while vigorously applying two brushes to his head.

Lady Caroline, in the room beyond, was just undergoing the same process at the hands of her maid, but stopped off further proceedings when she heard her husband's voice.

"That will do, Burton," she said; and Burton discreetly retired.

"You think so," returned Sir George, with the air of a man who feels considerably relieved at having found another person to agree with him in his most cherished opinion; "I am glad of that. He seems to me quite the thing, and very much to be liked." As he spoke he came from his own into his wife's room, and, finding her alone, continued the brushing of his hair at her glass.

Lady Caroline sat before the fire in her flannel dressing-gown, and warmed her feet meditatively.

"He is quite everything a young fellow should be," Sir George went on presently—"handsome, clever and agreeable"—he was going to say "rich," but stopped himself in time. "If it were not for the cotton!" sighed Lady Caroline.

She was not blessed with a strong mind, poor woman, and generally clung with praiseworthy pertinacity to the first idea formed. The Youngers might be everything most charming, but still the atmosphere around them appeared to her ladyship's eyes heavily laden with innumerable bales of soft goods.

"Oh, bother the cotton!" growled Sir George. "Such old-fashioned prejudices are quite done away with now—and quite right, too. Is a man to be tobaccoed forever because his great-grandfather dabbled in trade? Money makes the man in these days. The young fellow, from his appearance, might be of royal blood—and I hear 'but it wasn't his great-grandfather their wealth is fabulous."

"It was his father, dearest," corrected Lady Caroline; and after that truceless ensued a pause.

Sir George gave up ill-using his head, and coming over to the fire, drew a chair near to his wife's, and fell into a contemplative frame of mind which lasted, by the little china clock on the chimney-piece, precisely two minutes and twenty-five seconds.

"After all people may say what they will, but there is nothing like money, Carry," he said, a propos of nothing apparently, when the last of the twenty-five seconds had expired.

"He is certainly very charming," observed his wife, who seemed to understand her husband perfectly.

"Exactly so," returned Sir George, vaguely; adding, with a miserable assumption of careless gossip, "did he seem to admire either of the girls?"

"I think he seemed to admire Mabel," Lady Caroline answered; "at least, he talked to her a good deal at the piano when she had finished singing."

"I didn't notice him," exclaimed Sir George, as though wishing to disbelieve the intelligence.

"My dear, how could you? You were telling his father about those sheep," returned his wife, calmly, as though she would have said, "My dear, did you ever in all your life either hear or see anything going on around you when discussing your favorite topic?"

"I would rather it had been Mildred," he said.

"Mildred would not look at him," remarked the mother. "She is so dreadfully particular, you know; and indeed I would rather she made a grander match. With her beauty she might marry any one, and, besides, I feel sure she would never get over the trade blot on his name."

"That is all nonsense!" broke in Sir George, impatiently. "She ought not to be encouraged in such ridiculous folly. He would be an excellent match for her; and I hear he moves in the best society in London. Why, with Mildred's beauty, backed by his money, they might know whom they chose. I am very anxious she should be settled happily."

"But it is Mabel he admires," his wife reminded him.

"True, I had forgotten that; I am sorry for it, and surprised also. The child is growing marvellously pretty, but she will never be anything like Mildred. I could never imagine a more beautiful creature than she looked this evening when she came in before dinner, any man might be proud to win her. Even Younger himself was quite struck by her whole appearance, and said afterward that she almost took his breath away. I wish with all my heart that the son had admired her."

"Well, we cannot change things now," said Lady Caroline; "and perhaps it is all for the best if he does prefer Mabel, as Mildred, I feel sure, would not encourage his addresses." "Pooh!" exclaimed wise Sir George—"a handsome face had dispersed all such nonsensical pride before this." Then, after a few moments' pause, he went on in a rather saddened tone, "We are not so rich as we were, Caroline."

"No, my love, we are not," she returned, and slipped her soft, white, gentle hand into his with a tender, comforting touch, after which they both sat silent for some time. Then Sir George rose with a sigh, and kissing his wife, went back once more to his dressing-room, while she sat motionless before the fire and thought of many things.

CHAPTER IV.  
Miss Frances Sylverton, only daughter and heiress of Lionel Sylverton,



Esq., of Sylverton Park, was the most intimate friend that the Trevanions possessed. She was out Mildred's height, and was not altogether unlike that young lady in respect of features, though differing widely from her both in expression and general demeanor. She had handsome eyes and fair brown hair, a good-humored mouth, and a beautiful manner of holding herself. She was quick-witted, clever, and affectionate, could talk a good deal of slang without appearing in the least vulgar, and was rather fast and independent according to the usual rules laid down for the proper guidance of young women.

She had not always been heiress of Sylverton Park. Some years back there had been a certain Geoffrey Sylverton—the idol of his father's heart—a tall, handsome lad, a good deal older than his little fair-haired sister; but he had broken his neck when out hunting one winter morning, and they had raised him from the lamp brown earth, in his pretty scarlet coat, only to carry him back dead to the home he had left so gaily that morning.

After that old Lionel had raised his head no more in the county; his heart within him was broken, his genial spirits were buried in the grave that held his handsome boy, while the once loved music of the hounds, borne back upon the frosty air, now sounded in the old man's ears like the dying knell of things that once had been. In his desolation he turned to the only other creature left to him to love—the child Frances, and so he had been, if not neglected, at least barely remembered during her brother's existence to her he clung, and lavished upon her all the remaining affection that still belonged to him. Nothing was too good or too costly for her—to wish with her was to have; and so, as might have been expected, and as had been prognosticated by every old maid in the village, Miss Sylverton grew up spoiled, self-willed, vainly expressive, and not far from being a spoiled brat.

What was more, and this was perhaps the gravest offense in the eyes of Mrs. Grundy, as represented by the single note before mentioned—she did not care three farthings for the private or expressed opinion of any of them.

"Once let me feel that I am right," declared Miss Sylverton on one momentous occasion, "and I would not alter my opinion for that of any old taily in Christendom."

She was a staunch friend to all the Trevanions, from Sir George down, except, indeed, Charles, between whom and herself there seemed to exist a perpetual warfare, a guerrilla sort of entertainment that smoldered occasionally only to break out again with a doubled energy. Just now the Trevanions were at their last time to join in a regatta, without as much as a ripple over to Sylverton to touch his enemy's hand before his departure. This was an unheard-of piece of civility, and proved already that something more over than common had occurred between the belligerents, though what that something was history reported not.

Mabel was a prime favorite of Miss Sylverton's, his affected insolence just suited her rather excitable temperament, and so they argued, and quarreled, and abused, and kicked each other persistently from year to year.

She had gone a week before the Youngers' arrival at King's Abbott, to spend a month with an uncle of hers, an adjoining county, and so was not expected back for some time—a great source of regret to the Trevanions.

And Lady Caroline to her daughter Mildred about a week after the Youngers' advent—

"Mildred, my dear, whom shall we ask to meet them the day after tomorrow?"

"You mean Monday," said Mildred—well let me see. We have shown them to the Grants and the Deverills, so I suppose we had better try the Deverills, and perhaps two or three of these men from the barracks, and that will be enough."

"Yes, quite enough," her mother rejoined, though rather dejectedly. "The only thing is, Mildred, those Deverill girls are so provokingly stupid. Mary is well enough, but Jane is—Oh, how I do wish Frances Sylverton was at home."

"So do I," said Mildred, "with all my heart. But where is the use of wishing? We all know Frances is worth half a dozen of them put together; but saying that won't bring her."

**PILES.**  
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—We box.

**Zam-Buk**

"Won't it?" cried Frances Sylverton's own voice, gaily, and then the door was pushed further open, and Frances herself entered joyously, dressed in like cloths from shoulder to foot, with the latest riding-hat imaginable, and proceeded to kiss them both immediately.

"So I am worth half a dozen of them," she exclaimed. "Poor creatures! How I do wonder who they are!"

"Good gracious, Frances," cried Mildred, "who could have expected you?"

"My dear," said Lady Caroline, "I am so very glad to see you. You have come just at the very time we most wanted you, and were beginning to feel your loss most severely. But how is it that you are here? I fancied you had had you safely for a month to come."

"Oh, we quarreled, as usual," explained Miss Sylverton—array— "all but came to blows, you know, and separated by mutual consent, which was a great relief for all parties concerned. I cannot thank you for coming down there to see me, but I am glad you persist in doing once a year regularly—as it always ends in the same way. We are at daggers-drawn now, but, bless you, I shall get a long attractive invitation from him, if he is alive, to his time next year precisely. I suppose he feels that a downright good 'blowing-up,' such as he gets from me, is beneficial to his constitution—some think like a tonic, or a douche—and that is why he continues his obstinate hospitality."

"I am afraid you are a terrible child," laughed Lady Caroline; "but I am sufficiently interested in your return to make all manner of excuses for you, as I want your help next Monday night to entertain some friends we have staying with us."

"Oh, yes—papa was telling me of them," said Frances; and then she stopped.

"They are cotton merchants, old friends of papa's, and of no family whatever," Mildred explained, calmly; and, though she neither blushed nor looked confused, Miss Sylverton could see plainly that it was a sore subject.

"What a comfort," said she, briskly. "I am so sick of all this cold, good blood that surrounds us. You need not look shocked, Mildred, because I am, and feel quite gay and festive at the mere idea of being in company with anybody who cannot remind me of what is due to 'birth and position,' as Dame Deverill has it. Being strangers, too, they cannot be up to all my frightful crimes and misdemeanors just yet, you know; and so I dare say they will be grateful to me until I frighten the laughter and young Younger—there is a young Younger, isn't there?"

"Oh, yes," Mildred answered, with a shrug of her pretty, uncivil shoulders, which showed plainly that she wished there was not.

"Oh, well—who knows?—perhaps he will condescend to fall in love with me," chattered on Miss Sylverton; "only I forgot—of course he is head over ears in love with one of your girls long before this. Which of them is it?"—appealing to Lady Caroline.

(To be continued.)

## SPRING IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

A Tonic Medicine is a Necessity at This Season.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood-builder and nerve-restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring, when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these Pills helps to make new, rich, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disgusting pimples, eruptions, and boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

You can get these health-renewing Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In an Egyptian Hotel.  
Soft rugs—real Oriental rugs—comfort one's feet, vistas and glimpses of doorways soothe the eyes. Oh, those half concealed nooks behind screens or tall palms, where one finds a luxurious couch and inlaid taboret and sips his tiny cup of Turkish coffee! A dragoman comes into the lobby with a bunch of luscious La France roses in his bronzed hand. The porter, in gorgeous livery of green and gold, motions him to an Arab servant in starch white, with broad red girdle and tarboosh and golden hoops in his ears. On the second floor, as you go to your room, every servant on guard along the corridor rises and salutes as you pass, and you feel you really are somebody worth while—you get a little better opinion of yourself.—Suburban Life.

## LIQUID CATARRH REM. DIES USELESS ONLY RELIEVE—NEVER CURE

They go direct to the stomach, have very little effect on the linings of the nose and throat, and entirely fail to cure. Only by cleansing the air passages, by relieving the inflammation and killing the germs is cure possible. No combination of antiseptics is so essential as Catarrhose. In breathing it, you send the richest pine balsam right to the seat of the disease. Irritating phlegm is cleared out, hoarseness, coughing and hacking are cured. For a permanent cure for catarrh, nothing equals Catarrhose. Get it to-day, but beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhose. All dealers sell Catarrhose, large size, containing two months' treatment, costs \$1.00; small size 50c; sample size 25c.

## Verdun

(New York Tribune.)

What is the motive behind the German attack on Verdun? Is it a military operation undertaken with a purely military purpose? Or is it a demonstration intended primarily to influence opinion outside Germany and to strengthen the logic of German arguments in favor of an early peace?

From the strictly military point of view the capture of Verdun would materially improve the German position on the western front. It would break the great French salient which has stretched since September, 1914, to the northeast, east and southeast about Verdun—running in the form of a half circle from Brabant, on the Meuse north of the French fortress, to St. Mihiel, on the Meuse south of it. The most easterly point of this semicircle is almost within artillery range of Metz, the chief German base in Lorraine. So long as this French salient is held the safety of Metz is compromised.

At St. Mihiel the Germans drove late in 1914, a long, thin wedge into the French line. At the tip of this wedge they held the banks of the Meuse. But they are cramped into an uncomfortably narrow space by the French forces holding the southern curve of the Verdun salient and other French forces stretching east from below St. Mihiel to a point directly south of Metz. Pressure on this German wedge would be relieved if the French should be advantageously straightened and shortened if the French should be obliged to retire from Verdun and take up new positions to the westward of the line of the Aire.

Perhaps as an offensive-defensive operation the capture of Verdun or its particular reduction, would repay the sacrifices made by the Crown Prince's armies to clear this section of the Meuse. The British made just as heavy sacrifices, relatively, for gains much less important, at Neuve Chapelle. The French and British had to submit to losses just as severe in their offensive last fall about Lens, in proportion to the numbers engaged.

But Germany does not need to follow—the policy of "sibbling" on the western front. She is playing the Allies' game in engaging in a war of attrition. She holds both French and Belgian territory, and for fifteen months' past has been satisfied merely to attack on the Russian and Balkan fronts, economizing her strength by remaining on the defensive in the west. It is not probable that she would have undertaken a task so costly in lives as the capture of Verdun if she had had no other object than the local successes involved in a straightening of her long line along the Meuse. She must have had in mind the moral and political effect at this juncture of a victory on the west front and have been willing to gamble on that victory, however limited in values its strictly military consequences might be.

The operations about Verdun seem to be therefore to have had a political rather than a military motive. They are a protest on Germany's part against the theory that she has been reduced by falling numbers to a permanent defensive on the western theater. She must be eager to show the military strength has not been impaired to that extent. She wishes both neutral nations and her enemies to think that she is still capable of pushing her invasion of France—of breaking through the French defense and threatening Paris.

She has no longer the superiority in men and guns which she had when her armies made their first drive for the French capital. But if the attack on Verdun means anything it means that she is again trying to strike terror into the hearts of the French—to convince them that her power is not yet exhausted and that they may have to do over again in travail and strength what they were enabled to do at the Marne in September, 1914, only by a supreme effort of self-devotion and heroism.

According to the German view the Allies are unreasonable to see that prudence counsels them to accept the terms of peace which Germany is now willing to offer. The Kaiser's armies have won victories on every front. They hold tens of thousands of square miles of every territory. The German government is naturally willing to make any settlement which will enable it to cash a respectable share of its winnings.

But the Allies will not confess themselves beaten. They still cling to the theory that members must tell in the end and that German resources must fall before their own begin to fail. That is an argument which Berlin despises. It can be met in only one way—by violent efforts in the field, to prove that Germany can still defy the Allied overweight in numbers.

Germany's first rejoinder to the arithmetic argument was the Galician-Polish campaign. Her second was the campaign in the Balkans. Her third is the attack on Verdun. She

may make a fourth or even fifth rejoinder. But all the time the axiom that 3 plus 3 cannot equal 3 plus 5 confronts her. She may lavish her strength on many fronts and she may win many victories which may still leave final victory beyond her grasp. As a guarantor of the victory which she must have to win the war—to get the peace which she desires—even the capture of Verdun would prove illusory. It would probably turn out to be as barren, in the large strategic and political sense, as was the occupation of Poland of the overrunning of Serbia.

## DUTCH TRAMP A SUB-FEEDER

But British Destroyer Found Her Out, And Sank Three German U-Boats.

Submarines were very busy on a certain trade route, and the admiral in charge was very keen on rooting out their base of supplies. Every niche and opening in the coastline was thoroughly searched, but nothing was found.

The commander of the destroyer was in a very unamiable mood, and swore he would not return to the Fleet empty-handed to be glibed at by the admiral, who was evidently, I gathered, a man of pungent and profane tongue. To all appearances it looked as if they were doomed to cruise about till the day of judgment.

But the cherub that sits up aloft, and the luck of the British navy, intervened.

One morning a disreputable-looking Dutch tramp hove in sight, wallowing along westward at the rate of eight knots, and the skipper decided to interview her for news. But he learned nothing, and found the ship's papers in perfect order. Still he hesitated to leave her; he had an intuition that something was wrong, and ordered a party of men to search her. The vessel was loaded with barrels of dairy produce; nothing incriminating was discovered, and the Dutchman began to get impatient at the delay.

And then the unforeseen happened. In restoring the cargo one of the barrels slipped, and the vessel, loquaciously, rolled up to a bulkhead and smashed. Lo and behold! the innocuous dairy produce proved to be tightly packed and carefully wrapped—tins of petrol!

Others barrels were then staved in, and all the contents were the same—tins and tins of petrol. The commander at once captured the ship.

"What did the admiral say when you brought her in," the narrator of this story was asked.

"Well, we didn't take her in," said the sailor, "not just then. We made the Dutchman produce his secret instructions; then we locked all the Dutchies below, dressed ourselves up in their togs, shipped a gun from the destroyer, and proceeded. After two days were reached a certain latitude and longitude, and cruised about. It was just getting dusk when I popped a submarine—a German one—for petrol from her supply ship."

"We got her. Next day we got another, and the day after that a third. We waited about for a week, but no more turned up, so we had evidently got the lot."

## He Feels Like a Young Fellow

WHY MANITOBA MAN PRAISES DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

After Experimenting With Other Medicines Max Hanjok Found in Dodd's Kidney Pills the Cure That He Sought.

Pleasant Home, Man., March 20.—(Special)—Mr. Max Hanjok, a well-known resident of this place, who, after an extended period of ill-health, is feeling strong and hearty again, is spreading broadcast the good news that he found a new lease of youth in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I tried all kinds of other pills, but they didn't help me very much," Mr. Hanjok says. "But Dodd's Kidney Pills have made me feel like a different man. I want everybody to know that Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me everything that has been claimed for them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make men and women feel young again because they spread good health all over the body. Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. They make the kidneys strong and healthy and put them in condition to strain all impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. The cleansed blood circulating all through the body gives new strength and energy everywhere. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills are popular all over Canada.

## A Church in Wales.

Wrexham parish church is known as one of the seven wonders of Wales. It dates as a structure from the fifteenth century and is cathedral-like in its proportions. A "chained" Bible, now kept under lock and key, is among the curious relics, and besides it is a handsomely bound "visitors' book," sent by the students of Yale university, United States, for the use of Yale students visiting the church. In the churchyard is the tombstone of Eliza Yale, with its quaint epitaph. The soldiers' chapel, which is a beautiful memorial window to the Welsh fusiliers who fell in battle.—London Mail.

Even if at first you do succeed it is just as well to try, try again.





Do You Consider Wear and Tear On your harness when you figure your profits for the year? Ordinarily there's a big item but you can make it negligible by using EUREKA HARNESS OIL

The Housekeeper Scissors are excellent to shred lettuce; they are much more convenient than using a knife.

FLAXSEED AS FOOD Flaxseed has been known throughout historic times to possess wonderful food and medicinal properties.

How to Win Her Heart. We know a boy who knows girls. all right. He's only six years old, but he observes things.

SAW "SAFETY FIRST" FILM C.P.R. Officials Viewed Silent Drama to Stimulate Movement.

Here's good food. It is very rich in starch. It has proteid, fat and mineral matter.

SOMETHING NEW. (Tid-Bits) Jabbers-I tell you, old man, it's a terrible thing when your wife quarrels with her mother and the old lady lives with you.

BLUNDERS OF AUTHORS. Some Queer Things of Which Fiction Characters Are Guilty. For many years a favorite pastime of the literary dilettante has been to ferret out mistakes made by celebrated authors.

WHEN BABY IS ILL. When baby is ill no other medicine will so quickly relieve him as will Baby's Own Tablets.

CARLYLE'S TEMPER. It Was the Very Reverse of Bad, Said His Old Maidservant. Carlyle bad tempered? Not at all, if we are to place any belief in the testimony of the maid behind the broom.

Rough On Reynolds. When James B. Reynolds was assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury, Senator Root sent for Mr. Reynolds one day to discuss with him some matters concerning a trade conference in Paris.

THE CRISIS OVER. Excited Lady-Why don't you interfere to stop that dog fight. Bystander-It was just a 'point' to, mum, but you kin calm y'r fears now. My dog is on top at 'st, mum.

2 IN 1 COMBINATION COOKER & HEATER. The most efficient and economical stove made. Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.

FOR SPRING POETS. (Rochester Times) "Write poetry by all means," says a professor of Minnesota University to his class, "but do not show it to anybody."

THE WAY OF THE WORLD. (Rochester Herald) A movie clown gets upward of half a million dollars for a year's work.

IT STOPS THE TWINGES OF RHEUMATISM, LIMBERS THE MUSCLES, EASES THE JOINTS

Amazing Relief Comes At Once-Cure Every Time. quality-it strikes in deeply, but of burns or blisters.

USE NERVILINE. Aching joints and sore muscles are common in rheumatic people. Inflammation is deep in the tissues.

ANTIQUES

"The Dawn of Art" is suggested in the well known picture so named, wherein the outline of a silhouetted figure is scratched upon the wall on which it is shadowed.

Another peculiarity of art decorations, in the period nearest its dawn, was the absence of attempts at grouping of the figures, they were mostly profiles and separate and outline only.

These marbles-now in the British Museum-are undeniably the finest examples of the grouping of figures-men and horses-in low relief sculpture, the world has seen.

The Thriftiest Parson. A supreme example of thrift was the Rev. Robert Walker-The Wonderful Walker. For the greater part of his life Walker was curate of Leather-wait, Cumberland.

The Original Wedding Cake. Our wedding cake is the remains of a custom whereby a Roman bride held in her left hand three wheat ears, and many centuries later an English bride wore on her head a chaplet of wheat.

SHIPPING FEVER. Influenza, Pink-Eye, Epidemic Distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," best from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND.

2 IN 1 COMBINATION COOKER & HEATER. The most efficient and economical stove made. Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.

Fighting Moles. Two men walking toward a camp in the air-docks.

Thousands Are Ailing From Constipation. No condition causes so many diseases as constipation. It not only prevents proper kidney action, but causes anaemia, stomach trouble and indigestion.

ANTIQUES

CHINA POTTERY GLASSWARE ANTIQUE FURNITURE CORRESPONDENCE REQUESTED WITH VIEW TO SALE OR PURCHASE

The Thriftiest Parson. A supreme example of thrift was the Rev. Robert Walker-The Wonderful Walker.

The Original Wedding Cake. Our wedding cake is the remains of a custom whereby a Roman bride held in her left hand three wheat ears.

SHIPPING FEVER. Influenza, Pink-Eye, Epidemic Distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured.

2 IN 1 COMBINATION COOKER & HEATER. The most efficient and economical stove made.

SHIPPING FEVER. Influenza, Pink-Eye, Epidemic Distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured.

2 IN 1 COMBINATION COOKER & HEATER. The most efficient and economical stove made.

HELP WANTED. WANTED-NAPPER TENDER ON GESNER Machine. Also man for Pulling Mills.

GIRLS WILLING TO WORK ON British Army Orders, knitted underwear, Seams, plain stitches and leathers.

FOR SALE. PIGEONS AND flying hares; prices reasonable. L. J. Holton, 82 Caroline street apth. Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION to train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

Compliments of the Season. Whether or not this story, sent to the London Telegraph by its Paris correspondent, is fact or invention, it has so delightful a flavor of the Orient that every one will feel that it ought to be true.

The Bread Problem is not a problem in the home where Shredded Wheat is known. The whole wheat grain is the real staff of life, and you have it in Shredded Wheat Biscuit prepared in a digestible form.

The Word "Canvassing." How "canvassing" got its election significance is a puzzle. The word appears originally to have meant tossing in a canvas or blanket and thence generally misbanding or assaulting.

Out of the Mouths of Babes. "How do you like my new hat, dear?" asked a mother of her five-year-old daughter.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. The Battle of Chalons. There have been so many bloody battles it is perhaps impossible to say with absolute certainty which of them all was the bloodiest.

Sunlight and Vegetation. The powerful rays of the sun exercise a more powerful effect in promoting rapid vegetation than the sun's light during the later hours of the day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc. THE WAY OF THE WORLD. (Rochester Herald) A movie clown gets upward of half a million dollars for a year's work.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc. THE WAY OF THE WORLD. (Rochester Herald) A movie clown gets upward of half a million dollars for a year's work.

**THE ATHENS REPORTER**  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
To Canadian points—\$1.00 per year in advance. \$1.25 if not so paid.  
To United States—\$1.50 per year in advance. Transient or legal advertisements inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business notices inserted in local columns for 5 cents per line every insertion.  
No advertisement published for less than 25 cents.

Small advt. card per year, such as Societies, Business, etc., \$4.00.  
All advertisements measured by the scale of solid nonpareil, 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisements without special directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly. Subscriptions may commence with any issue. The paper will not be discontinued unless notice is given. No subscriptions will be cancelled unless all arrearages are paid.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

**Dan R. Conway Bucks the Line**

Dan. R. Conway, editor of the Scobey Sentinel, East Scobey, Montana, U.S.A., once an apprentice in The Athens Reporter office, has been forced by the liquor interests to resign his position. He has been taking a leading part in the anti-saloon activities of his county; his paper, the Sentinel, coming out strongly on the side of County Option.

The liquor men, by acquiring some of the joint holdings of the newspaper concern, and forcing an incorporation of the company, placed Conway in a position where his attitude must necessarily have been neutral, or "wet." He, however, resigned, and the last edition of his paper announced his intention of starting a new one, The Scobey Plaindealer.

**Increase Wheat Output**

"The country whose agricultural industry can be kept up to the maximum of production in war time is the one whose armies can remain in the field the longest," declared Mr. A. E. Donovan, M.P.P., speaking on "Canada's Responsibilities" before the Empire Club at the Cafe Royal on Thursday afternoon in Toronto.

"While the old maxim, 'An army marches on its belly,' has been made to read in these days of motor transport, 'An army marches on its gasoline,' still the old maxim is still true," continued Mr. Donovan. "Not only must production be increased to supply the millions of men under arms and therefore withdrawn from productive labor, but it is out of the agricultural resources of the country that the nation is enabled to pay the war debts that have had to be contracted; not only military efficiency but food supply also, a great factor in the struggle now being waged."

"Ontario's farmers have responded heartily to the appeal of the Minister of Agriculture to plow more land, break up more pasture and sow an increased acreage of fall wheat. Our annual production of wheat totals some 27 million bushels, an increase of seven millions over 1914, which could easily be increased to 35 million bushels."

"Our agricultural production has not kept pace with the rapid growth of the country and the consequently greatly increased requirements of the population. Manufacturing has more than doubled in the past dozen years. Horses have increased in number 50 per cent, and food animals 20 per cent."

"We must produce more and import less. In the last nine months we have reduced the balance of trade against us by \$80,000,000."

Mr. Donovan stated that out of 36,000 boys attending high schools in the province, arrangements were being made to have 15,000 of them assist in taking off the crops. Mr. Donovan favored a national registration to find out more particulars as to the man power of Canada. He also said that one in four of the earth's population is British. Twelve million Canadians and Australians occupy one-eighth of the whole earth's surface, and since the war began we have added three million square miles to our territory. Mr. Donovan stated that British Columbia was larger than Germany, and that Ontario is larger than Germany, Austria and Belgium combined.

**In London and Paris**

Sidelights on conditions in London and Paris in war time are given in two articles appearing in the March Canadian Magazine—"London Poor in War Time," by Margaret Bell, and "Refugees in Paris," by Mona Claver. The one describes three phases of life among the poorer classes in London; the other, some of the things that one being done by private persons in to assist refugees arriving at Paris.

**20 MINUTES**

That's all. Twenty minutes after taking a ZUTOO tablet your headache will be gone. One of these little tablets—safe, reliable and harmless as soda—will cure any headache in 20 minutes. Or, better still, taken when you feel the headache coming on, a ZUTOO tablet will ward it off—nip it in the bud.

**No Headache**

**A Social Hireling**

Story of an English Gentleman Down on His Luck.

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

A young man whose clothes were of fine texture, of an English cut and beginning to show signs of long wear stepped into an office on an upper floor of a skyscraper on Fifth avenue, New York, and approached a sleek, gentleman-like man sitting at a rosewood desk.

"Beg pardon, sir," said the man who entered, with a smooth English accent. "I have understood that you desire persons for social purposes."

"H'm! I sometimes have occasion to recommend a young man to fill a— to— Do you dance?"

"I do."

"There is also need for dinner substitutes."

"Beg pardon?"

"You are not familiar with New York society methods?"

"I have recently come from London, where I have had the entrée to the smart set."

"Very good. We have here a number of families who have recently become enormously rich and who are desirous of getting into society. We call them social climbers. They must begin by inviting the few persons in the swim they can get to their functions, filling up with those who are not in the swim, gradually increasing the number of the former and diminishing the latter. It is essential that the fillers should be familiar with the customs of swifdom. I perceive from your manner that you will make an excellent filler."

"What are your terms?"

"In the beginning I can pay you \$5 for a dancing party and \$25 for a dinner."

"Why is the greater work paid the lesser price?"

"Because the dancer uses his heels and need not betray himself by saying anything. The dinner must talk."

"I see. One must have intellect to be a dinner companion?"

"Not at all. He must be able to talk well about nothing. Can you do that?"

"I can only assure you that I have been in society all my life. Only being out of funds induces me to offer my services for what you call a filler."

"Very good. Mrs. Barnaby Ritz gives a dinner tonight and needs several young men. The number has been made up with one exception. Have you evening dress?"

"My evening dress is all I have. It is in fair condition."

"I presume you will need a little something for carriage and other trifles," handing the man five five-dollar bills.

"But, my dear sir, you don't know me. What is to prevent my pocketing this money and not seeing you again?"

"Excuse me for contradicting you. I do know you. What you say is by no means complimentary to my discernment. I know a gentleman when I see him and would know him if he were in the garb of a huckster."

"Thank you very much."

The agent, Mr. Pulsifer Short, took the man's name and address, the name given being Ralph Plummer.

"Assumed?" said Mr. Short dryly.

"As you like," was the response.

When Mr. Plummer appeared at Mrs. Ritz's—he was directed to be on hand in time to be looked over—she brought a lorgnette to bear on him and after asking him a few questions said:

"My most blue-blooded guest for the evening is Miss De Witt. She is a descendant of John De Witt, a great something or other of Holland. I don't mind telling you that I secured her because my son saved her from being run over by an auto. You are the only man who is to dine here today who will be up to her high stepping gait. Do what you can to entertain her. I'll send you something substantial tomorrow."

Mr. Plummer was shown into a room where the guests were assembled. They were not all unrefined, and Miss De Witt was evidently high bred. But she was not as Mrs. Ritz had described her, being unassuming and lady-like. Though she was not among persons of her own set, she did not indicate by her manner that she was out of place. When her dinner companion was introduced to her she looked at him with an expression that he could not well define. It might have been curiosity; it might have been surprise.

"Mr. Plummer, did you say, Mrs. Ritz?"

"Yes. This is Mr. Plummer, an old friend of ours."

The filler passed one of the pleasantest evenings of his life, feeling from the first on rapport with his companion. Mrs. Ritz conducted herself quite well, considering that her husband had started his career as a foundryman, but several of her guests made serious breaks. At such times Miss De Witt either went on with what she was saying to Mr. Plummer or listened attentively to what he said to her, altogether ignoring the breach. Plummer was too much engrossed with her to even know that a case of ill breeding had occurred.

When the hour for departure came Miss De Witt did not wait for Mr. Plummer to ask permission to call upon her. It is well she did not, for he would not have made the request. He was, however, much pleased when she

said, "Come and see me," though he felt that had she known that he was a filler she would certainly not have done so. As he was passing out Mrs. Ritz drew him aside and slipped a bit of paper into his hand, saying that he had done so well that she would not wait to send it to him. He glanced at it and handed it back to her.

"Excuse me, Mrs. Ritz," he said, "but Mr. Short has settled with me."

"But this is extra."

Plummer winced. What! Accept a tip for entertaining his dinner companion? Poverty had brought him to hiring himself out for a social purpose, but to be paid for the pleasure Miss De Witt had given him—this was more than he could bear. Seizing his hat and coat, he bolted for the door.

He had no idea of accepting Miss De Witt's invitation. Being a gentleman, he felt that to do so while he was thus making his living would be an outrage. He had no choice but to proceed, for the present, in the only occupation that was open to him and must use it or starve. Mr. Short gave him all the employment he would accept, which was barely enough to keep body and soul together. He did not meet Miss De Witt again at any of the places he danced or dined, for she did not know the persons who gave the entertainments.

But one morning he received a valuable invitation—not a paid one—to a musicale given by a Mrs. Yearsley. Who Mrs. Yearsley was or why she had invited him he did not know. Curiously led him to accept. What was his surprise, after greeting the hostess, to be led up to Miss De Witt.

"You two have met before, I believe," said Mrs. Yearsley. "I leave him with you, Catherine; see that he is properly taken care of."

"Am I indebted to you for this invitation?" he asked.

"I am indebted to my friend Mrs. Yearsley for inviting you. But you don't deserve it. You have been very rude to me."

"In what way?"

"You have paid no attention to my request that you should call on me."

Plummer hesitated in replying to this, finally saying that it would not be proper for him to accept an invitation to call upon a lady into whose social circle he had no entree.

"Your excuse is not accepted."

"Very well; I will do myself the honor to call very soon."

"I shall expect you."

"I must impose one condition."

"What is it?"

"That you ask for no more invitations for me."

"Certainly," replied the lady, "since you do not wish it."

She asked for no reason, which somewhat puzzled Mr. Plummer. Did she know that he had been present at Mrs. Ritz's as a filler? He thought not. Those who hired such persons were not likely to tell of their action.

He made the call and continued his acquaintance with Miss De Witt. One day a letter was handed to him by a young man, who said to him:

"Are you Mr. Ralph Plummer?"

"I am."

"I am from Elkins & Elkins, attorneys. They have been hunting you for some time."

Plummer tore off the envelope and uncovered another addressed to Sir Ralph Trevor.

"Is that you?" asked the lawyer's clerk.

Plummer's only reply was to open the second envelope. A letter contained in it announced to him that an uncle in England had died childless and he was heir to his title.

Plummer, or, rather, Sir Ralph Trevor, leaving the messenger to take care of himself, went out, called a cab and directed the driver to take him to Miss De Witt's home.

"I have come," he said to her, "to make a confession. Poverty and an unwillingness to be dependent on those in England who—"

"Call it rather pride."

"Call it what you like, my position in America has been contemptible. But there has been a change. I am going to tell you who I really am."

"There is no need to tell me that. You are a gentleman, for I once met you in London society."

"You met me?"

"For only a moment. I don't wonder that you have not remembered me."

"Why have you not told me this?"

"Because you seemed to prefer to remain incognito."

"And you know how I have been keeping myself from starvation here?"

Miss De Witt prevaricated. She knew, for Mrs. Ritz had told her. But she wished to make it easy for him. She said that was none of her affair. He informed her that he was an orphan; that his uncle had led him to suppose that he would be his heir to his fortune, as well as to his title, and had thereupon undertaken to direct his every action. The young man had rebelled and gone away. Death had brought a great change and he was going back to England.

Among the American born ladies prominent in English society is Lady Trevor, who was Miss De Witt of New York. When she comes to America she comes alone. Her husband does not relish being reminded of the period when he was a social hireling.

But in this Sir Ralph is oversensitive. In America there are no titles. Consequently Americans—that is, the social climbers—place very high value upon them. It would not matter among such if a title were smirched all over; it would still be coveted. Arms quartered with prison stripes are still arms, and the social climber would prefer any bar sinister to no arms at all. It is quite likely that if Sir Ralph returned to the scene of his operations as a social filler the fact that he was capable of being a filler would redound to his credit.

**156th Battalion Rapidly Going to Complement**

The work of recruiting the 156th Battalion is going on satisfactorily and the objective of a full battalion is steadily and surely being attained. When completed the corps will be one of the best educated in military efficiency of any in Canada. The officer commanding is putting forth every effort to attain such a commendable status. The response for recruits shows that the eligible soldiers in Leeds and Grenville realize what the home battalion means. The success of the 156th appeals to the brave Canadian soldiers who left Canada with the first contingent and have seen service at the front, so much so in fact that some members have returned from the attractive but strenuous duty at the front to join its strength. Among those now in the new battalion who have seen active warfare in the European theatre of activity might be mentioned the officer commanding, Lt.-Col. Beell. He is a native of the county of Prince Edward, but in graduating in medicine at Toronto University opened up practice in 1896 at Merrickville, where he had a large and lucrative business. As a citizen soldier he was a member of the 48th Highlanders, of Toronto, and on going overseas was in the 15th battalion. He returned to accept command of the 156th Battalion and is in every sense an able and experienced military man.

Another of the 156th who has seen active service is Major N. W. Man, a native of Grenville county, and whose first taste of military life was in the 56th Light Rifles. He answered the call of King and country and saw active service with the 3rd Battalion. He was wounded in the fight at Givenoh. He enlisted with Queen's Own and Grenadiers at Toronto.

Many in this district have heard of Captain Kidd, of Barrick's Rapids, now with the 156th Battalion. He was a member of the 2nd Battalion at the front in which were also a number from different Eastern Ontario points. He was injured at Ypres. He was struck in the head and received three other wounds to his body. He comes of a long lineage of military members and is a son of ex-Warden T. A. Kidd of Fenian Raid fame, and his ancestors fought at the battle of the Windmill.

Another of the 156th Battalion who has brought renown is Lieut. G. R. Long, also back from the front. He enlisted at Winnipeg. Previously he was a member of the 90th Regiment, known popularly as "The Little Black Devils" because of their bravery in the Riel rebellion in 1885. In France he was attached to the 80th Battalion and was wounded in the collar bone region by a German shell.

The bandmaster, Mr. Coughlin, was a member of the National Guards Band at New York. He is a musician of note, having followed Sousa at Manhattan Beach and has played in London for weeks at a time. Now that the band instruments are here the work proper of training will be vigorously carried on.

**SUITS**  
**That Stand Out**

From the ordinary in the crowd are the regular products of our work rooms. You get none but fashionable clothes here, because that is the only kind we produce. Try us on your new suit and see how perfectly we fit you, and how well the clothes are made.

**M. J. KEHOE**  
Clerical Suits a Specialty.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA**

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

Paid Up Capital	\$7,000,000
Reserve	7,248,134
Total Assets (30th Nov. 1912) over	84,000,000

Your DEPOSITS are SAFE in the MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

MONEY LOANED on favorable terms. Seven Branches and Agencies in the district. CHEESE FACTORY cheques cashed a par on all local branches, and at BROCKVILLE if desired. Number of branches in Canada 228. Sub-Agencies at Frankville and Addison—open every Wednesday.

**ATHENS BRANCH, R. L. WHITMAN, Manager**

Let The Reporter Office print your next order of stationery

**\$5,000.00**

The above figures represent the estimated loss by farmers through smut in grain crops in Ontario in 1915.

If you had a field of oats, barley, or wheat, you no doubt contributed to the great loss. By reason of the prevalence of smut last year, the danger is rendered greater this year. There is one way to prevent this, and that is to

**TREAT YOUR SEED FOR SMUT**

The method adopted is as follows: Mix one pint of formalin with 40 gallons of water, or 2 table-spoonfuls to 1 pail of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain; then shovel. Repeat this until every grain is moistened by the solution; then cover the pile with sack, and leave for 3 or 4 hours. At the end of this time, spread the grain out thinly to dry; shovelling it over three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle thirty or forty bushels of grain, smaller amounts in proportion.

Immersing the grain in a bag is sometimes practised, and is equally effective.

Those requiring further information, apply to

Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

Walter H. Smith, District Representative, Athens.



Torrance School, Guelph, decorated with "Neu-Tone". Home in Montreal, decorated with "Neu-Tone". Church in Nova Scotia, decorated with "Neu-Tone".

**"Neu-Tone" for the Walls**

It is so easy and so economical to have a beautifully decorated home, with "NEU-TONE" Flat Finish.

The soft, restful "Neu-Tone" tints will delight the woman and man who appreciate refinement and delicacy in the home.

When you "Neu-Tone" the walls, you save all fuss and bother of washing and scraping the plaster to re-decorate. Simply apply another coat of "NEU-TONE" in any shade or tint desired.

"NEU-TONE" is cheaper than wall paper. It is truly economical—absolutely sanitary—can't fade, scale or rub off—AND IS WASHABLE. Soap and water cleans a "NEU-TONE" wall and takes away dust, stains and finger prints.

Marble-ite Floor Finish will withstand all the wear and abuse to which a floor varnish is subjected; it can be used on hard or soft wood floors; every can carries with it a money-back guarantee.

**"MADE IN CANADA"**

Write direct to the Martin-Senour Co., Limited, Montreal, for their 1916 Booklet, "Town and Country Homes", showing many new color schemes and giving valuable paint information.

**Earl Construction Co. Athens, Ont.**

# GERMANS AGAIN FAIL IN DRIVE ON DEAD MAN HILL

## Enemy is Repulsed With Heavy Losses in Latest Attempt on Verdun

### Their Previous Claim to Gains There Given Lie by French War Office.

A Paris Cable says—In the Verdun sector the Germans repeated this afternoon their attempt to gain possession of the height of Le Mort Homme to the west of the Meuse, in which they were defeated on Tuesday. To-day's effort achieved even less success than that which preceded it and the Germans, failing to secure a foothold anywhere in the French lines, were forced to fall back to the Bois des Corbeaux.

No sooner had they begun their retreat than the French artillery opened a concentrated fire upon them, causing serious losses in their ranks. This was the only offensive attempted by the Germans in this sector to-day, although on the right bank of the river the artillery of both sides greatly increased its activity in the regions of Douaumont and Vaux. German troops in movement in this region were brought under the French fire on several occasions, suggesting that these troops may have been intended for some infantry action which was blocked by the effectiveness of the French guns. Both armies continued the cannonading on the slopes between the Woivre plain and the heights of the Meuse.

Last night the French artillery gave particular attention to the district west of Douaumont, where the Germans were building defence works. The French bombardment of German positions in the region of Neuport, Belgium, yesterday, resulted, according to reports of French patrols, in completely destroying the German communicating trenches about La Plage, and a number of enemy fatalities.

#### NO FOOTING ON DEAD MAN'S HILL

The following statement was issued by the French general headquarters to-night:

"The German statement of March 15 claims that German troops have advanced their line west of the Corbeaux wood, on the height of Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill). The truth is that in the great attack which was repulsed on a front of

more than fifty kilometres, the Germans have succeeded in penetrating an element of our front line trenches at the hill No. 265, of which we hold the trenches on the counter slope. They have never taken any footing on Dead Man's Hill (Hill No. 295), which we still hold."

Thursday night's official statement says:

"To the north of the Aisne there has been artillery activity on both sides in the region of Bois des Buttes, south of Ville aux Bois.

"In the Argonne we carried out a concentrated fire on the German organizations to the northwest of the road from Varennes and on batteries in action on the outskirts of Montfaucon.

"To the west of the Meuse, after a very violent bombardment of our Behincourt-Cumieres front, the Germans launched during the course of the afternoon a powerful attack against our positions in Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill). The assaulting masses, which came on like waves, were not able to gain footing at any point and were forced back in the direction of the Bois des Corbeaux, where our concentrated fire, let loose immediately, inflicted heavy losses on them.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery redoubled to the east and west of Douaumont, as well as around the village of Vaux. No infantry attack was carried out, however. Our batteries took under their fire on several occasions troops engaged in evolutions in that region.

"In the Woivre a rather spirited bombardment on both sides occurred in the sectors at the foot of the hills."

#### BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable—The British official statement of the campaign in the western zone reads:

"Last night the enemy made a feeble demonstration with bombs near the Hohenzollern redoubt. To-day we sprang mines, one to the southwest of Leos, with good effect.

"There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides about Leos and Ypres."

# PARTY REVOLT IN REICHSTAG IS BAD SIGN

## Section Formerly Backing the War Leaders Now Threatens Trouble.

### BACKING DOWN

#### Government to Permit Discussion of Foreign Policy—People for Tirpitz.

A Berlin Cable says—For the first time since the outbreak of the war all is not harmony among the various representations in the Reichstag. When the German Parliamentary body reconvened yesterday it became at once evident that the Socialists, heretofore the only party from which trouble was expected, and usually came, are not the only dissenters, but that there is a strong under-current of opposition to the Government even among the National Liberals and Conservatives, hitherto its most loyal supporters.

Berlin's political atmosphere is today fraught with ominous tension. Many Reichstag delegates who thus far proved the Government's chief pillars, are now openly threatening "insubordination." As a result of this unprecedented situation, the Government has decided to meet to-day in the hall of the Reichstag, and through the medium of a speech by Foreign Minister Jugo, reviewing and explaining this policy, to invite an open debate. It has found it wise, however, to let a week elapse before this full discussion, the first of its kind during the war, to be allowed. The speech and debate are scheduled for next Friday.

In setting this date, the Government claims not solely upon a gradual recession of the present tide of criticism and smouldering opposition, but figures that the intervening eight days will see certain developments which will be apt to assuage the criticism. In the first place the Government hopes that by that time the Battle of Verdun will have reached a stage which would favorably affect the mode of the people and its representatives. Secondly, there is a strong hope at Wilhelmstrasse that within a week the Foreign Minister will be in a position

tion to convince the Reichstag that in the controversy with the United States the course of yielding when the people clamored for "a firm stand" was the proper one.

#### VON TIRPITZ'S EXIT.

It is an open secret that the sudden turmoil that has broken out within the ranks of the Reichstag delegates is a reflection of the general sentiment of the bulk of the nation which has long been fostering a feeling stronger than dislike for the United States.

Closely connected with the submarine question, is the resignation of Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz, officially confirmed yesterday. There is no concealing the nation-wide dissatisfaction over what is commonly interpreted as a shelving of the man who, through his indefatigable work of a half-century, has come to be idolized by the people as "the father of the German navy" and to whom the many naval exploits of the war on the part of the warships, auxiliary cruisers and commerce raiders have been directly attributed, not to speak of the submarine warfare.

The Government in confirming Von Tirpitz's resignation, hastened yesterday to assure the public that under his successor, Admiral Von Capelle, the U-boat warfare will be carried on without abatement or modification. To-day the Overseas News Agency in a semi-official statement supplements this by saying that Admiral Von Capelle's appointment as Minister of Marine is not of importance in relation to the question of submarine warfare, "since the direction of naval warfare is in the hands of the Chief of the Admiralty."

Nevertheless the agency in an evidently inspired article given out for dissemination abroad, points out that "the belief prevails in some quarters that the resignation of Admiral Von Tirpitz, as Minister of Marine, was connected with Emperor William's decision not to extend submarine warfare beyond the limits announced in the German Government's memorandum and not to direct it against neutral ships."

#### CUNARD EXTENDS.

### Buys Five Boats for Freight Line to Britain.

New York Report.—Announcement of the purchase of five steamships with a total tonnage of 21,037 tons gross, by the Cunard Line was made to the company here to-day. The ships will be used to carry freight between this port and Great Britain. Officials of the line said the ships already are in its service. They are all of British register. The ships and the new names they will be given by the Cunard Line are: The Anglo-Californian, renamed Vandalia; Anglo-Bolivian, renamed Vinovia; Den of Airlie, renamed Valeria; Den of Ogil, renamed Valodia; and the Lucerne, renamed Val-

#### DOMINION'S TRADE.

### Will Reach One and a Half Billion for Year.

Ottawa Report.—The total trade of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31 next will in all probability reach the record figures of one and a half billion dollars, according to the monthly trade statement issued by Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Customs, this afternoon. The figures for the eleven months ended February last were \$1,300,000,000, and March should easily bring the total up to the one and a half billion mark. The principal feature of the statement is the large increase in the volume of exports over the corresponding period of 1915, the domestic exports for the eleven months of the present fiscal year being \$353,196,000, compared with \$364,299,000 for the same months of 1915. The exports of February last, were double those of February, 1915, being \$53,000,000, against \$28,000,000.

# CONSERVATIVE SUB. WARFARE

## That is What German Officials See in Future

### In Discussing Resignation of Von Tirpitz.

Berlin Cable, via London Cable.—German officials repeat the statement that submarine warfare will go on in the limits set by the German memorandum to neutral powers of last month, but that the demands of those who wished to see the indiscriminate torpedoing of "whatever comes in front of the torpedo tubes," to use the expression of one of those who advocate this policy, will not be fulfilled. This is also the deduction which those acquainted with the situation declare can be drawn from the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz, which was fore-shadowed a few days ago by the reports of his illness. The conclusion is said to be strengthened by the fact that Admiral von Capelle has been chosen as the new Minister. He is known merely as an excellent administrative officer, not having had ship command in the last twenty-five years. During this period he has been at the admiralty, first as an advisor, then in the budget departments, and finally as head of the administrative department. He was looked on as the right hand man of Admiral von Tirpitz until his retirement in last November.

The Tages Zeitung, which has been one of the strongest supporters of Admiral von Tirpitz, says that it is "shaken by the news of the Admiral's resignation, and does not at present feel itself in a condition to make a comment thereon."

The Morgen Post says:

"There will be universal regret that circumstances made the retirement of the Grand Admiral necessary. The reasons for this, and the inner relations of affairs with one another, cannot now be discussed, but it will be regretted that there was no other way out."

All the newspapers pay high compliment to the career of Admiral von Tirpitz, the Berliner Tageblatt terming him "one of the few strong men of the post-Bismarckian era."

The new Minister Admiral von Capelle, assisted in working out the fleet plans of Admiral von Tirpitz and he is thoroughly familiar with the executive and administrative work of the Imperial navy. He is just past sixty years of age. He entered the navy in 1872, and became an Admiral in 1913. His retirement last November was explained as being due to serious considerations of health. He was ennobled in 1915.

#### GAULT'S MOVE.

### Princess Pats. Major Sues for Separation.

Montreal Report.—Major A. Hamilton Gault, of the Princess Patricia's, whose application for a divorce has been refused by the Senate, has instituted proceedings before the local courts, seeking to obtain a separation.

This morning a motion calling for the taking of Major Gault's testimony before his return to the front, was granted by Mr. Justice MacLennan. Major Gault's testimony, it is understood, will be confined to certain correspondence said to have been changed between himself and his wife, the defendant in the proceedings for separation. The motion presented in chambers was granted without discussion.

#### SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Montreal Report.—Miss Ida Moran skated into a hole in the ice on the St. Lawrence River at Longueuil and was saved from drowning by four friends forming a human chain, with Mr. Fred Bissonette, 637 St. Christopher street, at the water's edge. He himself narrowly escaped. This was his fourth experience in rescuing people from drowning.

#### ALLEGED EMBROIDERER CAUGHT.

San Antonio, Tex., Report.—Jos. Parsons Brown, wanted at Regina, Sask., on a charge of having embezzled between \$150,000 and \$200,000 was arrested here to-day by Charles Augustus Mahony, Superintendent of the Saskatchewan provincial police. Brown, it is alleged, obtained the money through Government contracts while he was in charge of big interests of the Canadian city.

#### WISG—How does Sleuthpup rank as a detective? Wasg—Aw, that fellow couldn't even sniff a leopard.

# AWFUL WORK OF THE '75'S AGAINST HUNS

## Man Back From Verdun Tells of the Slaughter of the Germans There.

### NO FEAR OF RESULT

#### Heroic French, Under Terrible Fire, Foodless, Have Beaten Off Foes.

London Cable—I have just returned from a short trip to the eastern front in France, toward Verdun, and from a visit to the first line trenches at another part of the line. The French are well prepared and officers and men are all cheerful and confident of success.

French artillery officers whom I met on the train from Bar-le-Duc to Paris on Sunday told me that the German fire had been slackening for three days, with an occasional heavy rain of shells at sundown. To prevent reserves being moved up, the Germans, they said, were wasting an enormous number of shells from their 5.9-inch guns on a curtain of fire which was really spraying the ground between the first and second lines of the French forces. A major, said that his battery was shelled at the rate of six shots per minute for twenty-four hours, while battleplanes operated overhead, directing the gunfire and unsuccessfully dropping bombs. German aeroplanes also tried to drop bombs on a bridge leading to Verdun, to cut the French line of communication. The French anti-aircraft guns failed to hit the battleplanes, but succeeded in bringing down one Zeppelin on March 8 while it was flying over Verdun.

After having shelled his battery for twenty-four hours, the major said, the Germans tried to take his guns by assault. As they came on in close formation the "seventy-fives" mowed them down in hundreds. At one point there was a small gully in which the German dead were piled twenty-five feet high through the assaults trying again and again to advance over the bodies of their comrades. From the opening of the bombardment until the cessation of the infantry assaults, a period of thirty-six hours, the officers and men of the main battery on a hill outside Verdun had neither food nor water. This officer said he believed that the critical stage of the battle had passed.

#### AMBULANCE WORK.

Walter Stanley, an English ambulance driver attached to the French Red Cross, returned yesterday after working sixteen days, rushing the wounded from Verdun to Bar-le-Duc. When this bombardment began the French wounded were placed in barracks at Verdun, which had been converted into a hospital. There was also a small hospital with 125 beds near the main battery on the south side of the city. In-ade of three hours the latter was filled, while more than 500 were lying on stretchers outside. When the Germans began shelling the town the wounded had to be removed from the hospital. As there were not enough French motor ambulances to do the work, forty were rushed to Verdun from the British Red Cross. Each car had accommodation for five wounded on stretchers or eight seated. The French ambulances are better fitted, as the stretchers are slung on springs, while those of the British are set on solid rollers.

"No lights were allowed," said Mr. Stanley, "and the darkness, with shell holes in the roadway sometimes three feet deep, made driving the ambulances dangerous. To light a match would have meant instant death from the rifles of the French soldiers passing. One night I bumped into four soldiers lying in the middle of the road. They had dropped from their columns, worn out with fatigue. I helped them to the side of the road. They were not badly hurt.

"The fighting is all around Verdun, from which all civilians have been sent back a distance of thirty-five miles. The town is abandoned, and no food is to be had even as far back as Bar-le-Duc.

"The French Red Cross has received valuable assistance from American and British organizations. The French surgeons are doing great work at Verdun, although there are not enough to handle the wounded. The spirit of officers and men throughout the bombardment and while suffering great agony from their wounds as they lay on stretchers, exposed to the rain and cold wind, was simply heroic."

# SETTLE THEM ON THE LAND

## Military Hospitals Commission Plans Help For Soldiers Returned From Battle Front.

Ottawa Report.—The Military Hospitals Commission at a meeting just concluded here, decided that a land settlement scheme for returned soldiers, which has been under discussion between the commission and the Economic and Development Commission for some time past, should shortly be submitted for consideration by the provinces.

Reports presented by the provincial commissions were very satisfactory, and it was stated that at the present juncture no man requiring work and able to work should be idle.

The commission has already taken steps to put into effect methods of vocational training in the convalescent homes, and electro-therapeutic and mechanical apparatus have been installed in some of them, notably in the Central Military Convalescent Home at Toronto, and the benefits are very marked. W. M. Douell, who visited England and France to study methods adopted in functional and vocational training, has presented a report to the commission, which will be issued shortly. The commission is also urging the Government to appoint a permanent pensions board along the lines of the Railway Commission, consisting of three or five men, who would give their whole time to the work.

# TURCO-GERMAN MISSION ENDED IN A BATTLE.

London Cable says—A sanguinary conflict took place between members of the Turco-German missions which went to Asia Minor to study the defenses in Angora, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens dated last Tuesday, and delayed in transmission.

The despatch adds that the mission returned to Constantinople without achieving any result, owing to divergence in views of its members.

Wise—How does Sleuthpup rank as a detective? Wasg—Aw, that fellow couldn't even sniff a leopard.

#### GOT DIVORCE.

### Senate Recognized New Plea in Divorce Proceedings.

Ottawa Report.—The Senate to-day created a precedent in divorce legislation by granting annulment of the marriage of Mabel Mills, of Toronto to her husband, Edward B. Mills, on the ground of non-consummation of the marriage. Hitherto the only ground considered by the Senate as sufficient for the granting of divorce has been the ground of adultery. The Senate to-day granted the divorce in question, and admitted the constitutionality of the plea submitted by the counsel for the petitioner, Mr. Alex. Smith, barrister, of Ottawa. The marriage took place some thirteen years ago.

# HOT FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO

## Austro-Italian Front Sees Hand-to-Hand Struggle.

### With the Ally Power Gaining the Advantage.

London Cable says—Desperate attacks on the Austrian lines along the Isonzo are being continued by the Italians in their determined offensive in that region, according to the Austrian headquarters statement. On the Podgora heights the Italians were only driven back from the Austrian positions by bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

The Italian statement claims that some of these positions were captured, and states that there has been fierce fighting on the Carso for the possession of the positions captured by the Italians Tuesday in the San Martino zone. After severe artillery preparations the Austrians launched two strong attacks, and succeeded in recapturing the brink of the new Italian trenches, but were on each occasion vigorously repulsed, leaving the ground covered with dead. Austrian artillery subsequently endeavored to force the evacuation of the trenches by the Italians, but the latter were enabled to hold the positions.

#### ITALIAN REPORT.

Rome Cable—The official statement from general headquarters says:

"Artillery duels and minor infantry actions have resulted successfully for us in Lagorona valley on Astico Heights and in the Sugana valley. A thick fog yesterday impeded artillery activity on the Isonzo heights, but the firing was more intense on the hills to the west of Gorizia.

"There has been fierce fighting on the Carso for the possession of the position we captured Tuesday in the San Martino zone. After severe artillery and musketry preparation, the enemy launched two strong attacks and succeeded in reaching the brink of our new trenches, but was on each occasion vigorously repulsed, leaving the ground covered with dead.

"In the morning the enemy artillery renewed the attack, maintaining it with increasing violence until night, but the firmness of our infantry and the constant and effective support of our batteries enabled us to hold our positions.

"Along the rest of the front our detachments continued their attacks, wrecking the enemy's trenches with grenades in various places, inflicting losses and causing explosions."

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# BUTCHERING THE SERBIANS

## Bulgar Conquerors Are Killing Them by Wholesale.

Paris, Cable.—The Serbian Press Bureau has issued a report of atrocities committed by Bulgars on the Serbian population in the frontier districts. The report says:

"The invaders, especially the Bulgars, are doing their utmost to exterminate the remnants of the conquered people. There is a veritable reign of terror in all Macedonia.

"Refugees say that life in Serbia under the heel of the conqueror is hopeless. For instance, the town of Skopje was wiped out through pure vandalism. The houses were wantonly destroyed to make outcrops for the ribald soldiery who also prey on the population, massacring them by scores. At times the majority of the population, particularly the priests and intellectuals, were assembled and ordered to march under guard to Sofia.

"They never arrived at their ostensible destination. They were massacred to the last man. The Bulgarians themselves admit that an order to go to Sofia is tantamount to a death warrant."

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"Boys will be boys," quoth the Wise Guy. "And lots of girls would like to be," added the Simple Man.

# SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

## Germany Refused to Send Aid to the Turks in Mesopotamia.

### SUGAR PRICES SOAR

#### Gallieni Resigns French War Ministry—Gen. Roque Succeeds.

All grades of sugar advanced 15c per cent. in Toronto.

Toronto Board of Education rejected a plan to dismiss single employees and thereby virtually force their enlistment.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen authorized a revised financial basis to put the order on an actuarial footing.

Rev. F. E. Powell, rector of St. Barnabas' Church, Toronto, gave a pint of blood to save the life of a woman in his congregation.

Mr. Thomas Bradshaw was recommended as Finance Commissioner and City Treasurer of Toronto, his duties defined and salary fixed at \$15,000 per annum.

Petitions have been received by the Federal Government asking the disallowance of the Ontario legislation establishing the Ottawa Separate School Commission.

The trial of Sir Rodmond Roblin and two of his former colleagues on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Province of Manitoba will not come up at the present assizes.

An agreement has been reached for the Toronto, Niagara & Western Railway to enter Toronto over the C.N.R. North Toronto right of way, using only steam as motive power.

The interests of Austria and Portugal have been confided to the Spanish Minister at Lisbon. One of the old landmarks of Grafton has been removed by the destruction by fire of the Cameron homestead, one of the oldest residences in the village.

General Joseph Simeon Gallieni, the French Minister of War, has resigned because of ill health, and General Charles Roque has been appointed to succeed him.

The Japanese steamer Sinuki Maru, which was reported disabled off Cape Race, has affected repairs and is now proceeding to New York.

The resignation of Venerable Archdeacon Dr. W. A. Young, as secretary-treasurer of the Anglican Diocese of Huron, was presented at a meeting of the Synod executive.

Mayor Church and the Toronto City Council entertained Lieut-Col. Windydeyer, O. C., and the officers of the 74th Battalion, who will go overseas at an early date at a farewell banquet.

The beautiful home of David Hinneagon, Lambton Line, Sarnia, was completely destroyed by fire, nothing being saved. The loss was covered by insurance.

One of the pioneer settlers of Lambton County passed away in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, relict of the late William Hutchinson, Sarnia Township, in her 86th year.

Germany has refused to send troops to Mesopotamia and Armenia to reinforce the Turks, according to a message transmitted by the Rome wireless to London. Another despatch from the same source says Austria has called to the colors the class of 1915.

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**ATHENS GRAIN WAREHOUSE.**

**ANOTHER REDUCTION IN FLOUR PRICES**

**FOR SALE Seed Peas**

**Try Corn Oil Cake for Calves and Pigs**

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**DR. T. F. ROBERTSON**  
COR. VICTORIA AVE AND PINE ST.  
BROCKVILLE ONT.  
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X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment of cancer and chronic diseases  
COURT HOUSE SQUARE — BROCKVILLE

**F. C. Anderson, B.A., M.B., M.D., C.M.**  
Post Graduate Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and London Throat Hospital England.  
**SPECIALIST**  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, 169 Lisgar Street near the Normal School, Ottawa.

**DR. A. E. GRANT.**  
VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.  
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**Cotton Root Compound Tablets**  
A RELIABLE REGULATOR

These Pills are compounded with the greatest care from the most reliable remedies known to science; such as are being used with much success by the most celebrated physicians known. They are a specific for the distressing disorders to which the female constitution is liable. Price \$2 a box. No. 2 (much stronger), \$3 a box. Sold at all drug stores, or by mail from The Laval Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

**SAW SAFETY FIRST FILM**

**C.P.R. Officials Viewed Silent Drama to Stimulate Movement**

A realistic moving picture film in the interests of the Safety First Movement was recently displayed in a specially fitted car at Windsor Station before Vice-President Bury and a number of C.P.R. officials.

The film was produced by Mr. Marcus A. Dow, general safety agent, New York Central Lines, and tells the story of a railroad man, Jack Foster, whose carelessness endangered the happiness of his wife and home until his friend, Jim Stevens, a booster for the Safety First, convinces him by demonstrating awful examples that it is worse to gamble for life than to gamble in any other way. One man loses his leg, and other accidents are realistically portrayed in an exhibition at the Safety Rally to which Jim Stevens takes Jack Foster—such as the shopman who loses an eye through not wearing goggles, the carpenter losing a finger while working at a bezz saw without the guard, the brakeman being run over while running between moving cars, the engineer being killed while boarding, the footboard of an engine in motion. Particularly impressive is the picture of a collision due to slowness in flagging.

In order to promote the Safety First Movement in Canada, Mr. Bury has secured a copy of the film, which will be offered to moving picture houses at divisional and other important railroad points along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

**Mrs. Mary Spicer Dead**

Mrs. Mary Spicer, aged 69, of Newboro died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. W. Griffing, 123 Loomis Ave., Syracuse. Mrs. Spicer went to Syracuse last fall to spend the winter with her daughters in Syracuse, and was taken sick, and confined to her bed about two weeks before the end came.

She is survived by four other daughters: Mrs. T. A. Elliott, Syracuse; Mrs. Geo. Falmer, and Mrs. Fred Adrain, Newboro; Mrs. A. W. Parish, Athens; also four sons: Geo. M., and Willard R. Spicer, of Syracuse; Richard J. Spicer, of Cartwright, Man.; William J. Spicer, of Bockville, Ont.; five brothers and five sisters.

Prayer was said on Monday evening at her daughter's home at 7.30 and the body was sent to Newboro on Tuesday.

The funeral was held on Wednesday at 2 p.m. in the Methodist Church, by Rev. C. J. Curtis, Pastor. After the funeral she was buried in the family plot. All the sons and daughters were present except Richard J. Spicer, of Cartwright, Man., who not get home.

**Dylcia Toilet Cream** is the new delightful preparation for preserving women's delicate skin and complexion. 50c bottles. Trial size sent upon receipt of 5c. Address Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

**Civil Service Exams Dates**

Notice is given in the Canada Gazette that general competitive examinations for entrance into the civil service will be held at the usual points throughout Canada this spring during the week beginning May 8th. Applications to take the examination must be filed with the Civil Service Commission before the 15th of April. During the coming fiscal year there will be vacancies for thirty clerkships for women in the third division, and thirty positions for stenographers and typists; fifteen clerkships for men in the second division, and for a staff of fifty temporary female clerks, beginning about the middle of June for the compilation of the census returns of the prairie provinces. Initial salaries for these latter clerkships will be \$500 per annum.

**\$100 Reward \$100**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.  
Address: F. J. CLENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Lucy Jane Chapman Dead**

Lucy Jane Chapman, a highly esteemed resident of Long Point, died on Tuesday afternoon, March 7th, at the home of her niece, Mrs. James Townsend, where she and her sister, Mrs. S. Seabrook, had spent the past few weeks. The deceased had been in ill health for some time. The funeral was held on Friday afternoon to the Leeds Anglican church, where the Rev. H. Smith, of Lyndhurst, conducted service. The body was placed in the vault at Olivet church to await interment in the spring. She leaves to mourn her loss one brother, George, Seely's Bay; and two sisters, Mrs. Simpson, in the West, and Mrs. S. Seabrook, at home.

**WOOD WANTED**

The Reporter Office is in need of some dry hard wood.

**NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK**

**Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.**

**The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.**

**TUESDAY.**

A declaration of war against Germany by Italy is imminent, according to The Berliner Tageblatt. Blanchard Township carried by a majority of 23 the Hydro-radial by-law it formerly defeated by 56. Steamers from Russian Black Sea ports are to run to Montreal after the war, according to Mr. R. Martens of Petrograd. As an outcome of disturbances in Toronto, a company of 250 soldiers are to act as military police on downtown streets each evening. The organization has been approved of a French-Canadian battalion, the 230th, in Ottawa and vicinity, with Colonel De Salaberry in command. All troops in training at London were forbidden by Colonel Shannon to leave camp for two nights, to obviate a repetition of Saturday night's rioting. It was announced in London that £2,000,000 worth of U. S. securities en route from Germany to the United States have been seized in the mails by Britain.

Capt. L. B. Gilham perished in the fire which broke out a second time in his ship, the New Zealand Liner Matatua, at St. John, N. B., at 4 o'clock in the morning. Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz has been ill for several days, says a despatch from Amsterdam, and the business of the Ministry of Marine has been handed over to the oldest ranking officer. Sir Thomas White has given notice of a resolution in the Commons giving authority to the Finance Minister to borrow \$75,000,000, "in addition to sums now remaining un borrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament by any Act heretofore passed."

**WEDNESDAY.**

Two more batteries are authorized in the first military district. Winnipeg Presbytery voted sixteen to one in favor of Church union. France's daily war expenditure was shown to be \$7,000,000 francs. Colonel Alban Atkins, C.M.G., was appointed director of British supplies and transport. The conditions of the competition to supply a new name for Berlin, Ont., are announced. Sir Edward Grey announced that Portugal would not compensate Germany for the requisitioned ships. David Mason, farmer, of Sullivan's Corners, was stricken in his sleigh and died in a police station in Toronto. Sir Robert Borden moved for a committee to reconsider the whole question of pensions for Canada's soldiers.

The police of Cork, Ireland, on Monday night raided the residences of the principal officials of the Sinn Fein party and seized arms and documents. They made no arrests.

The Renfrew Machinery Company's shell factory was destroyed by fire said to have originated in the accidental spilling of a pot of molten lead. The loss is placed at \$100,000. Three new County Court Judges have been appointed—Lieut.-Colonel John S. Campbell, K.C., for Lincoln, G. H. Hopkins, K.C., for Haldimand, and D. Swayze for Victoria-Halliburton.

The only constituency in Manitoba going "wet" was St. Boniface, North Winnipeg having been found to have had a "dry" majority of 52. The total vote stands: dry, 50,101; wet, 25,506.

Saskatchewan Legislature was prorogued, after the new Bradshaw charges were ruled out of order, and those relating to liquor prosecutions and licenses were referred to one of the Royal Commissions.

**THURSDAY.**

It was reported that Austria-Hungary had declared war on Portugal. The Nova Scotia Legislature passed a Provincial prohibition bill by a vote of 28 to 3. Admiral Lease has been appointed Minister of War ad interim while General Gallieni is ill. Major Hamilton Gault's application for divorce was unanimously refused by the Senate Committee. The British Government will arrange to pay Canadian aviators an amount equal to British airmen. The troopships Missanabie and Scandinavian, with 202 officers, 47 nurses, and 2,871 men, have arrived safely in England. The Dominion Railway Commission has ordered the Grand Trunk Railway to interchange traffic with the Canadian Northern at North Bay. Newcastle business men, farmers, and fruit-growers have decided to establish a clearing house to help insure the keeping up of production. Reports from Budapest state that distress is becoming painfully evident in many Hungarian towns. Arad, containing 75,000 inhabitants, was forty-two days without bread or flour. The Orange Grand Preceptory, in session at Brockville, pledged support to the Dominion and Provincial Governments in temperance reform measures to conserve man-power during the war. The Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official news agency, announces that Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, German Minister of the Navy, has retired, and that Admiral von Capelle, director of the Administration Department of the Admiralty, has been appointed his successor.

Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of Propaganda, died in Rome. The Prince of Wales has gone to Egypt to join the troops there. All the troops in Ontario may train at one big camp during the coming summer. The Dutch steamer Patmbang was sunk by a torpedo, but all the crew were saved. The military parade in Hamilton on Saturday was participated in by more than 8,000 soldiers. Baron Polenz, arrested in Porcupine last May, has been released from the Fort Henry internment camp. J. P. Morgan, who arrived in New York from London, said Britain was not suffering from any lack of money. Corporal Pascal Rousseau, 69th Battalion, Montreal, was fatally stabbed in the neck by a stranger, said to be a Pole. Turkish troops were repulsed in an attack on a British outpost at Inad, near Aden, on Thursday, it was officially announced yesterday. The Agencia Nazionale states that organization of an Italian Aviation Ministry with Guglielmo Marconi at its head is about to be effected. The 224th (Foresters') Battalion, armed with broadaxes instead of rifles, was reviewed at the Ottawa Drill Hall Saturday by the Duke of Connaught. Despatches from Athens state that Greece is again in financial straits, and that if Britain or France does not give more financial aid soon the Cabinet may be compelled to resign.

Married Recruits for Defence Corps. LONDON, March 20.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, issued an army order yesterday announcing that the King had authorized the formation of a corps entitled the Royal Defence Corps, with pay the same as that of regular infantry. The order does not explain its objects, but it is believed to be connected with the efforts to solve the problem of recruiting married men. The Central News says it understands that the War Office had decided to call up all the remaining groups of attested men without delay, and that it is probable they will be notified for service with the colors before the end of March or early in April. The Government is reported virtually to have solved the question of providing for the liabilities of enrolled men, such as rent and insurance.

Convicted of Manslaughter. MONTREAL, March 20.—Hilaire Lauzon, driver of an automobile, which struck and fatally injured Edwin J. Elliott, twenty-one years of age, on the night of December 5, was convicted in the Court of King's Bench Saturday of manslaughter, and will be sentenced by Mr. Justice Lavergne next Thursday.

FRIDAY. All grades of sugar advanced 15 cents per cwt. in Ontario yesterday. J. P. Morgan & Co. and associates

may float a \$75,000,000 loan for Canada.

The French ship Patria narrowly escaped being torpedoed off the Algerian coast.

Premier Asquith and Lord Derby were criticized by the married men in Britain over recruiting.

Rev. F. E. Powell, rector of St. Barnabas Church, Toronto, gave a pint of blood to save the life of a woman in his congregation.

Germany has refused to send troops to Mesopotamia and Armenia to reinforce the Turks, according to a message transmitted by the Rome wireless yesterday.

Petitions have been received by the Federal Government asking the disallowance of the Ontario legislation establishing the Ottawa Separate School Commission.

The trial of Sir Rodmond Roblin and two of his former colleagues on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Province of Manitoba will not come up at the present Assizes.

An agreement has been reached for the Toronto, Niagara & Western Railway to enter Toronto over the C. N. R. North Toronto right of way, using only steam as motive power.

Job P. Brown, the missing head of the Highways Department of the Saskatchewan Government, has been arrested by Chief Mahoney, Chief of the Provincial Police, at San Antonio, Texas.

Articles marked "Made in Germany" were found in the kit bags, a consignment of 300 of which was received this week from the Militia Department for the 206th (French-Canadian) Battalion.

Gilbert Ballet, the famous French neurologist, is dead. Forcella di Fontana Negra, a peak having an altitude of over one and a half miles above the sea, has been captured by the Italians in a brilliant attack.

King George accompanied Queen Mary yesterday to the headquarters of the Irish Guards, where the Queen presented each officer and soldier with a sprig of shamrock.

There are again persistent reports that Turkey is preparing to abandon the central powers and sue for peace, according to an Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

The Swedish steamer Ask has been damaged near the Noordhinder Lightship, off which the Turbantia was sunk, and has been towed into port by the Norwegian steamer Liesbeth.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, may follow Admiral Von Tirpitz into retirement, according to a despatch from Geneva to The Daily Express, quoting Berlin reports.

A. W. West, C. T. R. brakeman who was picked up unconscious near the railway tracks in Toronto Thursday night, died in Grace Hospital without regaining consciousness. West lived near Belleville.

A far-reaching order-in-Council which will totally prohibit importation into the United Kingdom of a large number of articles which come under the general heading of luxuries will be issued by the British Government at an early date.

**MONDAY.**

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