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# The Athens Reporter

—AND—

## COUNTY OF LEEDS ADVERTISER.

TALK

TO  
the people of the  
Athens District  
through the medium  
of the  
REPORTER

Vol. XXXI. No. 19

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, May 12, 1915

T. T. Shaw, Publisher

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

### DOLLAR DAY

In Brockville, May 18th.  
(Next Tuesday)

The Greatest Bargain  
Day of the Year at  
the Big Store.

See Saturday's  
Brockville Papers  
for Full  
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### Boys New Wash Suits HONEST. STRONG. WILL WASH AND WEAR

New Styles Peterpan Wash Suits, all sizes, in Light and  
Dark Colors, prices 75c to \$3.75.  
New Russian Coat Suits with Sailor Collar, prices 75c  
to 2.75.

New Oliver Twist Suits in White with Dark Blue Trim-  
ming; prices \$1.40 and \$2.75.  
New Middy Blouse Suits; White with Blue Trimming,  
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Boys' New Sailor Blouses, in Linen Color with Brown  
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THE ATHENS REPORTER

#### REFUSES SALARY

A novel step has been taken by a Toronto pastor who feels that he should share the hard-hips and misfortunes of his flock a little more actually than is possible under the usual fixed salary principle. This is no more than the voluntary refusal to accept the fixed salary paid to him under ordinary conditions, on the condition that he receive the loose collection taken up on Sundays at the regular services as the only remuneration for his work as pastor. His entire support is thus based on a "faith" basis. The loose collection does not include the regular weekly offering received in envelopes, all of which goes to the general funds of the church. The result of this system is that the pastor's remuneration varies according to the prosperity and sense of responsibility of those attending his church, and he shares in a very real way in any reversal of fortunes they may be experiencing.

The pastor who has taken this novel step, entirely on the promptings of his own conscience is Rev. F. C. Elliott, pastor of Dovercourt Road Baptist Church.

#### The New Maple Syrup Bill

The new maple syrup bill reads that no person shall keep for sale, offer or expose for sale, etc., any article of food resembling or being an imitation of maple sugar or maple syrup or which is composed partly of maple sugar or syrup, unless the article itself or on the package containing it is labelled with the words, "Imitation Maple Sugar or Syrup," or, "Compound Maple Sugar or Syrup," as the case may be, in a conspicuous place, and in large conspicuous letters of a different color from the label or other letters appearing on the label; such letters to be of at least one-quarter of an inch high, printed in the same line and entirely separate from any other inscription on the label.

#### Money for Provinces to Boost Agriculture

Ottawa, May 6.—The Department of Agriculture will shortly begin to turn over to the provinces the money to be expended this year under the Agricultural Instruction Act. Mr. C. C. James, who had charge of the campaign for increased production, has completed that work and is engaged in the administration of the Agricultural Instruction Act, under which \$900,000 will be distributed among the provinces this year. The money is paid out from time to time by arrangement with the provinces to be applied under a definite programme in the case of each province.

#### Mrs. S. Halladay Dead

The death of Mrs. Sidney Halladay occurred at her home in Elgin, on Saturday noon. The deceased had been in failing health the past few months. Heart trouble set in with fatal results. Her husband and a family of two sons and two daughters mourn her demise. They are Lewis and Arthur, at home; Hazel, a graduate of Athens High School; Ruth, a student of Athens High School. Rev. Mr. McFarlane conducted the funeral services on Monday morning. Messrs M. Coon, H. Coon, H. Cart, F. Smith, C. Taylor and W. J. Powell acted as pallbearers.

#### Their Majesties' Sympathy

Cornwall, May 5.—Mrs. Hawthorne, wife of Lieut.-Commander Hawthorne of the British navy, and a resident of Cornwall, who is believed to have been drowned, received the following telegram from the Privy Secretary of His Majesty King George last evening: "The King and Queen deeply regret the loss you and the navy have sustained in the death of your husband in the service of his country. Their majesties truly sympathize with you in your sorrow."

#### Big Plant to Close Down

It is announced that the International Harvester Company will close its big plant at Hamilton in May. About 1,000 men will be thrown out of employment. In times of prosperity the company employed about 2,000 people. H. B. Brown, general manager, said that the European war forced the company to close.

Major General Hughes at Montreal announced the early departure of more Canadian troops for the front.

#### Just Be Glad

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have a headache, or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or the hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance at any time.—The Banner.

#### Bank Must Refund Money Deposited

According to a judgment of Mr. Justice Clute, John H. Collins, of Welland, will recover \$1,100 against the Dominion Bank. The plaintiff claimed that he deposited that amount in the Welland branch of the Dominion Bank in 1914, but the bank refused to give him credit for it. Mr. Justice Clute says that he has no doubt that the money was deposited. The entry of the money in the pass book was initiated by the teller, but the latter said that there must have been a mistake and he did not remember receiving the money. The judge said he could not accept this evidence as conclusive and gave judgment for the full amount.

#### Maximum Penalty for Atrocious Crime

Haleybury, Ont., May 6.—At the High Court of Temiskaming District in the Assizes this morning Mr. Justice Latchford sentenced Thomas Syskoe to fourteen years for attempting to dynamite the Nipissing Mine magazine, two years for conspiracy, and three months for theft, the sentences to run concurrently. The two other German Poles, John Syskoe and Walter Henshall, who were charged with conspiring with him, by stealing for him a fuse and powder, got off with three months each.

Mr. Justice Latchford in giving sentence on Syskoe said that he could not imagine a more atrocious crime than that of attempting to blow up a powder magazine surrounded by houses and by men in charge of machinery, which if disarranged might have cost many lives. He thought it much worse than attempted murder, and as an example to others he was going to sentence Syskoe to the maximum penalty for the offence.

#### True Bill Returned Against McCutcheons

A true bill on two indictments of theft and false pretenses against the McCutcheon brothers was brought in yesterday by the grand jury in the Jury Assize Court at the City Hall. Counsel for the McCutcheons elected when the case came up before Magistrate Denison in the Police Court to be tried by jury. It is not known when the case will be dealt with.

A special Crown counsel to handle the charges against the McCutcheons was appointed last week by the Attorney General. It may be a few months before the case is aired completely, as it has been suggested that a special commission to take evidence will have to be appointed as the operations of the accused extended over a large area in Western Canada and the United States.

#### Importations of Eggs Must be Marked

Regulations for the marking of packages containing eggs imported into Canada or passing in transit through Canada have been made by order-in-Council. Henceforth all eggs imported into or passing through Canada must be marked with the word produce and the name of the country of direct export.

Stratford Council placed \$10,000 at the disposal of the Finance Committee to provide for dependents of local soldiers of the third contingent.

Victor Sabosits, a Hungarian business man of Welland, was committed by Police Magistrate Burger for trial at a higher court on the charge of trading with the enemy, practically treason.

### DOLLAR DAY

IN  
BROCKVILLE

### AT POST'S

Will be a day of wonderful value giving. Our whole stock of New, Seasonable and Exclusive merchandise will be offered at ridiculously low prices for this day.

See Monday Evening's Times or Recorder for sample list of values to be offered.

The buying power of a dollar will exceed your expectations. Come direct to this store.

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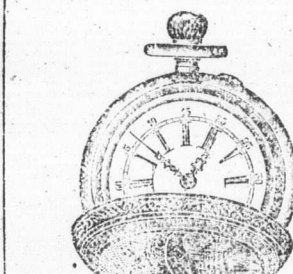
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TO WESTERN CANADA

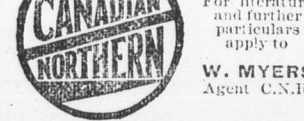
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### M. J. KEHOE

Clerical Suits a Specialty.



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII, May 16, 1915.

David Spares Saul.—1 Samuel 26; 1-26. Print 26; 5-16.

Commentary.—I. Saul seeking David's life (vs. 1-4). The Ziphites informed Saul where David was, telling him that he was in the hill Hachilah. Once before this the Ziphites had given Saul similar information and he went out to seek him, but word came to him that the Philistines were invading the land, so he left off pursuing after David. This time, however, Saul went with his army of three thousand picked men to Hachilah to find David with his six hundred supporters. Saul made his camp and expected to take David in a short time. David was active and alert. He was not the kind of man to be taken unawares. He sent out spies and learned from them that Saul was pursuing him and where his camp was.

II. Saul in David's power (vs. 5-12). 5. David arose.—He went by night to the camp of Saul to determine exactly the situation of his enemy. In fact the trenches—"Within the place of the wagons."—R. V. The Hebrew admits of this rendering. The thought is that Saul was in the best fortified or most secure place in the camp. It was a common practice in forming a camp to place the leading officers in the centre and arrange the troops in a circle about them. 6. Abimelech the Hittite.—He is mentioned nowhere else in the scriptures. Abishai—Abishai and Joab were David's nephews, the sons of his sister Zeruah. I will go down with thee.—In response to David's call for volunteers Abishai said this. This reply shows Abishai's personal bravery and his loyalty to David. 7. Spears stuck in the ground at his holier.—It was customary for a soldier in camp to place his spear thus, that he might quickly be ready to meet an enemy coming suddenly upon him. The spear being near his head, he would simply have to reach out his hand to take it.

8. God hath delivered.—On a previous occasion David's friends said to him that the Lord had delivered his life from the hands of his enemies, but David would not harm Saul; and on this occasion Abishai was glad that the day had come when his master would be free from the murderous hatred of Saul, and sought the privilege of smiting the king. I will not smite him the second time. For he thought one stroke with the spear would be enough. 9. Destroy him not.—David was not seeking to take Saul's life, but was seeking to preserve his own. Against the Lord's anointed.—Even though Saul had been wicked and still had murder in his heart, David recognized the fact that he had been anointed king by Samuel at the Lord's command, and he was still king. As long as the Lord considered Saul to live, David would consider himself guilty if he should in any way cause him harm. 10. As the Lord liveth.—A reverent appeal to God in confirmation of his faith in what he was saying. The Lord shall smite him.—David knew that he was to become king. He knew also God's displeasure with Saul. Hence his confidence that the Lord would in his own way use the removal of Saul. Descend into battle, and perish.—This took place a few years later (ch. 31: 1-6). 11. Take thou now the spear.—The purpose in taking the spear and the cruse of water appears a little later. 12. A deep sleep from the Lord.—A similar form of expression is used with reference to Adam's sleeping when a rib was taken from his side for the formation of Eve. No guards were on duty in Saul's camp. All were asleep. It seems strange that an army in the field, when important interests were at stake, should rest so carelessly as to place no sentinels for the protection of the camp. Abner, Saul's captain, was an able man, but he did not have a proper conception of David's bravery and alertness. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Lord was taking David's part.

III. David rebukes Saul (vs. 13-29). 13. To the other side.—Across the valley. Probably David returned to the top of the hill from which he had descended in making his way to Saul's camp. A great space being between them.—On the former occasion when David spied on Saul, he spoke with him face to face, but this time he withdrew to a considerable distance, not trusting Saul as much as he did before. 14. David cried to.—Abner.—In the stillness of the night in that country the human voice can be distinctly heard for a long distance from one hilltop to another. 15. Who is like to thee in Israel.—Abner was acknowledged to be a powerful man. David reminded him of his neglect to guard the king. 16. Now see where the king's spear is.—David took this way to tell Abner that he had been in the very centre of Saul's camp and had taken the spear and the cruse of water, and he had not been guarding David's voice and recognized it. David was still slow in assuring the king that he had done nothing amiss. He had in no way harmed Saul. He gives Saul to understand that he thinks his

course is altogether unworthy of a king. He compares his course to that of chasing a flea or hunting a part-ridge in the mountains.

IV. Saul's confession (vs. 17-25). Saul was moved by David's forbearance to confess his sin and to acknowledge that he had "played the fool." He seemed to appreciate David's large-heartedness and promised to do him no harm. David assured Saul that he would not put forth his hand against the Lord's anointed, and expressed his confidence in the Lord's protection. Saul expressed great interest in David and prophesied that he would do great things. After this David went on his way and Saul returned home. David did not have enough confidence in Saul's fixedness of purpose to trust himself in his hands.

Question.—Where did David go to escape Saul? How did David feel toward Saul? How did Saul feel toward David? How many men did David have with him and who were they? How large an army had Saul? Describe David's visit to Saul's camp. How did Saul feel when he learned what David had done? What did Saul say to David? Why did David remain with Saul?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A sinner condemned.

I. By righteous example.

II. By the voice of conscience.

I. By righteous example. Saul, the king of Israel, was bound to David by every tie of gratitude as the man who had saved his life and kingdom; yet his kindness had been shamefully abused, and evil had been returned for good. For three years David had lived the life of a fugitive, and in many ways and places had sought to shelter himself against the unrighteous and pitiless wrath of Saul. David was deeply conscious of being a loyal, loving subject, free from ambition or desire to do other than good to his king. He referred to having spared Saul's life as an evidence of this. His aim was not so much to afford a further vindication of himself, and to induce him to act in accordance with his former solemn oath, when David's innocence with respect to any evil design against Saul was fully vindicated. David as much desired that Saul should stand in right relations to God as that he himself should be delivered from evil. All the former reasons for avenging himself still existed, and in greater force because of the additional suffering he had endured. David had a golden opportunity, and made golden use of it, for he refused to avenge himself, but suffered his enemy to depart unharmed. Forbearance was mightier than weapons of war. He gave two reasons why he would not destroy Saul or permit others to do it. First, it would be a sinful affront to God's ordinance. It would also be a sinful anticipation of God's providence. The principle upon which his conduct toward Saul was based was an unbounded reverence for God as the source of all power, justice and excellence, a profound respect for every authority that was ordained of God; due subordination to the claims of God and the entire subordination of personal claims. His faith in God yielded the fruit of forbearance and compassion. David could have destroyed Saul, but he would not. David conquered Saul as surely as he conquered Goliath, but his greatest victory was over his own spirit. Abishai had said, "This enemy," but David said, "The Lord's anointed." Here were two different views of the same man. David's view-point governed his conduct. The quality of charity is of priceless value, and its exercise shows the greatness of him who possesses it.

II. By the voice of conscience. David's speech was thoroughly suited to sharpen Saul's conscience and lead him to give up his enmity if he still had an ear for the voice of truth. Looking back upon a long course of disobedience and self-will, and more especially upon his recent persecutions of David, Saul declared he had sinned. His history justified his expression of "playing the fool," inasmuch as his public life was marked by a continued attempt to defeat God's arrangements. He had yielded to the impulses of a passion and obeyed the dictates of a selfish heart with no regard for the consequences. Saul seemed to have everything in his favor at least to declare his folly, and all because of his failure to follow God at all cost and against all selfish inclinations. He admitted his error, but took no steps to turn his confession to practical advantage. His tendencies were not altered by his interview with David, therefore his recognition of right failed to become a power over his conduct in the succeeding days. There were indications in the interview of increased obduracy in his heart. He acknowledged the contrast between David's conduct and his own. He turned back from his pursuit, as he had done before, but he did not renounce his sin—in fact, he did not renounce his harassing sense of insecurity. His confession did not change his character nor delay his fate. It was intellectual, but not moral. It was an admission of truth, but not a response to its power over the life. Through David's appeal he was prompted to let right and reason exercise a legitimate sway over his thoughts and render just conclusions. Though he appeared humble, he was still proud and obstinate. Though he admitted his folly, he would not renounce it. He had become fixed in his unholy course, and conscience seemed dead.—T. H. A.

TO REGULATE ICE CREAM.

New York Report.—Recommendations for the adoption of new sanitary standards and regulations to govern the manufacture and sale of ice cream, butter and condensed milk, were presented to the National Commission on Milk Standards in its annual meeting here today. The commission, composed of leading health officials and sanitarians, was organized in 1911 by the New York Milk Committee to recommend standards of milk and milk products.

TO REGULATE ICE CREAM.

A cup of hot water sipped slowly will relieve acute indigestion. A hot water bottle filled with hot water will relieve congestive catarrh very quickly. It is also invaluable in the case of headaches and neuralgia.

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FARM GARDEN SWEET CORN.

The season is drawing near for corn. Sweet corn for early market is planted 10 to 15 days earlier than field corn. Four grains in a hill for late plantings, and six for the early sowing when weather and soil conditions are less favorable, should give an average of three stalks to a hill. Hills four and one-half feet apart in either direction give room for good development of stalk and ear, with larger varieties. Dwarf varieties may be planted three by three feet part. The very early varieties tend to dwarf stalks, and the later varieties to a more uniform development of stalk and ear, so one wishing to realize some fodder material, as well as ears for the market, should grow the longer-standing varieties, such as Evergreen, Stowell's Evergreen, Late Mammoth, etc.

In a good season the sweet corn crop is a valuable asset to the progressive farmer. To quote an extent it is a catchy crop. Among the dwarf early varieties are Early Cory, White Cory and Perry Hybrid; Long Island Beauty, Early Mammoth and Early Evergreen mature a little earlier than the Stowell's Evergreen, Mammoth and other late varieties, hence are useful as second-early or medium varieties. Before deciding on what variety to plant it is well to study the proposed market. Some excellent varieties are not popular because not well known. For instance, in some markets the Country Gentleman does not sell well because people do not realize that it is small cobs with deep grain, but merely judge the ear by its apparent size.

It is not well to choose very dry land for sweet corn, as a dry spell may ruin your crop entirely. Sweet corn likes a rich, sandy loam if given some potash. A little potash in each hill tends to produce a good set of fine, large ears. Nitrate of soda—a small handful to four hills—if applied as the cornstalk begins to tassle, seems to have a strong influence upon the success of the crop. Poultry manure—a handful to each hill, beneath the corn—is a great fertilizer for this crop, as is any animal product. Fish-scrap, tankage, etc., contribute to a healthy, vigorous growth of stalk and a good yield of corn.

Apply it in the hill, slightly cover it with earth and plant the corn upon it. The farmers in this locality often use barnyard compost in this way. Aside from the question of fertilizer, the growth of sweet corn depends upon the soil. Many a crop of sweet corn is saved in dry weather by persistent cultivation before earing. After it is in tassle, all work with the cultivator must cease. For cultivating the early varieties use a straight or barrow-toothed cultivator set very shallow, and running it through often enough to keep the ground clean. The first pulling should take place when an inspection of the field shows a number of ears with silk dried almost to the tip of the ear, the ear sagging somewhat from the stalk. This first pulling hinders the growth of the other ears.

Pull the corn for market at the size desired for the table. There is a great deal of sweet corn pulled by green hands that is either immature or overgrown. This is waste to both the producer and the consumer. After the crop of sweet corn is gathered the stalks should be cut and stacked immediately, that the air, not sucked back by the roots, left conserved within the stalk and foliage. Sweet corn is grown and cultivated the same as field corn, except it requires more intensive culture as a horticultural crop. It needs a rich, warm loamy soil that has been well prepared by thorough cultivation and heavy fertilizing with well-rotted barnyard manure.

In early planting, plenty of seed should be used, for if the weather is backward, much of it is likely to rot. Some quick-acting nitrogenous fertilizer should be used for the early crop, to furnish immediate available plant food. In a test made some years ago at the New Jersey station, the average yield of sweet corn was increased 21 per cent, when sulphate of ammonia was used, and 35 per cent, when dried blood was used. Other features of the test showed that it is advisable to use an abundance of all forms of fertilizers for sweet corn.

The early crop should be put in at the earliest moment after danger from frost is past. Other plantings may be made at intervals of a week to 10 days thereafter, to afford a succession until late fall. About six kernels, which will furnish 3 to 5 stalks, should be put in each hill. It requires about eight quarts of seed to plant an acre. Shallow cultivation should be practiced to preserve the moisture of the soil, since this crop requires a large amount of water in its growth, and is likely to suffer from drought.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The best way to start a dairy herd is to select good-grade cows, young and from milk producers. These may be bought at reasonable prices, but care must be exercised to select good individuals. Then by breeding these to pure-bred bulls from the best milk strains obtainable profitable dairy animals may be raised. Under no circumstances should the cow be bred to any but the best sires. If one has no bull of the kind it would be better to secure the service of one, even though a high price is charged and some difficulty encountered in finding the animal. Later a few good pure-bred heifers may be bought, and a desirable bull, then some thoroughbred animals can be raised to take the place of the grades when they have served their purpose.

The value of ashes as a fertilizer depends upon the character of the soil and the kind of crop to be grown. Generally speaking, ashes, or potash, is very important for most crops, but in some soils there is enough of the element already, and for some crops, as wheat, oats and corn, but little is required. Wheat removes but seven pounds of potash per acre, oats 10 and corn 15 pounds, while potatoes remove 75 pounds, showing that they require a larger amount of this element. Timothy hay takes 45 pounds per ton and clover 35 pounds. It has been well said that a farm can never rise above the level of its owner. Shade must be provided for the fowls and the little chicks during hot weather. Breeding for size will be of little

advantage unless you feed for size at the same time. A heavy draft horse should never be driven faster than a walk with or without a load. Rhubarb requires a deep, rich, melon soil. In fact, the soil for it cannot be too rich. The earliest yield is from a warm, sandy loam. The longest stalks and the greatest number may be grown on a deep, rich clay loam. The ground should be plowed twice and harrowed and rolled to get it in good order. A sandy loam is the best soil for muskmelons. Scattered over it barnyard manure, plow and harrow to pulverize it thoroughly. When the weather is quite warm and trees are fully leaved out, the hills may be prepared for seed. When the melons begin to ripen a bunch of straw placed under them will prevent the fruit from cracking. Hubbard squash should be more generally grown and used. When properly cooked and seasoned it is a delicious vegetable and is available for use from October until June. The hills should be eight by eight feet apart and enriched with rotted manure under also be grown in rows eight feet apart, drilling the seed and thinning the plants to about two feet.

OFFICERS OF 2ND CONTINGENT

Ottawa, Ont., despatch.—Officers of the second Canadian contingent, under Major-General S. B. Steele, will include Col. Lord Brooke, in command of the Ontario brigade; Col. J. Landry, Quebec, over the Quebec and Maritime Province brigade; Col. Ketchum, Winnipeg, in charge of the western brigade. The brigade majors respectively will be: Lieut.-Col. R. G. Stewart, Ottawa; Col. McAvity, St. John, and Lieut.-Col. P. A. Moore, Calgary. Captain W. C. Cochrane, son of the Minister of Railways, and Captain R. Montague, son of Hon. Dr. Montague, Winnipeg, are both on General Steele's staff. Col. Septimus Denbow, of Toronto, who goes to England at the head of the Ontario brigade, will, owing to ill-health, be unable to lead it to the front. There are 22,000 men in the second contingent.

RUSS GIVE LIE TO VICTORY YARN

Washington despatch.—The Russian Embassy to-day issued this statement, based upon advice from the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Petrograd: "Reports issued from Berlin and Vienna referring to an alleged important victory gained over our troops in Western Galicia, are entirely in contradiction with the true facts. The encounters which began in that part of Galicia have absolutely not been such a character as to warrant claims even of a partial success by our cause."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'FARMERS' MARKET' and 'MEATS-WHOLESALE'. Items include Eggs, Butter, Spring chickens, Ducks, Poultry, Turkey, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, etc.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table with columns for 'SUGAR MARKET'. Items include Extra granulated, Redpath's, Do. 25-lb. bags, Do. 50-lb. bags, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for 'LIVE STOCK'. Items include Receipts—50 cattle, 37 calves, 1,850 hogs, 4 sheep, etc.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS'. Items include Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.

Table with columns for 'MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKETS'. Items include Minnesota—Wheat, No. 1 hard, No. 2 hard, etc.

Table with columns for 'DULUTH GRAIN MARKETS'. Items include Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, No. 2 hard, etc.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Alexandria.—At the opening meeting to-night of the Alexandria Cheese Board its white cheese were boarded, and all sold at 17-18c.

Waukegan Ill.—There were 112 boxes boarded and 428 boxes white cheese boarded and sold on Waukegan Hill Cheese Board here to-day, all selling at 17-18c. Five buyers were present.

Kingston.—At the Front Street Cheese Board here to-day, 121 boxes of white and 17 boxes colored were offered. Ninety white sold at 17-18c, and 25 colored at 17-18c. These are record prices for this board.

SALE OF SHEEPSKINS. London.—A sale of sheepskins was held here to-day. There were 177 skins offered. The attendance was good and the demand fair. Good coloring merinos and crossbreds showed little interest, other grades declined from 5 to 7 1/2 per cent, and were frequently withdrawn.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 2,900 bales. The selection was of good condition and the demand was better than in any of the recent weeks. The wool was firm and in sellers' favor. American buying was slightly better.

MONTREAL MARKETS. Receipts were: cattle 400; cows and springers 60; calves 1,000; sheep and lambs 100; hogs 700. Prime: 1-2 to 7-12; common 5 to 6-14; medium 5 to 6-14; heavy 5 to 6-14.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch.—Cattle receipts 75; active. Receipts 150; active; \$150 to \$250. Hogs receipts 2,000; active; heavy \$8.00 to \$9.00; mixed \$7.50 to \$8.50; yorkers \$8.50 to \$9.50; pigs \$7.50 to \$8.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Market firm. Steers, native \$8.50 to \$9.00. Western steers \$7.50 to \$8.00. Cows and heifers \$7.00 to \$7.50. Calves \$7.00 to \$7.50.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot, steady. No. 2 hard, winter \$12.40. No. 2 Manitoba, red western winter \$12.40.

Clear bellies, 14 to 15 lbs. \$4.60. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs. \$4.60.

Short ribs, 15 to 20 lbs. \$4.60. Clear bellies, 14 to 15 lbs. \$4.60. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs. \$4.60.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs. \$4.60. Lard, prime, western, in tierces, new \$24.00. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 14 to 15 lbs. \$24.00.

Short ribs, 15 to 20 lbs. \$4.60. Clear bellies, 14 to 15 lbs. \$4.60. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs. \$4.60.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs. \$4.60. Lard, prime, western, in tierces, new \$24.00. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 14 to 15 lbs. \$24.00.

Short ribs, 15 to 20 lbs. \$4.60. Clear bellies, 14 to 15 lbs. \$4.60. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs. \$4.60.





1854 1915  
1/2 Old Sugar Look

**If you want sugar that is absolutely pure, and as clean as when it left the refinery, you can depend on getting it in**

**Original Redpath Packages**

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons.  
10, 20, 50 and 100-lb. Cloth Bags.

**"Canada's favorite Sugar for three Generations"**

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

**A GIFT OF A SOUL**

Notwithstanding the grief caused her by these dark moods of her brother's friend, Juliette did not complain of her fate. She saw Pierre—tormented with anxieties, sombre and capricious indeed—but she saw him. In Paris she never saw him, consequently she had gained something by the change. She knew that the woman who exercised so evil an influence over him was at Monte Carlo, and she knew also that the painter no longer spent all his time with her. If the chain was still riveted the links were loosening, and some day would doubtless end by breaking. This was her only hope. She had not much pride. But she had one ever a pride who loves? On the day following the dinner which had been so strangely terminated by Dr. Davidoff's story, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, Juliette, her blonde head protected by an umbrella, and a little basket on her arm, was walking along the terrace gathering flowers. The weather was delightful. The blue of the sea blended into the blue of the sky. A delicious breeze laden with soft odors came from the ocean. The waves, fringed with silver, died away at the foot of the rocks that bordered the solitary little bay. Accompanied by his mother, Jacques left the house and began to walk slowly up and down in the sun.

Mme. de Vignes was a small and slender woman, with a delicate face, expressive black eyes, and an intellectual forehead, crowned with hair which had turned prematurely white. Her countenance wore the calm expression of a resignation that had become habitual with her. She walked softly, and in silence, casting a glance from time to time at her son as if to measure the progress caused in his convalescence by the climate of the South. Jacques, stopping in the middle of the terrace, and seating himself on the rays of the sun, watched through the crystal clearness of the water the strange colors of the marine vegetation. Sitting in the warm atmosphere, his head bared to the breeze, he forgot his illness, and felt stealing over him a vivifying sense of well-being. His sister approached him, having gathered her flowers, and softly kissing him said:

"How do you feel this morning? Did you sleep well last night? It seemed to me late when you came home."

The sick man smiled at the recollection of the follies in which he had once consumed his nights, and taking a spray of mimosa from the young girl's basket answered:

"Oh, very late, indeed! It was past ten."

"You are laughing at me. That does not alter the fact, however, that you went out last night for the first time since we have been here."

"My doctor gave me permission to do so. He was one of the guests—and a doctor never finds the pleasures in which he himself participates hurtful."

Juliette remained silent for a moment, then asked with a serious air:

"Do you like this Doctor Davidoff?"

"Yes, he is an agreeable companion, and his scientific knowledge is genuine and profound, notwithstanding the satanic character it sometimes assumes. Besides, I do not believe he is so demonic as he tries to appear. But it is an incontestable fact that since he has been attending me I am better."

"Ah, my dear boy," cried Mme. de Vignes, "that alone would make him

happened that caused him to wear this mournful countenance and gloomy air? The Russian raised his eyes toward Jacques, and slowly, as if seeking to prolong a situation which deferred some painful communication, said:

"Do you feel well this morning? Did you sleep soundly last night? Have you any fever to-day?"

He felt Jacques' pulse, holding his fingers for a few moments between his fingers.

"No; it is stronger. You can be treated like a man now," he added.

Jacques looked at the doctor and in a hollow voice said:

"Has anything happened serious enough to require such precautions?"

Davidoff nodded in the affirmative, without speaking.

"And you hesitated to tell me of it?" resumed Jacques.

"Yes."

"And now?"

"And now I am ready to tell you."

He lowered his voice a little so as not to be heard by the mother and sister who were in front of him.

"It would be better, however, to wait until we are alone."

They all walked slowly toward the house. When they were in front of the parlor, the blinds of which were partly closed to shut out the sun, Mme. de Vignes and Juliette paused. The young girl looked at the doctor anxiously. She felt that the mysterious words he had just spoken had some secret connection with the thoughts that had troubled her at the moment of his arrival. The image of Pierre Laurier appeared before her, pale and indistinct, and seeming as if vanishing into nothingness. The serious communication which Davidoff had to make related, she was sure, to the patient. Of what nature was it? A shudder passed through her frame. On this beautiful sunny morning she felt cold. She saw the blue heavens veil themselves in obscurity, the sea grow dark, the verdure of the pine trees lose its color. A knell sounded in her ears. Overcome by her funeral hallucination, her brain whirled and the earth seemed slipping from under her feet.

The voice of her mother pronounced her name recalled her to herself. Her eyes unclosed, her vision grew clear, and the sky was once more bright, the sea blue, the trees green. Nature was still the same; her heart alone was oppressed with anguish, after her mind filled with gloomy foreboding.

"Come, Juliette," repeated Mme. de Vignes, "I think your brother wishes to be alone with the doctor."

The young girl cast an appealing glance at the Russian, as if it depended upon him whether the calamity she feared had taken place or not, then with a deep sigh she went into the house.

The two men had seated themselves near one of the iron columns supporting the glass roof of the veranda, around which twined clusters of fragrant heliotrope. They remained silent for a moment, each thinking of the revelation which was to come.

Then Jacques, with the egotism of the invalid, said tranquilly:

"What have you to tell me, my dear friend?"

"A very sad piece of news, very sad indeed, it was brought to me this morning, and I confess that I am still not necessary that you should be told of it, I would have deferred my painful task, but it so nearly concerns you—"

Jacques, grown suddenly nervous, interrupted him:

"What a preamble! How am I concerned in what you have to tell me?"

"That is what you are now about to learn," replied Davidoff, looking at his patient so intently that his glance seemed almost stern. "At about one o'clock this morning a suicide was committed, close by Monte Carlo. A man threw himself from the cliff into the sea. Some custom-house officers, making their rounds, found his overcoat, his hat, and a few words—addressed to you."

"To me!" exclaimed Jacques, turning pale.

"To you. The articles were taken to the Governor, who, knowing how intimate we are, caused me to be notified in order that I might break the news to you."

Jacques' eyes seemed suddenly to recede in his head, and his mouth twitched convulsively, as he said:

"It concerns some one, then, with whom I am closely connected?"

Davidoff drew from his pocket the card on the back of which the painter had written his last farewell, held it toward his patient. The latter, with something like terror, took the thin piece of pasteboard in his hand and read the name engraved upon it. A sudden flush mounted to his cheeks as he cried:

"Pierre! Pierre! Can this be possible?"

He remained speechless for a moment, his gaze fixed on the Russian doctor, who observed him in silence, motionless and sombre. Both were

very silent as if fearing to hear even the sound of their own voices. They exchanged a glance of horror and incredulity, so different was it for them to believe that this being, a short time since so full of life and vigor, should have vanished in a moment. Yet such was the fact. Pierre would never again appear amongst them. His place beside them was to be forever vacant.

Jacques without a word looked once more at the card, the name on which he had just read, and brushing away with the back of his hand the tears which filled his eyes, proceeded to read the last farewell addressed to him by his friend. He read aloud the lines traced in pencil with a trembling hand on the preceding night. His voice was choked by an overpowering emotion. He understood from what he read, that his friend was aware of his suffering and his degradation, and that he desired to die in order to escape from them. But he saw also that in ending his life the thought had come to him to make this strange compact with fate, which should allow him to live again in Jacques. He read slowly aloud:

"I am going to try the experiment of which Davidoff told us: I bequeath to you my soul. Live happy through me and for me."

A horrible light shone upon the eyes of the sick man, at the same time that a sigh broke from his lips. He was overwhelmed with grief, but a vivifying faith had already taken root in his heart.

"It was I who saw him last," said the Russian doctor. "He left me to visit Clemence Villa. A violent scene, such as took place daily between them, must have occurred. He left the house, and after that no one knows what happened. Some coastguards who chanced to be on the road to Vintimille during the night on the lookout for smugglers, with whom they were changed shots, found the coat, the hat and the card near the spot where the affray took place."

"And his body?" Jacques asked.

"The tide will doubtless wash it ashore. It can then be buried in holy ground, and his friends can go shed their tears over his grave."

A deep groan, and the noise of a falling body in the parlor, were heard at the same moment. Jacques and the doctor started to their feet in terror. Davidoff went hastily forward, drove the blinds, and uttered an exclamation of surprise. At two steps from the window Juliette, who had been unconscious on the floor, she had caught a chair to support herself with, which had fallen to the ground with her. Pale and with closed eyes, she looked as if she were dead.

The two men hurried into the house. At the noise Mme. de Vignes had appeared. She had no need to ask any questions. Through the open door she had seen her daughter. For this woman, apparently so frail, to take Juliette in her arms was the work of an instant. She laid her on the sofa, examined her countenance, placed her hand upon her heart, felt it beating, and, somewhat reassured, asked her son:

"What has happened?"

Davidoff approached the young girl and moistened her temples with water. Jacques did not give his mother the card on which was written the last will of his friend, beseeching to him his soul. He only uttered the words: "Pierre is dead."

It seemed as if these words had power to make themselves heard by Juliette, even in her unconscious state. She sighed, opened her eyes, recognized those round her, and returning time, but into tears, she said:

Mme. de Vignes and her son exchanged glances. Jacques cast down his eyes. Then the mother, divining the secret of the virginal love of Juliette, uttered a deep sigh, and began to weep with her.

Davidoff took Jacques by the arm and led him into the house. On the terrace the air was mild, the sun drew their fragrance from the odoriferous plants; the light breeze gladdened the heart; the sea was of a sapphire blue, the swallows skimmed along the surface of the water with joyful cries. It seemed to the doctor that his patient was no longer the same; he walked with a firm step, he held himself erect; his eyes, a moment before half-closed and dull, shone brightly. He did not speak, but from the animated expression of his face one could divine that a sudden exaltation had taken the place of his former dejection. Davidoff, with an expression of bitter



**ROYAL**  
MADE IN CANADA  
MAKES PERFECT BREAD  
**YEAST**

irony, looked at him thus transformed by hope.

Then, as he thought of Pierre Laurier dead, and of Juliette weeping, the Russian smiled sardonically in silence. He thought that in order to restore this selfish young man to life the sacrifice of two human beings was a heavy price to pay, and he could fancy he saw a pair of lovers, young and happy, walking arm in arm in the intoxicating perfume of the flowering orange trees, on this beautiful terrace, under this cloudless sky. But the vision swiftly passed, and Davidoff saw only Jacques, revivifying already by the blood of Pierre and the tears of Juliette, walking by his side triumphantly.

**CHAPTER III.**

While he was swimming with all his strength toward the drowning man, Pierre, his figure brought into sharp relief by the light of the moon, at that moment unclouded, had been perceived by the custom-house officers, who were in ambush on the cliff. Two shots passing close to him, a sharp whizzing sound in his ears, a dash of spray thrown up by the ball, told him that he had been mistaken for a smuggler. He raised himself on the crest of a wave and cast a rapid glance around. Ten yards away a black form was struggling in the water, making for the cutter, which tacked about in the open sea. A few vigorous strokes brought Pierre beside the wretch who was struggling desperately though almost unconsciously with the waves. Pierre grasped him vigorously, raised his head above the water, and with all the force of his lungs gave a cry, which, borne from wave to wave, reached the boat. The man at the tiller raised himself up at this appeal, looked around attentively, and perceiving the two men struggling in the water in the moonlight, responded with a sharp whistle. Immediately the oars ceased to strike the surface of the water. The boat stopped, and the cutter, as if obeying orders previously received, headed towards the land. Weighed down by his human freight, and collecting all his strength Pierre made slow progress. His clothes clinging to his body prevented the free movement of his limbs, and he could scarcely breathe. The waves now passed over his head. He no longer made an effort to swim. It seemed to him that an irresistible power drew him downward, and that his life and strength weighed heavily upon his limbs. A buzzing sound filled his ears, and his darkened vision could no longer behold the sky. He thought to himself:

"I shall never have the strength to reach the boat, and I am going to die along with this unfortunate wretch."

He was seized with despair at not being able to save this man, and he had never seen before, and whom he had as closely clasped as if he had been a tenderly cared-for brother.

(To be Continued.)

**GERMANS ARE MUCH MISLED**

Prisoners Talked With in France Widely Misinformed.

Russians Beaten, Britain Totally Blockaded.

(English Exchange.)  
On the barrack ground of Issoudun I met two German prisoners who could speak English, a cavalryman belonging to one of the smartest regiments in Prussia and a boy from Hamburg who had been in a shipping office. The following conversation took place:

"When do you think the war will end?"

"On November," said the cavalryman, who spoke the language of us not, a British woman. "We shall, of course, win."

"That is not the impression outside Germany. You know the Russians have taken Przemysl?"

"That was against the Austrians. We have beaten the Russians. They are crushed."

"But if Roumania and Italy come in, don't you think Austria will be crushed?"

"They can have all she wants for the asking, and Roumania is of no importance. Moreover, we have plenty of soldiers in Germany. In time we shall do everything."

The boy from Hamburg interposed with a question: "How many men from England are there in France?"

"Less than half a million probably," he was told, "and as yet none of the new army; and there are a million of the new army, all well equipped, trained, and ready to come when they are wanted."

"But what is the use of them if you cannot bring them over—you know

there is only one service running from England, and that is to Flushing?"

THE BLOCKADE.

Perhaps we laughed more than was polite even in speaking to a German prisoner, but the laughter seemed to convince the Hamburg shipping clerk and the cavalryman that he had made a mistake.

"Do you really believe that?" they were asked. "Has no one told you that the mail and passenger boats are running as usual, and that out of thousands of vessels entering British ports every week your submarines do not get more than three or four?"

The faces of the prisoners showed their disappointment plainly.

Then an American journalist joined in the conversation.

"Why do your people sink merchant ships with civilians on board and never give them a chance to save their lives? That sort of thing won't win any battles for you and only exasperates neutral countries."

"What does America think about the war?" asked the cavalryman.

"America knows," said the journalist, who was once a United States senator and a Roosevelt roughrider in the Cuban War, "that she can't afford to let Germany win. We can't let any nation that keeps a million men under arms rule the world."

The conversation went back to "fruitfulness" and the question was asked:

"What is the good of enraging the world by pouring burning petrol on men in order to gain a few yards of trenches?"

The Prussian replied with a curious evasion of the question and a direct assertion.

"That will soon be over," he said. "When the dry weather comes we shall be able to move our heavy artillery, and then we shall advance once more."

**SPREADING KNOWLEDGE.**

Other German prisoners gathered round, and looked in the faces of those who could speak English as if trying to catch a reflection of the things they were being told. They knew about the British victory at Neuve Chapelle, but considered it an incident only, and did not realize how much was due to the weight and accuracy of British artillery.

"Your infantry are good," said a third English-speaking prisoner. "I have fought against Irish regiments. We made a mistake there. We did not think the Irish would fight. But the blacks are no good, and you have no heavy guns."

Again it became necessary to add a little to their store of knowledge regarding the progress of events since the new year. Their faces were longer when the talk was over, but they brightened up with the suggestion that the new English army and the new French army, and the forcing of the Ardennes, and a few more cherry suggestions about the participation of the United States, should the U-28 sink a United States vessel, would tend to shorten the war and send them all home again.

**She Soon Gained Forty Pounds**

**Dame Bouchard Found New Health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

Now She is Advising all Her Friends Who Suffer From Kidney Disease to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Portneuf, Hamilton Cove, Saguenay Co., Que., May 10.—(Special).—I recently cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, Dame Rene Bouchard, well known and highly respected here, is advising all her friends who suffer from kidney disease to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"When I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so run-down I only weighed eighty pounds," Dame Bouchard states. "I only took four boxes in all, but they brought me back to health and now I weigh one hundred and twenty pounds. You may publish what I say, if you wish, for Dodd's Kidney Pills have done wonders for me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills do wonders for run-down people because they cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poisons, out of the blood and the pure blood carries new nourishment, health and life to all parts of the body. That's why so many people say, "Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me a new lease of life."

**TO THE FIRST ROBIN.**

Good mornin', Mistah Robin, wha yo been so long?  
I declare I thought I nevah was a-swine to hear yo song  
A singin' foh de springtime. Jist yis-terday I said:  
"I shud be an a wanderin' in Mr. Robin's dead"  
And when I wuz dis mornin' a-hearin' of yo song,  
I said, "The spring's a-comin', see it's a-comin' right along!"  
So press yo heart, ma honey, dis mornin' when I heard, shurely says, "The good Lord's back dis bird."  
Foh de springtime an a-comin', its a-comin' by and by.  
Foh dat robin is a truthful bird— I never heard him lie knowed him, and when I've heard his sing,  
It was only jist a little while until we had de spring.  
Soon de foh'll be a bitin' all up an' down de chick,  
An' de foh'll be a-chuckin' to her little chubbin' chubbin' root of sastrass.  
Soon we'll have a root of sastrass to make a little tea  
An' de foh'll be a-comin' an' a-comin' (that's good enough for me)  
An' de foh'll be a-comin' an' a-comin' (that's good enough for me)  
In a little while after I heah de dat-robin  
—W. A. Paxson in "Western Christian" (1914)

**REVERSAL, BUT RIGHT.**

(Pittsburgh Gazette-Times)  
The New York syndicate who tricked his sweetheart into shooting him, instead of shooting her and then killing himself, began his slaughter with him, instead of complete reversal of the accepted form.

**Proof Positive.**

"How do you know that Claucor dictated his old English to a stenographer?"  
"Look at the way it's spelled."—Phindellia Ledger.

**For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!**

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive drainage assists pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the tile if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

**Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited**  
SWANSEA, ONTARIO



Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 20 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

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*Charles H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## VINOL THE MODERN TONIC

BUILDS YOU UP—GIVES YOU STRENGTH  
\$1.00 per Bottle

F. R. CURRY - CHEMIST  
The "REXALL" Store  
FULFORD BLOCK BROCKVILLE

Advertise in THE REPORTER and See Results

### PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

APRIL

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) have been absent for one or more examinations.

Room II

Jr. III—Mark 285, resigned 171.  
Girls—Mary Howarth 279, Irene Lillie 262, Eva Bigalo 256, Edna Easton 235, Bernice Duclon 221, Zella Tepping 218, Mildred Bigalo 201, Winona Morris 194, Stella Bigalo 173, Ada Leadbeater 155, Hazel Smith 142.

Boys—Manford Gifford 267, Robert Laying 252, Beaumont Kelly 247, Garfield Gifford 203, Kenneth Buford 194, Carmen Laying 188, Monlon Morris 182, Leonard Buford 179, Isaac Alguire 173, Eddie Hawkins 166, Harvey Dillabough 164, Donald Peate 150, Sydney Thornhill 150, Alvin Judson 148.

Jr. III—Mark 245, required 144.  
Boys—Harry Kerr 237, Kenneth Putnam 223, Leonard Cowan 205, Leman Judson 202, Howard Helms 164, Fred Blackwell 163, Ernest Hawkins 162, Henry Bigalow 157, Glenn Flood 146, Gerald Wilson 118, Willie Whitford, 131, Harry Bigalow 118, \*Chancey Hollingsworth 96, \*James Morris 73, \*Rupert Amo.

Girls—Velma Lee 230, Beverly Purcell 229, Irene Gifford 221, Alice Stevens 207, Hazel Avery 194, Frances Wilts 179, Frances Sheldon 161, Mary Duffield 158, Margaret Thomas 120, Thelma Parish 117, \*Ida Fenlong 108, Lillian Hawkins 95.  
Average attendance 50.  
Gladya Johnston, Teacher

Room I

I Sen., Max 415—Ruth Claxton 318, Marion Robinson 367, Marjorie Gifford 362, Robbie Rahmer 362, Beatrice Buford 347, Knowlton Hanna 344, Frances Hawkins 342, Irwin Stevens 340, Flossie Fenlong 331, Charlie Miller 328, Stacey Fair 319, Dora Mulvren 316, Vernon Robeson 313, Bernard Stacey 221.

I Jun., Max 209—Pats Bendall 180, Kathleen Taylor 158, Coral Purcell 156, Weldon Avery 138, Orville Hollingsworth 142, Edwin Evans 137, Ivan Dillabough 125, Marjorie East 105.

Prim. A, Max 185—Kenneth Gifford 172, Millie Coon 158, Orlin Peterson 153, Ethel Wing 123, Ross Robinson 113, Emma Blanche 107, Jack Thornhill 106.

Prim. B, Max 90—Ray Fenlong 73, Rhea Kavanagh 65, Noble Taylor 53, Levi Abadie 58, Howard Stevens 57, Stuart Blum 55.  
Average attendance 34.  
Ada L. Fisher, Teacher

### ELECTRIC RAILWAY TROUBLES

Ottawa Citizen

Certain shareholders in the Morrisburg and Ottawa Electric Railway Co. Ltd., want the company wound up. They are dissatisfied with the present management of which J. G. Kilt, Ottawa, is president and R. S. Bishop, Ottawa, is secretary-treasurer. They are tired paying money into the coffers of the company.

There was a meeting of over two hundred of these dissatisfied shareholders in Ottawa on Saturday afternoon. Several of them stated in frank unequivocal terms that they are tired of being called on to pay instalments on their stocks without being given satisfactory assurance that they will receive returns for their money.

The outcome of the meeting was that a committee was named to put the machinery in motion that will result in appealing against the decision of Judge Kelly of Cornwall, ordering all the shareholders in the company to meet the calls for payment of the stock they hold, and also to see if the company can be wound up. The cost of the action will be paid pro rata by the shareholders who are opposed to the present board of directors.

It was stated that \$75,000 has been paid on the stock and that \$60,000 is still to be paid. All that has been spent on the road is about \$10,000 for a small amount of grading at points along the proposed route, which takes in Metcalfe, Winchester and a number of other smaller places. The balance of the \$75,000 has been spent on salaries and keeping up an office suite in the Canada Life building. The charter of the company expires, so it is reported, in 18 months.

Among the shareholders are several widows who have paid out several hundred dollars for stock.

### An Appeal

We who read the old Reporter

Let us heed this simple plan  
In regard to its new printer

Treat him kindly as a man.

Never spurn his publication

Recommend it when we can.

Give him words of commendation,

Treat him kindly as a man.

When we read its pages over

We the label too should scan

Keep it always in our favor.

Treat him kindly as a man.

Then when we catch the vapor

He will say, as then he can,

Yes, and print it in his paper,

"Dad today, an honest man."

—Subscriber

### THE FATAL DAY

Close to Death's Door and you have not your life Insured.

See H. B. WILLSON, Agent

The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York.

ATHENS, ONT.



## FRESCO-TONE is Washable

This modern Artistic Flat Finish for Interior Decoration is rapidly growing in popular favor.

Its First Claim is an Artistic one—then its Sanitary qualifications appeal to the Modern Housekeeper.

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THE EARL CONSTRUCTION CO.  
ATHENS, ONTARIO

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# ANNIVERSARY SALE

Will start Saturday, May 15, and will continue for Seven Days

Another year has passed by. Year by year we have steadily gone ahead, numbering more and more patrons continually. Our good clothes and our fair dealings have worked wonders for us. The only way we can show our appreciation to our customers is by having a Big Anniversary Sale and to divide one week's profit amongst our patrons.

Our Sales are always a great saving to the public and are well patronized. We are making great preparations this year to have one of the biggest Sales we ever put on. We are going to give our patrons some extraordinary bargains in Men's & Boys' Suits, Raincoats, Odd Pants, Underwear, Shirts, Hats, Caps

We want everybody to take advantage of our big Anniversary Sale. It will pay you to leave all your work and come direct to our Big Sale, for this will be the greatest sale of the season. Just in time to buy your summer outfit at extraordinary prices. See bills and Brockville daily papers for reduced prices. Our entire big stock will be sold at reduced prices during our big Anniversary Sale.

## GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

The Store of Quality

BROCKVILLE











# OVER A THOUSAND LIVES LOST IN THE LUSITANIA

## German Pirates Take Heavy Toll Of World's Neutrals.

### Two Torpedoes Hit Her, And She Floated Only Half An Hour.

More than one thousand lives were lost when the Cunard liner Lusitania was torpedoed without warning off Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, by a German submarine Friday afternoon, sinking within 35 minutes.

Out of a total number of 2,104 persons aboard, passengers and crew, with over 200 Canadians and 159 United States citizens, between 800 and 900 are reported ashore at Queenstown, Kinsale, Galley Head and Clonakilty, but a late bulletin received by the Cunard Company in New York from a chief steward expressed his belief that no more than 500 or 600 were saved.

Among the survivors, it is reported, are many wounded, who have been taken to the naval hospital at Queenstown, thus establishing that the explosion must have been terrific, or there was a second interior explosion.

#### LOSS OF LIFE ENORMOUS.

London, Saturday, May 8 (2 a. m.)—The impression is growing hourly stronger that the loss of life by the destruction of the Lusitania was enormous.

The very latest bulletins received enumerate so few survivors that it is feared that more than 1,000 may have perished. It is impossible to give any list of survivors to-night, as neither the British Admiralty nor the Cunard Company has as yet received any news of the 2,104 passengers and crew aboard the ship, 1,254 passengers and 850 crew, there is definite information concerning less than 1,000 of them, and even the unconfirmed reports of rescues at various ports add very few more to the list.

The latest bulletin comes from Queenstown by way of Liverpool through the Cunard Company. It reads: "Queenstown wires that the stern-keel is landing about 160 passengers and crew. It is reported by the Admiralty that the trawlers Dock and Indian Empire have about 200; the tub Flying Fish 100; three torpedo boats have 45 living and four dead.

We are putting these up at the different hotels and boarding houses, but we cannot give lists of survivors before morning, as the passengers are in such a state that their immediate wants must be our first consideration."

#### OTHER POINTS TO HEAR FROM.

This is the first definite statement of the survivors. There are other reports that 100 have been landed at Clonakilty, about nine miles to the west and south of the scene, and 11 persons at Kinsale, but whether the number have been twice counted is not known. There are other points which may be heard from, and perhaps some have been taken there—Lyster Haven, Carrigrohane, Barry point, several points and other towns.

Great crowds are awaiting through the night at the Cunard offices here and similar representative companies in Liverpool. There are many Americans in the crowd, some of whom had relatives and friends aboard. They are most vehement in their denunciations of the deed, and are keeping in close touch with the Admiralty and the steamship companies. The King is receiving every bulletin that comes in from Liverpool where the news comes from, the scene is emotional. The city is staggered by the report of the loss of its favorite ship and it has cast a pall over everything.

Mr. Turner, who spent his life in the service of the Cunard Company, was shown to very many scenes of disaster of the Titanic and the disaster of Ireland disasters, were to be witnessed around the Cunard office. There a large crowd, chiefly women relatives of the crew of the Lusitania, gathered, anxiously awaiting news of their men. Little was available, however, but the people remain calm, although the scene was terrible.

The Admiralty has just issued a statement that the passengers of the Lusitania are being landed and that the wounded are being taken to the naval hospital. No names are mentioned.

#### TWO EXPLOSIONS.

Although information from Ireland, allowed to be made public, has been entirely fragmentary, little by little it is becoming known that there was a second or interior explosion, perhaps at the stern of the ship, which was blown apart this afternoon off Old Head of Kinsale. The double explosion is mentioned because there is a theory that the external one was a factor in the great torpedo smashing into the ship without warning, by the submarine, caused an interior explosion. This may have been in some part of the hull, or it may have been among the cargo. The wounded, who are going to the naval hospital, and the dead, who were buried, indicate that there was a second explosion in the interior of the ship. This may have been in the engine-room, or the engine-room. It could be conceived that passing a cable through in this way.

#### DEATH OF THE OFFICERS KNOWN.

The tug Stormcock arrived at Queenstown to-night bringing about 150 survivors of the Lusitania, principally passengers, among whom were 100 women, several of the crew and

one steward. Describing the experience of the Lusitania the steward said: "The passengers were at lunch when a submarine came up and fired two torpedoes, which struck the Lusitania on the starboard side, one forward and the other in the engine-room. They caused terrific explosions. Captain Turner immediately ordered the boats out. The ship began to list badly immediately.

Ten boats were put into the water, and between 400 and 500 passengers entered them. The boat in which I was approached the land with three other boats, and we were picked up shortly after 4 o'clock by the Stormcock.

"I fear that few of the officers were saved. They acted bravely. There was only fifteen minutes from the time the ship was struck and she foundered, going down bow foremost. It was a dreadful sight."

Two other steamers with survivors are approaching Queenstown. The destruction of the Lusitania, the speediest British ship in the trans-Atlantic trade, has stirred London and all England. The newspaper extras have been bought with avidity, and all procurable bulletins are listened to with eagerness. For that matter, the definite information received has been most meagre, coming in curt bulletins from all along the Irish coast and direct telephone communication has not enabled the most persistent to learn anything more. Thus simply is known:

The Lusitania, swinging northeast of Cape Clear, came in sight of the Irish coast early this morning, and started north for St. George's Channel. She was going at full speed, some shipping men believing that she was up to 25 knots. She was proceeding, as she has since the Germans were seen in the Irish Sea, with her lifeboats swung outward on their davits ready for immediate use, and all her watertight bulkheads and compartments tightly closed.

HIT WITHOUT WARNING. There is no doubt that she was hit without warning. Liverpool shipping men have announced that Captain Turner would not think of stopping for any German submarine, but would rely on his speed the moment he saw a periscope in sight. It would only be by chance that a torpedo would strike home unless there were a number of the underwater boats in line, each of which would discharge a torpedo in her path. None could stop her, none could keep up with her. Therefore, it is believed to-night that there was a great loss of life. A message received to-night from Queenstown by the Cunard Company says:

"Chief Steward Jones thinks about 500 to 600 saved. This includes passengers and crew, and is the only estimate we are able to give. In the meantime we are going through hotels and lodging-houses to-night and will wire to-morrow the fullest possible details. In the meantime the injured and the dead are taking up all our attention."

SENT ONLY ONE WIRELESS. After the early afternoon report of the Lusitania nothing was heard, officially at any of the wireless stations until shortly after 2 o'clock, when the wireless operator at Lands End, Ireland, caught this hurriedly sent message. Big list; position ten miles south of Kinsale."

That was all that ever came out of the ship, so far as can be learned. It could not have been sufficient to have blown up the boilers to stop the wireless, for the emergency batteries were there to work with anything, snapped the whole thing out. The word from Lands End was sent to the world in another two minutes. Every part of the Irish coast was notified and passed the word along. Men on the jump from Waterford clear down to Cape Clear rushed to the small boats and large boats and

Old Head of Kinsale was the next to send a little word. A marine observer there with powerful glasses made out the big ship ten miles out, listed to one side almost on the point of turning over. There was only a brief flash of this, and then came the word, "She has gone." As a matter of fact, it is estimated the Lusitania was hit around 2:15 o'clock and was under water by 2:45. Lloyds officially places the time as that.

#### FLEET OF BOATS TO RESCUE.

"There are 25 of them," he reported. A little later, "Other boats, including a big Greek steamship, are around there. They are picking up the small boats." Then came a procession of bulletins from all points.

The Admiralty received a bulletin from Galley Head: "Several boats, apparently survivors, southeast nine miles from here; a Greek steamer is proceeding to assist."

Other ports sent word of the twenty small boats which could carry perhaps 800 persons in a very calm sea. But no one could tell how many were in them or how many had been picked up by the rescuing ships. A great fleet was rushed out of Queenstown, but they had about 27 miles to go and must arrive too late to be of any use, except to facilitate the carrying of the wounded to the hospitals. It was hoped early that everybody aboard the ship had been saved. The Cunard Company representatives were most optimistic after receiving the first bulletins. They had heard that the ship had floated two hours after she was hit, and had been beached by her captain. "All are saved," was the message sent out at that time, and that announcement was greeted with cheers. Then came the later news, which shipping men heard "half hour."

They shook their heads and whispered among themselves that a loss of life was inevitable. They could not see how human beings could be rescued or rescue themselves in that short space of time. It was not until 5 o'clock in the afternoon or later, three hours after the disaster, that London received definite news of what had occurred. Then a responsible person at Kinsale who had received direct word from the scene telegraphically.

"The Lusitania was sunk by a submarine at 2:33 this afternoon, eight miles south by west of Old Head of Kinsale. This person had not received any of the details. Queenstown then sent a message, despatch from Old Head begins. Large steamers just arrived in vicinity, apparently rendering assistance. Tugs patrolling, etc., now on the spot taking boats in tow. Motor fishing boats with two of Lusitania's boats bearing probably for Kinsale Harbor."

There were reports then of rescue boats bearing to this and that port, but nothing definite yet until the Cork newspaper sent a message at 10 o'clock last night saying that 300 had been landed at Clonakilty, all passengers.

THE FIRST FOREBODING. The Admiralty threw the first note of foreboding, so far as human life was concerned, early last evening. Their official messages had preceded more. Thus simply is known:

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THE NEWS IN NEW YORK. New York, May 11.—The first news of the torpedoing and sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania came shortly after 11 p. m. through an announcement from the local offices of the Cunard line.

The publication of the news created tremendous excitement in Wall Street and there followed a violent decline in both the stock and cotton markets. The Lusitania, with a total of 1,254 passengers aboard, of whom 187 were Americans, and with a crew of 818, sailed from Liverpool last Saturday in the face of a warning published on the day of her departure by the German Embassy, which stated that travelers intending to embark on British ships did so at the risk of the ships being destroyed in accordance with the German war zone decree.

This warning, published in the

form of an advertisement, did not result in the cancellation of a single passage, nor did anonymous notes of warning, said to have been received by some passengers just before the big liner left her pier, deter anyone from sailing.

Reports from Washington that it was generally known in official quarters that the Lusitania was to be torpedoed at the first opportunity gave color to the opinion expressed in shipping circles to-night that the Embassy's warning was intended to apply particularly to the Lusitania.

Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage," read the advertisement, "are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies, and that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or any of her allies are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk."

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE ABOARD. Among the well-known passengers on the Lusitania are Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Charles T. Boring, of New York; head of the firm of Bowring Brothers; Alexander Campbell, general manager for John Deere & Sons, London; Elbert Hubbard, publisher of the Philistine; J. A. Thomas, the wealthy Welsh coal operator, and his daughter; Lady Mack Wynn, an English suffragette, and Rev. Basil W. Maturin, Oxford, England.

Mr. Vanderbilt was among those credited with receiving anonymous letters of warning. All deprecated the possibility of danger to the ship, and Charles H. Sumner, general agent of the line, announced at the time that the Lusitania's speed of 25 knots made her immune from submarine attack.

THE LUSITANIA'S CARGO. The Lusitania's cargo was valued at about three-quarters of a million dollars, and contained a large quantity of war supplies. Her manifest included 20,000 pounds of brass and copper wire, \$50,000 worth of military goods, and 5,475 cases of ammunition valued at \$290,024, all of which was contraband of war. The ship itself, Cunard officials said to-day, was covered by \$5,000,000 war risk insurance.

The news created perhaps the greatest consternation in exporting circles, where the question arose as to the probable course of the steamship companies in maintaining their schedules in the future.

There were no cancellations announced to-day, and despite the fate of the Lusitania, the Cunard Line permitted the Anchor Line Transylvania to sail this evening for Liverpool. Out of her 879 passengers only 12 cancelled their passage.

The Lusitania is the third big trans-Atlantic liner lost since the war started. The others were the White Star liner Oceanic, wrecked off the north coast of Scotland Sept. 8 last, and the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, converted into a German auxiliary cruiser and sunk by the British cruiser Hightower Aug. 27.

A fourth big steamer, the name-moth Cunarder Aquitania was severely damaged in a collision with the Leyland liner Canadian off the Irish coast in the latter part of August.

WAS IN THE WAR ZONE. The Lusitania is the twenty-ninth vessel, counting trawlers, to be sunk or damaged in the first week of May in the German war zone about the British Isles.

Most of these vessels were torpedoed by German submarines, although in some cases it has not been established whether the damage was inflicted by mines or submarines.

During the last fortnight German submarines have carried on the most active campaign of any time since the war began. Sixteen of the 29 vessels were British and one French merchantmen in the list. The others were vessels of neutral nations. One of them was the American steamer Gulf Light, which was torpedoed off Scilly Isles, on May 1, with the loss of three lives. There were three Norwegian, two Swedish and one Danish merchant vessel in this number.

Establishment of the German war zone was decreed on Feb. 18, to take effect on Feb. 18. The German Government's decree defined the war zone as including "all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel," as well as north of the Shetland Islands in the eastern area of the North Sea, and in a strip thirty miles wide along the Netherlands coast, would not be impeded. The Lusitania therefore was in the war zone when sunk.

In the war zone decree the German Government announced its intention "to endeavor to destroy every enemy merchant ship found in this area of war," stating that this action had been made necessary by the conduct of Great Britain in carrying on "a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defied all the principles of international law."

The German Admiralty is reported to have sent word to the neutral submarines of large size and high speed for the present campaign. Few details are available as to the specifications of these vessels. It is said they are able to carry supplies for three months, enabling them to remain out for long periods of time without putting into a port or having recourse to a parent ship.

The U-28, one of the powerful German submarines, which sank the British steamer Falaba off St. George's Channel March 23 with the loss of 111 lives, was equipped with four torpedoes (two 14-pound disappearing mine and two one-pounders). The Lusitania, with her speed of 25 knots, probably was several knots faster than the submarine which destroyed her.

INSURANCE OVER \$5,000,000. New York, May 7.—The tremendous financial loss incurred by the sinking of the Lusitania, it is general-

# KNOWN SURVIVORS OF LUSITANIA DISASTER

## List Compiled From Cables to New York and Washington.

### Sent By U. S. Consul at Queenstown, Ireland.

New York, May 8.—The following list of Lusitania survivors has been compiled from cable despatches received in New York, and from the list sent by the American Consul at Queenstown to the State Department, and sent out from Washington.

Abramowitz, S.  
Adams, Mrs. Henry (Boston).  
Adams, William McMillan.  
Alles, L. H. (New York).  
Ayana, Julian De.  
Baiba, John J. (passenger list gives name).  
Catherine, Margaret.  
Bernard, C. P. (New York).  
Bernard, Oliver (Boston).  
Birmingham, H. Edgar (not on passenger list).  
Bohan, James (Toronto).  
Bostoney, Frederick (not on passenger list).  
Lowry, Charles W. (New York).  
Boyle, Nicholas.  
Branah, Miss Josephine (New York).  
Bretherton, Mrs.  
Brooks, J. H. (New York).  
Burgess, Henry G. (New York).  
Burnside, Mrs. (New York).  
Byrne, Michael G. (New York).  
Cannon, M. (not on passenger list).  
Cannon, Owen (not on passenger list).  
Chambers, Guy.  
Charles, J. H. (Toronto).  
Charles, Miss Doris (Toronto).  
Clark, A. (Toronto).  
Chife, Patrick (passenger list gives name).  
Cobbler, H. G. (Toronto).  
Collis, Edwin M.  
Connor, Miss Dorothy (New York).  
Cowper, Ernest (Toronto).  
Crosley, Cyrus.  
Crosley, Mrs. Cyrus.  
Cross, A. B.  
Daly, H. M. (not given on passenger list).  
Davis, Emily (passenger list gives name).  
Dawson, Woodward Walter.  
Dodd, Miss Dorothy.  
Doherty, Mrs., and infant.  
Duckworth, Elizabeth.  
Ducuid, George.  
Dyer, Robert.  
Ellis, John.  
Evans, T. J. M. (not on passenger list).

Ewart, Robert J.  
Ewerzewich, John (not on passenger list).  
Fernand, Edward (not on passenger list).  
Fish, Mrs., and two children.  
Freeman, John.  
Gardner, R.  
Gautlet, F. J. (New York).  
Gibberd, Herbert.  
Grab, O. H. (not on passenger list).  
Gwyer, Rev. H. L.  
Gwyer, Mrs. H. L.  
Hammond, O. H. (New York).  
Hardy, Miss E.  
Harnwick, C. C. (New York).  
Harrison, Cornelius (not on passenger list).  
Harris, D. C.  
Henderson, Huntley.  
Henderson, Violet.  
Harris, John (not on passenger list).  
Hill, Mrs. C. T. (London).  
Holland, Miss.  
Holland, Mrs. Nina.  
Hoock, Elsie (not on passenger list).  
Hoock, E. J. (passenger list gives name).  
Holtchins, Charles. (not on passenger list).  
Houghton, J. H. (not on passenger list).  
Houston, Edgar.  
Jeffry, A. M. (not on passenger list).  
Jeffry, Charles T. (Chicago).  
Jenkins, Bertram (New York).  
Jenkins, Frances. (not on passenger list).  
Jones, first officer, A. K.  
Judson, Fred S.

ly believed, will fall on the Cunard Company and the British Government, though nothing definite could be learned in this city today. Officials at the company's office on State street estimated the amount of insurance carried on the liner at \$10,000,000, the general belief being that at the time of the announcement by Admiral von Tirpitz of the proposed German blockade the British Government took over about 80 per cent of the total amount. The balance according to those in touch with the workings of the line company, is covered by a general sinking fund established some years ago by the company, into which a large part of the company's earnings is put each year.

CARRIED LITTLE MAIL. Washington, May 7.—The Lusitania carried a very small quantity of mail, according to the Post-Office Department. There were forty bags for England and 42 for other European countries. These, it is said, could not be sent by the Lusitania. The New York office of the American line called on New York within a few hours of the Lusitania on Saturday, and she carried 2,700 bags of mail for England and the continent.

THE TRANSYLVANIA SAILS. New York, May 7.—The British steamer Transylvania, of the Anchor Line, sailed late today for Liverpool, a few hours after the news of the Lusitania's sinking had been received. The Transylvania's cabins were crowded

Kay, Robert.  
Kaye, Miss Katherine.  
Kessler, George (New York).  
Knox, H. M. (Philadelphia).  
Lane, G. B.  
Lassetter, Mrs. H. B. (London).  
Lassetter, F. (London).  
Lauriat, Jr. Charles E. (Boston).  
Leary, James. (New York).  
Levin, Thomas D. (not on passenger list).  
Levinson, Joseph. (not on passenger list).  
Lewis, third officer J. F.  
Light, Herbert.  
Lines, Stanley L. B.  
Lines, Mrs. Stanley L.  
Linnon, Jr., J.  
Livermore, Vernar.  
Lockhart, R. R. (Toronto).  
Loney, Miss. (New York).  
Lund, Mrs. C. H.  
Lurdon, Mrs. Andrew. (and infant).  
McCormack, John W. (Memphis, Tenn.).  
McCurray, L. (Toronto).  
Mack Worth, Lady (Cardiff, Wales).  
Manley, A. (not on passenger list).  
Marden, Uno (not on passenger list).  
Maricha, Joseph (wife and two daughters).  
Martin, Miss R.  
Mathews, A. T. (Montreal).  
McArdine, Mrs. (not on passenger list).  
Meyers, W. G. E. (passenger list gives name).  
Meyers, H. H. Meyers.  
Maycock, Miss May.  
Mesh, Mrs. Thomas (not on passenger list).  
Moore, Daniel.  
Moore, John.  
Morris, Rev. H. C. S.  
Mosley, G. G. (New York).  
Murdoch, Miss Jessie (not on passenger list).  
Neath, H. (not on passenger list).  
North, Miss Olive.  
O'Donnell (Patrick).  
Ostevan, Thomas.  
Pappadoulis, M. N. (Greece).  
Pappadoulis, Mrs. M. N. (Greece).  
Parker, James (passenger list gives name).  
Paynter, Mrs. Irene (Liverpool).  
Pearl, Arthur.  
Pearl, Major F. Warren (New York).  
Pearl, Mrs. F. Warren and two children (New York).  
Pearl, Stuart Duncan D. (New York).  
Perr, F. K. A. (probably Frederick Phillips Thomas, passenger list gives name).  
Phillips, Wallace B. (New York).  
Rankin, Robert (New York).  
Reid, G. (passenger list gives name).  
R. Readdy.  
Rowan, Frederick (list gives name).  
Scott, P. (probably George Scott).  
Sharr, Samuel.  
Simpson, Rev. B. W.  
Shiddell, Thomas (probably M. T. Shiddell of New York).  
Smith, J. Preston.  
Smith, Miss Jessie Tatt (Branville, Ohio).  
Stevie, George.  
Stevenson, Robert (probably A. Stevenson).  
Sullivan, Mrs. F.  
Sweeney, John M.  
Taylor, Richard Lionel (Montreal).  
Thomas, D. A. (Cardiff, Wales).  
Tierney, Michael (probably James Tierney of Pittsburgh).  
Turner, Captain W. T. (of Lusitania).  
Vassar, W. A. F. (London).  
Walker, Annie (probably Mary Walker).  
Ward, Charles.  
Ward, Mrs. Charles.  
Ward, George.  
Ward, Mrs. George.  
Webb, Miss Minnie.  
Williams, Edith.  
Winter, Miss T.  
Witberbe, Mrs. A. F. (New York).  
Wolfenden, Mrs. John.  
Wright, Robert C.  
Young, Philip (Montreal).

her agents said. There were 875 passengers aboard and others who wanted to go, according to the line, could not be accommodated for lack of room.

Captain John Black, who was recently transferred to the Transylvania from the British auxiliary cruiser Columbia, commanded the ship.

"I have been hunting for a submarine ever since this war began," was his comment on the Lusitania. "I only hope I see one on this trip and that she comes close enough for me to run her." All precautions, however, Captain Black said, would be observed when the Transylvania reached the war zone.

Of the Transylvania's passengers, 117 were on the first cabin, 219 in the second and 452 in the steerage. Almost half the passengers were from Canada, it was said. There was little nervousness apparent among the passengers, all of whom had heard of the Lusitania's fate. Twelve last-minute cancellations were recorded. This, it was said, was not an unusual number. Four of those who cancelled their passage, officials said, did so because of illness. The reason why the others cancelled was not disclosed. The Transylvania, due to sail at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was an hour late in getting away.

When a fellow removes the from his waistcoat pocket before bracing his sweatshirt she justified in her suspicions that not the only girl he has ever



The Merchants Bank of Canada

NOTE THE FOLLOWING
Paid Up Capital \$7,000,000
Reserve 7,248,134
Total Assets (30th Nov. 1912) over \$4,000,000

Your DEPOSITS are SAFE in the MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.
MONEY LOANED on favorable terms.
Seven Branches and Agencies in the district. CHEESE FACTORY cheques cashed a par on all local branches, and at BROCKVILLE if desired.

ATHENS BRANCH JOHN WATSON, Manager

Good Furniture

There are two kinds of furniture, but we keep only the best, made by reliable manufacturers.

Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites, Rockers, Couches, Easy Chairs and you can get what you want here at REASONABLE PRICES.

T. G. Stevens

PICTURE-FRAMING

LUMBER

Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.

Any order for building material will be filled on short notice. Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher

ATHENS

CHARLESTON

W. G. Crozier is rebuilding his house D. Covey is doing the work.

Mr and Mrs T. McConnell, Lyndhurst, motored to Charleston on Sunday and spent the day with the latter's mother Mrs Mulvena.

Farmers are nearly through seeding. Mrs C. Slack and Mr B. Slack spent Sunday in Delta at A. Slack's.

Mr and Mrs A. W. Johnston and Hilbert Johnston came down from Athens in their new car on Sunday.

Rev Father Gilmartin accompanied by Rev Father O'Leary of Brockville were Charlottown visitors on Tuesday, guests of B. Foster.

H. Hordford has gone to New Haven to spend the summer. J. R. and has gone to Cleary to make changes.

An Anglican Sunday School Conference is being held here today. Secretary Hill is the special speaker.

Brockville Plans Not Satisfactory

Dr. McCarty, in his address of the 11th of May at the Town Council of Brockville, stated that the new plan proposed to be adopted by the Board of Water Commissioners was not of value in promoting the public health.

20 MINUTES

There are 20 minutes after taking a ZUTOO tablet your headache will be gone. One of the little ZUTOO tablets will ease any headache in 20 minutes.

No Headache

Local and General

We want everybody in this district to read The Reporter.

Arthur Parish of Brockville was in town for a few days recently.

Miss Leita Kilborn, Brockville, visited her brother Jack, the week-end.

Rev Mr Eby of Ottawa is conducting services in the Pentecostal Mission here.

Ora Grundy returned to Toronto last week after spending the winter here.

Gordon Lawson of Phillipville spent the week-end here, a guest of his mother.

George Pettem of Lynn lost a cow killed by lightning during the storm of last Friday night.

McLaughlin cars arrived on Saturday from the factory for H. R. Knowlton and A. W. Johnston.

Mr H. H. Laving of Smith's Falls was visiting his brother John of this place, the past few days.

Mrs Homer Graham of Portland and Mrs Rooney of Lyndhurst are guests of Mrs T. S. Kendrick.

Mr John Thompson of Carleton Place, N. Y., is here visiting his father, David, who has been ill for some time.

The Brockville Patriotic League sent 347 cakes of maple sugar to the wounded soldiers at Clarendon Hospital, England.

Mills Johnston was successful in passing on all the subjects in his Arts and Science course at Queen's, taking honors in English.

Springings have been planted around the Public School, which, if they become trees, will place the school in the centre of a grove of maples.

Mrs W. G. Parish is much improved in health and is receiving, with pleasure, the visits of her many friends who were deprived of her company so long.

When in need of automobile supplies, call at the Earl Construction Co. 30 x 3 1/2 covers, plain, \$15.50 30x3 1/2 inner tubes, \$3.75. Gasoline, Imperial gallon, 18c.

This year is the centennial of the town of Perth. It is a hundred years ago this summer that the first settlers of Perth came trooping along and decided to pitch camp there.

Obituary poetry published in any newspaper is only of particular interest to the relatives of deceased and not of the public generally; therefore any poetry of that nature inserted in the Reporter in future will be charged for.

American Consul F. S. S. Johnson has been advised that German-American tourists coming to Canada this summer will not be required to show their naturalization papers. It was at first announced that Canadian immigration officers would be instructed to demand the passports of German subjects of the United States, but now the Canadian Government announces that this course will not be followed out.

Lately a lady invited a number of friends in to dinner. The hostesses insisted that one of the guests take another plate of pork and beans. "Why he said, 'I've had two already, but it's really such nicely cooked pork and beans I believe I will try another plate.'" "Ma's won't!" exclaimed the little boy at his side. "Ma's won't! She said she'd bet a dollar you'd make a hog of yourself if you come."

The Owen Sound Sun has a good suggestion, namely, that people would find a source of pleasure and interest in preserving files of the local papers, which reflect the daily life of the community in which you live, in twenty or thirty years from now. Many people, it says, saves copies of the monthly magazines, get them bound and lay them away, but the newspapers that tell the news of the people they know are seldom kept. They would not only be a source of pleasure, but they often contain information that is very useful. It refers to certain important events which have happened in the town in the past, and yet very few people could tell the date of these.

Irequis News—Irwin Hilliard, K. C., M.L.A., favored the News with a pleasant call yesterday. Discussing the outlook for Temperance Reform through the Legislature, Mr Hilliard says the Government realizes that the 60 per cent. requirement in Local Option law has no longer any force in point and that it would welcome some way out of the situation created by the long drawn out fight between the Government and the Temperance forces. Mr Hilliard suggests that the best plan for the Temperance people at the present juncture is to press for County Option through the new House Commission, and that from his knowledge of the mind of the Government he is satisfied their appeal would not be in vain. There were a large number among the Alliance delegates at the recent convention that favored pressing for this compromise measure at this time, and as it offers no contentious ground for wrangling, it is to be hoped Mr Hilliard's suggestion will be acted upon.

Subscribe for The Reporter. Send in any news items you may have.

Isaac street is being made a "good road."

Sherman Coon has purchased a new Ford car.

Three hotel keepers in Carleton Place were refused licenses and only three were granted.

Get your gasoline at the Earl Construction Co., 18c per gallon.

Miss Hazel Latimer of this place was a guest last week of Mr and Mrs J. Edgar of Brockville.

Mrs William Gibson was taken to St Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, the early part of this week.

High Court non jury sittings will be held at the Court House, Brockville, on May 25, before Mr Justice Britton.

Miss Deryl Morrison of Brockville, and Gordon Thompson of London, were week-end guests of Mr and Mrs Joseph Thompson.

Nellie Buchanan of Edmonton, who is taking the officers' training course at Kingston, paid a visit to his aunt, Mrs I. C. Alguire, last week.

Mr and Mrs R. Mackie, Mrs D. Hewitt, and Mr and Mrs J. Seymour of Smith's Falls, motored here last week for a short visit with Mr and Mrs David Thompson.

Mr. Bernard McGowan, of the 9th line of Bathurst, has made a lucky strike. He has opened up a nice mine on his property, which may prove valuable.

Probate of the will of Jane Taplin, late of Elizabethtown, widow, has been granted to Omer P. Arnold and Geo. Taplin, both of Elizabethtown, executors. T. R. Beale, Athens, solicitor.

We have a good stock of B. B. genuine white lead, raw and boiled oil, and mixed paints of all colors. Get our prices. We bought before the price advanced. Builders' Hardware of all kinds. Earl Construction Co., Athens.

Who weeps with you when you are sad, and laughs when you are glad, and smiles with you when you are mad—the editor. Who has to be both kind and wise and never (hardly ever) lies, and when he does creates surprise—the editor. Who owns a heart as well as cheek, possessed of spirit proud yet meek, and lives on forty cents a week—the editor.

William Woods, Hard Island, has seen a deer. This morning he espied the red fur of the wild creature for a few moments and turned to call his wife. At this the deer turned and in a flash disappeared behind the trees which are now almost in full foliage. About two years ago Ephraim Roberson had a similar experience. It is not unlikely that it is the same deer.

A report was current in town yesterday that a number of men in town had been found guilty of violating the Liquor License Act, and that the parties who are responsible for laying the charges were two men who were here for a couple of weeks and supposed to be following the business of junk men. Further developments will no doubt materialize in a few days.

MOTHERS' DAY OBSERVED

Sunday last in town was observed as Mothers' Day in the Methodist church. In the morning the service was presided over by the pastors, Rev George Edwards, and was special for mothers, who were present in large numbers. The choir was solely composed of mothers and the service was an interesting one. In the evening the service was for young men and the boys, and the edifice was comfortably filled. The choir was composed of young men and some old ones, as well as some members of the Athens Orchestra. The music discoursed added very materially to the interest of the service. Mr W. T. Rogers, principal of Brockville Business College, was the speaker, and gave some excellent advice to the young men and boys, who will, no doubt, benefit by being present at the service.

The Lens

is the most important part of your glasses

And yet few people know whether they are getting good or bad lenses.

Toric Lenses

and keep in stock the best obtainable. Consult us about your eye troubles, and we will frankly tell you if glasses will be a benefit or not. Any style of frame or mount you may desire.

Repairing or adjusting of glasses—express prompt attention.

H. R. KNOWLTON Jeweler and Optician

The People's Column

Farm for Sale The John Dockrill farm, about two miles south of Athens, consisting of about 160 acres. First-class dairy farm, well watered, good buildings. Immediate possession. Apply to T. R. BEALE, Athens.

Cattle and Horses For Holstein cattle any age, pure bred or grade; also horses, any style for any purpose—Apply to S. HOLLINGSWORTH, Athens.

For Sale Fine family carriage, seat four, rubber tires, close-plate nickel parts, fine condition. For sale cheap, if at once. D. L. JACKSON 161 King St. West, Brockville, Ont.

Warning Parties owning motor vehicles are hereby warned against excessive speeding within the corporation limits—15 miles per hour being the maximum speed allowed by law. The number of cars now owned in the village makes the enforcement of this law necessary in the interests of public safety. F. BLANCHER, Village Officer

Court of Revision Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll of the Township of The Rear of Yonge and Escott, will be held on Thursday, May 27th, 1915, at one o'clock, afternoon, at the township hall, Athens. Dated May 10, 1915. R. E. CORNELL, Clerk

Court of Revision Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll of the Township of The Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne will be held in the council room, Oak Leaf on May 31st at 1.30 p.m. Dated this 11th day of May, 1915. R. J. GREEN, Clerk

Nomination Meeting A meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Village of Athens will be held in council chamber of the Town Hall on Tuesday, May 18th at 7.30 p.m. for the purpose of nominating a Councillor (vice Francis Blancher, resigned) and in case a poll be required, the vote of the duly qualified Electors will be taken from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on May 25th at the following places: P.S.D. No. 1 in Town Hall with H. C. Phillips, D.R.O. and S. C. A. Lamb, P.C. P.S.D. No. 2 in R. N. Dowsley's vacant store in Dowsley Block with G. F. Gainford, D.R.O. and L. G. Earl, P.C. 18-19 A. M. LEE, Clerk

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS PURSUANT to a judgment in an action in the Supreme Court of Ontario of Robert Foster et al against Edward Foster et al, the creditors of John Foster, late of the Township of Escott, in the County of Leeds, Farmer, who died on or about the 20th day of September 1914, and of Catherine Foster, of the same place, who died on or about the 28th day of February 1894, are, on or before the 4th day of June 1915, to send by post prepaid, to Buell & Parish of the Town of Brockville, the Solicitors for the Plaintiffs, their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their securities, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of said judgment. Any creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers in the Court House at Brockville on the 8th day of June 1915 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for judgment on the claims. DATED this 8th day of May A.D. 1915: E. J. REYNOLDS Local Master

REAL ESTATE AGENCY E. Taylor, Auctioneer, has opened a Real Estate Agency at his office in Athens and has now several desirable properties in village and country for sale at very reasonable prices. If you want a residence in Athens or a farm in this vicinity, or if you have any property for sale, consult The Athens Real Estate Agency

Smallest Woman Dies Sandwich, May 6—Miss Louise St. Louis, daughter of a prominent farmer of Sandwich East, and who is thought to have been the smallest woman in the Province, if not in the whole of Canada, died suddenly to-day at her home in Tecumseh Road, from an attack of angina pectoris. She was thirty-eight years old. Until she was twelve, Miss St. Louis was a normal child in every respect. When she was thirty-eight inches tall her growth suddenly ceased, and doctors who were appealed to called the case a freak of nature. Miss St. Louis leaves four sisters and four brothers, all of normal size.

Monomaniac 342 C.S.B.S.B. (2.21 1/2) 39493 A.T.R. ENROLLED AND INSPECTED Monomaniac will make season as follows: Mondays, noon Delta, night Elgin; Tuesdays, noon Crosby, night Portland; Wednesdays, noon New Boyne, night Lombardy; Thursdays, noon Toledo, night home; Fridays, noon Athens, night home; Saturdays, noon home, night home. For terms apply to FRED HAYES, Manager, Athens; or to JOHN A. KERR, Owner, Perth.

Spring Term Opens April 6th THIS is the time for enrollment for those purposing to write on the Civil Service examinations in November. 90 vacancies will be filled from the list of candidates writing in May.

"Mr Rogers, we have no trouble keeping Brockville graduates employed even in dull times," said the manager of one of the typewriter employment bureaus last week.

There will always be a demand for stenographers, book keepers, typists and office workers.

Brockville Business College

BROCKVILLE — ONTARIO W. T. ROGERS,—PRINCIPAL