

NORWAY INDIGNANT OVER SHIP SINKING

Beldridge Has "Norway" in Large Letters Painted on Sides.

BUT SUBMARINE FIRED

Norwegian Press Discusses Possible Means of Retribution.

[Canadian Press.]

CHRISTIANIA (via London), Feb. 21.—Indignation at the sinking of the Norwegian tank steamship Beldridge by a German submarine, near Polkastone, is expressed by the morning papers, which discuss possible means of demanding satisfaction. "We presume the Norwegian Government will ask Germany to make a declaration whether the sinking of the Beldridge was a mistake or a deliberate action," says the Morgenbladet. "Presumably, neutral powers in their notes to Germany made all reservation regarding compensation for life and property which may be lost by the carrying out of the German threat to torpedo ships without previous examination."

May Seize German Ships. Legitimate claims of neutrals to indemnity are refused, the respective countries naturally will consider the question of placing an embargo on German ships lying in their various ports until a satisfactory arrangement is made of this economic question. The afternoon considers there is no longer any reason why neutral countries should not seek means to avert the danger menacing shipping.

Won't Abandon Rights. The Norwegian Journal of Commerce and Shipping says: "The torpedoing of the Beldridge is an event which is unnecessary further to characterize. The ship was bound from one neutral port to another. She had been ordered to paint the word 'Norway' in large letters on her sides, which surely was done. A repetition of the case may easily result in the greatest obstacles in the way of good relations with Germany. Needless to say, we shall not abandon the right of thousands of years to sail the open sea as neutrals."

MAP OF ST. LAWRENCE IN THE POSSESSION OF ARRIVALS FROM ITALY

Disguised as Russian Immigrants, But May Be German Officers.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21.—Private sources received here from Canadian sources state that two men, who arrived from an Italian port at Boston, today, are under surveillance as suspected German spies.

It is asserted that the men were disguised as Russian immigrants, but that an examination of their baggage revealed evidence that they were German officers. This evidence, it was said, included a map of the St. Lawrence River and the bridges over it. It was said that the men were bound for Canada.

SLAYER OF INDIAN REFUSES TO PLEAD

(Special to The Advertiser.) SARNIA, Feb. 21.—Sidney Shorkey was arraigned in the Port Huron police court Saturday on a charge of murder and through his attorney, Alex. Moore, refused to plead, and a plea of not guilty was entered by Judge Black. Shorkey was remanded to jail without bail and his examination was set for next Saturday morning.

Owing to several features of the case which have developed since the tragedy on Russell Island, it was decided by the prosecution to place a charge of murder against the man, which embodies manslaughter. Shorkey weighs about 240 pounds and is suspected his mind is not exceptionally bright. It is understood that a plea of self-defense may be put in.

New Church Edifice at Ayr

Handsome Building Erected by Congregation of Christ Church, Dedicated Yesterday.



SUBMARINE SINKS BRITISH VESSEL WITHOUT WARNING

Crew of Cambank Given No Time To Prepare—All But Four Escape In Boats—Downdrive Was Another Victim of Explosive.

LIVERPOOL, via London, Feb. 21.—Without warning a German submarine torpedoed the British steamer Cambank, a few miles east of Llan Point, in the Irish Sea, about 11 o'clock Saturday morning. The explosion killed the third engineer and two firemen. Another member of the crew was drowned in an attempt to jump into a boat. The rest of the crew and the pilot, twenty in all were saved.

TORPEDO STRUCK AMIDSHIPS.

One of the men, in describing the experience of the Cambank, said:

"We were bound from Huelva, Spain, for Liverpool with a cargo of copper. When outside of Amlweh, on the north coast of Wales, we took aboard a pilot. We had gathered speed when a periscope was observed about two hundred yards away. The engines were reversed, but while the vessel was turning, the submarine discharged a torpedo, which struck us amidships."

CREW BARELY ESCAPED.

"We launched the lifeboats and managed to pull clear before the Cambank sank. We had not time to save anything and most of us were scantily clad and much exhausted when a boat took us in charge and towed us into Amlweh Harbor."

A steamer, which has arrived here, reports that she had been warned by the Cambank that there was a submarine in the vicinity. She at once put on full steam and, being a speedy vessel, reached port safely.

SUBMARINE U-12 SINKS IRISH COASTING CRAFT.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, Feb. 21.—6:50 p.m.—The small Irish-coasting steamer Downshire was sunk last night by a German submarine off Cape of Man, an island in the Irish Sea. The Germans gave the crew five minutes in which to leave their ship. The crew landed last night at Durdun, County Down.

The submarine which sank the Downshire was the U-12. The Germans fired three shots at the steamer before her captain gave up. After the crew of the Downshire had taken to the boats, the Germans placed a bomb amidships of the steamer, and exploded it, the Downshire sinking in a few minutes.

The German submarine U-12 is one of the class built in 1910-11. She is of 250-ton displacement, and has a maximum cruising radius of 1,200 miles. The

vessel has a complement of twelve men. Her armament includes three 18-inch torpedo tubes, and two one-pounder, high angle guns. She has a speed of thirteen knots above water, and eight knots submerged.

AUSTRIA GETS INTO PIRATE CLASS ALSO.

[Canadian Press.]

GENEVA, via Paris, Feb. 21.—4:40 a.m.—Austria will follow Germany's lead in its treatment of neutral shipping in the Adriatic, although possessing few submarines, says a dispatch from Innsbruck.

It is reported here that Emperor William of Germany and Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary with their staffs soon will hold a conference at some town near the frontier between the two countries. The rulers have not met since the war began.

COUNTER ATTACK BEGUN BY RUSSIA

Tables Turned In East Prussia German Assault Expected In Galicia.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, Feb. 22—3:10 a.m.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Times says that the Russian counter-move against the German advance from East Prussia has begun along a front of 100 miles to the north of the Bzura and Sarew Rivers.

The Russian losses in East Prussia as given by the German commander, are described as "fanciful," although they were undoubtedly heavy. In Petrograd it is thought that the German movement in East Prussia is a diversion to conceal more important operations in Galicia, to which country the Germans apparently intend to direct their main effort.

Six new German army corps have been concentrated south of the Carpathians.

Germany's Blow Falls Short. "The crushing blow, which Germany hoped to deliver against the Russians from East Prussia, has fallen short," telegraphs the Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent. "The Russians have exterminated their main body from the German pincers, and the Germans, instead of attacking as being attacked, Russian reinforcements are arriving constantly in large numbers."

"A fierce attack from the direction of Lomza compelled the Germans to bring troops from the north and abandon for the moment their advance toward the river Niemen, where only their cavalry is operating in small bodies. The German movement toward the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, conducted less energetically. All along the line, in fact, there is noticeable a slackening of effort."

MINE DESTROYS AMERICAN VESSEL

Steamer Evelyn Goes Down Off German Coast—She Carried Cotton.

[Canadian Press.]

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 21, 7:40 p.m.—The American steamer Evelyn, which sailed from New York on January 29 with a cargo of cotton for Bremen, struck a mine off Borkum Island, in the North Sea, yesterday. The vessel sank. Her captain and 27 of her crew were saved.

It has not been learned of what nationality was the mine which destroyed the Evelyn.

The Evelyn is the first American vessel to meet with disaster as a result of the sea warfare of the European nations. She did not sink within the war zone included in the German Admiralty's decree of February 4, which went into effect on Thursday. Borkum Island lies directly off the German coast, at the mouth of the Ems River, and is German territory.

Believe All Rescued. Maritime records give the complement of the Evelyn at 25 men, so that it is possible that all on board the vessel were rescued.

The Evelyn was a single screw steamer and was commanded by Capt. Smith. She belonged to the firm of Harris-Bray and Voce, and was taking a cargo of cotton to Bremen. She was 232 feet long, 27 feet beam. She was built in Southampton, England, in 1883. Her home port was Philadelphia.

The Evelyn was last reported as arriving at Rotterdam on February 17.

WRECKED ZEPPELIN ONE OF THE LATEST

Danish Aviator Inspects the Remains of Aircraft On Fanoe Island.

[Canadian Press.]

Copenhagen, Feb. 21.—Via London, Feb. 22.—The Danish aviator Alfred Nerve, who went to Fanoe Island to inspect the wreckage of the Zeppelin airship, which drifted ashore on the island of Fanoe last Wednesday, telegraphs the local newspapers that the disaster was due chiefly to the fact that the dirigible ran short of gasoline and also had engine trouble, which made her unmanageable in the heavy wind.

"A visit to the wreckage," says Nerve, "shows that the crew destroyed the wireless apparatus, code books and most of the machines before abandoning the airship. The dirigible was about 550 feet long and about 50 feet wide. The fittings show that it was one of the latest German products. The bomb-throwing apparatus and several bombs were still intact. The fuel tanks had a capacity for about ten hours only, indicating that the possible radius of the airship was not over 200 miles."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

President and Officials Join in Celebrating Occasion.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was being commemorated here today with appropriate exercises. Government business was partially suspended with the closing of the executive and judicial departments, and President Wilson and other high officials joined in honoring Washington's memory. The legislative branch of the Government, however, was in session. The principal celebration was at Memorial Continental Hall under the joint auspices of various patriotic organizations with President Wilson on the program as the principal speaker.

NOT JAPS' BUSINESS

Former Diplomat Says European Struggle Does Not Concern Them.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Feb. 22.—Speaking on "Japan in the great war," before the New Rochelle forum yesterday, Dr. Toyokichi Ikenaga, formerly lecturer in the University of Chicago, who has been in the Japanese diplomatic service, declared that the European struggle has "no direct bearing on Japan." The war, he said, was "none of our business," and he declared that the European nations should be allowed to settle their own affairs.

Festival of Spring Fashions

The New 1915 Dress Goods

THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND THERE IS A STIRRING AND AWAKENING OF INTEREST AS THE NEW SEASON APPROACHES.

What Is the Story of the Fashions For Spring?

THE Dress Goods Section is splendidly ready to meet all inquiries on this subject, and to illustrate it by great numbers of actual new fabrics for spring and summer wear.

The tide of fashion is inflowing, crowding up speedily to the great flood tide of spring and summer styles, and every minute of your visit in the Dress Goods Section may be made unusually interesting and pleasantly profitable just now.

Priestley's New Black Goods

The products of this world-wide celebrated British manufacturer are always well represented in our stock, and this season we have relied mainly on "Priestley's" for our Fine Black Dress Fabrics—which are all now in stock and ready for your inspection.

Among the New Fabrics Shown Are

Wool Satin, Tricot Armure, Mignonette, Crepe de Chine, Poplin, Janera, San Toy, Albatross, Batiste and Taffeta. Prices \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 yard
Silk and Wool Poplins and Silk Warp Henriettas. Prices \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$2.50 yard

French Silk and Wool Black Goods

Charmaline, Eolienne, Poplin and Meteor Fabrics, in silk or satin finish. Prices \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 to \$2.50 yard

New Colored Suitings and Dress Fabrics

Splendid early showing of new weaves and colorings for spring and early summer wear. In these will be found new fancy weaves in Bedford Suiting, new colors in Diagonal Ratine, New Crepe Suitings, Serges and Plain and Fancy Gabardines. Many new and novelty shades are shown. Prices: \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25 yard.

New Spring Shades in Dress Fabrics

The favored materials are SILK AND WOOL CREPE, SILK AND WOOL CHARMALINE, SAN TOY, AND WOOL BARATHEA. Prices \$1.00 to \$1.75 yard

Special Dress-Making Department, \$5.00 and \$6.50

We have opened a special department for making up at lower prices, in which we are making Ladies' Dresses in a variety of the new fashions for only \$5.00

Misses' Coat Dresses, \$6.50

This style of dress, the coat effect, promises to be very popular for misses this season, and will be turned out to your satisfaction in this department. Making for only \$6.50

In this department we guarantee you the same satisfaction as in our higher-priced departments, but styles not so elaborate—less work at lower price. See the styles in this lower-priced dress-making department, made for above prices \$5.00 and \$6.50

FREE DEMONSTRATION.
Of I. X. L. Coffee and Jellies will continue this week. Free samples served.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM
LIMITED

AFTERNOON TEA.
Cold Roast Turkey, Bread and Butter, and a Cup of Tea or Coffee, 3 to 5:30, Special, 20c.



Wise Old Ben Franklin

Said—

"A penny saved is a penny earned."

With the price of beef and wheat soaring higher and higher, the problem of economic living is causing many housewives to consider food values in planning meals.

For years many have known, and others are now finding out, the true economy in

Grape-Nuts

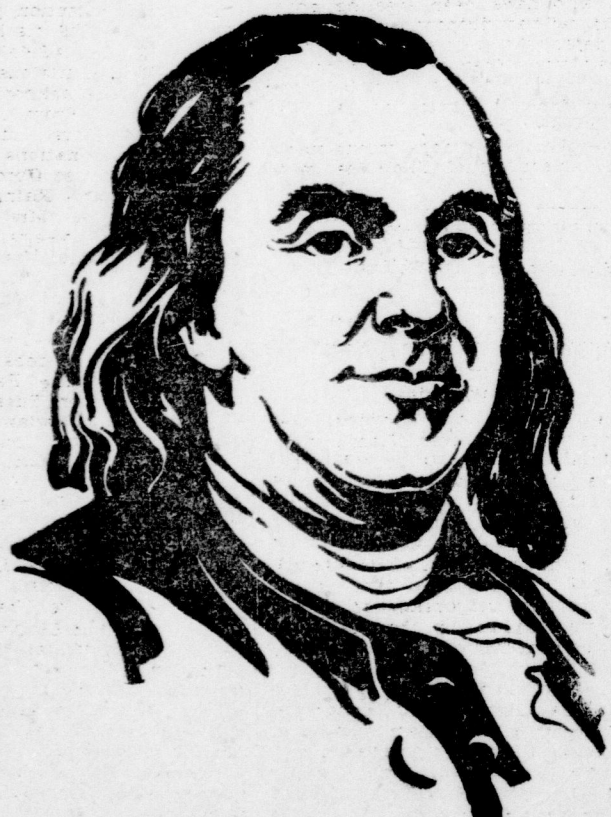
This food, the true meat of wheat and barley full of Nature's richest nourishment, builds nerve and muscle, bone and brain, in a way that has thoroughly commended it the world over.

A package of Grape-Nuts—fully cooked, ready to serve, and sealed in its weather-proof and germ-proof wrapping—can be had from any grocer. No rise in price!

Grape-Nuts, served with milk, cream or fruit, gives satisfaction, sustaining food value, true economy, and proves itself a family friend.

"There's a Reson" for Grape-Nuts

Canadian Postum, Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



WOULD GIVE LAND TO PLEASE ITALY

German Paper Suggests That Austria Make Concessions To Neutral.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Feb. 22.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in a leading article, suggests that Austria should make territorial concessions to Italy to insure the latter's neutrality, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. The paper is quoted as saying:

"It is not conceivable that the correction of the frontier should in any way be prejudicial to the position of Austria-Hungary as a great power, seeing that she has recently so brilliantly displayed her strength against mighty Russia."

CHIEF SCOUT RETIRES

E. Thompson Seton Gives Up Position as Head of American Boys.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Feb. 22.—Ernest Thompson Seton, artist and author of books dealing with life in the woods, has retired as chief scout of the Boy Scouts of America, according to an announcement published here today. His official connection with the Boy Scouts was severed at the last annual meeting, it is stated, which was held in Washington on February 11.

PAPERS BURNED OUT

Building and Plant of Des Moines Publications Destroyed.

[Canadian Press.]

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 22.—The building and entire plant of the Register and Leader, morning, and Des Moines Tribune, afternoon, newspapers here were destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss exceeds \$200,000, about three-fourths of which was covered by insurance.

Gardner Cowles, publisher and principal owner of the two papers, said the plant would be rebuilt immediately.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Feb. 22.—Arrived: Steamer St. Paul, Liverpool.

Shoe Values

THAT ARE SELDOM EQUALLED

"Take a Walk"

to Casselman Bros. Annual Shoe Clearing Sale. They have ordered hundreds of pairs of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes to "take a walk" from their stock this week.

Some One Quarter Off
Some One Half Off

Casselman Bros.

171 DUNDAS STREET.

GRAIN BROKERS REFUSE TO SHOW THEIR BOOKS

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Grain brokers engaged on the Chicago Board of Trade have refused to submit their books or records to Government officials investigating the high prices of wheat and flour, it was learned today. As a result, it was declared, the inquiry which centres in the causes for the advanced price of bread, is at a standstill.

United States District Attorney Clynne has reported that the brokers contend that they are under express obligation not to divulge the transactions of customers, and that the same immunity from disclosure applies to their relations to their customers as to the relations between attorney and client.

TWO AYLMER DEATHS

Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Roberts, Both Survived by Families.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Aylmer, Feb. 22.—There died here on Saturday Mary Parker, relict of J. Parker, aged 86 years. She was born in Michigan, but resided here for 40 years. She is survived by two sons and one daughter: L. J., of Aylmer; Homer, of Chicago, and Mrs. Willard Van Paterson, of Linton. The funeral will be held today to Aylmer Cemetery.

FORMER SENATOR DEAD.

[Canadian Press.] Little Rock, Feb. 22.—Judge William F. Kavanaugh, former United States senator from Arkansas, president of the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs,

president of the Little Rock Railway and Electric Company, and president of the Southern Trust Company, of this city, died at his home here last night after an hour's illness. He was 50 years of age.

CASCARETS FOR COSTIVE BOWELS, HEADACHE, COLDS

Tonight! Clean Your Bowels and Stop Headache, Colds, Sour Stomach.

Get a 10-cent box now. Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick sour stomach and bad colds—turn them out tonight and keep them out with Cascarets. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels, or an upset stomach. Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great. A Cascaret tonight straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken.

London Advertiser

MORNING. NOON. EVENING.
Morning Edition. Outside City. 10c per week. By Mail. \$2.00 per year.
Noon Edition. Outside City. 10c per week. By Mail. \$2.00 per year.
Evening Edition. Outside City. 10c per week. By Mail. \$2.00 per year.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
3670—Private Branch Exchange, Connecting All Departments.
3671—Editors.
3672—Reporters.
3673—Job Printing.

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE.
F. W. Thompson, 1111 Mail Building.
U. S. REPRESENTATIVES.
New York—Chas. H. Eddy Co., Fifth Ave. Bldg.
Chicago—Chas. H. Eddy Co., Peoples Gas Bldg.
Boston—Chas. H. Eddy Co., Old South Bldg.
The London Advertiser Company, Limited.

LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 22.

THE WAR'S NEW STAGE.

GERMANY may be depended upon to destroy as many ships in the war zone of her submarine blockade as early as possible, with the object of showing the British and neutral merchant marine that her threats were not idle ones and with the hope of frightening merchantmen into keeping port. Already a number of British vessels have been sunk. To send a message to a number of ships in quick succession or simultaneously, is certain to be Germany's plan as it would have a greater moral effect than the destruction of a single ship. Germany's strength in submarines is not generally known. When the war opened she was supposed to have thirty of this type, but it is certain that the construction of new ones has been pushed to the limit during the seven months of the war. Possibly she has sixty or seventy submarines, and Teutonic thoroughness has no doubt seen to it that every available craft was ready for business long before February 18. But Lord Fisher, we may be assured, has prepared for the emergency. If it be possible, the destroyers will be more diligent than ever in scouring the seas and their numbers will be increased at once. It would be foolishness to take the German submarine raid lightly. Germany is desperate, and will wait at nothing and that some, perhaps many, British ships will be sent to the bottom is certain, but it is inconceivable that the submarines will be able to cut off England's food supply. Until neutralized, however, by British counter strokes, considerable damage may be accomplished by the German under-sea torpedoes.

RUSSIA'S STRATEGY.

ALTHOUGH Berlin officially announces that the Russians have met with complete defeat in East Prussia and Poland it should be remembered that on two other occasions the Germans made similar claims yet the Muscovites came back stronger than ever. In fact, the Russians in at least two instances turned what the Germans claimed as triumphs into notable victories. It is significant that to date, Russia, so far as her campaign in East Prussia and Poland is concerned, has fought mainly on the defensive. The Grand Duke Nicholas is proving a wily fighter. Always he has fallen back before superior German forces, but always in good order and always inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. He is wearing them down bit by bit without permitting them to make any gains that would repay for the frightful losses they have sustained. Generally on the defensive, but advancing whenever the German line has shown a weak spot, the Grand Duke Nicholas has kept the armies of the Kaiser fighting at the limit of their capacities and has not allowed them to secure any footing on Russian ground. Despite the most stupendous effort, an effort that has cost them many thousands of men, the Germans have been unable to reach Warsaw. There is every reason to think that Russia's plan of campaign in the eastern war zone is part of a grand plan of the Allies. While the Russians in the East, by skillfully playing the game of advance and retreat, are wearing out the enemy, Great Britain and France are holding the Germans helpless in the West and preparing for the spring operations. Then will the Russians assume a permanent offensive and the worn-out Germans, trying to hold two fronts against terrific attacks, will find the task an impossible one.

THE FARMERS' MEETINGS.

ALTHOUGH the "Patriotism and Production" campaign is bound to have excellent results there is something wrong with the manner in which meetings are called. So far the attendance at the meetings held in different districts has been deplorably small. The best speakers in the country have been secured, but when they commenced to speak frequently they found an audience of a scant score. London has a very slim attendance at both meetings, although the men whose names appeared in the bills were known far and wide as the best practical agriculturists in Canada.

Perhaps, as has been suggested to the Advertiser by a member of the Farmers' Advocate staff, the meetings were not called at the proper hour. In his opinion, 2 o'clock was an unhappy choice of hours, as few farmers could digress into the city, hear a couple of hours of speeches, and return to the farms in time to get their work done. The holding of meetings in the evening presents the same difficulty.

Lack of proper advertising has also been a factor in preventing large audiences. The newspapers did not notify the farmers of the meetings in time. They should have been advertised and noticed in the news columns for a considerable time before the meetings were called.

It is hardly possible that the farmers are refusing to respond to the call to the meetings because they have no faith in the speakers. But there may be a feeling that the securing of men for the farm would be of greater service than all the advice and instruction offered. It may also be thought that, while the Government guarantees the banks, it does not guarantee the farmer's crops, and the farmer may believe that he must arrange these matters for himself. At any rate, every effort should be made to have the farmers attend the meetings. Each speaker has a message, and each can give the tiller of the soil many valuable hints as to "neglected opportunities."

THE SCRAP OF PAPER.

HERR VON BETHMAN-HOLLWEG is a proper chancellor for a nation of liars. Recently to an American interviewer he pretended to have used the historic expression about "the scrap of paper" in a different sense from that in which it has been taken. According to his explanation he was headedly declaring to the British ambassador that it was all pretence going to war for Belgium's sake, that "among the reasons which had impelled England into war the Belgian neutrality treaty had for her only the value of a scrap of paper."

Here is an attempt to make it appear that Von Bethman-Hollweg did not consider treaties as scraps of paper, but considered that Great Britain so regarded them!

Sir Edward Grey, however, repeats the original version of the German chancellor's remark, viz., that "Great Britain was going to make war just for a word, just for a scrap of paper." To aid the public in choosing between the British ambassador's version and the chancellor's, Grey points to the circumstances of the whole Belgian affair and to the chancellor's other lies.

For example, he has alleged that "in 1911 England was determined to throw troops into Belgium without the assent of the Belgian Government," an allegation which Sir Edward Grey pronounces to be utterly false. The British statesman cites the formal assurance given by his Government to that of Belgium in 1913 that "so long as it was not violated by any other power we should certainly not send troops ourselves into its territory."

The reason why British and Belgian officers conferred for years before the war is clear to anyone but a German, who lies to himself as well as to others. German railways were pointing a dagger at Belgium's heart and the question was how to stave out the German horse when it came. No mistake was made about German intentions or code of honor. The one mistake was in placing too much reliance on the fortresses of Liege and Namur.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of war.

Running a submarine blockade is just the kind of a job that would appeal to Captain Kettle. Send for Cutcliffe Hynes.

One hundred years ago the United States helped destroy the Barbary pirates. A few weeks hence and she may be helping to wipe out the North Sea pirates.

Paris capitulated to the Germans on the 18th day of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Today, the 20th of the war, Germany is checkmated, bottled up, desperate.

In six months the German submarines have managed to sink 19 vessels out of 7,500 that passed through the North Sea. How much more successful can the "paper blockade" be?

An American military critic says that it would require 100,000 highly trained German-Americans to make a successful invasion at any point in Canada. Will nervous folk who believe the frequent tales of an invasion tell us how 100,000 men are to be armed and trained for war without being noticed?

THE DIAGNOSIS.
The doctor looks at Europe. His stethoscope disdains; "She's suffering," says the savant, "from acute shooting pains."

AN ERROR RECTIFIED.
[Montreal Mail.]
"Mistakes are sometimes made among the medical fraternity which are very funny," says Doctor Carvel, of the Rockefeller Institute.

"A sensible young man sent the 'Rockefeller' a slip of paper attached to the outside of the music. The young man opened it in her father's study and the slip of paper bearing the words, 'There's a Sign in the Heart,' fell on the doctor's desk."

"The physician, finding the slip, exclaimed: 'What unscientific rubbish is this? Who ever heard of such a case?'"

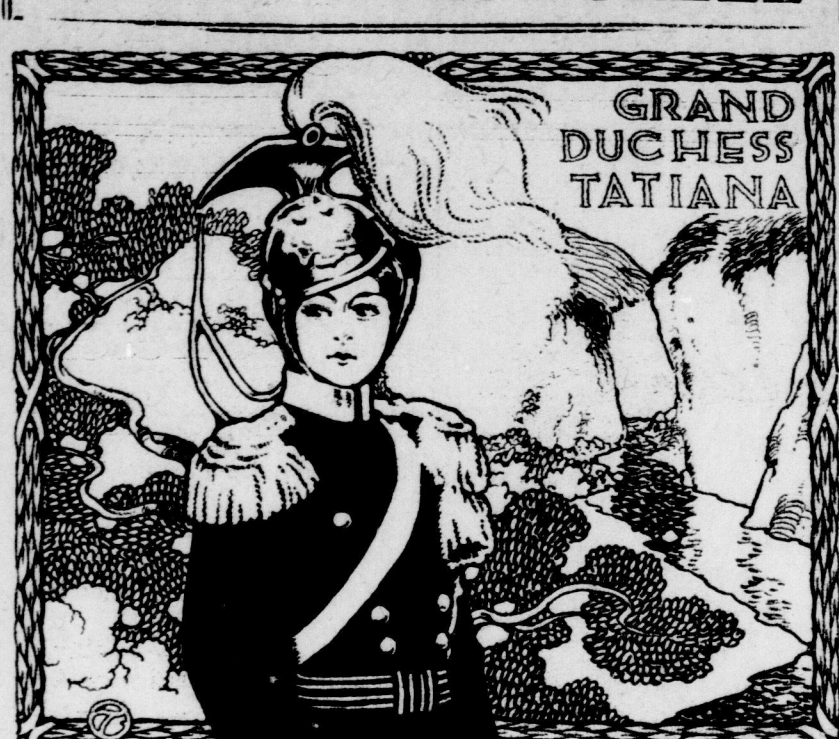
"On the slip of paper he wrote the following, after which he returned it to the young man's address, which was on the reverse side:

"Mistaken diagnosis; no sign in the heart possible. Signs relate almost entirely to the lungs and diaphragm."

THE NAMELESS STREAM.

[By Thomas Pringle.]
I found a nameless stream among the hills.
And traced its course through many a changeable scene:
Now gliding free through grassy upland green
And stately forests—fed by limpid rills;
Now dashing through dark grottoes, where
The hidden dingles
The poison dew; then issuing all serene
Mong flowery meads, where snow-white lilies screen
The wild swart whiter breast. At length it fills
Its deepening channels—flowing calmly on
To join the ocean on his billowy beach.
—But that bright bourne its current never shall reach.
It meets the thirsty Desert—and is gone
To waste oblivion! Let its story teach
The tale of one who sinks, like it, unknown.

DAILY WAR PUZZLE



Another daughter of the Czar. Find another girl and a soldier.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE—Left side down at gun's Upside down at right arm.

TALES TOLD BY MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINES ON LAND AND ON SEA

At What the Germans Left.

An idea of how the Germans treat their prisoners of war may be gathered from the story told by two soldiers who succeeded in escaping from the enemy's guards, and got to safety after trying and exciting adventures.

The story was told by Riflemen D. Brennan and Dempsey, of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, who were captured at Ypres.

These two men, who went to France on the outbreak of war, participated in the retreat from Mons and fought their way back from the outskirts of Paris to Ypres.

Shortly after Christmas, during the fighting near Ypres, they were captured and taken to the further side of Dixmude, where they received scant consideration from their captors.

They were forced to eat the German soldiers' leavings, and if nothing was left the prisoners got nothing.

One of the British prisoners asked a German soldier for a cigarette and received a blow under the jaw.

Having determined to escape, the men selected a moment when the guard was under the influence of drink, and six made a dash for liberty.

Before they got clear the sentry raised an alarm, the guard turned out, and two of the fugitives were shot down.

Then a terrible journey began. For seven days the men crawled along hedgerows, and by roads under the cover of darkness, hiding under hedges and ditches during the daytime.

For the whole week they lived on man-god wuzels and ditch water.

When the two men landed at Hull every stitch of clothing they wore had to be burned.

They slept soundly for many hours before they at length fully realized that they were once again on English soil.

A Shell in a General's House.

An officer of the A. S. C. writes: "A German aeroplane has been scattering bombs about, and one aimed at our wagon fell only a few yards away. It damaged two houses, and when I went to see the occupants this afternoon they were as casual about the injuries done to their property as if a cheap plate had been broken. One woman showed me a piece of shell the size of her forearm that had broken the side of her house down, and she was neither excited nor alarmed. A shell came through the roof of the general's house into a room where three of the servants were having dinner, and beyond spluttering them with-

FOLLOWING THE AIR RAID

[From Manchester Guardian.]

Curiously enough, bombardments are now "off"—thanks to Sir David Beatty. But air-raids are decidedly "on," and scarcely a night passes when some air-raid does not pass along the coast. It would be useless to say that the Germans have not succeeded in creating fear. But what fear there is is only among the most helpless and innocent of the population—women and old people—and will have no military effect whatever. Really, the Germans are either extraordinarily unfortunate or extremely ingenious—let us say unfortunate—in the way they manage to hit the bull's-eye of misconduct every time. Take Sheringham. There are—well, there are some things which might be called fair game for a Zeppelin. But they missed all these things, although an airship was circling round the town for nearly half an hour, and flying very low—about a hundred feet. The only thing they hit was the smallest and poorest house in the small town.

The only thing they hit was the smallest and poorest house in the small town. It is a street which is no credit to the town, and it is suggested that perhaps the captain of the Zeppelin was a householder.

What he was really aiming at, of course, was a mass of telegraph wires over the house. His missed the telegraph wires, hit the house, grazed a child's face, and carried terror into a whole street of mothers and children—the poorest and most crowded street in the town.

It will interest the Germans to know that such visits have a strange effect on the nerves especially of women and children. I spent an hour or two today talking to the people in the slum which the Germans honored with this bombardment. The women came swarming out of their little houses, looking for the most part very white and drawn.

"Since the Germans came I can't sleep," was the most common utterance. "I can't sleep in my own house—I go to my neighbor's," was the utterance of a lonely woman; and there did not seem a superfluous of spare room in the neighbor's house. They crowd together for comfort and security. They suffer in health. The doctors tell me that there is a great increase of an indefinable illness which is really simply a sort of fear-fever.

The better class become very anxious about their children. There again, I do not for the moment suppose that the Germans deliberately intend to injure children. It is the most terrible part of a military operation that the innocent suffer with the guilty. But once more, they have been singularly unfortunate. The children have suffered out of all proportion to ordinary chances.

Apart from this air-fear, the situation on the east coast has really been immensely improved by the naval vic-

putty and bits of brick left them uninjured. These events were by way of celebrating the return of the sun for the first time for some weeks.

I wish I had the transport to take some of the old furniture home. Some of the pieces are interesting historically. As the population is Catholic some of the big cupboards sheltered clerics from their pursuers during the revolution. I thought that these long, straight, national roads would have been laid down in the periods just preceding the Revolution by convicts, but it appears they are much older. Arthur Young (the writer of the end of the eighteenth century) must have passed down them and entered into many of the cottages which I am so fond of visiting. These old places hardly deserve the end to which some of them have come.

We are now almost literally hibernating in the old scenes, and the vast stretches of country behind the trenches which our troops are occupying prove that we regard those in the trenches merely as outposts whose efforts will tide us over the severe weather until we can rush these enormous reserves into action. Our cavalry may then get the chance of justifying its existence. Every man who has stood the strain of the trenches throughout the winter, if justice be done, ought to get the D. S. O. or D. C. M. He will not be fit to enjoy the thrill of a victorious and rapid advance later on.

Hospital Confirmations.
An army Scripture reader at Doullage and Wimereux Military Hospitals writes:

On January 10 the chaplain-general was here. He held four confirmations, three in the hospitals and one in the East Cheshire. He was accompanied by two young soldiers, both with leg off, were placed side by side, and with the chaplain and myself in attendance. The chaplain-general, the most informal way, confirmed them. They were in a bad way at the time. They have since improved and returned to England.

Two others, old soldiers and old men, both with a leg off like the others, and one of them the father of six children, were confirmed in a similar conditions in another ward. They are still here, but getting better.

Afterwards I took the chaplain-general to the East Cheshire. He was a man who two years ago had been confirmed by him in Winchester Garrison Church. He is rather badly wounded, and was delighted with this surprise visit.

The real peril of the moment is not on the land, indeed, but in the sea. While all the people inland are discussing learnedly about prices, we can see the sea, as a mode of transport, has become horribly dangerous. Nearly forty bodies have been washed up on the shore in the front of this town during the last fortnight. There have been four fearful wrecks, and the masts or one of the wrecked ships face my face every time we look out to sea. Danger means expense, both in wages and freight. It is clear to us that as long as the sea is so dangerous—no one would think of going to sea in the terrible time it is now—becoming daily more dangerous. There is no apparent chance of the danger diminishing as long as the war lasts.

HAROLD SPENDER.

THE SEED CATALOGUE.

[By J. J. Montague.]

Although it has been made the butt of ponderous jests for countless ages.

I thrill with pleasure as I cut its simply fascinating pages.

My heart with ecstasy dilated. As I peruse the glowing labels inscribed upon the colored plates Of pumpkins, big as dining tables.

I see tomatoes, huge and red. My fancy all aflame, I dwell on A Brobdignagian cabbage head Or a titanic watermelon. And as the stirring text I read I long for Spring and time for sowing.

That I may buy and plant the seed. And sit and watch these marvels growing.

It simply can't be done, I know. Though kindest skies may bend above them.

With sun and rain, the things I grow. Will not look like the pictures of them.

The pumpkins will be soft and small. The melons, though I tend and pet Will die; the beans won't grow at all Because the early worms will get them.

But as a story-loving youth Extracts no end of solid pleasure From tales depending not on truth. But on romantic hunts for treasure. Or a titanic watermelon. With rapture, I read today No matter what the scenery and it is my favorite work of fiction.

NEW CONCERNS SPRING UP DAILY

Wheels of Commerce Continue To Turn Merrily in Old England.

MEN WORKING HARDER

So Many Become Soldiers Those at Home Forced To "Dig In" Harder.

This is the third of a series of articles by T. Herbert Smith, a member of the Advertiser editorial staff, who has, but recently returned from leave of absence in England. The writer tells of conditions in the Home Land, since war began.

I have already stated that the spirit of the English people has not changed as a result of the war, and that is true. "Business as Usual" is by no means an empty phrase in England; the wheels of commerce not only have not ceased to revolve, but they are kept turning just as rapidly and just as smoothly as they were before the war broke out.

Of course, with a very large proportion of the population on the firing line in Europe, those who still remain behind are compelled to work harder and for longer hours than previously to bring about this result; and they are doing it willingly, although, in a great many cases, they get less money and have to pay more for the necessities of life.

Some Businesses Affected.
Naturally some businesses have been affected adversely by the war. Many have been deprived of their regular employment, but if some businesses have been forced out of existence, others have sprung up to provide work for those who have been unable to continue in their own lines. Thus at the docks freights have become so congested that any man with strength of mind and willingness to work hard can earn good money. At the great arsenal at Woolwich also, where armaments of all kinds are being turned out at an accelerated rate, there is plenty of work, even for inexperienced men. The same applies to the big naval ship-building yards.

The unemployment situation generally is not nearly so bad as it has been in other years when the nation was at peace. There has been readjustment, that is all.

Physical Aspect Changes.
But if the spirit of the people has not changed, the physical aspect of the country has, in many ways, undergone a very noticeable change. London, ordinarily a city of brilliant lights at night, is in almost complete darkness. All the street lights are dimmed, the shades being covered with black paint. The tops are made quite opaque, and the light can pierce the sides but faintly.

The lights of street cars (trams, we call them), motor buses and other vehicles, are similarly shaded, and businessmen returning home to the suburbs, who use these means of locomotion, are no longer able to read their evening papers on the journey. All surface trains travel with blinds drawn over the windows at night, and the tubes alone are not affected by the no-light regulations.

All the big stores, too—and the little ones for that matter—are forbidden to have brilliant lights showing in their windows or over their fronts, and any infringement of this order brings a policeman down on the offender in double-quick time.

Precautions Necessary.
The reason for all these precautions, of course, is obvious. A line of street lights would indicate to an enemy airman the direction of a highway, while the bright glare of many store windows would at once tell him that he was over a busy shopping district. When it is realized that the Germans undoubtedly have the most complete plans of every part of the country it will be readily understood that such indications would enable him to gauge his position to a nicety.

Automobiles also are not allowed to carry bright headlights, but the reason for this is not fear that in any other cases. The restriction is made in order to prevent signals being flashed by the driver of an automobile to an enemy, either in the air or on the sea. Several people were summoned to the police court for breaches of this regulation, and in every case a very heavy penalty was imposed.

Searchlight Flash.
Another feature of night life in the metropolis is the continuous flashing of powerful searchlights across the sky in every direction. Directly dusk falls these huge streams of light, emanating from points of vantage from which the compass, away from the city, cross the area of the horizon, crossing and recrossing each other, and illuminating in turn every part of the black vault above the city.

They are looking for aircraft, and woe betide the aeroplane or Zeppelin that comes within their range, for wicked-looking searchlight guns are placed on many of the higher buildings to scour the sky.

The best blood-cleansing remedy on the market today is Burdock Blood Bitters. All we ask you is to try it and be convinced. Thousands have used it during the past forty years, and have nothing but praise for its curative powers.

Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Plantagenet, Ont., writes: "I am a woman who cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was covered with boils and could not get rid of them. I was advised by a friend to try Dr. B. B. Burdock, and I can truthfully say that it completely cured me. I have never had a sign of a boil since."

See that our name appears on both the label and wrapper, as there are many imitations placed on the market which are said to be "just as good." Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MADE IN CANADA
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., Toronto

after every meal

ready to pour a stream of shrapnel into any air raider located by the searchlights.

Inhabitants Warned.
In case German airmen should attempt a raid on London, the inhabitants are warned that the danger from falling fragments of shells fired by the protecting guns would be as great as from bombs dropped from the aircraft, and they are advised, directly anything of the kind occurs, to take shelter in their cellars or other places of safety.

Other precautions also are being taken with a view to guarding against the danger of an attack from the air. Having learned that bodies of water are visible from the air at night the authorities have turned this scientific fact to account by draining all the water out of the ornamental lakes in the parks in the neighborhood of Buckingham Palace, and have placed little rows of lights in the dry beds. This is calculated to upset the calculations of air-raiders who, as already indicated, would be able very easily to identify the waters in question if they were left as land marks.

More Men Wanted.
So far as London itself is concerned about the only other changes one notes are the presence of large numbers of men representing all branches of the junior services as well as of the Belgian and colonial armies, the proclamations concerning special regulations for the conduct of the population during the present unusual conditions, and the appearance on every hoarding and in all the public vehicles of appeals for more men for Kitchener's army.

Along certain parts of the east and south coasts, where if anywhere an invasion is likely to be attempted, the physical changes are even greater than in the metropolis. In many parts deep swaths of the land bordering the sea have been cleared of all trees and cover of any kind, leaving an open space which would have to be crossed by an enemy landing on the shore, and where he would be entirely exposed to the fire of coastal guns. His advance also would be impeded by barbed wire entanglements and other obstructions erected for his special benefit.

Vulnerable Points Patrolled.
All parts of the coast, which offer advantages to an invading host, are patrolled by territorial forces, who have been enrolled for home defence purposes only. In addition to keeping a watch for an enemy coming from the direction of the sea, these men keep an eye open for any suspicious conduct on the part of people ashore. The appearance of a light which would be visible at sea, for instance, would at once give rise to suspicion, and steps would be taken to prevent its use for signalling purposes.

Along many of these patrolled portions of the coast trenches have been dug, and the trenches are patrolled by territorial forces, who have been enrolled for home defence purposes only. In addition to keeping a watch for an enemy coming from the direction of the sea, these men keep an eye open for any suspicious conduct on the part of people ashore. The appearance of a light which would be visible at sea, for instance, would at once give rise to suspicion, and steps would be taken to prevent its use for signalling purposes.

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Along many of these patrolled portions of the coast trenches have been

Cynthia Grev's Mail-Box

(REG. JOHNSTON.) 198 DUNDAS STREET

(KEN. MURRAY)

"Is all that a poor soldier's orphan can give."

seem'd to sense the problem troubling the Sergeant. "I reckon I know this kentry well un3 pure 'paw paw pure dees no4 'pood in strength and weight.	or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Limited, rente.
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Once at last in the open of level
 Oned more through the gateway the
 saddened Hnos moved.
 A wailing of anguish, a sobbing of grief
 Falls from the eaks of the battle-scarred
 chief.
 Crouched close by the portals a sun-
 haired child
 Besought him in accents by grief ren-
 dered wild:
 "O sir, his was good, and they say he
 died—
 Why, why, did you pass by my dear
 papa's grave?
 "I know he was poor, but as kind and
 as true
 As ever marched into the battle with
 his
 His grave was so humble, no stone
 marks the spot:
 You may not have seen it—oh say you
 did not!
 "For my poor heart will break if you
 know he was there.
 And thought you too lowly your offering
 to share.
 He didn't die bloody—he poured his
 heart's blood—
 In rich crimson streams from the
 crown'g sword
 "Of the breastworks which stood to
 front and right,
 And died shouting 'Onward, for God and
 the right!'
 O'er all his dear comrades your bright
 But you haven't put one on my papa's
 grave.
 "If mamma were here—but she lies by
 his side—
 Her worried heart would when our dear
 "Battalion" left, countermand—
 cried the chief,
 "This young orphan'd maid hath full
 cause for her grief."
 Then up in his arms from the hot, dusty
 street
 He bore the maiden while in thought
 the gate—
 The long file re-passes, and many an ear
 Pays free tribute of tears to the lone
 orphan's sigh:
 "This way it is—here, sir, right under
 this tree;
 They lie close together, from their room
 "Halt! Cover with roses each lowly green
 mound—
 A to—

seem'd to sense the problem troubling the Sergeant. "I reckon I know this kentry well un3 pure 'paw paw pure dees no4 'pood in strength and weight.	or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Limited, rente.
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198 DUNDAS STREET. (KEN. MURRAY)

I live;
"Tis all that a poor soldier's orphan can
give."

own mind that he was personally safe.
meant to sense the problem troubling
the Surgeon General.

"I reckon I know this kentry well

... my appetite improves, direction is
this pure new sea pure deepe no's good
in strength and weight.

... of Vitality." Dr. Chase's N
Food, one box, 6 for \$2.50, all dea
or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited,
Monte,

ALL FORTS REPORTED TO BE SILENCED BY ALLIES' HEAVY FIRE

Ally Determined To Release
Enormous Russian Wheat
Supply.

[Canadian Press.]
LONDON, Feb. 21.—The first serious attack by the British and French Mediterranean fleets, assisted by aeroplanes, on the Dardanelles forts, which commenced Friday and continued yesterday, has met with considerable success, according to the British official account and unofficial accounts received at Athens, from the island of Tenedos at the entrance to the straits.

The British official report, however, stated that no damage had been done to the forts and that the casualties of the defenders consisted of one killed and six wounded, but that three of the forts were damaged by shots from the fleet.

All Reported Silenced.
The British report said that the forts on the European side of the straits were silenced and that only one of the forts on the Asiatic side was still firing, Friday evening, while none of the warships were damaged. The Greek accounts said the Asiatic forts were silenced, but official report of this bombardment has been issued by the admiralty.

The bombardment must have been of the most serious ever undertaken in the opinion of the naval experts, for no less than eight battleships, armored cruisers took part, these ships having a total of thirty 12- and six 10-inch guns which out-gunned the guns of the forts.

Inflexible Again In Action.
Friday morning this fleet, including the British battle cruiser Inflexible, which had just returned from the Dardanelles, with other ships took part in the battle in the Adriatic. Von Spee's German squadron was destroyed, opened a range bombardment on the forts of the Italian coast at Nukum Kaiasi, and the British fleet, which had been damaged, returned to the straits.

Release Great Wheat Supply.
The British fleet, in their attempt to silence the Dardanelles, aim at an increase of the stock of wheat in the straits, which the Allies wish to both to relieve the markets and to Russia with necessary credit for war material bought abroad.

CONSERVING COAL.
[Canadian Press.]
Feb. 22.—To conserve the coal the management of the state system has decided to decrease the number of passenger trains operating February 25.

ED FOR SETTLERS

ONTARIO, Feb. 21.—It is the intention of the Ontario Government, through the Department of Agriculture, to purchase a large quantity of wheat, barley, oats, and potato seed, of various varieties, specially adapted to the soil of the province, and to distribute it to the settlers in the districts seriously affected by last year's crop failure.

A settler will thus be able to get his full requirements from government stores, and put crop every acre of land to work, and go ahead and clear the land of getting all that it will.

-DOWN WOMAN

Strong By Our Vinol.
ward, N. Y.—"I was in a nervous and weak condition, so I to the housework for my little three. I had taken out liver and other remedies with- out it and it soon built up my health. I am now a strong, healthy woman, so I of my household."—MRS. LIDDEN.

Antiseptic Vinol, our delicious cod liver tonic, for all run-down, debilitated conditions. Write for free sample. S. B. Company, London, Ont.

Should Stop Sale of Elastic and Spring Trusses

Causing Makeshift Are
Man's Worst Enemies.
Instantly and automatically protects you against every strain, so your rupture can't possibly come out. And in addition to holding—without which you can never get well or even get better, just as a broken bone can't knit unless constantly held together—in addition to that the Clute Truss provides the only way a rupture is covered for the real cause of weakness. It is the real cause of weakness. It is the only way a rupture is covered for the real cause of weakness. It is the only way a rupture is covered for the real cause of weakness.

Will Save You From Operation.
The Clute Truss has such a remarkable strengthening and beneficial effect that it has completely cured hundreds and hundreds of people whose cases seemed almost hopeless.

No Belt—No Leg Straps—No Springs.
Does away entirely with the curse of belts, leg straps, and springs. People say it is as comfortable as their clothing. It is waterproof—will hold in the bath. Also perspiration-proof, and easily kept clean.

Get World's Greatest Rupture Book.
There are so many wrong ideas about rupture that we have taken the time during forty years of experience. This remarkable book—cloth-bound, 96 pages—is full of facts never before put in print.

Anything for Rupture.
Anything for Rupture. Anything for Rupture. Anything for Rupture. Anything for Rupture. Anything for Rupture. Anything for Rupture. Anything for Rupture. Anything for Rupture. Anything for Rupture. Anything for Rupture.

Box 287—CLUTE COMPANY
125 East 23rd St., NEW YORK CITY
Send me your Free Book and Trial Offer.

Name.....
Address.....

Bringing Up Father



SAYVILLE REPORTS TROOPSHIP SUNK

Berlin Features Story of Disaster To British Craft—
No Confirmation.

[Canadian Press.]
BERLIN, Feb. 21.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—The report of the sinking of a British transport with troops and the accompanying steamer, reached Berlin too late for comment by the morning papers. All the papers, however, feature the story with first-page headlines.

If, as is indicated by the foregoing, a British transport has been sunk, the news probably has been withheld in the opinion of the British government, but the report of the sinking of a British transport with troops and the accompanying steamer, reached Berlin too late for comment by the morning papers.

GERMAN PLANES DROP BOMBS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 22.—12:22 a.m.—A Brantree dispatch to the Press Association says that about 8:30 last night a hostile aeroplane dropped missiles, which were incendiary bombs, on the fields close to Brantree, but they did no damage.

At 8:40 o'clock an aeroplane passed over Colchester, which lies about fifty miles northwest of London. It dropped a bomb, which buried itself in a garden, where it exploded, doing damage to the rear of a house, and smashing the windows of other houses. No one was hurt.

The aeroplane, said to be a German, also dropped bombs at Marks Tey, half a mile west of Colchester, but no serious damage resulted. The machine was last reported as making off to sea.

No reports have been mentioned from any other places than those just mentioned concerning the visit by enemy aircraft.

Bombs dropped by the aeroplane tore holes in the ground several feet in diameter. The bomb dropped in Brantree was conical in shape and almost a yard long.

GERMAN SHIP ASHORE.

[Canadian Press.]
Amsterdam, Feb. 21, via London, Feb. 22.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says the German steamer Austria, cotton laden, bound from Gothenburg for Bremerhaven, has gone ashore near Malmö, Sweden, and that salvage steamers are attending her.

Italy Has 1,000,000 Men Ready

[Canadian Press.]
ROME, via Paris, Feb. 21.—The proceedings in the Italian Chamber of Deputies Saturday were comparatively peaceful, owing probably to the general belief among the deputies that the Government has done everything in its power to prepare for eventualities.

The first line soldiers now under the colors total about 1,000,000, and thus mobilization has virtually been accomplished. Should it be necessary, Italy can speedily call to arms the territorial troops for the local garrisons.

AUSTRIA ORDERS FARMERS TO PRODUCE MORE GRAIN

Failure To Sow Every Available Acre With Spring Crops Is
Punishable By Fine Or Imprisonment—The
Government Will Provide Labor.

VENICE, via London, Feb. 21.—The appeal issued to farmers last Thursday by the Austrian Minister of Agriculture, in which he urged them not to leave a single plot of ground anywhere uncultivated, was followed today by a peremptory decree by the Austrian Government ordering landowners to sow immediately every available part of their ground with spring wheat. Where necessary, authorities are empowered by the decree to provide labor for this work and to recover from the sale of the crop the expense incurred. Failure to comply with the edict is punishable by heavy fines or imprisonment.

The Minister of Agriculture was quoted as saying in his appeal this morning: "Peace depends more than ever upon the work in the fields. The power of the army and the security of the state are conditional on the productivity of agriculture."

GERMANS WANT PEACE BUT NOT FRENCH RULE SAYS OFFICIAL ORGAN

[Canadian Press.]
AMSTERDAM (via London), Feb. 22.—2:42 a.m.—The North German Gazette, in an officially inserted article, promises the German people that they shall have ample opportunity for a full discussion and consideration of peace terms before a final decision is reached. "How- ever," says the newspaper, "the time is not yet ripe for such a discussion. The war now has only one aim—a victory—so that no one in the future can disturb our peace. A discussion of peace terms is possible without intro- ducing party differences. When the

proper time comes, our leaders will, without delay, announce their peace plans. Then the subject will be open for Germany's free people to consider."

The Socialist Muenchenpost says: "The wish of the German people for a speedy peace is accompanied by a firm resolve to fight until the enemy is also desirous of peace. The German people do not want the situation established under which the German speaking people will be subject to French rule. Such a peace would not give that permanent peace which is much required by the people of Germany."

care R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. Slightly Wounded.

Pte. John H. Watson, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, W. Watson, Milton House, Donegal, Ireland.

Pte. Norman Leo Davidson, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, G. A. Davidson, 16 Saltwell View, Enbornehead, England, Wounded.

Pte. Frederick Dunhill, P. P. C. L. I. admitted to No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, Feb. 14, gunshot wound in hand. Next of kin, Mrs. Dunhill, No. 6 Braceborough, Cornwall road, London, England.

Deaths.
Feb. 15.—At No. 56 General Hospital, Rouen, Driver Donald Graham, Second Artillery Brigade, result of an accident. Next of kin, Alexander Graham, Out-land Cole, Stornoway, Scotland.

Feb. 21.—At Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Salisbury, George Golding, 12th Battalion, lung abscess. Next of kin, R. J. Golding, 50 School road, Tyhurst, Reading, Berks, England.

Feb. 17.—Company Sergeant-Major John Robert Keith, P. P. C. L. I. at No. 14 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, from pneumonia. Next of kin, Elizabeth Pentfold, West-ernham, Kent, England.

Feb. 20.—Pte. H. H. McCree, 1st Battalion, at general hospital, Nether-avon, from pneumonia. Next of kin, Minnie Rosetta McCree, wife, 654 St. James street, London, Ont.

Seriously Ill.
At No. 2 General Hospital, Rouen, Corp. Crawford Dover, P. P. C. L. I. with influenza. Next of kin, Mrs. L. D. Dover, 11 Clifton Abbott, Hants, England.

At No. 3 Stationary Hospital, Abbeville, Pte. Cyril Frudemacher, 15th Bat- talion, with tumor of kidney. Next of kin, W. Frudemacher, 18 Albert road, W. Woolwich, England.

Private George T. Bell, Royal Canadian Dragoons, admitted to No. 1 Cana- dian General Hospital, Netheravon, with meningitis. Next of kin, Mrs. George T. Bell, Box 42, Portofino, Duncan, Victoria, B.C.

ALFRED SAULT DIES
IN GODERICH HOSPITAL

[Special to The Advertiser.]
GODERICH, Feb. 21.—Alfred Saults, former railroader, and one of the best-known men in the district, died in the Alexandria Hospital here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Saults had been em- ployed for many years as fireman on the Grand Trunk Railway. Recently, owing to ill-health, he resigned.

He was 52 years of age, and has been a resident of Goderich all his life. He was unmarried.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday, and will be conducted under Masonic auspices.

Talk of the City Sale

The second week of our GENUINE RETIRING SALE opens with a bargain list that should bring even greater crowds than attended our opening days. To those hundreds of buyers who were crowded on our "First Floor" last week, and to those who have not attended we announce our "Second Floor" bargains.

Come Early In the Week and Early In the Day

READ THIS LIST CAREFULLY. IT SAVES YOU MONEY.

Bargains On Our Second Floor

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!

Baby Dolls, Kid Dolls, Jointed Dolls, Character Dolls, Negro Dolls, Cel- uloid Dolls and Dressed Dolls.

Regular 25c.	Retiring price, 19c
Regular 35c.	Retiring price, 25c
Regular 50c.	Retiring price, 35c
Regular 75c.	Retiring price, 50c
Regular 90c.	Retiring price, 65c
Regular \$1.00.	Retiring price, 70c
Regular \$1.15.	Retiring price, 85c
Regular \$1.25.	Retiring price, 90c
Regular \$1.50.	Retiring price, 1.00

Teddy Bears

Regular 25c.	Retiring price, 19c
Regular 50c.	Retiring price, 35c
Regular 90c.	Retiring price, 60c
Regular \$1.25.	Retiring price, 90c
Regular \$1.50.	Retiring price, \$1.00
Regular \$2.00.	Retiring price, \$1.25

English Doll Cabs

Regular \$1.35.	Retiring price, \$1.00
Regular \$2.00.	Retiring price, \$1.50
Regular \$3.50.	Retiring price, \$2.50
Regular \$4.50.	Retiring price, \$3.25
Regular \$5.50.	Retiring price, \$4.00

Shoo-Fly Rocking Horses

Regular 85c.	Retiring price, 60c
Regular \$1.10.	Retiring price, 85c
Regular \$1.35.	Retiring price, \$1.00
Regular \$1.75.	Retiring price, \$1.15
Regular \$2.00.	Retiring price, \$1.45

Mirrosopes and Magic Lanterns

Regular \$1.25.	Retiring price, 75c
Regular \$1.50.	Retiring price, 95c
Regular \$2.50.	Retiring price, \$1.85
Regular \$2.75.	Retiring price, \$2.00
Regular \$3.50.	Retiring price, \$2.85
Regular \$8.00.	Retiring price, \$5.95
Regular \$10.50.	Retiring price, \$7.95

Children's Kitchen Cabinets

Reg. 85c.	Retiring price, .60c
Reg. \$2.50.	Retiring price, \$1.85
Reg. \$3.50.	Retiring price, \$2.35

Bargains On Our First Floor

American Model Builder On Second Floor

We have the following sizes in stock:

No. 1 1/2.	Regular \$1.50.	Retiring price, \$1.10
No. 2.	Regular \$3.00.	Retiring price, \$2.25
No. 3.	Regular \$5.00.	Retiring price, \$3.65
No. 3 1/2.	Regular \$6.00.	Retiring price, \$4.75
No. 4.	Regular \$8.00.	Retiring price, \$5.95
No. 5.	Regular \$10.00.	Retiring price, \$7.00

Leather Hand- Bags

Regular 85c.	Retiring price, 50c
Regular \$1.00.	Retiring price, 70c
Regular \$1.50.	Retiring price, \$1.00
Regular \$2.50.	Retiring price, \$1.50
Regular \$3.00.	Retiring price, \$2.00
Regular \$3.25.	Retiring price, \$2.00
Regular \$3.75.	Retiring price, \$2.65
Regular \$6.00.	Retiring price, \$4.00
Regular \$7.50.	Retiring price, \$5.25

Parisian Ivory Hair Brushes

Regular \$2.25.	Retiring price, \$1.50
Regular \$1.25.	Retiring price, 90c

Books

We have some of the Copyright Books still in stock. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.25, for 75c

OTHER PRICES ON BOOKS.
Regular \$1.00. Retiring price, 60c
Regular 75c. Retiring price, 50c
Regular 50c. Retiring price, 35c
Regular 25c. Retiring price, 16c

Butter Tubs

Regular 60c.	Retiring price, 40c
Regular 85c.	Retiring price, 60c
Regular \$1.15.	Retiring price, 85c
Regular \$1.25.	Retiring price, 90c
Regular \$2.35.	Retiring price, \$1.50

Hair Brushes

Regular 25c.	Retiring price, 20c
Regular 50c.	Retiring price, 35c
Regular \$1.00.	Retiring price, 70c
Regular \$1.25.	Retiring price, 90c
Regular \$2.50.	Retiring price, \$1.90

Mayonnaise With Ladles

Regular 60c.	Retiring price, 40c
Regular 75c.	Retiring price, 50c
Regular \$1.00.	Retiring price, 75c
Regular \$1.25.	Retiring price, 85c
Regular \$1.50.	Retiring price, \$1.10
Regular \$1.65.	Retiring price, \$1.15
Regular \$1.90.	Retiring price, \$1.25

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

SHOP EARLY

SIFTON & CO.

168 DUNDAS STREET

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.