

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919

NO. 34.

NOW IS THE TIME

You want good music in your home to help pass away the long winter evenings

BUY A BRANTOLA

The finest toned machine on the market. It has first class diamond point needles

Saturday we will offer a special sale of

**Hot Point
Electric Irons
at \$4.90
SATURDAY ONLY**

**Gallagher's Hardware
Waterdown**

Watch This Space

NEXT WEEK

**For Extraordinary
Drug Store
Announcement of
Big Cut Rate Sale
The Biggest Event
Ever Staged in
Waterdown**

**W. H. CUMMINS
The Waterdown Drug Store
PHONE 152**

Letters from the Front

Letters from Our Boys Who Are Fighting for Us

Nov. 28th, 1918.

Dear Uncle and Aunt,—
Just a week since I received word from Florence of father's death. It certainly was quite a shock to me. I had built so much on seeing him in the very near future that it makes my disappointment all the keener. Still we must trust Him that knoweth best.

I am now at Mons, in Belgium, we have been here about a week now, and I do not know just how much longer we will be here. We started on our way for the frontier, but have not gotten far across Belgium yet.

To-day was a gala day in Mons, it being the first visit of King Albert since the war began, as this city has been in German control until just recently, when liberated by the Canadians. The demonstration accorded the king certainly proves that he is the most beloved king in this part of the world.

Mons is a very pretty place, and is now rapidly assuming a businesslike air. The stores are getting in their stocks and soon it will be itself again. There is no damage to any of the buildings to speak of.

I saw many British prisoners of war returning home from Germany; many of them have German uniforms on, or I guess anything they could get would be a better way to put it. There are also many thousands of civilians, who were taken back by the Germans, they are also wending their way back to their homes or what was their home in many cases. A good many will find their homes blown to powder when they get there. It is pitiful to see the old folk trudging along.

Belgium is a very fine country, what I have seen of it, the soil would be very hard to beat. The climate is excellent, too, occasionally there is a little white frost, so there is no indication of winter yet. You can easily see that the country has been robbed right and left. There is very little stock of any kind left. The mines have been operated for the benefit of the Huns, also anything in the line of copper or brass is missing.

We are billeted in houses now, and it certainly is fine to be able to live like human beings once more. When on the advance we had to rest and live in cellars all the time, when not on the move. In case of shell fire getting too hot, we would have to pike from one cellar to another. One of those heavy shells certainly makes the bricks and tiles fly, you just see a red cloud for a minute.

Well, I hope that we have seen the finish of this war, and the finish of war forever. The devastation in France is almost indescribable. Coming along the road one day I saw a notice nailed on an old post, "This was Rheincourt." It certainly was a demolished town. Certainly the one who nailed the sign up had a sense of humor, anyhow. It was about there where the Canadians started the drive on the Hindenburg line.

It was a great experience to be the first troops through some of these towns as we advanced. We usually followed our own artillery barrage. Believe me, it is a fireworks display never to be forgotten. Towards the last the civilians did not have time to get out, so there you would find them huddled up in cellars, and at the sight of a khaki-clad soldier they realized that their term of being prisoners was over and relief from the Bosche is something for which they were very thankful, and showed it in no uncertain manner. I could not begin to describe it. I will never forget one old man, who came out and started shoving two slices of black bread in my pocket.

I trust that you may get this letter along about Christmas or New Year's, so I will take this opportunity of wish-

ing you all the good things of the season.

Florence was saying how good you had been to her, after father's death, and I want to thank you all for your kindness.

I am sending a post card of a view in Mons, which may be a little souvenir.

I have no idea yet when we will be coming home, but I am looking forward to a visit east when that time comes, so I will say good-bye for now.

Kindly remember me to all the family.

Your loving nephew,

PTE. C. SHIRIMAN.

STRUTHERS—HAMILTON

Christmas day was the occasion of a very pretty wedding at Terone Terrace, Carlisle, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton, when their daughter, Edith Evelyn, and Mr. William Struthers, of Galt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Struthers, of Waterdown, were united in marriage. The bride, looking very sweet and pretty in white silk crepe de chine, with embroidered veil and orange blossoms, was given away by her father, and the couple were attended by Master Kenneth Hamilton, brother of the bride, as ring bearer. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Morrow, of Carlisle, under an arch of evergreens and white bells, the wedding music being played by Miss Margaret McDiarmid, of Crieff, cousin of the bride. About fifty relatives and friends from Hamilton, Waterdown and surrounding country were present and enjoyed a wedding supper, after which the bride and groom took the train for Toronto and other points. On their return they will take up their residence on the groom's farm near Galt, where they will be at home to their many friends. The happy couple were the recipients of many useful and beautiful gifts, some being from friends at considerable distance.

Village Nominations

At an adjourned meeting of rate-payers held in the village hall on Tuesday evening last, the following were nominated to represent the village in Council for the ensuing year:

Reeve (by acclamation) — David Davies.

Councillors, four to be elected—J. C. Langford, R. Smith, A. Dale, John Griffin, Geo. Dougherty and Jos. Markle.

The financial report was read by the Reeve and showed the village to be financially sound. The other Councillors also gave a brief account of their stewardship. At the conclusion of this meeting a citizens' meeting was held. The object was to erect a memorial hall, school, or to establish a scholarship in connection with our local schools, to perpetuate the memory of our noble sons who have sacrificed their lives in defence of a noble cause. Eloquent speeches were made by the following gentlemen present: Rev. R. A. Facey, F. J. Shadle, J. F. Vance, J. C. Langford, C. P. McGregor, R. Smith, C. Richards, Reeve Davies, and others. All were enthusiastic over the proposition and freely expressed their opinion that some memorial building should be erected, or school or scholarship established. A committee was formed and another meeting will be held in the Bell House this Friday evening at 8 o'clock to complete arrangements. A cordial invitation is extended to all citizens to be present.

Meeting Postponed

The Women's Institute meeting, which was to be held on Tuesday, January 7th, at the home of W. A. Drummond, has been postponed indefinitely on account of the flu.

BRIEF STORY OF YEAR

GREATEST EVENTS IN HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD.

Thankful Mankind Will Always Remember 1918 as "Peace Year," When Democracy Triumphed Over Autocracy in the Struggle to Establish Liberty and Justice as the Ruling Principles That Are to Control the Civilized Nations.

DOWN through the ages, 1918 will remain one of the great epoch years of history. Just as the year 1066 changed the entire future of the British Isles, and 1492 altered the progress of civilization, so will the armistice year be connected in the minds of men with a mighty turn in the direction of the affairs of the world. With generations yet unborn Nov. 11th will be a date as glibly stated as it is with us who took part in the celebration of the event. It was the day when the war between two great systems of human government came to an end with the triumph of democracy over autocracy, so 1918 is to remain in the minds of men the dividing line between the epoch when the few ruled the nations and exploited the many and the epoch in which the many ruled "for the greatest good of the greatest number." The democratic idea has not yet been perfected, and mistakes are sure to be made in the future and excesses committed, but at least the trend of the world towards liberty and progress is now assured.

The story of 1918 reads like a romance. Looking back over the outline of the year in a chronological table, one finds not only the greatest day in the experience of living men but also the darkest period of the war. It seems odd now to think that the situation of the Allies was desperate during the terrible days from March 21st onward until Generalissimo Foch launched his great offensive in July. We did not know a year ago that the German morale was nearing its breaking point or perhaps we might have faced the developments of 1918 with a greater feeling of certainty as to the outcome of the struggle. But the German General Staff realized that it had to secure a decision quickly, and von Ludendorff prepared for the great effort that was to smash the co-operation between the British and the French, break through to the Channel ports, capture Paris and end the war with a victory for the warlords. The Allies were not prepared for the magnitude of the German effort. The Huns gathered together the forces released by the Russian collapse and launched their first attack in March against the British. The spot was well selected. Gen. Gough, one of the least efficient of the British commanders, had to meet the offensive with the Fifth British army, which gave way gradually, and the Germans secured one of their greatest successes in the war. The disaster taught the Allies an important lesson. They learned the value of a unified command, and at the end of March, Foch, the greatest military genius discovered in the war, took charge of the entire strategy of the Entente armies in co-operation with the American forces. Five times the Germans struck in the months that followed, but in each offensive the results achieved by them were smaller. Foch was waiting for the psychological moment. Every week added to the size of the American armies and every week increased the exhaustion of the German fighting forces and decreased the morale of the German people at home. During the first week of July things did look very critical for the Allies. The Germans had reached the Marne and counted on the next offensive breaking through to Paris. Then Foch with that peculiar genius which makes a great soldier, selected the hour to strike, not a moment too soon and not a moment too late.

On July 18th, the French delivered the first blow that was to be followed by a series of crashing offensives. Never again were the Germans able to snatch the initiative even for a moment. First the British would strike, then the French, then the British, then the Americans. And at last the famed Hindenburg line crumbled and the end was in sight. Before the end of August, even the most pessimistic person knew that victory was a certainty, though nobody guessed how near it was. When the end came on Nov. 11th, the terms accepted by the Germans staggered the world. They indicated that the pride of the warlords was completely crushed. It was the most ignominious and humiliating surrender in modern history. After the last great effort in the spring, the Central Powers had been too exhausted to postpone the end even until the conclusion of another winter campaign. When Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria collapsed in quick succession, the German people would stand no more.

A SICKLY WIFE NO FIT MATE FOR ANY MAN

**GIRLS AND WOMEN SHOULD
LOOK WELL TO THEIR
HEALTH AND
STRENGTH.**

Never before was physical health and vigor so highly esteemed and so eagerly sought for as to-day.

No man finds happiness in a sickly wife, and the woman who wishes to enjoy the pleasures of life should spare no effort to maintain perfect health.

Is your daughter growing up strong and ruddy? Has she strength to drink in greedily all the pleasures that youth so zealously seeks—or is she compelled to use the street car instead of enjoying the delightful exercise of walking—does she after the ball arise refreshed and vigorous, or is she exhausted, indifferent, and perhaps irritable?

When strength and vigor can be so easily maintained by Ferrozone, when the glow of health is so quickly brought to the cheeks and elasticity to the step, it is plainly a mother's duty to see that Ferrozone is on hand to assist her daughter back to health.

Upon the wake of Ferrozone quickly follows a stream of rich, nourishing blood, which imparts that power and surplus energy so earnestly desired by those in ill-health.

Stop and think what this means for your daughter—certainly a great deal, and it can be accomplished by Ferrozone.

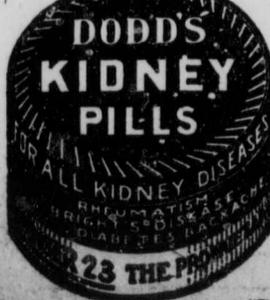
Every growing girl and young woman derives enormous benefit in many ways from their nutritive, vitalizing tonic.

It is especially suited for young women and is a guarantee of health and regularity as long as it is used.

Ferrozone is free from alcohol and perfectly safe to use. Prepared in the form of a chocolate-coated tablet and sold in 50c boxes or six for \$2.50, at all dealers, or direct from The Catarrozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Caucasia In History

The average person, if called upon suddenly to explain what he understood by the Russian province of Caucasia might possibly agree with the school girl who described it as the land of beautiful Circassian women, whose men-folk spent all their days rescuing them from the clutches of the hated Turk. But the Circassian, or Adighe, as he calls himself, to whom many people vaguely attribute their good looks and their rosy cheeks, as parent of the European or Caucasia stock, occupies only the northwestern corner of Caucasia. To the Russian and the Turk he is Techerkess, which is merely a polite way of saying "thief" or "brigand," but this term should be avoided by the peaceably disposed stranger as an unpalatable cognomen, liable to provoke unexpected explosions. Caucasia the mountainous neck of land lying between the Black and Caspian Seas, is a land of many races and intermingled tribes, with no inter-racial solidarity to speak of. Only a few stand out as distinct nationalities. Their chains of Titanic mountains are practically unclimbable, and there are only two passes good for year-round traffic, so that the modern railway, seeking passage into Transcaucasia and Asiatic Turkey from Russia, has to hug the coast line, when not doubling upon itself to reach Kars, which, in the great Russian military advance into Armenia, was virtually the most southern jumping-off place for the armies. This railway line first extends through Circassia and crosses the Classic Phasis of the Greeks, now called the River Rion. The Greek merchants who explored that river to its source came back to tell of rivers running gold, and natives laying down sheepskins in which to enmesh the precious metal as it came down stream past the cataracts. Thus, the Greek imagination and fecundity of fancy was led to create out of Caucasia an Eldorado or Ultima Thule of dreams. Up to ancient Phasis Jason called the Argo to gain the Golden Fleece, and plowed his acres in the Field of Mars of ancient Colchis. Over the endless steppes I wandered, pestered by Juno's gadfly, through the land of gorges and caves, where fire-breathing griffins dwelt and one-eyed Arimaspians waged eternal war. Hercules journeyed to wrest from Queen Hippolyte the girdle which



made of the Amazons of modern Daghestan such redoubtable foes; and, somewhere to the north, on the foaming Terek River, by the eastern face of the romantic Kabak Mountain, Aechylus, the dramatist, chained his Prometheus, who had sought to restore the sacred fire to man.

When one has enumerated the Ossetians, or "gentlemen of the mountains," the Khevsurs, who wear chain mail and helmets of the Crusader type, the Tebetichets, the Inouch, who are said to see their gods in the rocks or yerdas, the big, powerfully-built Daghestans, the Karbadans, the Spanetians or Soans of Stavbo, whose civilization has stood still for a thousand years, the much-scorned Mingrelian tribesmen, the Imeretians, the Pshavs, and the semi-Turkish Tartars, the light-fingered highwaymen who used to wait for wealthy strangers in the great waste places around Tiflis, there is still left the one great dominant race, or aristocrats of the Caucasus, the Georgians.

The Georgians were the real masters of the Caucasus until Peter the Great introduced the Russian, six centuries after their Gold Age under the Georgian Elizabeth, Queen Tamara. There will, therefore, be no more kings of Georgia; it is pleasant to think that, on his own proud showing, the Georgians' subjection has not robbed him of the distinction of possessing the bravest men and the most beautiful women in the world. The Russian has generously added his testimony, not without a sub-acid touch of irony that, no matter what the occupation of the Georgian, he is almost sure to be a prince. The title, indeed, is as amazingly common as baron in Germany, and recalls the judge and colonel of the Georgia of the new world. But behind the harmless boast is usually a hoary pedigree and a national patriotism which has become a fetish since the Russian occupation.

For the first time these Caucasian peoples are ruled by the power under a viceroy, including almost plus royal que roi. Their country, or countries, including as they do Baku of the oil and cotton fields, the Black and Caspian seaports, and the fine city of Tiflis, have a great economic future. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that the question of self-determination and rights of small nationalities in the Caucasus will not find its way to the coming peace conference. If ever the delegates to that epoch-making assembly are to dispose of their Herculean task. It would be nothing less than an interminable wrangle, and the world might be tempted to wish that the many and various nations of the frosty Caucasus were back in that condition of which Herodotus speaks when he describes them as "living mostly on the fruits of wild trees." Pliny tells of 800 distinct languages in ancient Colchis, and it is on reliable record that the Romans had to employ 130 interpreters to conduct affairs satisfactorily.—Christian Science Monitor.

\$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. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Whatever goes up must always come down, but it ought to come down right side up.

CUTICURA

**Heals Pimples With One
Cake Soap and One
Box Ointment.**

Face never free from them for two or three years. Were sore and often became large and hard. Left dark red blotches that disfigured face. Nothing did much good till tried Cuticura. Healed from first application and now face is healed.

From signed statement of Miss Lorena Kennedy, R. R. 1, Williams-town, Ont., March 7, 1917.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation of the skin and scalp. By using these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for all toilet purposes you may prevent many skin and scalp troubles becoming serious.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Great Men Refused Titles.

The current discussion regarding titles recalls the fact that many big men have refused not only titles, but university degrees and other honors.

Carlyle wrote a famous letter in declining an honor offered him at the hands of Disraeli. Barrie declined a similar distinction before accepting a baronetcy, and Herbert Spencer put aside even the honors which academic bodies in various parts of Europe desired to confer upon him.

Examples of the kind are, of course, more numerous in the wider field of political life. Gen. Botha and Gen. Smuts have, like Mr. Deakin and other colonial statesmen, begged to be excused titular distinctions, so following the lead of Campbell-Bannerman, Gladstone, Chamberlain and others of our own times.

In matters of this sort it may be difficult to say "No," but the late King Edward had once to decide, in circumstances much more delicate than those of an ordinary man, that he could not accept a proffered dignity. In 1864 he had to refuse the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle. Public opinion was dead against Prussia, and the then Prince of Wales privately held as decided opinions on the subject as the man in the street.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

BARN-DOOR POPULARITY.

**What Gave Distinction to Boys
a Generation Ago.**

In simpler times, and in parts of the United States where simple customs prevailed, the popular small boy of the neighborhood was not necessarily the son of the richest or most prominent family, but, more likely, the boy in whose yard there was a good rain barrel, a smooth cellar door, or a barn. The boy who would now and then, from pure favor, or in return for marbles or some other valuable consideration, permit other boys to "holler" down his rain barrel or slide down his cellar door, or great privilege of all, play in his father's barn, was the boy whose friendship was best worth cultivating. Some boy, in the small community

of a generation ago, was sure to have a father who possessed a barn, and, generally speaking, he intuitively felt his power and exercised it over the other boys on his street or in his part of the town. Whenever he went the barn stood back of him and gave him support and influence. He could say and do things to the other boys that they would not dare say or do to one another, simply because the boy he said or did things to could see the barn door behind him, open or closed, as the case might be.

To be one of those entitled to admission to the barn was to be in the right set; to be denied the privilege of playing in the barn was to suffer social ostracism.

Sometimes the boy whose father had a barn enjoyed a monopoly. Then he was the recognized aristocrat among the boys of the street of the neighborhood. Sometimes a rival appeared in the person of a new boy whose father had put up a new and larger barn than had before been seen in that quarter, or sometimes the father of a boy who had no barn to begin with became better off and put one up. In such circumstances prestige went with the barn that has the greater attraction. Usually it was felt by the boy whose father had the greatest number of horses, or the largest number of vehicles, or a buckboard buggy, or a surey. Some boys were won by the number of box stalls. There were boys who would turn their backs

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited:
Sir—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 2 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say I have never used any equal to yours. It rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc. Yours truly,
J. G. LESLIE,
Dartmouth.

In ownder through the trap door at the hay loft. A great deal depended also on whether the hired man was a friend or a foe.

No better place than the barn could be found for a game of "peggin' in"; the marbles could not run away from the retaining wall, and it was sport, beyond words to tell, when a "feller" found a newly laid egg in the manger. Take a bright June morning, after the horses and wagons had been sent to town or into the fields, and the sun was shining through the leaves of the crabapple tree and waving lace upon the barn floor; take a morning when there wasn't any school, "an' Jim Hutchins, an' Reddy Lane, an' Kkiny Wilkins were over for the forenoon, an' all had good jack-knives, an' there wasn't any fassin', an' a game of nomenclature was on." Then the delight of small boy-hood in the small town was pretty nearly complete.

A barn need not have a horse, or a vehicle, or a stall, or a friendly hired man in it to be attractive. Some of the most enjoyable barns ever known had nothing in them save discarded carpets, bedsprings, odd pieces of furniture, a tool chest, a hair-covered trunk, a step-ladder, parts of an abandoned bicycle, and a wheezy melodeon. To be complete a barn should have openings in the walls to let the rats in, and, above all things, it should be full of mysterious noises. In the eventide, when the shadows were lengthening, there was a part of one barn from which a giant or a pirate issued when it was time to go home. The boys came to know him intimately. They would see him first

ISSUE NO. 1, 1919

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Small family. Apply to Mrs. Davis, 284 Hess Street, South, Hamilton.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FOR SALE—BEAGLE AND FOX hounds, cross, eleven months, males, twelve, females ten, Wood, Woodlawn, Islington, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUSH LOT 2 1/2—LOT 2 concession 10, Tecumseh; 100 acres near Beeton. Apply John McCoy, 4 King Street East, Hamilton.

GALLOWAYS—COWS WITH CALVES at foot; also young stock for sale. D. McCray, Guelph, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TOWNSHIP OF MARKHAM—CLOSE to Elgin Mills postoffice; one mile from Metropolitan car line; containing 100 acres; good buildings and barns; price \$12,000.00; must be sold to close an estate; terms arranged.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—CLOSE TO town of Waterford; we offer to close an estate, three farms, two of 100 acres each and one of 400 acres; fair buildings and houses; price \$50.00 per acre; terms arranged; immediate possession can be given.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, Richmond and Bay streets, Toronto.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE or rent; best business corner in Mount Forest, where successful business has been done for thirty-six years. W. J. Gilroy, Mount Forest, Ont.

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE.

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete. Any size. Halliday Company, Box 61 A, Hamilton.

rising over the top of the melodeon, getting bigger and bigger; then he would stroke his long, black whiskers, wink at Reddy Lane, step across the half-covered trunk, and be just on the point of making for the door when the "gang" would rush wildly toward the house and score another narrow escape.—"Christian Science Monitor."

Are Your Nostrils Full Of Catarrhal Discharge?

If So, It's Time You Got Wise to
Catarrozone, the One Certain
Cure.

By no other means can you get relief so quickly as from Catarrozone. It is the most direct remedy—direct because you breathe it to the very spot that is irritated and full of catarrhal germs. Nothing roundabout in the Catarrozone method. It acts instantly, clears the throat of phlegm, stops the hacking cough, relieves tight chest, moves bronchial irritation.

So healing and soothing is Catarrozone, so full is it of curative essences that winter ills flee before it. Carry a Catarrozone Inhaler in your purse, in your pocket, use it to ward off your little colds before they grow big. Dollar outfit lasts two months; small size 50c, trial size 25c; all dealers or the Catarrozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Electricity On the Farm.

It is apparent from the fact that 260,000 horse power in electric motors is now actually being used on the farm that the phrase "Electricity on the Farm" does not constitute an idle dream any longer, remarks the General Electric Review. Although 160,000 horse power of this is used for irrigation and reclamation purposes (a peculiarity of semiarid sections), the remainder, or 40,000 horse power, is actually being used for miscellaneous farm purposes, such as driving the cream separator, butter churn, and so on. The only thing that we are not doing with electricity on any scale is plowing and cultivating, and this now bids fair to be a commercial reality in the very near future.—Scientific American.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget In Cows.

Heavy Cost of Malaria.

Malaria causes an economic loss in the United States estimated to be not less than \$100,000,000 a year. The annual number of cases is believed to be in the neighborhood of 1,600,000.

When people are at odds, they generally try to get even.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Ginn, St. Mary, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicines furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 8 to 9 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
22 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Saskatoon The University City of Saskatchewan



(1) Saskatoon of to-day, the metropolis of centre Saskatchewan. Population 25,000. Fifteen years ago Saskatoon was but a hamlet of 100 hopeful souls. (2) First Grand Trunk Pacific train to enter the city of Saskatoon on October 7th, 1918. (3) P. Hinton, Vice-President and General Manager Grand Trunk Pacific. (4) A street scene in progressive Saskatoon.

CITES PROOF OF GUILT OF HOHENZOLLERN

Prince of Monaco, in Letter to Ex-Emperor, Places War Blame.

REPEATS TALKS

Of Years Gone by Which Show Trend of Militarism.

Paris, Cable.—Prince Albert of Monaco has given to the Associated Press a remarkable letter he has addressed to former Emperor William, which promises to rival the notable revelations made by Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador at London, at the outbreak of the war, and Dr. Muehlen, the former Krupp director. Prince Albert's letter gives textually many conversations with the ex-Emperor on his war projects, and also a number of letters from the former German ruler to the prince. The letters are addressed to the prince as "My Dear Cousin," and are signed "Your Highness," "Devoed Friend," "Cousin and Admiral, William I. R." The conversations between the ex-Emperor and the prince cover years of close intimacy, during which Prince Albert was a frequent guest of the Emperor at Berlin and Kiel, and at the Emperor's summer palace on the island of Corfu. The prince's letter is addressed: "To His Majesty, William II." It addresses the former Emperor directly, throughout, as "Sir." It recalls to the ex-Emperor their conversations in which the Emperor expressed his ideas for Germany's future, and then gives the successive steps in which he yielded to the military element.

Explaining the purposes of his letter, Prince Albert writes: "I speak with serenity after seventeen years of effort to enlighten you upon the only path which would maintain the rival nations within the limits of justice and dignity, and would reunite in peace the interests of France and Germany. I speak with firmness of soul in revolt against the spectacle of the plot of force to annihilate law and honor, all the beauties of civilization and all the conquests of man over the brute."

CHOOSE WRONG COURSE.

"It was open to you to become the greatest figure of all time if you had directed your power to repairing the injustice weighing on Europe and given your high authority to the ideas of fight, justice and peace, to which mankind is now eagerly turning. But, instead, you maintain the brutal customs of a military monarchy until Germany, which could have won world power based on civilization, has dragged you down in its false ideas and blind folly."

Recalling to the ex-Emperor their conversations, the Prince says: "I was deeply impressed with the talk I had with you when we inaugurated the observatory at Ledenberg. When I condemned the militarizing of a people as stunting individual development you described to me the advantages of such a form of national education outside its purely military objects, because, as you said, it relieved men from the heaviness of their bearing. This was your conception of the principal end of a system, the application of which is terrifying the world. To-day in the path of your armies are strewn the marks of this education, which betray your true end or your profound error."

WAR RESPONSIBILITY FIXED.

"Although you said to me one day that it was not your right to take a certain action which would have conserved world peace, yet you told me on the yacht Meteor, on June 28, 1914, on learning of the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, 'Now, I must do everything over again.'"

"History will recognize in these two manifestations of your conscience the truth of your responsibility for a deliberate war. In an interview I had with you on the same day, I noted certain points disclosing your real purposes. When I said to you that I believed the majority of the French supported the idea of a rapprochement with Germany, you answered me with unusual emphasis: 'Yes, but we must hurry, or else it will be too late and other arrangements will be necessary to establish the position of the nations of Europe. Here are the Anglo-Saxons understanding their true interests and trying to group themselves in joint protection against the yellow races. Even this year President Wilson and England have used diplomatic language. They understand also, that there is nothing to do with Germany than to accept her as she is.'"

After thus quoting verbatim the Emperor's language, Prince Albert adds: "You afterwards talked at length to convince me you had no bad sentiment toward France or anyone, and you remarked to me that you might have fallen upon Russia when she was ruined by her war with Japan and upon France when 300,000 French soldiers were in hospitals. When I an-

swered you that France's pacific intentions were shown by the tendency to reduce her military forces, you had nothing more to say."

The Prince then relates a sensational conversation, in which the Emperor, pointing to a British squadron visiting Kiel, foresaw the coming of war.

WHAT WORLD WOULD SEE.

"The transformation of my mentality became evident to me in June, 1911, when upon the deck of the Hohenzollern at Kiel you said to me with irritation as you saw the English squadron come to salute you: 'If they oblige me to make war the world will see what it has never known before.' Your mind seemed touched with a last gleam of foresight as these ferocious views took form. Perhaps you still wished to resist the monstrous obsession of those demanding war, for you added: 'Upon those ships where English officers are about to laugh and dance with our young women they seem very far from dreaming of making war.'"

Prince Albert then relates numerous conversations when the Russian Emperor proposed an international concert at The Hague. "You disclosed to me one day your real thoughts upon this noble movement in remarking to me with a smile that you were happy to participate in the Czar's conferences, but did so by appointing as your delegates the most vigorous German generals." Prince Albert's letter continues: "I recall also that when I asked your support for the first International Marine Congress you referred me to Admiral von Tirpitz, for whom the soul of the sailor will never have any respect."

The Prince gives a conversation with the German Crown Prince as showing his attitude toward The Hague tribunal. "Talking with the Crown Prince at his Kreuth residence in Bavaria, I complimented you on offering to settle the Casablanca affair before the Hague tribunal. The heir to the Imperial throne answered me that the Chancellor had made a mistake in accepting that arrangement. 'Because,' said the Crown Prince 'The French are right in that affair, but a powerful state should never avoid war even when it is in the wrong, under penalty of losing its prestige.'"

ALLOWED CZAR TO PERISH.

In another talk with Emperor William, the Prince says, the Emperor remarked that he held the Russian Czar in his hands. In this connection Prince Albert writes: "In the Czar's crimes, for which Germany must bear responsibility, there is one which will revolt humanity for all time. Nicholas II was incapable of lying or betraying his allies. He wished to perform his duties, not agreeing with your wishes although you told me you held him in your hands. Nicholas eluded your suggestions, but was assassinated by your Bolshevik accomplices without your intervening to save him."

RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

The Prince gives extracts of letters from Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador to France, shortly before the war, saying: "Where are they leading us? I fear a great catastrophe."

The Prince relates the following: "Your son Eitel Fritz Hohenzollern showed his ideas of the right of the strongest. He occupied the Chateau at Avricourt belonging to my Minister at France. A judicial enquiry has established that precious objects belonging to the Chateau were packed and marked for shipment to the Prince's residence. Thus, the Imperial Palace of Germany was to be the receptacle of these stolen riches."

80,000,000,000 MARKS IN TAXES

Plan by German People's Delegates Council.

Paper Fears Allies Will Augment Demands.

Washington, Report.—Taxes resigned to raise about eighty billion marks are planned by the Council of the People's Delegates, said an official report received to-day from Berne, quoting a Berlin despatch to the Deutsche Zeitung. The despatch said that the new taxes would be levied on war profits, and that a decree determining of the tax would be published within a fortnight. In connection with the despatch the Deutsche Zeitung observes:

"However legitimate may appear the principle of the tax, one cannot but consider with some anxiety the hurry with which the Government is acting. The Allied powers will surely augment their demands when they are aware of the extent of our financial means, and will lay hold of the sum in question. The result will be diminution of our national wealth, bring no profit to the state, and an increase in taxes which will fall on German citizens."

Pineapple Planting.

Pineapples are planted in three ways—for shipment raw, for canning, and for juice. If the planter wants large perfect specimens of the fruit he sets about 5,000 plants to the acre. The uniform smaller discs that are found in the cans are the result of closer planting, while the planter who desires only juice sets his plants still closer.

MOST CORDIAL HARMONY OF IDEALS EXISTS

Wilson's Conference With British Cabinet Extremely Successful.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

President Again Speaks for Concert of Power to Keep Peace.

London, Cable.—King George called at President Wilson's apartments at ten o'clock this morning and wished the President many happy returns of the day. It was President Wilson's birthday—his sixty-second.

London, Cable.—Speaking to-day in the historic Guildhall at a ceremonious gathering of Great Britain's most distinguished statesmen, President Wilson reaffirmed his principle that there must be a balance of power which will settle the peace of the world, but that the future must produce a concert of power which would preserve it.

London, Cable.—Yesterday's conferences between President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and other members of the British Cabinet, were extremely successful, according to the Mail, which says that the most cordial harmony of ideals was found to exist, "with the happiest augury for the future relations of the United States and Great Britain."

The Premier has rarely been so enthusiastic over the results of any conference, the newspaper continues. It states that the first session of the peace conference at Paris will begin late next week or on the Monday following.

President Wilson cordially assured all the statesmen who met for the conference of the gratitude of himself and wife over the reception on Thursday at Dover, during the journey to London and in this city. He said they had expected a fine reception, the Mail says, not essentially for themselves, but for all America, but they were not prepared for an ovation of such magnitude as was given them.

When Mr. Wilson reached the palace last evening he was in conspicuously good spirits, without the slightest trace of fatigue. Those nearest him, who were trained observers of his moods, were, according to the Mail, "convinced the President had a fruitful and satisfactory day. They believe it unquestionably laid the foundations for an Anglo-American entente cordiale on all vital subjects at issue."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

London, Cable.—President Wilson's at the American Embassy to-day, received a delegation from the League of Nations Union. He was introduced to Viscount Grey, former Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the reception included the Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce.

The President, in addressing the delegation said:

"Gentlemen, I am very much complimented that you should come in person to present this address, and I have been delighted and stimulated to find the growing and prevailing interest in the value of the League of Nations, not only a growing interest, but a growing purpose, which I am sure will prevail and I am delighted that the members of the Government which brought this nation into the war because of the moral obligations based upon a treaty should be among those who have brought me this paper, because on the other side of the water we have greatly admired the motives and subscribed to the principles which actuated the Government of Great Britain in obeying that moral dictate. "You have shown what we must organize, namely, that same force and sense of obligation; and unless we organize it, the thing that we do now will not stand."

"I feel that so strongly that it is particularly cheering to know just how strong and imperative the idea has become. I thank you very much, indeed. It has been a privilege to see you personally."

"I was just saying to Lord Grey that we had indirect knowledge of each other, and that I am glad to identify him. I feel as if I had met him long ago, and I had the pleasure of matching minds with Mr. Asquith yesterday."

RUSSIAN REDS TO THE ALLIES

Another Letter Sent Asking for Terms.

Seven Points Cited—Will Be Ignored.

London, Cable.—Arthur Ransome who has sent many dispatches from Stockholm based upon the Russian Bolshevik point of view, cables the

London Daily News from Stockholm under date of December 24 as follows:

"In connection with the discussion of Russian affairs reported to be proceeding in London, M. Litvinoff has sent me a copy of a letter he has directed to the British, American, French, Italian and Japanese Legations here for transmission to their respective Governments."

"The letter refers to the formal offer of peace made by the sixth all-Russian Assembly, and announces that M. Litvinoff is authorized by the Soviet Government to enter into preliminary negotiations with the allies should they share the Russian desire for a peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions."

"The points M. Litvinoff is prepared to discuss are, briefly, as follows:

1. Definition of frontiers.
2. Some form of compensation for debts.
3. Concessions of economic character.
4. Mining concessions.
5. Possibility of amnesty for all Russians in the territories now occupied by the allies.
6. Guarantee of non-interference with the internal affairs of other countries.
7. Purchase of needs and agricultural machinery for home industries all of which are urgently needed by the Russian nation.

"At the same time, M. Litvinoff has, on his own responsibility, addressed a statement to President Wilson in London."

"In this statement he points out that dictatorship of the working masses is not the aim in itself of the Bolsheviks, but the means of building up a social system, in which all the citizens shall have equal rights and opportunity of doing useful work, irrespective of the classes of which they formerly belonged."

"He emphasizes the point that the red terror followed and did not precede intervention, and is likely to recur with increased violence of intervention in the future."

"That intervention, he further urged, can end only in military dictatorship or in restored monarchy, with gigantic slaughter on both sides, continued upheavals and consequent dangers to the future peace of Europe."

"The proposals have met with no response, as they emanate from a Government which is not recognized by the Allies. The whole Russian question is at present under discussion among the Allied Governments."

BITTER WORDS BY HERBERT HOOVER

Asked to Talk Food With Notorious Huns.

Washington, Report.—Food Administrator Hoover, in Europe arranging relief for the peoples of the war-devastated territories, has refused in emphatic terms to discuss German food conditions with Baron von der Lancken and Dr. Rieth, who sought a meeting with the Food Administrator.

A message from Paris to-day said these two German officials, who were prominent in the German administration of Belgium, wired from Berlin to Walter Lyman Brown, Director of the Commission for Relief in Belgium at Rotterdam, that they had been appointed to negotiate with Mr. Hoover for food supplies and that they desired Mr. Hoover to advise them when and where he would meet them.

In answer to the request for a conference, Mr. Hoover sent this message: "You can describe 2½ years of arrogance towards ourselves and cruelty to the Belgians in any language you may select, and tell the pair personally to go to hell with my compliments. If I do have to deal with Germans it will not be with that pair."

CAPTURED TWO "RED" WARSHIPS

British Warship Calypso Took Them in Baltic.

One Was Busy Bombarding Lighthouses.

London, Cable.—The British Warship Calypso has captured two Bolshevik destroyers in the Eastern Baltic, according to an official report from the Admiralty to-day. One of the destroyers was engaged in bombarding lighthouses in the vicinity of Revel.

The officers and men on board the destroyers were made prisoner. No casualties occurred on the Calypso, according to reports reaching the Admiralty. Calypso was commanded by Captain Bertram S. Thesiger.

Reuter's Limited learns that the alleged British Admiralty order regarding Bolshevikism in the German fleet, received from Berlin by way of Amsterdam to-day, is a "tissue of falsehoods."

The text of the order attributed to the British Admiralty in the message reads:

"Vessels under the Red flag will be sunk without warning. Vessels without officers will be dealt with in accordance with the laws of war. If a single man is caught propagating Bolshevik ideas the entire crew of the vessel in question will be shot."

ALLIES MADE INSPECTION OF THE HUNS

On British Warship, Toured Kiel Canal, and Viewed Warships.

TRICKERY AGAIN

Germans Tried to Hide U-Boats—Discipline Very Low.

London, Special Cable.—(British Wireless Service).—Bearing an Allied commission, which inspected German naval bases and airship and seaplane stations under the terms of the armistice, the British battleship Hercules has returned to her home port. During a trip fraught with peril, many German ports were visited, and preliminary arrangements for the surrender of the German airplanes were made.

A dramatic episode of the voyage was the passage of the Kiel Canal on Dec. 18. Accompanied by the British destroyers Verdun and Viceroy, the Hercules gave the Germans along the banks of the canal their first sight of the British flag since 1914, when light British cruisers passed through. Germans who watched the ships were for the most part indifferently curious, but not infrequently women and children waved their hands at the sailors. There was not the slightest response from the ships.

Discipline on board the German warships is very low, according to officers of the Hercules. They found, on the first enemy ship boarded, that the sailors were lounging about, and the ships in bad condition, as a result of neglect. This was in direct violation of the terms of the armistice, and drastic action was taken by the inspecting officer. He notified the Germans that the ships must be cleared of sailors, and if his orders were not obeyed he would return to the Hercules and report that he was obstructed in his work. Fearful of probable consequences, the German seamen left their ships at once.

Inspection of airplane and seaplane stations required considerable land travel, which permitted the number of the commission to gain information as to the condition of the people in the interior of the country. It is reported that everyone encountered in Germany, even in such an industrial centre as Hamburg, seemed as well clothed and fed as are the people of France and England. Winter crops, owing to the mild season, were doing well, and the land is well cultivated and fertilized.

Admiral Sir Montague Browning, head of the commission, was accompanied by the best men from Allied Nations available for the work. They met interminable objections, obstructions and evasions by the Germans, but the commission was ultimately able to induce the Germans to find means to fulfill many points of the armistice which they at first flatly refused to carry out. Admiral Goette, of the German navy, seems to be the only senior German officer still attending to his duties. Admiral von Scheer and Admiral von Ripper apparently disappeared into the same obscurity which hides General Ludendorff and other former leaders who have sought safety in "retirement." A notable member of the German commission was Captain von Muller, of the first Emden, to whom the British press paid tribute at the time his ship was sunk, because of his "sportsmanship." Unfortunately, the identity of Captain von Muller was not definitely known to the Allied commission until after the final conference at Kiel was over.

Discipline at airship and seaplane stations was better than that on the German warships, it is reported. The Norderny seaplane station is said to compare most favorably with any station of its kind in France and England, while the great Nordholz Zeppelin depot is declared to be the finest in the world. It was from here that virtually all German raiders bound for England started. One interesting sight was the famous "L-14" Zeppelin shed, which was successfully bombed by airplanes last summer. At that time two sheds and two Zeppelins were completely destroyed.

At Warnemunde, where a great experimental station was established by the Germans, the allied commission met with difficulty when it asked permission to carry out the work of inspection. It was only under protest that the members were permitted to enter the Germans fearing revelations of what they had accomplished.

The submarine commission, under Lieut. Commander Bower, pushed its investigations assiduously at Hamburg, Bremen and other points, with the result that scores of U-boats, nearly all near completion and hitherto undetected by the Germans, were found and reported. Admiral Goette protested to the last against giving up these submarines, but at a final conference consented.

Fortune is ever seen accompanying industry.—Goldsmith.

THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

Issued every Thursday morning from the office, Dundas Street, Waterdown
 Subscription \$1.00 per year. Papers to the United States, 50 cents extra.
 Advertising rates furnished on application
G. H. GREENE
 Editor and Publisher

THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1919

LOCAL MENTION

Mr. Isaac Baker is moving into his new house on Mill Street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Breckon spent the holiday visiting friends in Nelson.

James Ribson, Philadelphia, is visiting relatives and friends in town.

The editor and his family spent the holiday with friends in Greenville.

Mr. George Potts, who has been on the sick list, is again able to be around.

Erland Greene has recovered from his recent attack of flu and is able to be around again.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. F. Allen have now completely recovered from their recent illness.

Mrs. D. Ribson wishes to thank her neighbors and friends who were so kind during her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Neff and Mrs. Baird spent New Year's Day at Greenville, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Betzner.

Miss Flora Bell, of Nelson, who has been the guest of Miss Lida Bell, George Street, for the past few days, has been very ill with the flu.

Mr. D. Ribson's many friends will be sorry to learn that he has been confined to his home through illness and will hope for his speedy recovery.

By order of the Medical Health Officer the High and Public Schools have been closed until January 20th, owing to the prevalence of the flu epidemic.

The many friends of Mr. J. E. Eager will be sorry to learn that he is confined to his home through illness. His condition is greatly improved and we hope to see him around shortly.

All persons whose names appear on the East Flamboro Voters' List as O. F. A. or M. F. will not be allowed to vote at the elections next Monday. Notice to that effect being published elsewhere in this issue.

Miss Winnie McGregor, late of Roosevelt Hospital, New York, has returned to her home here. Miss McGregor's many friends were glad to welcome her back amongst them and to know she was enjoying perfect health.

The game, "Spin the plate" has become quite popular of late at evening parties. Several around here have become quite expert at it. Gordon has the edge on all rivals in this district at present. The game is an old one, dating back to the time when Adam and Eve occupied the Garden of Eden. They were very fond of playing it and never cut it out till the serpent butted in and spoiled their game. It is again being introduced by our young people and affords them much enjoyment.

Township Nominations

At the nomination meeting held in the Township Hall last Monday, the following candidates were nominated:

Reeve—Peter Ray, W. A. Emory, W. H. Easterbrook.

Councillors—G. B. Stock, Birge Gunby, Richard Taafe, W. H. Easterbrook, J. W. Robbins, George Wrong, J. C. Harper, Robert Flatt, John Hood, John Nicholson, James Attridge.

W. H. Easterbrook withdrew his name from the Reeveship, and G. B. Stock, Birge Gunby, Geo. Wrong, Robert Flatt, John Hood and John Nicholson from the list of Councillors, leaving W. A. Emory and Peter Ray in the field for Reeve and Jas. Attridge, W. H. Easterbrook, John C. Harper, Jas. W. Robbins and Richard Taafe as the candidates for Councillors. All good men. Take your choice.

Mr. and Mrs. Willick of Chippewa spent the Holiday with Mr. and Mrs. A. T. McCormick.

Miss Irene Carson of Waterdown is spending her vacation with friends in New York City.

Mrs. J. A. Ross and daughter Phobe is visiting the formers father Mr. Peter McGregor.

Nursing Sister Jean I. Drummond of St. Andrew's Military Hospital Tronto is spending a few days vacation under her parental roof.

Mr. A. Lyons and family and W. and Mrs. Filman were the guests of Mrs. Richard Attridge on New Years day.

The meeting of the North Wentworth Board of Agriculture which was to be held here next week has been postponed until further notice.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Slater celebrated their 38th wedding anniversary on December 30th. Among the out of town guests who were present were, Mr. and Mrs. Bealu of Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. Horning of Ancaster.

We often hear complaints as to the quality of the socks (especially the woollen ones) purchased now-a-days. Often after wearing them a few days holes appear in either the toe or heel and it has certainly been a hard job for us to unearth a being who has a good word to say for the much despised woollen sock. But at last we have run across a man in our village who is the proud possessor of a pair which he claims to have worn continuously for the past thirty-one years. We are now wondering if the said pair have ever seen the interior of a laundry. If not, we would strongly advise the owner to parcel them up, take them to one of our local agencies for city laundries, where they will be sent, washed and purified. Then and not until then will the spread of the flu be stopped.

Carlisle

The regular monthly meeting of the Carlisle branch, Women's Institute, was held at the home of Mrs. Herbert Bennett on Tuesday afternoon, December 31, at 2.30. The Girls' Club met at the same time and place and packed boxes of home-made cooking for overseas.

Harold Eaton, who went overseas with the First Contingent, has returned to his home here, and is welcomed by his many friends.

Several families of the surrounding district are confined to their homes with Spanish influenza.

The Misses Lundy are spending the holidays here with their brother, Mr. E. W. Lundy.

The Christmas entertainment to have been held on Monday evening, December 30, has been postponed on account of influenza in the community.

Mr. John Harris, of Flamboro Centre, has purchased the coal and feed business at Flamboro Station from Mr. Allen Eaton.

The marriage of Miss Edith Hamilton and Mr. Wm. Struthers, of Galt, took place at the home of the bride's parents here on Christmas Day. The good wishes of the community follow the young couple to their new home.

Miss Ethel Eaton, of Burke's Falls, spent Christmas at her home here.

FOR SALE

\$3300

Mill Street, Waterdown
 (Next to Dr. Hopper's)

Desirable stone and frame Dwelling, good furnace, electric lights, sleeping porch, new cistern, fruit cellar, good barn chicken run, about three fifths acres of land with fruit trees and good garden soil.

Apply to

L. M. STOCK

439 King St. East, Hamilton,
 Phone, Reg. 4874

NOTICE

Owing to an error in the East Flamboro Voters List no persons who are on the list as O. F. A. or M. F. are entitled to vote at the Municipal Elections to be held on Jan. 6th 1919, as the Municipal Act is not changed since last Election.
GEORGE CHURCH,
 Township Clerk
 Waterdown, Jan. 1st. 1919.

NOTICE

The Greatest Labor Saving Invention on the market will be on sale at Gordon's Tailor Shop about Jan. 7th.

COAL

Egg, Stove, Buckwheat and Cannel

H. SLATER

Waterdown

FOR SALE—Two Barred Plymouth Rock Roosters. A. Newell.

For Sale

House, Barn and 2 lots on Victoria street, Waterdown. Plenty of fruit. Also nearly new Organ on easy terms apply at Review office, or to
R. ZIMMERMAN
 Stoney Creek

Wood For Sale

30 acre Hardwood Bush in half acre lots.
CHAS. A. NEWELL
 R. R. No. 3, Campbellville

Wanted

To rent or buy a farm of 100 acres with good buildings and well watered. Will exchange village property. Apply at Review Office.

For Sale

Base Burner, Self Feeder Coal Stove cheap, apply to
C. P. MCGREGOR, Waterdown.

For Sale

A splendid building lot. 160 feet frontage on Dundas street
G. N. ARNOLD
 Waterdown

For Sale

A quantity of Brick and Lumber in good condition.
ISAAC BAKER
 Waterdown

For Sale

Coal or Wood Range, \$10.
 Review Office

For Sale

1 Car Oil Cake and 1 Car three quarter Lump Coal.
H. A. DRUMMOND
 Millgrove Station

For Sale

A large quantity of wood for sale either cord or stove length. apply to
C. W. DRUMMOND
 Phone 34-2 Waterdown

For Sale

9 Room Cement Dwelling, nice frame barn and good lot in Village of Waterdown. Apply to
J. C. LANGFORD
 Waterdown.

For Sale

Large Extension Table, painted. Would make good Kitchen table.
W. H. REID
 Waterdown

Farm For Sale

Being part of Lot 7, in the 7th con. of East Flamboro (center road) containing 50 acres, good garden soil, choice locality convenient to school, church, Post Office, 2 miles to Ry. station. For terms and particulars apply to
George Church, Tp. Clerk Waterdown

Wishing All Our Customers
A Merry Christmas
 and a
Happy New Year

Canada Food License No. 8-17371

O. B. Griffin, Waterdown

AUCTION SALES

Of every description conducted
 in any part of the Province

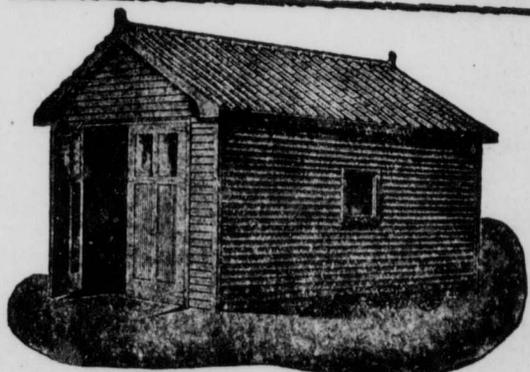
If you are looking for a farm property of any kind we can help you locate just what you want.

S. Frank Smith & Son
 The Old Reliable Auctioneers
 Waterdown - - - Caledonia

The Sawell Greenhouses

A Happy and Prosperous
 New Year to All Our Customers

STEEL COVERED GARAGES



W. H. REID, Waterdown

Gordon & Son

LADIES and GENTS

CUSTOM TAILORS

We Wish You All
A Happy and
Prosperous
New year



We have a good line of
Never Fade Blue Indigo
Serges and Worsteds.



Cleaning, Pressing and
Repairing a Specialty

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

BUCHAN'S

Canada Food License No. 9-1987

FOR

Confectionery Cakes and Pies

H. A. Oleomargarine
Shredded Wheat
Corn Flakes, Gusto
Grape-nut
Pork and Beans
Tobacco and
Cigarettes

WE SELL

Linkert Bros.

BREAD

Fresh Every Day

AGENT FOR
Wah Lee
LAUNDRY
HAMILTON

PHONE 182
Waterdown

Your Vote and Influence are
Respectfully Solicited

for the Election of

James Markle

As one of your Representatives in the
Village Council

To the Ratepayers of Waterdown

Your Vote and Influence are Respectfully
Solicited for the Election of

ALFRED DALE

as One of Your Councillors for the
Municipality of Waterdown

For the Year 1919

Your Vote and Influence

are Respectfully Solicited for the
Election of

Richard Smith

As one of the your Village Councillors
for the coming year

Amid a crashing of thrones that
marked the passing of autocracy, the
armistice was signed.

It is too early as yet to get any
idea of the political effects of the
war. The worst menace that has de-
veloped during the year is that of
Bolshevism. It is a very extreme ex-
pression of the right of the masses
to rule. In Russia, the Bolsheviks
have grown oppressive during the
past year. They hate not only the
upper classes and the capitalists, but
also the more moderate middle
classes. In order to defeat their op-
ponents, they have adopted the pol-
icy of terrorism, and their excesses
have caused a reaction from the the-
ories of the Bolshevik government.
It is generally recognized that a great
deal of industrial unrest will follow
the demobilization of the armies. It
is during such periods that the Bol-
shevists in all countries can hope to
produce a harvest of anarchy. That is
why the other Western nations are
watching the social and political sit-
uation in Russia with such keen in-
terest.

The other significant series of
events during the past political year
was the abdication of the Kaiser,
Emperor Charles of Austria, King
Ferdinand of Bulgaria and about a
dozen petty German monarchs.
These thrones were absolute only
yesterday, and now they are gone.
There is a text for some student of
history to examine and preach upon.
It is evidently a first step, but
whither?

The year 1918 will be remembered
in Canada on account of the coming
of the Spanish influenza. Science has
not been able to explain the mean-
ing of this terrible epidemic, and
doctors will not endeavor to say whether
it has come to stay as a permanent
scourge. It is undoubtedly partly due
to the mal-nutrition that has result-
ed from the food shortage, together
with four years of nervous tension
and other unnatural war conditions.
The terrible disease came across from
battleground Europe. The figures
indicate that it has become almost a
world-wide plague. An English auth-
ority estimated recently that six mil-
lion persons had died of the "flu"
in the past twelve months. The fig-
ures are appalling, greater than the
number killed in battle in the war,
and indicates why 1918, the year of
the coming of the "flu" to Canada
will not soon be forgotten.

JANUARY.

1. Turks made attempt to retake
Jerusalem, and were defeated.
Wilfred Campbell, Canadian
poet, died.
2. First draftees under Military
Service Act reported for service.
3. Jewish battalion sailed from
London to fight in Palestine.
Mr. William Proudfoot, K.C.,
was selected to lead the Ontario
Liberals in the Legislature.

4. Hon. Andrew Dieder, ex-M.P.
for Dundas County, died sudden-
ly at Morrisburg.

5. The French Government recog-
nized the new Republic of Fin-
land.

6. An Empire-wide day of prayer
was held in response to call made
by King George.

8. President Wilson announced
fourteen peace terms of Allies.

9. Duke and Duchess of Devonshire
were guests of President and
Mrs. Wilson in Washington.

11. Katharine Schrott, notorious
actress and former mistress of
Emperor Francis Joseph, died in
Austria.

13. The Burgomaster, aldermen and
councillors of Mons were heavily
fined for refusing to have the
bells rung to celebrate the Ger-
man victory at Caporetto on the
Isonzo front.

14. Former Premier Joseph Caillaux
of France placed under ar-
rest charged with dealing with
the enemy.

15. King George created Miss Kath-
leen Burke, a commander of the
British Empire in recognition of
her war services. Miss Burke
raised over \$1,000,000 for the
Red Cross, and toured Canada on
behalf of the Scottish Women's
Hospitals.

16. An attempt was made in Petro-
grad to assassinate Nikolai Len-
ine, the Bolshevik Premier of
Russia.

18. The Bolsheviks ordered the ar-
rest of King Ferdinand of Rou-
mania, who sought refuge with
the representatives of the Allied
Powers.

The Bolshevik Government an-
nounced that Russia would rep-
udiate all foreign debts.

19. Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, com-
mander-in-chief of the British
forces in India from 1913 to
1916, died suddenly at his club
in London.

20. Allied warships bombarded
Ostend.

21. Sir Edward Carson resigned from
British War Cabinet.

24. Hon. W. J. Hanna resigned the
office of Food Controller of Can-
ada. His place was taken by
H. B. Thompson, Victoria, B.C.

28. Lt.-Col. John McCrae, of Guelph,
the Canadian poet and author of
"Flanders Fields," died in
France.

31. Bolshevik troops captured Kiev
from the Russian Constitution-
alists.

FEBRUARY.

3. The Lovaine, a small British
warship, was torpedoed and sunk
by the Germans; 224 lives were
lost.

4. Heatless days were ordered in
Canada to help fuel shortage.

6. The Toscana, an American trans-
port, was sunk by German sub-

marines and over 1,900 Amer-
ican soldiers perished.

7. Sir Wm. Hearst, Conservative
leader, and Wm. Proudfoot, K.C.,
Liberal leader, agreed to defer
Ontario Provincial election until
after the war.

9. Ukraine signed separate peace
with Central Powers.

11. Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of
Turkey, died in Constantinople.

14. Bolo Pasha, the notorious Ger-
man agent, was sentenced to
death after being convicted of
high treason against French
nation.

16. Gen. Sir Wm. Robertson, Chief
of British Imperial Army Staff,
resigned his office, and Sir H. H.
Wilson succeeded him.

18. Gen. Kaledines, one of the fam-
ous leaders of the Don Cossacks,
committed suicide.

19. Rumania opened negotiations
for peace with Central Powers.

22. British captured Jericho from
the Turks.

23. Earl Brassey, a well-known au-
thority on British naval matters
and former Civil Lord of the
Admiralty, died.

24. The Red Cross liner Florizel,
from St. John's to New York,
was sunk near Cape Race with
the loss of 102 persons; only 44
were saved.

25. Japanese decide to take action
in Siberia against Germans and
Bolsheviks.

28. Capt. G. T. Bailey, A.M.C., was
arrested in Toronto for making a
speech at the Dominion Alliance
Convention, in which he accused
Canadian soldiers of indulging in
an orgy at the front on Christ-
mas Day.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, the American
politician and pacifist, was hoot-
ed by a Toronto crowd when he
endeavored to deliver an address
at Massey Hall.

MARCH.

1. Hon. H. C. Brewster, Premier of
British Columbia, died suddenly
at Calgary while on his way home
from Ottawa.

Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang,
Archbishop of York, arrived in
New York to pay his first visit
to Canada and the United States.

3. Germans forced Bolshevik dele-
gates to sign Treaty of Brest-
Litovsk, accepting the Teutonic
peace terms in full.

6. John E. Redmond, the Irish Na-
tionalist leader, died in London.
Hon. John Oliver selected as
Premier of British Columbia.

7. New Republic of Finland signed
treaty of peace with Germany.

12. Mrs. Lena Gilbert Ford, who
wrote the popular war song,
"Keep the Home Fires Burning,"
was killed in London during a
German air raid; her home was
completely wrecked.

11. President Carranza of Mexico an-
nounced himself as opposed to
plans of German warlords.

14. All-Russian Congress of Soviets
ratified peace treaty with Cen-
tral Powers.

17. Baron Pirrie was offered the new
post in the British Cabinet, Min-
ister of Merchants' Shipbuilding,
to look after mercantile navy.

18. John Dillon was appointed lead-
er of Irish Nationalists.

20. Bill was introduced into Dom-
inion Parliament giving vote to
Canadian women.

21. Germans launched the first great
blow in their spring offensive on
the Somme. The Fifth British
Army was crushed before this at-
tack ceased to make progress and
the foe almost reached Amiens.

23. Paris was bombed by monster
cannon which threw missiles 70
miles—it was the first time that
the Germans used this new in-
vention.

27. It was definitely announced after
a week of anxiety that the Ger-
man drive for the channel ports
had failed.

29. Gen. Foch, the French Chief of
Staff, was appointed to supreme
command of the Allied forces in
France—the creation of the gen-
eralissimo will always be regard-
ed as the turning point in the
war.

31. Gen. F. L. Lessard appointed
Military Governor of Quebec on
account of riots.
Rev. Nathaniel Burwash, former-
ly Chancellor of Victoria Univer-
sity, died in Toronto.

APRIL.

1. Soldiers were shot by mob dur-
ing rioting in Quebec.

4. W. F. O'Connor, Chief of Living
Commissioner, who made many
enemies by his endeavors to stop
the food profiteers, resigned on
account of lack of proper support
in his work.

8. Debate in House of Commons
showed strong opposition to
titled aristocracy being permit-
ted in Canada.

9. Germans launched second big of-
fensive against British and Por-
tuguese on the Lys.

F. C. Sise, organizer of Bell
Telephone Co. of Canada and
resident for many years, died
in Montreal.

14. Daylight saving was introduced
into Canada for the first time.

16. Germans captured part of Mes-
sines Ridge.
Manpower Bill passed in British
House of Commons to secure re-
inforcements.
Bolo Pasha was executed at Vin-
cennes.

18. Viscount Milner succeeded Lord
Derby as Secretary of War in the
Imperial Cabinet.

23. The world was thrilled by the
exploit of British seamen who
sank concrete-laden ships in the
entrance to Zebrugge Harbor to
seal up destroyers and U-boats.

26. The greater portion of the har-
bor of Ostend was blocked by
sunk cruisers—another Brit-
ish exploit.

26. Germans captured Mount Kem-
mel from the Allies.

30. Germans launched fresh drive
for the channel ports.

MAY.

2. German forces occupied Sebasto-
pol, the great Russian fortress
in the Crimea.

5. Field Marshal Viscount French
was appointed Lord Lieutenant
of Ireland.

6. Peace treaty between Rumania
and the Central Powers was
signed at Bucharest.
Gen. Sir William R. Robertson,
who retired from the post of
British Chief of Staff owing to
disagreement with the Govern-
ment regarding the unification of
command of the war, was ap-
pointed commander of the Home
Forces.

9. Attempt to defeat Premier Lloyd
George and British War Ministry
by making use of charges made
by Gen. Maurice was defeated.
Lloyd George was upheld by
large majority.

13. Mutiny broke out on board ships
of Austrian fleet at Pola, but was
suppressed.

14. Kaiser William made proclama-
tion recognizing independence of
Lithuania.
James Gordon Bennett, the fam-
ous publisher of the New York
Herald, died in France.

15. Sir Robert Borden announced in
the House of Commons the Can-
adian policy of state control of
all the big railways with the ex-
ception of the C.P.R.

16. King George received a delega-
tion of American Labor men at
Buckingham Palace.

17. Germany announced a new pact
with her allies, made for the pur-
pose of strengthening the alli-
ance and lengthening the war.

18. First signs of revolution seen in
Bohemian capital when citizens
of Prague cheered names of
Allied leaders.

22. Premier Borden took firm stand
against bill to do away with tithes
in Dominion and saved the day
for titled Canadians.

Gen. Korniloff, formerly Russian
commander-in-chief, was shot.

23. Rev. Dr. Cody accepted seat in
Ontario Cabinet as Minister of
Education.

25. German division at Dvinsk, Rus-
sia, when ordered from the east-
ern to the western front, mutinied
and refused to go. Fifty men
were executed and 1,000 im-
prisoned.

26. Halifax mob defied police in
trouble over arrest of two Brit-
ish sailors.

27. Germans recaptured Ladies'
Walk from the French.
Teutonic offensive launched
against French on the Aisne.

28. The Parliament of Denmark as-
sembled for the first time under
its new Liberal constitution.
Women sat as members of the
House for the first time in the
history of Denmark.

31. Germans once more reach Marne
in drive for Paris.
John Ross Robertson, owner of
the Evening Telegram and well-
known philanthropist, died in
Toronto.

JUNE.

4. Big German offensive definitely
halted.
German submarines attack Uni-
ted States shipping off Jersey
Coast.

5. Peasants of Ukraine started an
uprising against the Germans
who were carrying away all the
grain and foodstuffs belonging to
the country.

6. The ship that conveyed the Brit-
ish delegates to the conference
held at the Hague between the
British and the Germans regard-
ing prisoners of war was torped-
ed by the Teutons. This was a
deliberate attempt at murder,
following a safe conduct granted
by the Berlin Government.

7. Prof. Thomas Trotter, D.D., one
of the leading Baptist divines in
Canada, died in Toronto. He was
the father of Lieut. Freeman
Trotter, the Canadian poet who
was killed in France.

10. A serious mutiny developed
among the Austrian troops on
the eastern front. Aid in sup-
pressing it had to be secured
from Germany.

11. The French defeated the Bul-
garians in a minor action in
Macedonia, capturing several
villages and hundreds of pris-
oners.

12. Italians destroy Austrian dread-
nought by daring exploit.

13. Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian
Premier, tendered his resigna-
tion to Emperor Charles.

16. Austrians launched gigantic of-
fensive against Italians on the
Piave. It met with complete
failure.

17. Great Britain refused to recog-
nize the new Governments of
Finland and the Ukraine.

18. Bread riots occurred in Copen-
hagen.

19. Italians smashed the Austrian
attack completely. The enemy's
losses were very heavy.

20. The Italian transport Santa Anna
was torpedoed and 640 men lost
their lives.

21. Signor Baracca, the premier ace
of the Italian Flying Service, was
reported killed.

22. Snow fell in Argentina for the
first time in the history of the
country.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson I. Jan. 5, 1919.
Pharaoh Oppresses Israel.—Exodus
1: 1-14; 2: 1-25.

Commentary.—Attempts to weaken the Israelites (1: 1-14). 1. The seven sons of Joseph's invitation had become a multitude within a few decades after the death of Joseph. "The children of Israel were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them." 2. A new king over Egypt—A change took place in the government of Egypt which seriously affected the Israelites. It is not known what this change was, Joseph says it was a new dynasty, or line of kings. It is believed that this king was Rameses II. Knew not Joseph—Joseph had been dead many years, and his good work for Egypt was forgotten or ignored. The ruler did not recognize any obligation to the family of Joseph or his kindred.

3. Children of Israel are more and mightier than we—This statement indicates how powerful a force in Egypt the enslaved race was likely to become. 4. Let us deal wisely with them—The king's suggestion implies that wise methods in a good sense were to be employed, but that crafty methods should be used, such as would reduce the strength of the children of Israel. Join also unto our enemies—The Israelites were located on the eastern border of Egypt and beyond them were the Hittites, who were Egypt's enemies. If the children of Israel should become powerful and take sides in a war with the Hittites against the Egyptians, the people of Egypt would have much to fear.

5. Taskmasters—These were officers who had charge of those who were forced to labor as slaves to others. To afflict them with their burdens—The Israelites were subjected to severe toil, for this is implied in the term burdens, "the word regularly used of heavy burdens, carried under compulsion." Treasure cities—These were cities where could be kept vast stores of provisions and munitions of war. Pithom and Raamses—These places were twenty-four miles apart on the canal that anciently connected the Nile with the Red Sea. 12. The more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied—The plan of the Egyptians, which they thought a wise one, did not work as they expected, but rather just the opposite. God was with the Israelites and "the immense national vitality which has made Israel the wonder of history began to be developed in proportion to their oppression." This turn of affairs distressed the minds of the Egyptians.

13. Serve with rigor—The burdens and hardships of the children of Israel were increased. 14. Hard bondage—The Egyptians had set out with a determination to crush the spirit of the Israelites and they would stop at nothing short of securing this object.

15. A goodly child born (2: 1-4). 1. A man of the house of Levi—His name was Amram. Levi was one of the sons of Jacob. The descendants of Levi were later constituted the priestly class in Israel. A daughter of Levi—A descendant of Levi. Her name was Jochebed. 2. Bare a son—Miriam and Aaron, older children of Amram and Jochebed, were probably born before the cruel edict of Pharaoh was declared. This new son was, by the decree, sentenced to be drowned. A goodly child—He was goodly not only in his mother's eyes but also before the Lord (Acts. 7: 20, margin). Hid him three months—The mother's love and her sense of right prompted her to make an effort to save the child's life. More than that, she had faith in God that he would be preserved (Heb. 11: 23). "She used all means, yet trusted; she had full trust, yet used all means. 3. Could not longer hide him—The difficulty of keeping a child hidden and secret for three months is readily understood. Ark—Box or chest. Bulrushes—Papyrus, a reed growing from six to fifteen feet in height. From this plant paper was anciently made. Slime—Either Nile mud or bitumen from the Dead Sea. Pitch—Over the slime was placed a layer of pitch to make the ark watertight. Flags—A species of grass or reeds. By the rivers brink—The Nile. The ark was secured from floating down the stream by being placed among the flags. 4. His sister—Miriam. Stood afar off—So that she could see the place, and yet not betray the fact that she was watching the ark. To-wit—To learn. What would be done—The mother had done the best she knew. It is thought by some that she expected the child to be discovered by the princess, who was accustomed to visit this place.

5. Daughter of Pharaoh—Her name is not given, but she was an important personage. Woman's condition in Egypt was elevated. To wash—The Egyptians gave attention to cleanliness. It is probable that certain places along the Nile were set apart as bathing-places for women. The Nile was regarded as a sacred stream, and bathing in it was looked upon as a religious ceremony. Her maidens—Attendants. 6. The babe wept—And thus at once excited the pity of the princess. One of the Hebrews' child—She knew from the child's complexion and from the effort that had been made to keep it alive that it belonged to the oppressed race. 7. Then said his sister—She was ready to take advantage of the situation. The princess "had compassion" (v. 6), and seemed disposed to ignore the cruel decree of her father. A nurse of the

Hebrew women—Miriam desired to be helpful both to the princess and her own family. An Egyptian woman would not undertake this service for a Hebrew child, and Miriam knew of a Hebrew woman who could be secured. 8. Called the child's mother—The mother's desires were being met most satisfactorily, and God's purpose was being fulfilled.

IV. Moses in Midian (11: 25). As Moses grew up, he realized that he had a divinely-appointed service to perform of helping to bring about the deliverance of God's people from bondage. He left the court of Pharaoh with all its elegance and promise, and identified himself with the despised Israelites. His first efforts to assist his people were ill-advised and failed, and he fled to Midian for safety. Here he was taught the lessons that were needful and he became fitted to accomplish his work.

Questions.—What caused a change in the condition of the Hebrews in Egypt? What fear had the Egyptians? What tasks were upon the Hebrews? What wicked decree did Pharaoh make? Who were Amram and Jochebed? What children of their are mentioned in the lesson? Why did Jochebed hide her child? Describe what was done with the baby when he was three months old. Describe the finding of the ark. How did the child's sister help the princess? What is said in the Bible about Jochebed's faith? What privilege was given to her? What choice did Moses make at the age of forty years? Why did he go to Midian? Describe his journey there.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic.—Modern oppressions from which deliverance is needed.

I. The oppressor.
II. The oppressed.

III. Application.
In the lessons of the quarter we pass from the history of individuals and families to that of a nation. In the earlier record surrounding nations concern us only as they affect the patriarchal household. In the later history individuals are of interest as they are related to the welfare and destiny of the chosen people. The sphere of interest and providence widens as the chain of events is being divinely forged. God's covenant with Abraham was in process of fulfillment, and a new epoch in the history of the chosen people was preparing through the instrumentality of

1. The oppressor. Joseph and "all his brethren, and all that generation" had passed on. With them had gone the sovereign whom Joseph had so loyally served. "There arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph." With the change of dynasty, service was forgotten, and statecraft superseded hospitality. To the new sovereign the sojourners were but subjects to be exploited for the advantage of the empire; while their numerical increase and growing importance awakened the jealousy of rulers and people, and to their ungrounded suspicions presaged a possible danger to the empire. "The land was filled with them."

2. The oppressed. The covenant with Abraham embraced the sojourn in Egypt with its accompanying prosperity and oppression. The latter was typified by the "horror of great darkness" in the our of his consecration (Gen. 15: 12, 13), and was a part of the education of the nation. At the beginning of our study we find them a prosperous and unambitious people, with fading convictions; and as in many another case, with spiritual aspirations submerged beneath temporal prosperity. For generations they had lived in "the best of the land," and this with long familiarity with idolatrous practices, had wrought their legitimate results in making them well content to remain by the flesh-pots of Egypt. The oppression was the means of their uprooting, and of preparing them for the fulfillment of their high destiny.

3. Application. The Old Testament is fruitful in lessons of permanent value. "It teems with political wisdom." Current events embody the same principles, and express the same characteristics. History repeats itself because the underlying principles are perpetual. The history we are studying is at once the most ancient and the most modern. Violence, irrevocance and luxury are the characteristics of our own age. The spirit of tyranny is everywhere. The age is essentially selfish and the spirit of the world is not apologetic, but imperative. Culture has not cured its innate selfishness, and civilization breaks down before its unleashed passions. The climax is an autocracy which would rule the world; with the same spirit in the oppressions of capital, the not less oppressive tyranny of labor, the demands of the great secret empire, the dominion of luxury and the lust for pleasure. Only the principles of the gospel of Jesus are the foundation and bulwark of the liberties of men.

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

Probably It Was.
"Mars John," excitedly exclaimed Aunt Tilly as she rushed panting into a fire engine house, "pleas, sah, phonograph to de car cleaners' semporium an' notify Dan'l to emigrate home durnently, kaze Jeems Henry sh' don't bin conjured! Doctor Cutter done already distracted two blood vultures from his 'penderotic, an' I lef him now presaminatin' de chille's ante-bellum for de germans of de neuro-plumonia, which if he's disinfectet wid de gott'er 'muculate him wid the leccoliated quarantines—but I b'lieves it's conjuration!"

FARM GARDEN

As the closing autumn months see the young turkeys rapidly preparing for their market journey, their owner's mind is turning toward the next season and its needs. Strange as it may seem, the poultryman's calendar begins with the last of the year. The before, market-time, the poultryman is debating with himself the subject of next year's breeder. Unless he is "on the job," the best will slip away, absorbed in early shipments, and Mr. Kaiser will begin his new season handicapped with underbred or undesirable breeders, whether turkeys or geese.

Delays in this matter even till Christmas are likely to inspire a scamp for breeders. The turkey raiser should have with any choice for the table, but for the breeding-pen, something better should be sought. By treating the turkey raiser should know of a certainty the answer to the following questions: Shall the old hens be retained, or exchanged? How many shall compose the flock, and what variety? Shall home-bred pullets be kept and an alien gobble sought, or vice versa? These are questions not to be ignored. Since only the maturest and healthiest individuals, male and female, should be selected for propagation, the best time to find them is early in November, before they have been culled for the first holiday market. One plan only obviates this urgent necessity, and that is always reliable, which is to buy eggs in the spring and raise the breeders oneself.

Delay in securing the new gobble until after most flocks have been sifted of the best, often forces the laggard to be content with an inferior sire, in the shape of an untrained and immature bird. Such a specimen sometimes attains proper size in a favorable winter, but the quality is not retained, and the breeder's theory of the survival of the fittest should be employed, it should be in the poultry yard. What waste of effort and energy, and attention to a scrubby lot of baby turkeys already weakened by inheritance!

A number of circumstances govern the changing of flocks. Seldom is it possible or profitable to continue two years with no change, addition or subtraction. It is to retain the old sire, or to acquire a second season. Far better be it to sell him at cut-rate prices or serve him at the family's reunion if one is so fortunate as to have assembled a flock of satisfactory hens, the gobble should be replaced every year. It is cruel to the hens to keep the old one and may even occasion loss. In this combination, the old hens furnish the stamina and size of the offspring. The easiest, though least upsetting of one's routine is this of keeping the hens. Occasionally one may die of accident, be killed, or become a nuisance. The replacement of some bad habit, such as wandering, eating eggs, puncturing, such may be replaced at the end of the season with pullets, which are good often for five years.

Among the advantages accruing from continuing them is that their eggs though an inferior quality, are large, and hatch vigorous offspring. Old hens are like old servants, well-trained to one's methods, used to home and range, which makes them quiet, reliable, and only one who has done a marathon around a coop in the effort to placate a frisky, distrustful young pullet, will appreciate the value of the sedate and trained old hen, which long ago passed that stage of hysteria. The easiest, though least upsetting of one's routine is this of keeping the hens. Occasionally one may die of accident, be killed, or become a nuisance. The replacement of some bad habit, such as wandering, eating eggs, puncturing, such may be replaced at the end of the season with pullets, which are good often for five years.

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QUESTION OF VARIETY.
Not always is age loss, or some disposition in the breeder, the reason for new variety. Perhaps a new variety is to be tried out. Some people build a success on one breed, others on another. Switching to the pure bred is advisable. Sometimes turkeys of one variety are crossed by another. The progeny partakes of the virtues of both, but the breeders are undesirable, bronze turkeys, it should be remembered, may be counted upon to reproduce size, but the slate variety, the first makes a good mother, but a fighter of considerable ferocity. In the passion of her motherhood, she knows no quins against attacking her best friends. Such fighters often kill or maim their young and should be blacklisted for the next year. Slate, Bourbon red or black hens with bronze gobblers, produce a good cross, but crossing at best is merely temporary. Much more satisfaction attaches to the pure-bred flock.

HOW MANY BREEDERS?
The new raiser of turkeys, who must, of course, begin with pullets, must determine the number. A conservative estimate allows to each hen ten young to be raised in a season. From six hens by the law of average, one may expect 60. One may do better or worse. Beginners often have amazingly good luck. Ten hens with a gobble are an average flock, although 12 are seen and six makes a good flock for the novice. Only a thrifty flock should be sought to furnish pullets, one whose health is known or guaranteed. The expert breeders are bold. They need not be so heavy, but must have a good frame, a deep breast and a sleek coat, and reasonably good feet. It pays to invest oneself that the best of each breeder is straight. Crooked breast bones are not only revealed in the young, detracting from salable value, but are believed to be significant of an impaired vitality. This specification above all others is important in judging the eligibility of a sire.

The members of the new flock should be housed together where they are to spend their winter. Old hens should be disbanded while they show a tendency to abuse rather than welcome the newcomers.

TURKEY IN WINTER.
Mature turkeys are not great care in winter. Certain things they must have, corn, water, which must be supplied, with an occasional change of wheat screenings or oats. They feed around fodder-piles most acceptably to them-

selves, finding in the dried blades the roughage they require. Fodder, a stiff straw or hay and wheat straw with its wheat sheaves are the salvation of turkeys in winter affording them exercise and the necessities for which they yearn, in open weather, even water is at hand, but in a "freeze-up" they suffer if long deprived thereof. They can be trusted to decide for themselves when roosting in the open is safe.

The stich in time that spares one much trouble in housing the new flock in the home intended for their laying. As winter progresses, nests should be arranged in roony boxes or made with boards on the ground, and filled with fine fallings. The hens are very apt indeed to use these nests in early spring, when nests outside are not so inviting, being damp and cold. Thus many a wearisome search is saved. When Madame Turkey's intentions to sit are manifest, the nest is ready at hand. The shrewd turkey raiser must be followed and the egg daily brought in, lest the embryo cuddled within be destroyed.

A Remedy for Bilious Headache.
To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at some time subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

TRAINING THE TOTS

In Useful Tasks, With Delight to Them.

Little children may be trained to their great delight. For sewing, cut out a piece of cardboard about eight inches square, and draw a circle on it within an inch or two of the outer edge. Holes as big as the end of the little finger should be punched around the circle about an inch apart.

A shoelace is the best material to begin sewing with.

Then, as the little hands acquire some skill, yarn and blue-pointed kindergarten needles can be used, smaller holes punched and the outlines varied to the square or oblong. Holes should be punched in these every inch both across and up and down, and may be sewed along the vertical lines, the horizontal lines and diagonally. Simple pictures may also be outlined for sewing. With some of the cards the child should be allowed to sew whatever he chooses.

Different colored yarns should be used for each card to hold the child's attention.

For weaving, colored wrapping paper again comes in play. A piece about ten or twelve inches square should be cut in half-inch slits from one side to within a short distance of the other. Half-inch strips of another color are then to be woven in and out the slits. A needle specially designed for paper weaving can be obtained at small expense. In selecting the papers to be woven, colors should go harmoniously together.

Stringing beads, buttons, seeds, spools or anything else which can be strung will always hold the child's interest and familiarize him with color, form and number, separately and in combination.

With a little time and ingenuity spent in getting these various occupations started any mother can direct the activities of her child into many educational channels and supply the imperative need which the child feels for self-expression.

The Proven Asthma Remedy. Since asthma existed there has been no lack of much heralded remedies, but they have proved short lived and worthless. The ever-growing reputation of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has given it a place in the field of medicine which no other can approach. It has never been pushed by sensational methods, but has simply gone on effecting relief and making new converts.

A Warm Recommendation.

There is an authenticated story of Macdonald in the early sixties. He was Attorney-General for Upper Canada, and lived in lodgings in Quebec. He had been absent from duty for a week; public business was delayed, and the Governor-General became impatient. He sent his aide-de-camp, young Lord Bury, to find the absent Minister. Pushing his way past the old housekeeper, Lord Bury penetrated to the bedroom where Macdonald was sitting in bed, reading a novel with a decanter of sherry on the table beside him. "Mr. Macdonald, the Governor-General told me to say to you that if you don't sober up and get back to business, he will not be answerable for the consequences." Macdonald's countenance reflected the anger he felt at the intrusion: "Are you here in your official capacity, or as a private individual?" "What difference does that make?" asked Lord Bury. "Just this," snapped the statesman, "if you are here in your official capacity, you can go back to Sir Edmund Head, give him my compliments, and tell him to go to—; if you are simply a private individual, you can go yourself." In after years Lord Bury often told the story, but with more of affection than of censure for Sir John Macdonald.—Sir John Williams in The Canadian Magazine for December.

It Treats for Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, well know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMER'S MARKET.

Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice, dairy	\$ 0 50
Do., creamery	0 55
Margarine, lb.	0 75
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 37
Cheese, lb.	0 5
Dressed Poultry—	
Turkeys, lb.	0 50
Fowl, lb.	0 28
Spring chickens	0 35
Roosters, lb.	0 23
Duckling, lb.	0 35
Geese, lb.	0 28
Fruits—	
Apples, basket	0 25
Do., bbl.	2 00
Vegetables—	
Beets, peck	0 25
Do., bag	1 20
Carrots, peck	0 25
Do., bag	0 05
Cabbage, each	0 15
Cauliflower, each	0 15
Celery, head	0 05
Lettuce, 3 bunches	0 10
Onions, 75-lb. sacks	1 50
Do., bkt.	0 25
Do., pickling, bkt.	0 40
Leeks, bunch	0 10
Parsley, bunch	0 10
Parsnips, bag	1 00
Do., basket	6 70
Pumpkins, each	0 10
Potatoes, bag	1 50
Do., sweet, 3 lbs.	0 25
Sage, bunch	0 05
Savory, bunch	0 05
Spinach, peck	0 40
Squash, each	0 10
Turnips, bag	0 75
Do., peck	0 20
Veg. marrow, each	0 05
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MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	\$18 00	\$20 00
Do., hindquarters	24	28 00
Carcasses, choice	22 00	26 00
Do., medium	17 50	19 50
Do., common	14 50	16 50
Veal, common, cwt.	13 00	15 00
Do., medium	17 50	19 50
Do., prime	24 00	25 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	19 00	21 00
Shop hogs, cwt.	25 00	26 00
Abattoir hogs	25 00	27 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Oats—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	0 80%	0 80%	0 78%	0 78%
Flax—				
Dec.	3 25%			
May	3 30%	3 38	3 35%	3 35%
Barley—				
May	1 63%	1 63%	0 99%	1 00%

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Barley, 86 to 94c. Rye, No. 2, \$1.54½ to \$1.55. Bran, \$34.00. Flax, \$3.52½ to \$3.54½.

DULUTH LINEDSE.

Duluth—Linedse—On track, \$3.52½; to arrive, \$3.50½; December, \$3.49½; January, \$3.50½ asked; May, \$3.55½ bid.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

How They Lived in Early Days.

Men and women who are complaining that the increasing cost of food staples is making the purchase of some luxuries beyond their means should read the account of the privations which the people of medieval England had to suffer, notes a correspondent. They lived without sugar until the thirteenth century, without coal until the fourteenth, without butter on their bread until the fifteenth, without tobacco until the sixteenth, and potatoes until the sixteenth, without tea, coffee and soap until the seventeenth, without umbrellas, lamps and puddings, until the eighteenth, without trains, telegraphs, gas, matches and chloroform until the nineteenth.

Work Must Be Respected.

Any painter will tell you that the sketch he begins carelessly, with a slovenly scamping of paints, ends by disgracing him and is frequently left unfinished. Any embroiderer will admit the same experience. Work to be a pleasure must be respected. It must be approached as a dignified and an honorable affair.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly kill the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

His Narrow Escape.

"Say," said a citizen, entering the police station, "I ain't an alien enemy and don't want any trouble. A little girl just asked me how many stars were in the American flag, and I didn't know. The grocer didn't know, and two other men didn't know. I don't want to be one of those things they call a pro."

"Oh, I guess you are all right," said the sergeant, in a fatherly way. "By George!" said the sergeant to himself as the citizen departed, "I had a narrow escape! Suppose had asked me how many stars there are?"

THE ALIBI

—BY—
Geo. Allan England

Author of "Darkness and Dawn," "Beyond the Great Oblivion," "The Empire in the Air," "The Golden Night," "The After-Glow," "The Crime-Detector," etc.

"I don't see what you want to turn the iron in my wounds for, the fugitive answered slowly. 'You don't believe my story yourself, and surely if you don't believe me, you're just holding up a kind of dazzling bait before me to see me snatch at it and then jerk it away again. That's not fair and it's not kind. If I'm condemned, let me alone. Don't make me think.'"

"But I am going to make you think!" retorted the doctor, with some heat. "I didn't say your case was hopeless. I simply said that I couldn't quite accept your version as yet. Suppose I should to-morrow and should succeed in clearing you, what then?"

"Oh, then," said Arthur, his voice breaking, his chest beginning to heave, "then—"

"Would you be vindictive and revengeful and try to get square with those that have wronged you, or would you turn your back on the past and face the future with a brave heart?"

Arthur pondered a minute, then shook his head.

"I don't know," he answered slowly. "Hercules in novels always forgives and forgets, but I'm not a hero and this isn't a novel. I'm only a human being and this is fact, here and now in New York State. While I was up the River there nothing mattered but cutting Slayton's heart out. But when I escaped and really saw him dead I found I didn't hate him after all. I could almost forgive him."

"I suppose if I were free I'd let things slide. The thing I'd really like to attack would be the procedure itself that made such a fiendish thing possible in my case and lots of other cases, and that still makes it possible."

"You mean you'd quit banking and go in for law?"

"Yes. And by heaven, doctor, if I ever could get where I could hit a wallop at this way of doing business I'd hit it—hard!"

He brought his fist down on his knee with a resounding thump. Nelson covertly smiled, his eyes bright with an unusual joy.

"And Enid?" he asked. "You still—"

"Don't, doctor! Don't, don't, don't!" pleaded Arthur, dropping his face into his hand. "Please don't talk about her—please let me alone now. No more, no more, please!"

Below stairs the trilling of a bell caught the doctor's ear. With one long, appraising look at his bowed shoulders and bent head, the doctor laid a hand on Arthur's arm.

"See here!" said he. "In five minutes, not before, you come down to my office. I want to see you there. Remember! Five minutes. And wait there till I come. Will you?"

with its book-racks, its leather mat, its opalescent lamp which beautifully and graciously shaded the oval of her cheek with delicate, warm tones.

"Enid," said he, "you have been my patient for a long time now, and I feel that I know you almost as your father knows you. I am no longer a young man. You can confide in me. As your physician I am also your confessor. I am going to ask you a question or two, and you must answer them truthfully. On those answers everything depends."

She said no word, but looked at him in silent appraisal as if striving with her deep gaze to fathom his and read his hidden meaning. For a moment their eyes sought each other. Then, blinking nervously, the doctor recommenced:

"Let me hypothecate a case, Enid. But first let me ask you again whether you still cling to your idea that Arthur was innocent of that first murder and that he is likewise innocent of this second one?"

She nodded gravely.

"It isn't an idea," she answered. "It's absolute faith. Positive conviction based on a better knowledge of him than you or anybody else can have. Yes: I still believe him innocent. Why do you ask?"

Nelson, thus put to the question direct, stammered a moment, rather unprofessionally moved, and finally answered:

"Why? Because I want to make an hypothesis, as I said a moment ago. Listen carefully and then answer with absolute sincerity. Will you?"

"I will!"

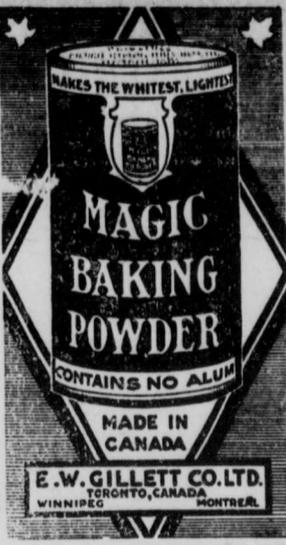
Enid had gone a little pale, it seemed, but her eyes held steady, and her voice betrayed no tremor as she said again:

"I will! What's your hypothesis?"

"This!" answered Nelson, showing signs of nervousness as he heard a step upon the stair—a step that entered the office and stopped there.

"Suppose, my dear Enid, that any such improbable series of incidents should arise or any fact become known which might entirely exculpate Arthur Mansfield; and suppose you were to see him rot as an idealized man, but a cruelly wronged, wounded, broken, and shattered wreck of his onetime self—a wreck, yet still a wreck possessing all the possibilities of the former man, and far, far more, because now he had become a man in thought and character, and—"

The doctor, his rhetoric entirely tangled, with no possibility of ever going straight again unless the Gord-



ian knot were cut by a fresh beginning, paused, drew out his handkerchief, and swabbed his brow.

"Bless my soul!" said he. "It's terribly warm in here to-night!"

He glanced at the thermometer hanging on the chandelier. It registered 61. He made another try:

"Suppose this man were to appear as a fugitive, innocent yet hunted—a fugitive in preposterous clothing, all rags and dirt—more or less—and with his arm broken, and with a wounded head—a head all clipped and shaven in the infamous prison way—but innocent, you understand, and perfectly true to you—not a thought of anything but fidelity, you understand—"

The doctor was beaming extraordinarily hoarse. Unable to continue, he thrust a hand into his breast-pocket and fetched out a folded paper, closely written.

"Where is he, doctor?" cried the girl, in a low, eager voice, seizing the doctor's hand in both her own.

She had begun to tremble all over with an unconquerable nervous chill.

"Where is my boy? Where? Where?"

Nelson thrust the paper into her hand, and opened the door into the office.

"Enid," he choked, "take this, and Heaven bless you! He doesn't know what it is any more than you do. Read it—together!"

At sound of Enid's voice, Arthur turned his head. He stood up, thin high, shoulders square, a sudden blaze of wonder and glory in his eyes.

"Enid!" he cried, his voice thrilling like a bugle call.

"My boy, my boy! What have they done to you? Oh Arthur! What have they done?"

In her furs and warmth and beauty she ran to him, ragged and torn and wan.

streaming down his face—the face so long a stranger to tears. "If I were given to popular locations, I'd say this—gets my—eternal!"

The smoking room door swung open and Chamberlain muffledly appeared, his benign old face haloed by that splendid mane of white.

"Eh? What's all this?" he demanded. "By Jove, doctor, what's happened? Where's Enid? You're crying? Here, here! What's the matter with my girl?"

He started toward the office, terrified, but Nelson seized his arm and dragged him back.

"Keep out of that, you old fool!" he croaked, letting the tears run unheeded and unashamed. "You were young once yourself and I—even I am human—in spots! No, you don't stir! Not a step nearer that office-door!"

"Who are we to intrude at such a time? We're only human, you and I. And those two—Enid and Arthur—she the new born babe, they're with the immortals at the Gates of Paradise!"

THE END.

Great Men Refused Titles.

The current discussion regarding titles recalls the fact that many big men have refused not only titles, but university degrees and other honors.

Carlyle wrote a famous letter in declining an honor offered him at the hands of Disraeli. Barrie declining a similar distinction before accepting a baronetcy, and Herbert Spencer put some even the honors which academic bodies in various parts of Europe desired to confer upon him.

Examples of the kind are, of course, more numerous in the wider field of political life. Gen. Botha and Gen. Smuts have, like Mr. Deakin and other colonial statesmen, begged to be excused titular distinctions, so following the lead of Campbell-Bannerman, Clarendon, Chamberlain and others of our own times.

In matters of this sort it may be difficult to say "No," but the late King Edward had once to decide, in circumstances much more delicate than those of an ordinary man, that he could not accept a proffered dignity. In 1884 he had to refuse the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle. Public opinion was dead against Prussia, and the then Prince of Wales privately held as decided opinions on the subject as the man in the street.

Good Prospect for Corn Crop

Every one with corn will be pleased to know that Putnam's Corn Extractor is guaranteed to cure hard, soft or bleeding corns in twenty-four hours. Painless and sure is Putnam's Extractor, 25c at all dealers.

Use of Oxalic Acid.

In using oxalic acid to remove any ink stain always follow with a few drops of javelle water, which counteracts and neutralizes the oxalic acid. Then rinse with boiling water to remove both of these chemicals, so that the fibre will remain untouched.

The frog isn't a born sicker. It isn't until he emerges from the tadpole stage that he feels he has a kick coming.

Does It Hurt You to Bend Over?

This is a Sign of Kidney Weakness, But Can be Quickly Cured.

Don't give up! You can be cured and made well again. That backache and dragging weightiness can be stopped for an time. Those sharp attacks when bending over, and that lameness in the morning can be overcome.

Every ache and pain due to kidney weakness will disappear quickly once you start to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, a marvellous remedy long ago made famous by its strange healing effect upon the kidneys and liver.

Don't wait till that dragging pain in the loins grows worse. Start the cure to-day. Delay will mean swollen ankles and limbs, sharp rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints, and other painful symptoms as well.

If you are always tired, have continuous headaches, dizzy spells and specks before your eyes or ringing noises in the ears—these are common symptoms that warn you of the immediate need of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butterbur. Sold in 25c boxes.

At the Peace Table.

(Toronto Star.)

These verses, which are quite out of the ordinary, have been sent to the Star by one who encloses no name or address:

You shall sit at the table, then, when the terms of peace are made— The wisest men of the troubled lands in their silver and gold brocade? Yes, they will gather in solemn state, A peep for the living face. But who shall speak for the unseen dead that shall come to the council table?

Though you see them not and you hear them not, they shall sit at the table, too. They shall throng the room where the peace is made and know what it is you say; The innocent dead from the sea shall rise to stand at the wise man's side; And over his shoulder a boy shall look—a boy that they crucified.

You may guard the door of that council hall with barriers strong and stout, But the dead undying shall enter there, and never you'll shut them out. And the man that died in the open boat, and the babes that suffered worse, Shall sit at the table when peace is made by the side of a martyred nurse.

You may see them not, but they'll all be there; when they speak you may fail to hear; You may think that you're making your pacts alone, but the spirits will hover near. And whatever the terms of the peace you make with the tyrants whose hands are red, You must please not only the living here, but must satisfy the dead.

Advice to an author.

The author who writes that he likes "the man or woman crammed with animal spirits, who isn't afraid to make motions, to laugh out loud, to run, to jump, to climb, to make a lot of noise," ought to trade flats with one who lives under a pair who are rehearsing for an imitation animal vaudeville stunt.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

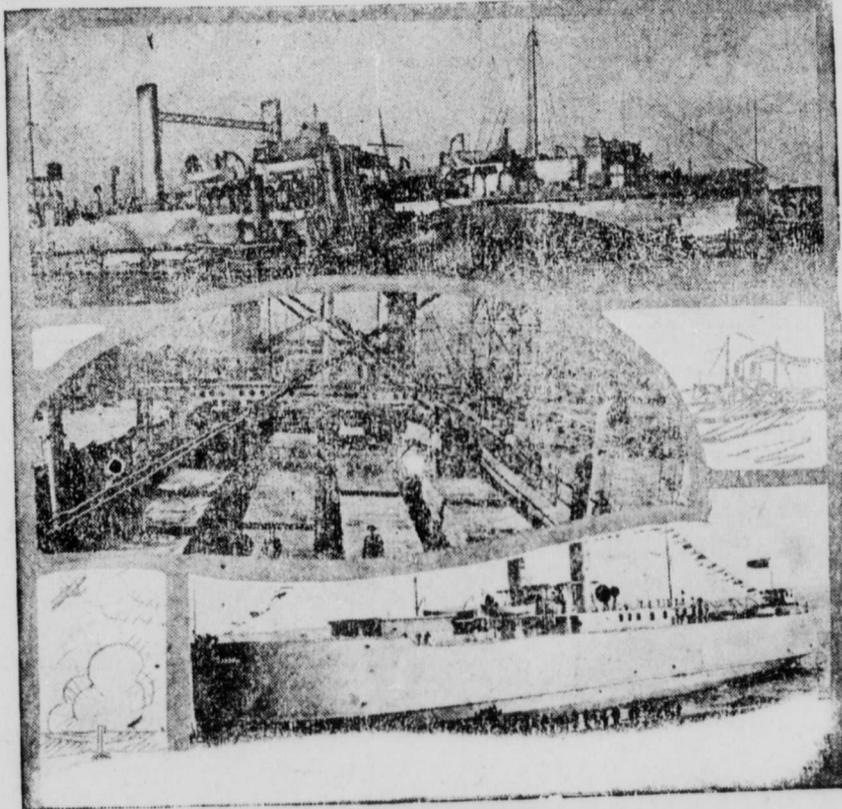
"SOLDIERS FIRST"

IS C. P. R. SLOGAN

Troop trains with returning soldiers are to be given preference over all other trains, including regular passenger trains on the C. P. R., as far as is consistent with safety, according to a circular just issued by Vice-President A. D. MacTier. This was the rule on the C. P. R. when our soldiers were hurrying to the front, and it is to be the rule now that they are returning to their homes.

What is particularly desired, says the circular, "is that all officers and employees concerned shall, in so far as possible, place themselves in the position of the father, mother, wife, sister, or other relative of the returning soldier, and deal with them as they would wish to be dealt with under similar conditions."

"All this being accomplished it will add substantially to the welcome the company desires to give to returned soldiers, as well as to the comfort and convenience of relatives and friends who desire to welcome them."



A WAR SECRET REVEALED.

It is now permitted to be stated that one of the wonders of the war has been the train ferry service across the British channel. These ferries (pictures of which are shown above, the upper being a view of one of the boats, and the centre a deck view showing trains on board) enabled guns, stores and munitions to be transported direct from the factory in train loads to France. The ferry boats were armed with guns and because of their shallow draught were practically immune from submarines. One ferry runs from Richborough, near Sandwich, Eng., to Calais; the other from Southampton to Havre. They will play an important part in the demobilization of material and will probably be continued as passenger train ferries when the war work is finished. The lower view shows a Canadian car ferry, the *Canora*, which plies between New Westminster and Victoria, B.C.



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You Can Enroll At Any Time But DON'T Put It Off

The CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE
HAMILTON CANADA



24. The members of the Roumanian legation joined the Italians on the fighting line in the struggle against Austria.
25. It was stated in the British House of Commons that absolute proof had been obtained of the existence of a conspiracy between the Germans and Sinn Féiners.
26. Former Premier Kerensky of Russia arrived in London.
27. Canadian doctors and nurses were drowned when the Germans submarined the hospital ship "Llandovery Castle" off the coast of Ireland.
28. Count Gilbert Lafayette, a descendant of the famous Lafayette of the American revolution, was killed fighting with French artillery at the front. Snow fell to the depth of several inches in Germany, injuring the crops and hastening the economic disaster of the country.
30. In all parts of the Empire, this day was observed as a Day of Prayer for the success of the Allied arms.

JULY.

3. Lord Rhondda, who was British Food Controller and saved his country from food crisis, died.
- Hon. Dr. H. E. Bland, formerly a member of the Laurier Cabinet, who was captured in Belgium, in 1914, arrived in England, having been extradited by the Germans.
7. Gen. Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador in Petrograd, was assassinated. Mohammed VI was proclaimed Sultan of Turkey. King George and Queen Mary celebrated their silver wedding.
8. Dr. Edward A. Rumeley, of the New York Evening Mail, was arrested. American secret service men claimed that Germans bought this paper.
9. Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, resigned as a result of his speech in which he admitted that Huns could not win the war.
12. Allies invaded Albania.
15. Germans started their last big offensive of the war. Their objective was Paris.
16. Brigadier-General Hon. James Mason, banker and financier, died in Toronto. Ex-Czar Nicholas of Russia was shot by order of the Bolsheviks.
18. Foch launched the first big counter-offensive of the 1918 campaign. It was the beginning of the end for the Germans, who never again regained the initiative.
19. German U-boat sank U. S. cruiser San Diego about 50 miles off New York.
22. Second Battle of the Marne ended in victory for the Allies.

AUGUST.

2. Allies captured Soissons from the Germans. Admiral von Holzdorff, chief of German Admiralty Staff, was relieved of command. Riots broke out in Toronto, caused by veterans attacking restaurants conducted by men who were not Canadian citizens.
4. Allies made further advance and captured Fismes.
7. Veteran riots against foreigners in Toronto came to an end.
12. Canadians took part in Battle of Amiens and captured city.
18. Rice riots broke out in Tokio, Japan. General unrest due to profiteering.
26. Canadians captured Monchy-le-Preux.
27. Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, resigned on account of ill-health.
29. Bapaume was captured by the British. Allied airships raided Constantinople. Noyon, the birthplace of Calvin, was captured by French under Gen. Humbert.

30. Wm. D. Haywood, the "uncrowned king" of the I. W. W., was sent to penitentiary for 20 years by a Chicago judge.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Australians entered Peronne.
3. Canadians took important part in breaking Queant-Drocourt line.
6. British captured Ham.
12. Americans launched their biggest drive in the war. St. Mihiel was captured from Germans, and salient that they had held since 1914 was wiped out.
14. Austrian-Hungarian Government made an official offer, asking all belligerents to enter non-binding peace discussions. This offer was refused by the Allies.
15. British steamer Galway Castle sunk by submarine; many women and children were drowned. Germany made separate peace offer to Belgium, which was indignantly refused. Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, who suggested the creation of May 23rd as Empire Day in Canada, died in Hamilton.
18. British smashed the Hindenburg line and 6,000 prisoners were captured.
19. Serbians launched offensive that drove invaders out of their country.
20. Baku, in the Trans-caucasia, was evacuated by the British on account of unreliability of Armenian troops.
20. Gen. Allenby smashed Turkish forces in Palestine. This was one of the most significant victories of the war. Serbs and Greeks defeated Bulgarians, and great retreat of King Ferdinand's forces was precipitated.
20. Anglican General Synod adopted revised Book of Common Prayer to be used in Dominion of Canada.
23. It was announced that Bulgarian retreat had become a rout. Great victory developed for Serbians.
24. Allies occupied towns of Prilep and Doiran in the Balkans.
27. Bulgaria asked for an armistice, but the Allies refused to consider anything but unconditional surrender.
28. Canadians made gallant crossing of Canal du Nord.
29. Belgian army captured Passchendaele Ridge and Dixmude.
30. Bulgaria surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. Large Turkish forces surrendered to Gen. Allenby. Herr von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, resigned from his office.

OCTOBER.

- 1-9. Canadians took important part in capture of Cambrai, which occupied first week of the month.
2. St. Quentin was captured by the French. Damascus, the capital of Syria, was surrendered by the Turks to Gen. Allenby.
3. Prince Maximilian of Baden became German Chancellor.
4. Austrian naval base at Durazzo was destroyed with a number of warships. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated and Prince Boris ascended the throne.
5. Germany asked Allies to grant an armistice.
7. French naval division entered Beirut, the chief seaport of Syria.
9. President Wilson replied to proposal for armistice with a "counter-offensive."
10. Lord Shaughnessy resigned from the presidency of the C.P.R.
13. Germany offered to accept President Wilson's terms in order to secure armistice. Allies capture Laon and La Fere on western front. King Peter's troops captured and entered Nish, the ancient capital of Serbia.
14. President Wilson told German Government that Gen. Foch must grant the armistice.
17. Germans abandoned U-boat bases on German coast and King Albert marched into Ostend. City of Lille was liberated by the British. Hungarian Parliament decided to become a separate state from Austria, only united by person of the Emperor.
18. Lieutenant-Governor Leblanc of Quebec died. Czechs seized Prague and prepared to establish independent Bohemia. Baron Burian, the Austrian Premier, resigned from office. Independence of Czechoslovak nation was declared formally and recognized by the Entente Allies and the United States.
19. Canadians captured Douai.
23. President Wilson ended exchange of notes with Berlin, telling them that all future whines must be addressed to Foch.
25. French forces crossed the Danube and entered Roumania. Canadians commenced movement which ended in capture of Valenciennes.
25. The steamer Princess Sophia went down midway between Skagway and Juneau, and 346 persons were drowned. This was one of the most terrible disasters in the history of Canadian navigation.
26. It was announced that the German war loan had proved a complete failure.
27. Gen. von Ludendorff resigned command of German army.

27. Hon. W. H. Hoyle, former speaker of the Ontario Legislature, died in Toronto.

28. W. F. Cowan, president of the Standard Bank of Canada and one of the pioneers of financial life in the Dominion, died at Oshawa.

Havelock Wilson was elected to the British House of Commons. He represents the British seaman who are determined to keep the Germans off the high seas for five years after the war.

29. Italians launched big offensive against Austrians on the Piave.

30. Austrians were overwhelmed by Italians in big battle on the Piave.

31. Turkey surrendered unconditionally to the British and the Allies. Austrian envoy arrived at Italian headquarters with white flag. Count Tisza of Hungary, one of the men who plotted the war, was assassinated.

NOVEMBER.

2. Canadians captured Valenciennes.
3. Austria-Hungary made unconditional surrender to the Italians and their Allies. King Boris of Bulgaria abdicated and a republic was created.
6. Germany received the armistice terms of the Allies. Official delegation arrived inside Allied lines. Republicans gained control of House of Representatives in election in the United States.
7. Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, resigned from Borden Cabinet. Sailors of German navy in Kiel Canal mutinied when ordered to go out and die fighting hopeless battle against British navy. Kaiser Wilhelm fled to Holland and world understood that he had abdicated. Revolutionary Government took control of Germany.
10. Many German kings abdicate.
11. Germans signed Allied armistice terms, which amounted to unconditional surrender.
12. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated. Fritz Ebert became Chancellor in German Revolutionary Government.
15. Revolutionary outburst in Holland but Royalist party defeated Socialists.
18. President Wilson officially announced that he would attend Peace Conference, being first President to leave his country during his term of office.
20. First portion of German U-boat fleet surrendered into hands of British.
21. German Armada of 71 vessels surrendered to British navy and her Allies at the Firth of Forth.
22. Lord Robert Cecil resigned from British Cabinet.
25. Chile and Peru declared to be on verge of war.

DECEMBER.

1. William Hohenzollern signed his formal abdication, renouncing all rights as king and emperor. Bavaria broke connection with Berlin.
2. Poles take Lemberg from the Ruthenians. Edmond Rostand died in Paris. He was acknowledged to be the greatest poetic dramatist of modern times, his best known plays being "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "Chantecler."
6. Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm formally renounced his right to German throne.
9. Trouble between Chile and Peru formally declared ended.
14. British elections took place.
15. President Paes of Portugal was assassinated.
16. The city of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, was occupied by the "Directorate," which established a revolutionary government.
17. It was announced that the Prince of Wales will make a tour of all the overseas Dominions. King George desired this action to be taken to express his appreciation of the support of the Empire in the war.
19. The censor's department of the Department of Justice issued instructions to the crown attorney at Toronto to proceed with the prosecution of the Rev. Ben Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who published "The Parasite," a book that exposes the extent of the drink evil in England, after the volume had been banned.
20. Sir Arthur Pearson left England to visit America. He will consult with the Canadian authorities regarding the future of blind Canadian soldiers who have been treated and trained at the St. Dunstan Hospital for Blind Soldiers.
22. The first Jugo-Slav cabinet was formed at Belgrade to represent one of the new nations created by the war and to send representatives to the Peace Conference.
24. The soldiers and sailors clashed on the streets of Berlin. There was bloodshed, but the soldiers triumphed. The soldiers suspect the sailors of sympathizing with the Bolshevik propaganda.
25. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, one of the most noted of American evangelists, died in New York.
26. President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson arrived in London as the guests of King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace. It was the first time in history that the President of the United States had put his foot on British soil.

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Oranges	40, 50, 75 and 90c Doz.
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Womens felt boots and slippers must be cleared out at a 20 per cent reduction.

All Toys to be cleared out at a 20 per cent reduction

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Mens blue stripe ove alls, all sizes very special price.

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Mens heavy wove Sweaters in assorted colors.

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Mens Leather Mitts lined all through, goon strong leather 45c a pair

Mens Heavy Mitts lined. Regular 75c and 85c for 65c

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