Vol. XXXIII. No. 18

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, May 2, 1917

4 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

# Alteration Sale

# Of Home Furnishings

.. We won't move anything upstairs that we can sell during the week. This sale is your chance to save on things you need at housecleaning time.

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Silk Tapestry Coverings-50 inches wide, many colorings, regular prices, \$2.50 to \$3.50 yard, sale price......\$1.00

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GARAGE AND OFFICE:

GAMBLE HOUSE BUILDINGS, ATHENS, ONT.

# H. W. Lawson

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING **MEDIUM** 

### I. O. O. F. ATTENDS **DIVINE SERVICE**

Large Attendance of Odd Fellows at Divine Service in the Methodist Church—Many Visiting Brethren Present.

Favored with the bright sunshine of April's belated smile, the Athens lodge of Odd Fellows were joined by many brethren from other lodges in the district and attended divine service in the Methodist church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Seldom, if ever, has there been a larger attendance at this annual event, and it was a large audience that heard Rev. T. J. Vickery's sermon on "Love." Love-one of the foundation stones of the order, was a most happy subject for the occasion. He showed its influence in the Christian world and its absolute essentiality in the scheme of things. Mr. Vickery spoke very highly of the order and of the fine things it has to its credit. Odd Fellowship had love as one of its basic principles, and having such, was an aid to Christianity. Mr. Ed. Barlow, of Delta Lodge,

acted as martial. Many of the visiting brethren came in automobiles, and the village presented an unusual appearance with these glittering vehicles waiting on the various streets where the occupants were guests of friends and relatives. As the afternoon advanced, the sky grew overcast, and a biting wind sprang up. One by one the automobiles filled and sped

### 5TH DIVISION NOW IN FRANCE

away along the dusty roads.

Ottawa, April 26.—The Fifth Can-adian Division, which is in com-mand of Major-General Garnet Hughes, son of the former Minister of Militia, has been moved from England to France to fill the gap caused by the casualties in the Bat-

caused by the casualties in the conditions of Arras.

There are two Montreal battalions in the Fifth Division, including the Irish Rangers, commanded by Lieut.
Col. O'Donohue, formerly of Brock-

The 156th Leeds and Grenville Battalion, at latest reports, was at-tached to the Fifth Division.

#### QUEEN'S TO HAVE WOMEN'S RESIDENCE

At a meeting of the Council Queen's University, W. K. Nickle, M.P., of Kingston and Rev. Dr. Strachan of Toronto, were re-elected as the Council's representatives on as the Council's representatives on the board of trustees of the Univer-sity. The women's Alumni reported that although ther is a large fund on hand for the building of a women's residence at the college, it was deemed advisable on account of the war to delay operations.

# LAW AND ORDER

It is said there is no royal road to learning, all having to go through the same process in the acquirement of knowledge, neither does death know any favored some people seem to think they constitute a privileged class in the matter of observing the requirements of the law. Some owners of cars have been found to be law breakers; others refound to be law breakers; others refuse to confine their hens after being warned; others place unsightly obstructions in the streets to protect their supposed lawn privileges which in some cases extend entirely too far out into the streets and upon which no one is supposed to encroach; others, again, claim the privilege for their creating a pandemonium by others, again, claim the privilege for their creating a pandemonium by running wagons on the sidewalks, which is disgusting to our business section and a terror to horses; and others persist in throwing ashes on the streets after frequent warnings, and finally on account of our good nature, the Village Officer breaks the law in not prosecuting all those things. Now as leniency does not seem to have the desired effect, we will be obliged to prosecute all offenders.

F. BLANCHER F. BLANCHER

# ADVANTAGE OF ADVERTISING

Advertising has demonstrated its powers in many ways, but in none more striking than was recently seen in Chicago, where advertising alone saved an innocent man from death on the gallows. A young man, friendless and unknown in Chicago, was arrested charged with a murder and identified by a witness to the crime. The police said he was on the straight road to the gallows, but the prisoner maintained that he had registered at a Chicago hotel about the hour of the murder. In order to prove his statement, his attorney made a successful effort by a small advertisement in the Chicago Daily News to get in touch with other guests of the hotel on the same night and to find out the hour of their registration. Advertising has demonstrated its and to find out the hour of their registration. It is stated that a throng of guests reported to the prisoner's attorney the day following the advertisement's publication, and eight days after the police had de-clared the case hopeless the prisoner was a free man with his good name

# HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

The following students, having passed their Easter tests successfully will be granted certificates by the Education Department, on completion of three months farm work.

Lower School
Pearl Davis, Verna Eaton, Alice
Fleming, William Fleming, Estella
Guttridge, Marjorie Hollingsworth,
Geraldine Kelly, Elmer Landon,
Ethel Leeder, Charlotte Miller,
Thelma Owens, Austin Putnam,
Bessie Steacy, Alan Swayne, Arthur
Taber, Wilfrid Young.

Model Entrance

Taber, Wilfrid Young.

Model Entrance
Eulalia Flood, Myrtle Pryce,
Normal Entrance
E. Carty, L. Dixie, L. Earl, C.
Fleming, L. Gamble, L. Gorman, B.
Hollingsworth, A. Keyes, C. Lillie,
E. Mackie, F. Moore, F. Rahmer, C.
Rowsome, Reta Shea, L. Whitmore,
M. Wilson, M. Rahmer.

Junior Matriculation

M. Wilson, M. Rahmer.

Junior Matriculation

L. Earl, C. Fleming, L. Gamble,
L. Gorman, B. Hollingsworth, F.
Moore (history), F. Rahmer, C.
Rowsome, L. Whitmore, M. Wilson.

Essay Competition
held by Organization of Resources
Committee. Subject; "How can the
Ontario High School boy by working
on a farm this summer help (1) himself, (2) the farmer, (3) the Empire?" Prizes of \$5, \$3, \$2. The best
desays were handed in by R. Kendrick, Maggie Gibson, and Lillian
Dixie.

Cadet Inspection

The Cadet corps is to be inspected
May 14 at 10 a.m. The public is invited to be present.

### HISTORICAL LECTURE **HEARD WITH INTEREST**

Rev. A. H. Barker, of Delta, Lec-tures in Methodist Church, on Period, George III to George V.

An interesting lecture on the per-An interesting lecture on the period of British history between Geo. III and Geo. V was delivered in the Methodist church Monday evening under the auspices of the Epworth League to a fair-sized audience, by Rev. Albert H. Barker, of Delta. The lecture was illustrated with sterooption views of wonderful clearness. ticon views of wonderful clearness. They had been made from old prints. raintings, and photographs depicting scenes and persons of the times. The period covered by the lecture was the greatest in the history of the Empire and Mr. Barker's remarks were nec-essarily a linking up of numerous events. He could not possibly dwell on any one episode, yet the audience found the whole to be most compre-

hensive.
Included in this period was the Evangelical revival with which is connected the name of the great John Wesley, of Epworth. As the audience held many members of the Epworth League, this was of especial interest.

After the conclusion of the lecture proper, a number of war pictures were shown, bringing home the wonderful work of the allied armies and

Mr. Thomas Horsefield favored the audience with a vocal solo in his usual inimitable way. Mr. J. E. Burchell also assisted greatly by using his lantern to project the slides.

# HOUGHTON-DOUGLAS

A very quiet wedding took place A very quiet wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Singleton, Newboro, April 25. The contracting parties were Miss Joan Douglas, Dingwall, Scotland, and Mr. George Houghton, Newboro

Houghton, Newboro.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. J. Curtis.

Entering the drawing-room, the bride looked charming, gowned in wedgewood blue crepe de chene with gold braid trimming, and carrying a bouquet of lillies and maiden hair farm.

hair fern.

The bridal party were unattended, only immediate relatives of the groom being present. Miss Singleton played the wedding march, and during the signing of the register, Mrs. L. B. Singleton sang "O Perfect Love." After the ceremony, a dainty lunch was served ty lunch was served.

The groom is one of Newboro's most popular young men. Mr. and Mrs. Houghton intend taking up residence in Newboro.

# DEATH OF JOHN CHAPMAN

The death occurred in Winnipeg on Friday, of Mr. John Chapman, a former well-known contracter of Brockville. He was born in the vicinity of Seeley's Bay, where he learned the trade of carpentering. He went \*to Brockville some years ago, and lived in a house he erected on King street west. He went from there to Winnipeg. He was sixty years of age. He is survived by his aged mother, Mrs. George Berry, and other relatives. The remains will be interred at Seeley's Bay.

# WHAT A BARRAGE FIRE IS LIKE

Have you ever seen a barrage fire? You can walk up to it and draw a line with a surveyor's chain on the ground, marking exactly the limit where the shells fall, and all beyond that line will be a mass of boiling earth, like waves in a storm dashing on a rocky coast. There is no interval between explosions. They are constant, unremitting, one following so closely on another that their detonations mingle in a steady wheir detonations mingle in a steady their detonations mingle in a steady roar.—Interview with French sol-

# A GOOD BET-A Hundred-to-One Shot

DO you know that never in the past hundred years have the opportunities offered wage earners been so entirely in their favor and do you turther know that it may be another hundred years before similar conditions prevail?

A hundred years is a long time to wait, so the wise man or woman will take advantage of the favorable chances within their reach to make the present last. The only way to do this is by putting aside in the Savings Bank a small portion of to-day's good luck. Remember this cannot last for ever.

All good chances are in the present. Those who depend upon future chances are betting against themselves and this is generally a very bad bet.

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manage

# LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Horton Rowsome, of Lyn, was a guest for a few days of her brother, Mr. Joseph Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Parish and family were visitors in Newboro on

A new veranda has been built to Sergeant Greenham's residence on Isaac street.

Mrs. E. M. Fair received a cable last week announcing the birth of a son to Col. and Mrs. R. H. Steacy, in London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Parish, of Brockville, were Sunday guests of the former's parents here.

The act passed at the last session of the Legislature, granting the franchise to women became effective on May 1st.

The veranda on Mr. Lester Brown's residence has been com-pleted..

ast week attending the funeral her step-mother, Mrs. W. A. Gunn.

The water in the St. Lawrence is gradually coming up, and will be fairly high again this season. Postmaster Johnston had the mis

Postmaster Johnston had the mis-fortune to step on a nail while at his farm, Oak Leaf, last week. The in-jury is exceedingly painful, but it is not thought there will be any serious

—Just received, a carload of corn. Athens Grain Warehouse.

The steamer Rideau King, which operated between Kingston and Ottawa for the past 30 years, has been purchased by the Donnelly Wrecking Company, from the Rideau Lakes Navigation Company. The late Navigation Company. The late Captain Daniel Noonan operated this steamer early in the eighties. Mr. Donnelly has not decided as yet what he will do with the vessel.

Friday Mr. William Wing, merchant, Westport, was officially notified that his son, Pte. Earl Wing, of the 146th Battalion, had been killed in action in France. He was 22 years of age, and was born in Westport. Previous to his enlisting, he was a clerk in his father's store. He went overseas last fall. A message was also received in Westport that Private Carboneau of that place had been wounded. been wounded.

# HARD ISLAND HONOR ROLL

IV—Cecil Alguire, Eva Cowle, Ethel Lawson, Bryce Young, Erma Wood, Isaac Alguire.

III—Bella Darling, Mary Besley, Pansy Foley, Sammie Hollingsworth, Jack Young.

II—Irene Darling, Marion Hollingsworth, Lillian Dunham.

I—Levi Alguire, Mildred Foley, John Mather, Marillia Foley.

Sr. Primer—Beatrice Mather, Irwin Darling, Hubert Wood, Alexander Besley.

Jr. Primer—Kenneth Lawson. No. on roll—23.

Average attendance-16.71. C. M. Covey, Teacher

# PATRIOTIC FUNCTION AT ELGIN

A very pleasant and successful function took place at the home of Mrs. Robert Smith, in Elgin on Wednesday, April 25, when the members of the Women's Patriotic League served lunch afternoon and evening in the aid of the Red Cross needs. Forty dollars was realized as net proceeds.

Contributions were received with much appreciation from the two Methodist Sunday school classes, namely \$10 from the King's Daughters and \$2.50 from the sunshine

A bale from this society was forwarded to the Red Cross rooms, Ottawa, consisting of the following articles: 60 pairs socks, 12 sheets, 21 towels, 24 pillow cases, 2 suits pyjamas, 2 rolls linen, 5 dozen eye shields.

# WARREN-KELSEY

On Wednesday, April 25, Miss Gertrude Kelsey and Mr. Oscar Warren, of Long Point, were united in marriage by Rev. I. N. Beckstedt, at the manse at Lansdowne.

Mrs. George Armstrong, Watertown, is visiting at the home of Mr.

Miss Hazel Greenham spent Sun-day at her home in Addison, where her father is very ill.

Stanley Crummy, of the C.A.S.C., returned last week from a trip to Toronto. He has summer leave.

Mr. Joseph Thompson is having wide verandas added to his cottage at the lake

Commencing Sunday next for the summer, evening service will be heid at 7.30 instead of 7 o'clock, in Christ's church. Miss Enid Stewart, of Smith's Falls, who is a frequent visitor in Athens, has received her diploma as a graduate nurse at the Public Hos-

pital of that place. All the telephones of the village are now connected through the new exchange, and rural subscribers have long distance service over Bell lines. The network of wires on Main street is disappearing, its place being taken by a cable.

Saturday morning saw a small market in Brockville as the farmers are busy seeding. Butter sold from 45 to 48 cents a pound; eggs went at 33 and 35 cents, potatoes \$2.50 to \$2.60 a bushel, and maple syrup from \$1 to \$1.25 a gallon.

from \$1 to \$1.25 a gallon. Mr. Stearns Coon, who for some time conducted a boot and shoe store here, which was destroyed by fire early in the year, is now manager of one of the Ledger shoe stores in Toronto. His friends wish him every success in his new position.

The alterations on Mr. W. G. Parsh's motor boat have been completed and will be taken to the lake soon. It is said that the other speed crafts will have to look to their laurels this year. Mr. John Ross has entered Mr. Parish's employ for

On Monday Rev. T. J. Vickery conducted the funeral services of the late Arza Parish a life-long resident of the village. In earlier life he followed the vocation of shoe maker, and will still be remembered by the older members of the community. His wife pre-deceased him A grown up family sur

# TIRES and SUPPLIES

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# H. R. KNOWLTON

Jeweler and Optician ATHENS



Jesus the Servant of all .- John 13;

COMMENTARY.—I. Jesus washing the disciples' feet (vs. 3-5.) 1, 2. The evangelist John does not enter into a evangelist John does not enter into a discussion of the supper of which Jesus and his disciples partook in an upper room in Jerusalem. This is particularly described by the other evangelists. It was the Passover feast in commemoration of the escape of the Israelites from their Egyptian of the Israelites from their Egyptian oppressors, John gives attention to the acts and discourses of Jesus on this occasion. Jesus knew that the hour of his crucifixion was near. It is expressly stated that he "loved his own which were in the world," and he loved them to the uppermost and to the end. While the supper was in progress, Jesus took occasion to give his disciples an impressive and much needed lesson on humility. There was treachery in the heart of Judes and some of the other disciples were possome of the other disciples were possessed of worldly, selfish ambition The occasion was weighty with re sponsibility and Jesus went forward with his discourses that his disciples might be prepared for their future labors. 3. Jesus knowing, etc.—Although Jesus knew that the Father had given him all power and authority and that he was the Son of God and had come to earth to fulfill a mission of infinite importance and would re-turn to the Father, he took a most humble position and performed a most lowly task. 4. He riseth from supper—The supper consisted of a lamb prepared according to the given by the Lord to the Israelites through Moses (Exod. 12; 3-10). The table was low and around it couches were arranged for the guests, who re-clined at full length upon them, resting upon the left elbow, that the right hand might be free to take the food.
Jesus rose from his place to teach by
example a lesson in humility. Laid
aside his garments—He threw off his outer garments that his movements night be free. He was then fully clad with the ordinary tunic. In the east a heavy outer garment is worn as a protection from the cold in win-ter and from the heat in summer. Girded himself—He passed the towel about his body, as a servant was accustomed to do, that he might use it conveniently in his self-imposed task. F. Into a bason—Better, "into the basio," which stood there for such purses, the large copper basin common-found in Oriental houses. — Cam. b. Began to wash the disciples' feet—It is not stated with which one of the disciples Jesus began, but it is evident that he had washed the feet of one or more before he came to Peter one or more before the came to Peter. The service of washing feet of guests was usually performed by a mental servant of the host. In this instance that duty would naturally devolve upon one of the disciples. It is possible that the question of precedence Huke 22; 24) grose in connection with this service. Sandals were worn in this service. Sandais were worn in that country and those who traveled along the dusty reads would need to have their ject washed upon entering a house. This service had not been performed and Jesus made use of this condition to teach his disciples the duty of humble service to others. The duty of humble service to others. The custom of reclining at meals gave easy access to the feet of the disciples. Jesus took the place of a lowly servant. At the feast in Simon's house a few days before this he had been highly honored by Mary, who anointed his head and his feet with precious ointment, and now he is engaging in lowly service for his disciples. He teaches us the great truth that no service which others need to have done for them is

service that Jesus was performing had not been questioned or opposed up to this point. The other disciples were less ready to speak than Peter. Their attitude toward the task which Jesus had undertaken may have seemed as much out of place to them as to Peter, but they kept still. Lord, dost thou wash my feet—The emphasis is on "thou" and "my." It appeared to Peter utterly inconsistent for the Master.
"Son of the living God," to take the place of a siave and wash the feet of his disciples. Even though he had performed this service for others, he could not think of allowing him to do it for him. 7. Jesus answered—The Master noted Peter's question and the spirit that prompted it, and gave him an appropriate answer, thou knowest not now—Peter did not fully comprehand the nature of Christ nor his tol. sion on earth, and in the very nature of the cause could not know it yet. thou shalt know hereafter After the crucifixion, the resurrection and the crucifixion, the resurrection and the surrection and the glories of heart ascension of Jesus, and after the coming of the Holy Ghost at Pentecost, Peter would realize the import of this act of humiliation. The baptism of the Holy Spirit would give him a degree of the Holy Spirit would give him a degree of the hours which marked the deveral crisis of His mission. That the growth of the hours which marked the several crisis of His mission. That arrelows consciousness is here is at flumination not yet experienced. 8, thou shalt never wash my feet -Peter's natural impulsiveness found expression in this strong language. Never forth as the basis and the reason for a special tenderness as the fought of a special tenderness as the fought of the impending ceparation. It was the hour of His supreme and sublime self-performing this humble service. He meant well, but he did not realize what he was saying. If I was the not, thou hast no part with me—If Peter's language was strong, that of Jesus has equally so, and expression of an interest and the reason for a special tenderness and the lought of the impending ceparation. It was the hour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lought of low performence with the impending ceparation. It was the hour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lought of consciousness and the lought of consciousness and the lour of His disciples. He, into whose hands the Father had given by the proposition of the impending ceparation. It was the hour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the reason for a special tenderness as His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the lour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousnes was equally so, and expressive of an eternity of meaning to Peter. This disciple had assumed an attitude of oppo-sition to Jesus and unless he changed his position, he could have no part in the benefits of the atonement which Jesus was soon to make. Peter could not stand against the will of the Master and have peace and rest of soul.

9. not my feet only—When Peter

Peter's objection (:s. 5-11)

then comete he to Simon Peter-The

came to understand what it meant to oppose the Master's plan, he retracted his former statement and went to the opposite extreme. Rather than be separated from his Lord he would willing ly have him wash his feet, his hands and his head. He believed that he would permit nothing to keep him disciples were slow to understand His from fellowship with Jesus, but within teaching, slow to appreciate His nat few hours a test would come to him that would show him how weak he was. 10, he that is washel—In a literal sense they were clean, have the recently bathed their entire bodies, and needed only to have the dast

washed from their feet In a symboli. cal sense they were clean, having their sins forgiven, and being followers of Jesus. ye are clean, but not all—The disciples were true in heart. They were devated to the Master, having left all to follow him. This was true of the disciples in general, but there was one to whom, the words, "not all." applied, and that one knew who it was. 11. for he knew—Jesus understood the treachary of Judas' heart and was aware that he was already bar-gaining with the Jewish leaders to betray him to them. It was Judas who complained at Mary's act of devotion in anointing Jesus with the costly spikenard, because he desired to handle the money that the sale of the is condemned for his base treachery.

sthers (vs. 12-17). 12.

III. Serving others (vs. 12-17). 12. After he had washed their feet—He had washed the feet of the twelve disciples, from John the beloved to the base Judas. He had shown them the nature of humility and what involved in service for others. had taught the lesson that in the kingdom of God distinction of great an small, high and low, do not exist. He had not lowered himself in the estimation of his disciples, but. in fact, they had a higher conception of his character and mission than ever before. Was set down-"Reclined. V., margin. Know ye—The disciples did not understand the full import of the act, and Jesus was about to give them further information. 13. Master and Lord—These titles were applied to Jesus by the disciples. If he was their Master and Lord, they were his disciples and servants. He recognized the fact that the titles were rightfully applied. 14. Ye also ought to wash one another's feet—Jesus had given a remarkable example of loving, humble service. The circumstance demanded that this service be performed and the disciples were impressed with their duty to serve one another. This act of Jesus is capable of wide application. Christians are constantly in positions where they can follow Christ's example of performing lowly service for others, 15. As I have done to you— The example of serving others which Jesus set is to be followed down to the end of time. 16, 17. The standards which men set up are far different from those which Jesus fixed. Among men the master is vastly superior to the servant, and does not stoop to menial tasks. In Christ's kingdom the Master performed humble service for his disciples. The followers of Jesus are not above perfor tasks for one another. performing humble

Questions.—Name some of the events that occurred between the trisome of the umphal entry and the Passover supper Why was this supper held? Of what did the feast consist? Describe the act performed by the Master during the feast. What objection did Peter offer? What caused Peter to change his attitude? What duty did Jesus enjoh upon his disciples? To whom did Jesus refer when he said his disciples were not all clean?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

I. Reached the depth of human need

Topic.-Love's Service.

II. Set an example for daily living. I. Reached the depth of human need Among all the parting scenes that the world's literature has enshrined, there are none that can be compared with this supreme and unique instance of self-forgetfulness in the life of Jesus. When 'His hour' had come, when the shadow of the cross fell athwart His path, when humiliation, suffering and death were immediately before Ilim, when He was just on the eve of step-ping from humiliation to glory, jus-about to cast aside the vell of His flesh to appear in all His heavenly splendor, it is beautifully instructive and encouraging to see how warmly His heart beat for "His own" and how anxious He was to use the clos-ing days of His ministry for their spiritual profit. Before His departure. when He might have been absorbed in the contemplation of His death, before ills exalta-tion when the vision of coming glory might have filled His mind, to the latest moment of His life, the thought of their feebleness and defenselessness and their sufferings and imperfections was the foremost anxiety of His heart. When the hour was at hand in which the bitter cup was to be lifted to His lips, His own great suffering could not east a shadow between the loving Master and His trembling dis-ciples. Here at the very close of His earthly Hig was a most thoughtful, touching instance of HIs intense de-cire to do them good. Under the most affecting circumstances, to the ut-most extent, He manifested His love. most extent, the mannested rice love, corresponding to their necessities because of the peculiar difficulties and dangers to which they were exposed. Such was His affection for His disciples, that not all the glories of heamarvelous consciousness is here 'se forth as the basis and the reason fo It was voluntary service rendered in the consciousness of divine power. The thought of His divine origin and His divine distinction made His act his divine destinction made this act all the more impressive with a force of example that was designed to act irresistibly upon the minds of his disciples through all time. Jesus knalt before each of the twelve in turn. This service was symbolic of inward purif cation.

II. Set an example for daily living

It. Set an example for daily living. As a teacher, Jesus adapted His teachings to the state of His hearers. He gave each lesson a special application. "The deity of His person, the divinity of His attributes, His appointment by the Father gave Illim a right to teach and govern His people." The disciples were slow to understand His

# SHOULD WE PLANT NEW APPLE ORCHARDS

There is An Opportunity Now for the Beginner if He Will Care for His Orchard Properly—But He Should Plant a Fairly Large Orchard.

(By H. S. Fry, B.S.A.

In the first place, let us preface this discussion of the "Beginner's New Orchard," by an opinion. Opinions are supposed to be less reliable than facts, yet we rely on the opinions of others to direct most of our efforts— besides, opinions are cheaper. The writer therefore ventures an opinion that what is wanted in Ontario fruit growing is not more beginners to plant new orchards, so much as more fruit growers to increase their acre-

There is, of course, always room for a good beginner, but the apple industry in particular is in need of First, larger orchards, so that cost of production may be decreased; second, fewer growers so that marketing methods and like considerations may more easily be placed upon a basis of standardization. There has probably been no time in the history of Ontario apple growing when the necessity for careful planning of new orchards, thorough care of the grow-ing crop, and intelligent handling of the fruit harvest has been more up

There are several things which seem to indicate the truth of this statement. In the first place, nursery-men agree that it is very difficult to sell apple trees at present. One need travel only through the recognized apple district to note the scarcity of young orchards one, two or three years old. There is also an increasing number of poorly cared for or-chards in the province. One might conclude that over-production is responsible, and so we believe it is—not over-production in a real sense, but the over-production that must inevitably follow the production of poor-grade fruit from hundreds of small, half-cared-for orchards. In other words, the percentage of poor-grade fruit put on the market is too large, and since the average fruit grower establishes the predominating quality or grade, extra inteligence efforts are required on the part of the really good grower if fair profits are to be secured in years of full crops, in the face of the large quantities of second-grade fruit which will be thrown on the market.

NEGLECTED ORCHARDS ON THE INCREASE While we can by no means claim to

have solved all or nearly all of the orchard problems as yet, it does seem that with the many different fruitgrowers' organizations in the Province, the Experiment Stations and District Representatives, all taking spraying pruning thinning cultiva-tion and fertilization in order to raise the quality of the fruit we market, there ought to be a marked decrease in the number of uncared for or-chards. Instead, there are still apple districts in the province where only a very small proportion of the growers spray regularly and with sufficient thoroughness to control even the more important diseases and pests like apple scab, San Jose scale or the codling moth. The number of neglected orchards, too, seems to be increasing, rather than decreasing, especially during the last few years. Of course, in certain parts of the province this neglect has followed an vince this, neglect has followed an overrapid planting due to high prices secured for fruit and to the efforts of real estate agents. It seems to be true, too, that a large number of growers, particularly of apples, are quite easily induced to neglect their pruning and spraying by one or two years of light crops, such as we have experienced. As was pointed out, also in the Countryman some time ago, this condition is in part due to the this condition is in part due to the small acreage in each orchard. The war likewise has contributed its share by creating a serious shortage of labor on the general farms of the province where the small apple orchard is found in such large numbers.

A GOOD TIME NOW TO PLANT.

Apple prices, or perhaps we should say apple profits, have decreased generally since 1910-11, and consequently it is only natural to expect a decrease in planting for fear of over production. In 1910-11 yields and prices were good and plantings were very heavy, and had been heavy for about five years previous. Since then, however, conditions have gradually been changing as a result of the influence of crop cycles, about which F. Warren says regarding apples: "There is no reason why an average of fifty years, of apples color are strong points in its favor.

dent occurred after the controversy among the disciples as to which of them should be accounted greates; in the kingdom of heaven, Christ's example called His disciples to personal humility, to loving service, to brotherly forgiveness. They had been the objects of His tenderest regard since

the day He had chosen them. His love was stronger than their unbelief and Ignorance. He saw more in them to

love than other eyes could possibly see. His life was a discipline of love to them, His death a sacrifice of love for them. On Tabor or in Gethsemane.

alone or with the multitude, in life or in death, He loved His own. Touched with the feeling of their infirmities He loved them with a tender, prudent

and educate them that they might be good soldiers of the cross. Jesus taught that true greatness consisted in ministering to the good of others.

Peter felt that it was an inversion of all proper relations for Jesus to perform that service for His disciples.

Why Benzol is Not Used.

The reason why benzol is not more

largely used as a fuel for motor-driven

vehicles is pointed out by A. Wayne

a letter to the Scientific American. He

says it is because benzol freezes solid at from 32 to 34 degrees F., and would consequently be useless during about half the year in more than half of this

Clark, of New Brunswick, N . J.,

affection and sought to train

should pay better than other crops. Abnormally high profits are the peril of the industry. The only way to tell whether to plant apples is to study the comparative numbers of old and young trees and the present rate of planting. From the figures thus far available, it appears the periods of over and under-production of apples last about twenty to twenty-five years, as it takes this time to get enough the constitution of the favorite varieties for use as a filler. The Wagner is a variety which, while deserving of increased planting, is not as adapted to varying conditions as some other varieties. When every condition of apple, but when lacking in color, size or maturity, it is very ordinary in the conditions are consideration. Wealthy is one of the favorite varieties for use as a filler. The Wagner is a variety which, will be deserving of increased planting, is not as adapted to varying conditions as some other varieties. When the wagner is a variety which, while deserving of increased planting, is not as adapted to varying conditions as some other varieties. When a variety which, while deserving of increased planting, is not as adapted to varying conditions as some other varieties. When a variety which, while deserving of increased planting, is not as adapted to varying conditions as some other varieties. as it takes this time to get enough trees raised to bearing age to cause over-production, and about another equal period of little planting before equal period of little planting before prices rise high enough to stimulate another planting wave." Prof. Warren says: "It would appear to be the part of wisdom for a farmer to start planting orchards about the middle of the low price period, when everyone is discouraged, and to stop planting at the time when reters are a back here. the time when prices are so high that everyone is planting."

It would seem then that for the next few years apple orchards planted by the right persons would prove good investments, providing they were tak-en care of and had been thoughtfully

will probably be a considerable time before nursery stock will again be sold as cheaply as it is being sold in the spring of 1917. The labor situ-ation is affecting the nurseryman as well as the farmer and fruit grower, and an increase in price is inevitable. Of course this is a small consideration really, since an advance in price of five cents per tree would only mean an increase of two dollars and a half in the cost of planting an acre. thirty feet apart each way or an inin interest charges of fifteen

cents per year. With regard to the question of var ieties there are several varieties which seem to be favorites. A list of the twelve most popular varieties in Ontario would probably include Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Alexander, Wealthy, Fameuse, McIntosh, Wag-ner, Ontario, Baldwin, Stark, Spy and Ben Davis, The last five are late winter, long keeping sorts, and the re-mainder vary in season from late summer to early and late winter. The list, arranged in order of quality, would be as follows: Spy, McIntosh, Wagner, Fameuse Wealthy, Yellow Transparent Ontario, Baldwin, Duchess, Stark, Alexander and Ben Davis ess, Stark, Alexander and Ben Davis Not every one would arrange these varieties in this way, since no two person's tastes are alike. Wealthy Duchess and Wagner are about the earliest bearing varieties, while Baldwin and Spy, especially the latter, are

the latest BEST VARIETIES FOR ONTARIO. Many growers and fruit men do not advise planting Northern Spy must be admited that it has three bad faults. It is very slow in rea hing maturity very susceptible to scab, and has a very tender skin. On the other hand, it is extremely long-lived, develops great beauty when properly adapted to soil and climate, and possesses a remarkably fine combination of cooking and dessert quality and is a splendid keeper. Although no-figures are available, it probably costs more to produce a barrel of Snies than any other variety mention. Spies than any other variety mention ed. Notwithstanding the serious objections to Spies, it seems to the writer a very desirable variety for a ed.

mentioned, however, that while the Northern Spy is undoubtedly the most popular variety with the consumer, the grower, especially of late years, is discarding it rapidly because of its lateness in coming into bearing. There are more McIntosh Reds being planted now than any other variety is an earlier bearer, is more easily grown will be fertilized.

young orchard, and possibly as much as fifty per cent, of the planting could be of this variety. It should be

ty of a Spy, and is only a fair pro-ducer, although perhaps not fairly termed a shy bearer. Everyone is well acquainted with Fameuse or Snow. 4t is very produc-tive and hardy, but the apples, altive and hardy, but the apples, al-though very beautiful and of excel-lent table quality, scab badly and are small.

Wealthy is a favorite for quick re-

turns. The fruit is of fain dessert quality, and a favorite for cooking. The high yielding power of Wealthy, its early bearing and its attractive

or maturity, it is very ordinary in-deed. Like the Wealthy its produc-tiveness and early maturity make it

an excellent variety for a filler among late maturing varieties. The tree is inclined to lack vigor after the bearing stage is reached, and as a result it is not very long lived. It is what might be termed a mid-winter variety and consequently does not equal Spy in keeping quality.
Everyone is acquainted with the Baldwin. That it is profitable will not be denied. It lacks hardiness,

not be denied. It lacks hardiness, however, and should not be planted except in Western Ontario and South of Toronto.

Stark is said to be very profitable as an early and heavy bearer. tree is vigorous and the fruit possess es good keeping quality. It is, how-ever, only fair in quality and not very

attractive. As regards the Ben Davi the less said the better. This variety is not at its best in any part of Ontario. It is as poor in quality as it is long keeping

as poor in quanty as it is long keeping
—which is saying a great deal.

The Ontario is a cross between
Wagner and Spy. The quality is good,
but lower than either for desert, although a good cooker. Fruit is large,
a good keeper and fairly attractive.
The tree however is not eatisfactory a good keeper and lairly attractive. The tree, however, is not satisfactory in vigor and consequently Ontario is not being largely planted. The writer is inclined to believe that its value as a commercial variety would be considerably enhanced by double working on Tolman Sweet McIntosh or Northern Spy. It is said to be very resistant to scab.

The Duchess is a remarkable combination of earliness, productiveness, early bearing, cooking quality, hardiness and scab resistance. Whole orness and scab resistance. Whole or-chards planted to this variety in dis-tricts best suited for summer and early fall apples have proven very profitable. It is also very valuable

as a filler. Yellow Transparent is an excellent early apple, vigorous, early bearing, productive and hardy, but the fruit is clear yellow when ripe and shows every bruise. Consequently it is only suitable for marketing locally

When selecting these or other var ieties for planting in the new orchard one should be careful to note the utility of the varieties chosen. Spy, Fameuse and McIntosh, for instance, are dessert varieties, while Baldwin, Stark and Ontario are cooking varieties and go to the general market. With the former it is both possible and desirable to box all well-grown specimens, while it is very donotful-if the latter class should even see the inside of a box. Under some conditions it might be advisable to box some cooking varieties on account of the box being a smaller package and the more quickly used, but otherwise the quality is too low to demand box-

WHY SPIES SOMETIMES FAIL The writer's choice of three standard varieties would be Spy 50 per cent. McIntosh, 25 per cent. and probably Baldwin 25 per cent. If it were not too tender, with Ducless, Wagner and Wealthy as fillers.

There is one consideration in choosing varieties which should be kent in

ing varieties which should be kept in mind. Many varieties are self-sterile, at least under certain conditions of climate and soil. In such cases it is

lety in Ontario. The variety is an earlier bearer, is more easily grown with good color, is hardier and is a nicer tree to handle in the orchard than most other varieties. It, too, is very susceptible to scab, has not the very susceptible to scab, has not the very susceptible to scab, has not the loor the piossoms of any other keeping quality nor the cooking quality of the same variety. This lack of ferty of a Spy, and is only a fair protification, of course, prevents fruit for the office of the same variety. This lack of ferty of a Spy, and McIntosh are two well-known examples of self-sterility in apples, and because of this neither variety should be planted alone. They are excellent pollenizers for each other, however, and the two can be planted side by side with safety, even though there may be no other apple trees near by. Baldwin, Blenheim and Ben Dayls are good pollenizers for Spy also, since they bloom comparatively late in the season, as does the

-The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY HOME ENAMPLE.

scatter seeds with careless hand, And dream we ne'er shall see them more; . But for a thousand years, Their fruit appears. In weeds that mar the land, Of healthful store.

The deeds we do, the words we say, Into still air they seem to fleet, We count them ever past; But they shall last— In the dread judgment they And we shall meet!

charge thee by the years gone by. For the love's sake of brethren dear Keep thou the one true way, In work and play, in that world their cry

Of woe thou hear. -John Keble.

I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER

LIVETH. If, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life. This man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood. Where-

the uttermest that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make in-tercession for them.

Because I live, ye shall live also. If

in this life only we have hope in this life only we have hope in this life only we have hope in thist, we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first truits of them that slept.

The Redeemer shall come to Zion, and must them that the truits of the company the company in the company that the company is the company that the company is

and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, saith the Lord. W have redemption through his blood. the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace. Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.

VESUVIUS AND THE CATACOMBS

In the field of mechanics there are two kinds of power, latent and kinetic Vesuvius illustrates the latent, the catacombs the kinetic. One is explo-sive, the other is attractive. Until the year A. D. 79 the volcanic origin of Vesuvius was unsuspected. On the 24th September of last year an cruption began, with the sudden appearance of an immense black cloud, which res from the mountain, accompanied by an explosion that blew off the top and rained a mass of ashes, lapilli and mud on the towns and cities of that region. Pompell was buried under twenty feet of ashes, and Herculan um was coverfore he is able also to save them to ed by a torrent of mud. Three subsequent eruptions have been terrible, and in 472 ashes were carried as far as Constantinople. Vesuvius is always burning, but only occasionally in cruption. In the forties the present writer had the privilege to see it daily for a month—in the day a cloud hung over it—in the night a shaft of fire like a mighty lance, pierced the heavens, leaving one to wonder as to the reserve of fire down below. the reserve of fire down below.

And now let us take the reader a little further inland, to Rome, the old city of many memories. It may take some searching among the tangled brush to find the mouth of the cave, the rocky vestibules to these silent halls where the Christians hid from the fierce persecution of bloodthirsty men. Here they found cover, they worshipped, they buried their dead. worshipped, they buried their dead. The monuments may be seen, the inscriptions may be read to day. "She rests in peace." "He sleeps in Jesus." Rest your threa feet and listenthere comes up, not the rumblings, the detonations of Vesuvius, but the throbbings of a mighty heart, which beats to the music of the morning stars. The gunpowder and glory men will scatter your hones, the sweet will scatter your bones, the sweet kinetic, spiritual impulse will put you in contact with the heart of Divinest Fatherhood.

This power is independent of time and numbers and human hostility; in-dependent of principalities and powers and sipiritual wickedness in places. This power is silent invisible, and constant, it is organic, total, vital, evangelical. It does not always mean the form of symmetry, but it carries the spirit of reconciliation. It trans-cends the vicissitudes of time, the dislocations of history, the frailties of even prophets, and the infidelity of the chosen race. It is quiet, it means God's word to man, not spoken, but done, by a Saviour who spoke very lit-tle of it, and less and less as He drew near to the doing of it. It means the

> Matchless deed achieved, Determined, dared, and done.

This power goes forth conquering and to conquer. "Jesus conquers the world not so much by what He said, divine as that is, but by what He was. Others had uttered beforehand almost His teaching, but He exhibited to man man a soul greater than all teachers, a soul whose divine sweetness and pow er have been the man through all these later ages."
H. T. Miller. er have been the main human uplift,



TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Produce— Sutter, choice dairy legs, new-laid, doz. neese, 1b. 0 35 0 27 0 25 0 34 6 00 6 00 5 00 0 50 0 75 0 121/2 es, Baldwins, bbl. Spies, bbl. Greenings, bbl. 6-at. bkt. 11-qt. bkt. 2 00 dery, b. auliflower, auliflower, auliflower, auliflower, auliflower, auliflower, auliflower, b. auliflower, b.

DRESSED MEAT-WHOLESALE forequarters, cwt. on .... TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

logs, fed and-watered ...

#### OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE Wheat-

Open, High, Low, Close at 25 2 47 2 2 38 2 46 4 5 2 2 3 2 2 37 2 37 2 3 1 59 1 89 1 86 ... 0 68 0 71 0 68 0 71 ... 0 96 > 0 68% 0 66 0 68% ... 0 58% 0 59% 0 58% 0 59% 

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis-Wheat, May, \$2.36 2-8; July
\$2.24 3-8; cash: No. 1 hard, \$2.64 3-8; to
\$2.68 3-8; No. 1 Northern, \$2.54 3-8 to
\$2.60 3-8; Corn-No. 3 yellow, \$1.46 to
\$1.40 0.45 - No. 3 white, 68 1.2 to 76c, Flour,
foncy paients, \$12.80; other grades unchanged. Bran, \$39.50 to
\$49.00.

THE CHEDIES MARKETS.

Compubility-1.4 the resident modified.

Campbellford—At the regular meeting of the Campbellford Cheese Board to-day 275 white were offered; all sold at 25c. Stirling—At to-day's cheese board 325 boxes were offered; all sold at 25 1-4c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 12,000.
Market firm.
Native beef cattle
Stockers and feeders.
Cows and heifers Hogs, receirts 29,000. Market slow 14 45 15 10 15 15 15 19 9 75 15 40 Bulk of sales
Sheep, receipts 12,000.
Market strong.
Wethers
Lambs, native

# HER HUMBLE **LOVER**

"I had been staying there for some time," he says, slowly and thoughtfully. "When an Englishman remains in one place on the continent-Italy especially-for any length of time, all sorts of rumors are current amongst the inhabitants as to the reasons for his visit."

"Yes," she says again, listening

attentively.
"There may or may not have been some such rumors at Casalina, and you may have heard them?"

He puts it as a question, but Laura Derwent, with her accomplishment of veiling her face, so to speak, does not show the slightest sign of comprehen-

"I say," he goes on, calmly and quietly, "there have been some idle—quite idle—rumors at Casa'ina, and you may have heard them?"

"It is just possible," she cays, looking down, unable to bear the searching gaze of his dark eyes. "Exactly," he says. "I see by your manner that you did hear them. Then I have a request to make to you. If

you think—I do not, but you may—that you are, shall I say indebted to

"I am awfully indebted to you!" she murmurs.

Then you can discharge that indebtedness by granting this request,' he says, gravely.

me says, gravely.

"What is it?" she asks. "Whatever it may be, I will comply with it."

"It is this," he answers, "that you will say no word of what you have heard to Signa?"

"To Signa!" he repeats, quietly.
She is silent for a moment, then

she looks up at nim.
"Do you suppose it possible that I

should mention any-"Scandal," he puts in for her. Yes, scandal, to her, your future

"No," he responds, with a grave smile. "It is not possible. I am fully answered. I thank you. Shall we dance now?"

CHAPTER XXIV. "Quiet, my dear!" exclaims Lady Rookwell, with a grin. "What do you call quiet? I should consider this quiet enough even to satisfy you," and she

nakes her head emphatically.

It is just three weeks after the ball at Northwell Grange-that ball about which the country is still talking, con-cerning which the society papers are still publishing paragraphs-and Lady Rookwell, Signa and Laura Derwent are seated in her ladyship's drawing-

Scattered about on tables and chairs is a miscellaneous collection of female attire, consisting of dresses for morning and evening wear, travelling costumes, ulsters, a tremendous sealskin sack, muffs of sable, bonnets and hats, quantities large enough, apparently to set up a fashionable milliner's Seated in the midst of this paraphernalia is Lady Rookwell, "fingering" a costly white satin costume, the lace and trimmings of which plainly de-pote the purpose for which it is in-tended to serve; Laura flits to and fro, turning over the mass with criti-cal approval, and Signa stands leaning against the back of a chair, contemplating the disorder with rather troubled smile, which, trouble as it is, does not detract from the happiness which glows on her beautiful face and shines in her dark, violet eyes.

'Quiet!" repeats Lady Rookwell. "I call it a remarkably quiet wedding

"Considering all the circumstances," goes on her ladyship argumentatively. You must remember who and what the gentleman is whom you have hon-ored with your hand. He is——" "Spare us! Let us off with say one-

third of Lord Delamere's titles, exclaims Laura Derwent, with mock

"The Earl of Delamere, my dear, and though no doubt you would like to creep off to church arm in arm with him, and dressed in a brown linsey, it can't be. The world—society—demands something like decency from people of his standing, and really I think he has behaved wonderfully well in hu-

he cared for it-could do anything

Signa smiles. "And yet you could not persuade him to go to the Grange, or to leave his lodgings at Mrs. Thompson's," she says, with pleasant malice. Laura Derwent pouts.

There he was obstinate, if you like "There he was obstinate, if you like. Of course, he is eccentric. The idea of putting up with such an abode, and that, too, when his own place was ready for him! And to insist that I should remain as hostess at the Grange!" and she laughs. "Oh, yes, he is eccentric! But what a happy girl you will be! And as to a quiet wedding, why, I think it is very good of him not to insist upon a regular state not to insist upon a regular state ir; he is so proud of you that he him no affair; might have made up his mind to a wedding at the Savoy, with half the house of peers in attendance." Signa puts up her hands with a little

gesture of mock alarm.
"And you call six bridesmaids andand all this, quiet " she says, nodding at the superb wedding garment which Lady Rookwell seems loath to put aside. "It seems to me a dreadful fuss and—and expense. You all forget that—that though Hector is an earl I am a mere nobody.

"So was the bigger-girl when King Cophetua married her," retorts Laura cheerfully; "but you may depend upon it that there was a tremendous wedding on that festive occasion. Now, my dear child, you have nothing to complain of; you have got the best man of the day—pon my word, I don't know a better parti!—and everything your own way Be content!" and she puts her arm around Signa and kisses her, holding her arms' length with affectionate admiration.

"The simple fact is that Signa is romantic," says Lady Rookwell, with a sarcastic smile, "and would like this affair to end consistently It has been so deliciously romantic up to the present, that to conclude it properly she and Delamere ought to run away and get married on the sly."

"Lady Rookwell!" murmurs Signa with smiling reproach

Then she goes out on the velvety lawn, to wander about the garden where, a.one and undisturbed, she may dwell on her vast happiness. My lord of Polemers, her gone un to Lord of Delamere has gone up to London to make preparations for his wedding, for even so eccentric a peer as fictor cannot be married like a common individual; and there are deeds to sign and execute, arrange ments to be made with the steward and agents of the vast estate, who will be in charge during the absence of his be in charge during the absence of mis lordship on his wedding tour for, after some discussion, it has been decided that the happy pair shal! make a lit-tle continental tour in their honey-moon, returning to the Grange at the end of the month, to take, as Lady Rookwell says, their proper position in

"Bring him back a different man my dear," she says. "He has had quite enough wandering and gallivanting. Let him come and settle down, and breed prize short-horns, in noble emulation of his grace the duke."

Yes, Signa is very happy—happier than it falls to the lot of many mortals to be, and yet there is little, if tals to be, and yet there is inter, in any, gratification derived from the high estate to which she is about to be raised. It is love, love and nothing but love of which she thinks; and, when the fact now and again flashes across her mind, that in a few day she will be the Countess of Delamere and a power in the land, she strives to put it from her and forget it. But the world has a knack of declining to forget such things, and it insists upon keeping the fact green in Signa's memory. Not a day passes but parcels of presents arrive at the Rectory for presents arrive at the Rectory for this well-worn clothes and stained hat, and as he held be a stained hat and as he held be a stained hat ts arrive at the Rectory for the future mistress of North-Signa, the future mistress of North-well Grange; the drawing-room table and her own little dressing table are covered with jewel-cases and the thou-sand and one useful and useless articles which our dear friends deem it necessary to offer up at the hymeneal

Sometimes, as Signa opens the morocco-covered and satin-lined cases, and occo-covered and sath-fined tasks, and looks dreamily at their inclosed treasures, she cannot help tninking that if it were plain Hector Warren, instead of my Lord of the treasures, when were going to moring your whims to the extent he has done."

"He is an angel!" declares Laura Derwent, taking up the sealskin and eyeing it with intense and speechless approval. "Simply an angel! I never met a man like him. He doesn't seem to possess even a temper. A child—if the little case containing a diamond to the extent he they are going to independence Archic calls the earl Hect of independence Archic calls the earl. With frank independence Archic calls the earl Hect of independence Archic calls the

bracelet and a brooch with a bull carved in cameo? From one person there comes no present, but something that Signa values more highly, per haps, than any of her trinkets. It is only a short note of good wishes, ex pressed with gentie mournfulness, and it is signed "Lilian Blyte." Signa, when she read that note, knew that the proud mother was aware of that scene in the tower, and understood it all; and there were term to the scene and there were tears in Signa's eyes as he put that small crested piece of

paper in some hidden receptacle.
Of Sir Frederic she had heard noth ing since that terrible, yet delightful night, excepting that he was abroad, no one knew exactly where. Notwithstanding the scene at the time, and these few awful moments of mental agony, Signa canot find it in her heart to feel hatred toward him; no true woman, perhaps, can bring her-self to hate the man who has loved her, however great the trouble he may have caused her through that love; and when Signa thinks of him—which alas! for poor Sir Frederic is but sel-dom—it is more with a pitying sorrow than anger. Between her and Hector his name is never mentioned, and she does not even know that the old tow-er has been razed to the ground by Lady Blyte's orders.

"Of course, you can't be married from the Rectory, my dear," Lady Rookwell had said when Lord Delamere had at last persuaded Signa to name the day—"that's impossible. In the first place, the Rectory wouldn't hold the guests; and in the next, the fuss and bustle would send your aunt into hysterics. The best thing you can do, my dear, is to come here; we shan't go into hysterics, and we shall enjoy the fuss and bustle; and as for Laura, it will simply be a god-send to her. She has been so mixed up with the affair, that she couldn't feel more interested if she were going to marry Delamere herself-which she would

very much like to do!"
"Which she would," assented Laura

unblushingly.
"—And will only be too delighted to be a prominent personage on the nup

And Signa, with many protests, had accepted gratefully and sweetly. seemed to her as if the world were full of friends, and that she were the most favored of all favored mortals just a

So the Beauty had the pleasure of as sisting in the selection of the wedding and other dresses—indeed, of superintending for Signa showed what Laura called a shameful indifference in the matter-and made all arrangements It was not to be a grand wedding, but, on the other hand, there were a great many people coming. It seemed to Signa as if half the county had been invited, and she once hinted, with blush, that there would not be room in the cld church.
"Then," said Hector, with a man'.

sublime ignorance, "you and I will keep outside and be married amongst the tombstones, Signa!"

Laura Derwent was to be the chief bridesmaid—"mourner," as Lord Dela-mere put it—two of the ducal daughters were to be the second and third, and the rest were drawn from a conlingent of poor and needy kinsfolk of Lord Delamere. Kinsfolk whom he had rarely seen, but who had been constant recipients of his bounty and generosity, and who regarded him with an awe that half amused Signa, whom they persisted in looking upon as one of the most unfortunate and beautiful creatures on the earth. The brides-maids, with the exception of Ladra Derwent, were put up in the ducal palace, while Signa flitted to and fro be-

tween the Rectory and the villa.

A great change had come over her aunt and uncle. She was now every thing in their eyes. Nothing was too god for her; the rector almost fell on good for her; the rector almost fell on never failed to rise when she entered the room, and hurried to the door to open it for her when she quitted an apartment, as if she were already the Countess of Delamere.

Is it at all wonderful that Signa moved about during this time as if she were the phantom of a dream? It all seemed so unreal to her that at times she was inclined to believe that no such person as Hector Warren, no such existed, place as Northwell Grange existed, and then he would come, still wearing his well-worn clothes and travei-stained hat, and as he held her in his

stained hat, and as he held her in his arms the reality would come back to her, and she would understand that all this fuss, and show, and glory were as nothing compared with his love.

As to Archie, words cannot describe the exceeding joy of that young gentleman at the present state of things. That Hector Warren should be Lord Delamere does not at all surprise him, after the first natural shock; it is just as it should be, in Archie's estimation. Signa is fit to marry a prince, and Hector Warren is only fulfilling his duty in becoming an earl. With frank independence Archie calls the earl Hector, though the rector and his wife have tried hard to impress upon him and or something like it. But I



makes harness strong and tough.

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He don't mind, do you, m still? ord?" And Master Archie dashes all pelt upon Lord Delamere's knee. "Not a bit. 1 like it," is the reply. full pelt "Let me be always Hector with my friends, and I am content; all the rest of the world can call me what

To Archie's infinite delight, Lord Delamere has taken him to London is it because his lordship may have some one near him to talk continually about Signa?—and Archie is near him now, esconced in a grand London hotel, and enjoying himself to his heart's content.

onderful man, my dear!" says "A wonderful man, my dear!" says Lady Rookwell, when she heard it; "there can't be much evil in a man when of his own free will he elects to have a young child with him as a companion." And Signa smiles with And Signa smiles with

rapturous assent.
All this Signa thinks of as she All this Signa thinks of as sine saunters in the beautiful gardens of the Villa and her heart is full of that peace which perfect happiness alone can bring. It is difficult to realize that in a few short hours she will be Hector Warren's wife, that is, the Countess of Delamere, and mistress of Northwell Grange; still the fact comes before her. The bans have been asked three times, and soon the comes before her. The bans have been asked three times, and soon the irrevocable words will be spoken, and she will be no longer Signa Grenville, but my lady of Delamere!

CHAPTER XXV. With a loud resonant peal the bells of Northwell ring out to the world the warning of another marriage morn. In and about the Villa there is much bustle and confusion; carriages arrive in twos and threes, setriages arrive in twos and threes, setting down the favored guests who are invited to the wedding breakfast. Another string of vehicles paces round the church, which is all alive and alight with a crowd of village sight-seers, dressed in their best, to see the grand wedding; a double row of little true in roughly frocks and bearing girls in muslin frocks, and bearing baskets of flowers, line the path to the church porch, eager for the mothe church porch, eager for the church porch, eager for the moment when they are to fling the said flowers at the feet of the bride. The coachmen, as they drive up, smile significantly, and put their immense satin rosettes into place; footmen range themselves round the church-vard ralls and view the proceedings. rails and view the proceedings with haughty but bland interest. In-side the church itself the choir in clean surplices await the rector, who.

clean surplices await the rector, who, all in a state of excitement and nervousness, coughs and rubs his chin, and wipes the perspiration from his face in turns. Meanwhile, up at the Villa, Laura Derwent is in her element. Dressed, as are all the bridesmaids, in a costume of the faintest pink-a pink so faint as to be almost imperceptible— with a hat which has cost Madame Louise a world of anxiety, she moves about amongst the crowd of guests, with her brilliant smile and clear,

bell-like voice in constant requisition. says to her grace, who has deemed it necessary to come in her most resplendent feathers, and who looks as if, barring the bonnet, she were going the court "Happy the bride that the

Laura laughs delightedly. "Upstairs, of course," she replies
'You didn't expect to see her on view

"You didn't expect to see her on view before the ceremony, did you?"
"I didn't know," said the d'.ke, humbly, "or I forget. I hope she's well. Most charming young lady: sensible, too-" he adds, as if that were quite a novel quality in young ladies. "Quite well, and looking more charming than ever, as you'll admit when you see her," shus Laura, passing on to the next arrival.

In her ancient lace and heavy satin, which for this occasion only is purple

which for this occasion only is purple instead or black, Lady Rookwell seats herself in her easy chair, and presides with an intense enjoyment of the

"I hope you'll all find room," says, with a gesture of despair that would be insolent from any one but herself. "Laura has asked just twice herself. "Laura has asked his twice more than this twice mite of a place will hold, and if there is any crowding you must blame her"; and her grace graciously replies that there will be plenty of room, she is sure, and that of course every one is anx-

and that of course every one is anxious to see the wedding about which everybody is talking.

And Signa? Up-stairs in Lady Rookwell's own room she sits-or rather stands, surrounded by Lady Rookwell's and Laura Derwent's maids, arranging the costly wedding-dress and listening, half absently, to the hum listening, half absently, to the hum and buzz of the crowd beneath.

(To be continued.)

# BRITAIN'S EFFORT HISTORY'S MARVEL

One of the most eloquent tributes paid by a neutral writer to the part Great Britain is playing in the war is contained in a recent issue of the Boston News Bureau, which is reproduced in the Wall Street Journal. The writer says that all the wonders of the world ancient or modern, fade when compared with what Britain is doing to day. A commercial nation of not 50,000,000 people suddenly summoned to arms where no arms existed has produced a bigger army than history ever before recorded, and a war machine in Europe that for wealth of shell, explosive and war power is the amazement of the Germans. Britain has done in thirty months what Germany took thirty years to do, and she has done it more thoroughly and on a vaster scale. Without an English aero-plane engine capable of circling her own islands, she has vanquished the boasted Zeppelin and is the mistress of her own skies. With submarines by the hundred threatening her coast defences and her lood supply, she has swept all oceans, bottling the German fleet, with the exception of an odd raider like the Moewe and the vessel that is now preying upon merchant-men in the South Atlantic. She has made, the writer says, "the English Channel her multiple-track ocean railway to France, with no less by pelin or submarine: fought in Africa, at the Canal, the Dardanelles; grap-pled with the Turk and the Bulgar; changed generals and admirals in command; changed Cabinets; fed the armies of France; maintained the armies and the Governments of Bel-gium anl Serbia, and altogether advanced three thousand millions of dolars, or three times the national debt of the United States, to her

This is admittedly some considerable achievement for the "ice-cold haterdashers of the Thames." While the United States has been trying to find out how to make inilitary rifles in quantities and has unfilled orders for them amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, England has been making rifles by the million for her-self and her allies, cannon by the thousand, boots and coats by the million for herself and her allies, and what seems to the News Bureau writer most wonderful of all, she has done all this, is doing it, and is prepared to go on coing it while her manufacturing, her trade relations and her overseas commerce remain unimpaired. She trade of the world, so that her enemies are struggling on half rations with food, rub-ber and metal supplies cut off from the cutside world except as new terri-tory is taken. This combination of war and trade achievement by Great Britain was never before dreamed of. Two years ago nobody imagined that the war cost to Great Britain would be more than five or six billions; to-day it is twice that amount, and Great

Britain is preparing to double it again. Each achievement seems to be the supreme marvel until the next one is supreme marver unit the heat one is considered, but the greatest wealth of Britain after all was in her national spirit. The British lion was regarded as a mere money-bag of trade and a whelp of the seas before the war began. The Prussians could calculate upon the wealth of Britain in rold. upon the wealth of Britain in gold, take toll of her guns and her men. Outside of her wealth and her navy she was considered of no account. There was no way by which they could calculate upon the soul of the nation. Sneaking of that soul which has been Speaking of that soul which has been waked by the war, the News Bureau says: "It is fighting mad to day and getting madder every minute. The says: "It is lighting mad to day and getting madder every minute. The stigma and insults to credit and honor from Washington only increase the resolve of her people and their faith in the invincibility of the righteous cause. For this they are willing to pledge everything in sacrifice for justice of the resolution of the right to the cause. For this they are willing to pledge everything in sacrifice for justice upon the altar of their battle fires. To what martyred souls runs back this heritage of noble spirit only the historians of the future may attempt of asswer. It is this spirit which is the deadline the spirit which is the wealth. The still spirit which is the wealth.

forlans of the litture may attempt of conswer. It is this s, rist which it the deadliest enemy that Germany has to recken with to-day.

But with the spirit and with the wealth that has staggered the world something yet remains, if an explanation of Britain's tremendous output of war munitions is to be given. Twenty-five years ago the machinery of England stamped out the coinage of many nations and made the cannons for many others. She was the ordnance maker of the world. Then Germany loomed as her rival, and by means of Government bounties, cheeper labor and English free trade she finally put many an English industry Medicine Co., Brockville, Oct.

# MOTHERS

you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.



out of business, and only in the manu facture of her great naval guns did England retain her old supremacy. But the foundations, in metal workers and the old factories in this business had not wholly disappeared when the war storm burst, and it was upon these almost forgotten foundations these almost forgotten foundations that British spirit and British wealth reared anew her old metal industries plants. This is not, as the writer says, a fight between armies; it is a struggle between nations, and in Eagland every man, woman and child is devoted to only one object, the winding of the war.

ning of the war.

The writer calls attention to the fact that this is not merely a struggle between the finance, the metal and the soldiers of two rival groups. It is also a strugle for economic exis-tence in order that the fighting forces tence in order that the fighting forces may be increased. Germany was the first of the belligerents to realize that war power might be increased by cutting out luxuries; but England has grasped the fact and she is prepared to go as far as Germany or even farther in denying herself anythick whose consumption might delay the end of the war. The British people are organizing in clothing, food, drink, the discarding of unnecessary conforts, increase in the energies and hours of labor and the mutual burdens of all forms of taxation. And hours of labor and the mutual burdens of all forms of taxation. Ana the nation will be better for it after the war. As Lloyd George said, the nation has been in training. Whatever the war debt of the Empire is when the fight is over, it will be easily dealt with by people who have learned the lessons that the English recole are learning and who will not people are learning and who will not forget the lessons; yet the writer quoted says that while the world is quoted says that while the world is coming into a new civilization, the people in the United States appear to have little comprehension of the issues and the economic results that must inevitably flow therefrom .- Mail and Empire.

# Corn Silage Compact.

Eight tone of corn silage can be tored in the same space required by one ton of hay or, approximately, but cubic feet. One ton of alfaifa hay concubic feet. One ton of alfaifa hay contains about 1,800 pounds dry matter or 1,000 pounds digestible nutriental eight tens of well matured corn slage contain about 4,200 pounds dry matter or 2,800 pounds digestible nutrients Therefore the same space will store nearly three times as much digestible nutrients in the form of corn gestible nutrients in the form of corn silage as in the form of alfelfa.

# Tired Being Pleasant.

Virginia a debutante, came in from a month's visit to friends. Dropping into a chair she sighed in satisfaction and involuntarily exclaimed, "Oh, I am so glad to be at home."

Her sister looked up inquiringly.

Her sister looked up inquiringly. "Didn't you have a good time, Gin?"
"A good time. Yes," she responded, "a glorious time, but I am so tired having to be pleasant."—Judge.

# Chapeau Motifs.

For spring. Are mostly flat. Many are of jet.
Others consist of mock jewels. Beaded motifs are plentiful and

white wool motifs embroidered in chenille are not scarce.
Wing-shaped motifs predominate and glints of gold enliver, the major-

# **NERVOUS DISEASES** IN THE SPRING

CURED BY TONING THE BLOOD AND STRENGTHENING THE NERVES.

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation, that nervous diseases are more comthat nervous diseases are more com-rion and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia. St. Vitus' dance, epilepsy and other forms of nerve troubles are at their worst, and that then, more than any other time, a blood-making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed.

The antiquated custom of taking

# The New Series [EVROLE]

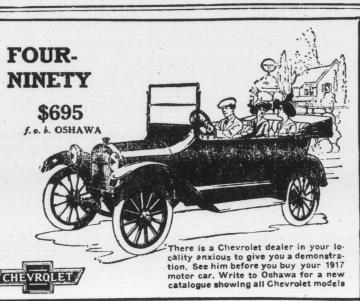
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c a line for more than 50 lines.
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quent insertions No advertisement published for less than

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE. EDITOR AND PROPE

#### CLEAN-UP WEEK

Clean-up week days for the village will occur next week. House-cleaning and town-cleaning days are perhaps the saddest of the year but they are a wonderful aid to cleanliness, which is next to godliness. We venture to say that no other town in Ontario presents a more spic-andspan appearance than does Athens after the departure of the municipal wagons on their last trip to the dump-heap. There is no room in anyone's back yard for old stove pipes, tomato cans, and pickle bot-Clean them out and raise turn-

#### PENALTY THE PROPER THING

A number of new books have been added to the Public Library The board intimates theat members are not returning boks promptly within the alloted two weeks, and that in order to have books on the shelves for lending, this matter must be given consideration or a penalty imposed. Conducting a library with out a penalty for non-return of books is not good business, and the sooner the board adopts a new policy in regard to this, the more satisfaction will there be among the members at a whole.

#### SIGNS POSTS THAT MIGHT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Even a sign post will create enough unfavorable comment to drive municipal officials to distraction. Last week a post was erected at the intersection of Elgin street and the Charleston road, bearing the sign "Charleston Road." Later a speed-limit sign was tacked up on the same post and artistically braced with two pieces of natural finish wood. The sign could be read with ease by autoists driving out of the town but not by incomers. Citizens of the south end paused daily to inspect this monstrosity in their midst and utter words sarcastic. To dig it and utter words sarcastic. To dig it up some dark night was one of the many suggestions. Feeling rose so high over these bits of wood and paint that the Reeve was importuned and promised to look into the mat-

As we happen to live in the south end, we come in for the esthetic temperament prevalent on the sunny slope, and in great issues of this kind, adopt with our neighbors the American slogan, "E Pluribus Unum."

# WE MUST FACE THE ISSUE.

The fear of famine is gripping us all. Its dark wings are beginning to cloud the sunshine from our eyes. The menace has become so real that the dread of it has awakened a land, aye, a world, to the awfulness of a future. Many of us know nothing of hunger—we have lived in a land of plenty — yet, even imagination forces a shudder.

forces a shudder.

Famine—does it seem ridiculous to Canadians? The highest authorities of the allied nations know every phase of the situation. They tell us that we shall not have enough to eat next year if we do not produce in vaster proportions. They are no alarmists. Anglo Saxons are not of this breed. The men who were spoken of as alarmists in connection with a possible German war—were with a possible German war—were they wrong? Time has shown. And what is the German war compared with feminers? pared with famine?

Even now, Britain is on rations. Canada, not being in the war zone, is apt to feel that this does not concern them much. The Balkan councern them much. tries once supplied the European powers with a great portion of their foodstuffs. Today they are producing practically nothing, and the production of other belligrants and neutrals has fallen off to an alarm-ing extent. Canada is the country neutrals has fallen off to an alarming extent. Canada is the country to which all eyes are turned for relief. Without food, the allies can not hope to win the war, and Germany has staked her all on the submarine blockade. This is pinching Britain, and the sooner we realize it the better. ize it the better

The organization of Resources Committee in this province is put ting every effort into a patriotic campaign for more production. We of the rural districts must plant every available foot of ground. Every garden must be worked to capacity. Farmers are being enabled to connect with farm help, and should cooperate in the old fashioned "bees" of pioneer times. Helping a farmer neighbor is an act of patriotism, and it is patriotic production otism, and it is patriotic production that will pull us through.

That Great Britain has placed orders with Canadian shipyards for 22 steel vessels with a total tonnage of 175,000 was announced inthe com-

# CROP TO PLANT LATER

Provide for Winter as Well as Immediate Needs.

CABBAGE AND OTHER THINGS

Good Food Products Can Be Secured by the Amateur by a Little Labor and a Small Expenditure.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Besides growing many vegetables for immediate use the backyard garden should produce some vegetables which can be stored for consumption during winter months. Some, of course, do not need to be planted as early as the plants which were described last week. Possibly a week should elapse from the time the lettuce is planted before these should be sown.

BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND SALSIFY. These include the most important members of the root vegetables. They are usually grown for winter purposes, though beets and carrots are relished by many in their earlier stages of growth. All these demand practically the same attention. The seeds should be sown in straight rows at a depth of about three-quarters of an inch. When the plants have reached a height of two inches they should be carefully thin-ned out so that they stand, beets and parsnips three to four inches apart, carrots and salsify two or three inches apart. It will be found that the parsnips are very slow growers, and for this reason it is some-times advisable to plant a few seeds of lettuce with the parsnip seeds so that they will serve as a marker. The young beet plants may be used as spring greens. It is necessary that the soil be cultivated at intervals during the culman marker. during the summer months so that the crops may grow. They do not as a general rule require as heavy wa-tering as some of the other vegetable crops. In the fall the beets should be pulled up and the tops twisted off close to the head, not cut off with a knife as in the case of carrots, pars-nips, or salsify, which should have the tops cut about one-half inch from the roots preparatory to storing for

CORN. In planting corn holes about two or three inches deep should be made with a hoe. Five or six kernels of corn should be dropsix kernels of corn should be dropped in this and covered with soll, which should be gently firmed by tramping on it. When the shoots are about three inches high all excepting the three sturdiest should be pulled out. The soil should be drawn up around the stalks as they grow, to give them support. When the kernels on the cob appear full of milk they are ready to use. It is milk they are ready to use. It is also a good practice to cultivate the soil often around the corn, for expert growers claim that the crops corn and cabbage faster and better when plenty of cultivation is given.

CABBAGE. Cabbage is one of the most widely grown vegetables. The cabbage plant requires a supply of moisture, and yet if the cabbage soil is too wet the plant will be injured. Cabbage does particularly well on new land, and some growers claim that the cabbage grows without an abundant supply of manure in the soil better than many other vegetables. It is considered a good practice for backyard gardeners to purchase plants which have nost widely grown vegetables. The ers to purchase plants which have been grown in hot-beds or hot-houses been grown in hot-beds or hot-houses and transplant them directly into the permanent bed. This saves considerable trouble. It is necessary when setting cabbage plants to set them fairly deep so that they will not be whipped about by the wind. They may be set eighteen inches apart, and there should be quite a good deal of soil around the roots. When they are ready to be set out a hole may be made with a dibber or a sharpened stick. The roots may be watered after they have been set. One of the after they have been set. One of the most important features of growing cabbage consists in the attention given to cultivation of the soil. There may be some occasions when the head will split, this may be stopped or prevented if the head is taken in the hands and turned forcibly from one side to another.

CAULIFLOWER. The cauliflower caulificated in much the same way as cabbage, the plants being grown and set out in the same manner outside. They are treated practically the same as cabbage until it is noticed that a little white flower has commenced to the same as cabbage until it is not proved that a little white flower has commenced to the same same as cabbage until it is not proved the same same as cabbage until it is not proved the same same as cabbage until it is not proved that a little white flower has commenced to grow. The dry leaves of the plant should be brought together at the top and tied with a piece of string so that these little white flowers are pro-tected from the rays of the sun and the rain. All cauliflower heads should be treated in this manner when they are about two inches in

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Brussels BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Brussels sprouts are perhaps the most hardy of the cabbage family. If it is impossible to secure brussels sprouts plants a few seeds may be planted about May 15 at a depth of about one inch. These should be transplanted to the permanent bed about the 15th of June. They should be set eighteen inches in the row and two feet between the rows. It is well to keep the patch clean, and the surface soil should be stirred frequently. It is should be stirred frequently. It is unnecessary to trim off the leaves as

the plants grow in the garden. SWISS CHARD. Swiss chard can be grown easily from seed, in rows be grown easily and seen, in rows twelve inches apart, the young plants being thinned to six or eight inches apart. The advantage of this plant apart. is that the leaves may be pulled off close to the root and new leaves shoot up, which may be consumed during the season. The roots are used for greens and the stem of the leaf as asparagus. A few plants should be sufficient for a revel to leaf as asparagus. A few plants should be sufficient for a small fam-

### DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN COUNTY TOWN

James Clarke, in Apparent Fit of Mental Aberration, Shot His Wife in Cold Blood in Cellar of Church Street Residence and Then Turned Gun on Himself-Son Makes Discovery.

(Recorder)

Brockville, April 26.—This morn ing shortly after 8 o'clock a terrible tragedy was enacted in Brockvile and one that caused deep and unfeigned sorrow not only in a once happy home but throughout the whole town. The circumstances point to the fact that James Clarke, a most highly respected resident, while suffering from mental aberration, took the life of his devoted wife and then ended his own exist-

Mrs. Clarke the First Victim The conjecture is that this morn ing at the hour mentioned Mrs. Clarke, who is now lying dead, left the lower floor of the house and proceeded to the cellar. She was followed apparently by her husband, who carried a new Victor breech-loading gun. From the position of Mrs. Clarke's body it is thought that she was in a stooping position and was shot from behind. The charge entered her body at the back and towards the right side. She died soon after. The body when viewed by Corner W. E. Harding was cold, indicating that she had been dead for a few hours.

Second Deed

Mr. Clarke after shooting his wife returned to the first floor and then went into a back room at the head of the upper stairs where he placed the gun over his body in the region of the heart. He was lying on his back when discovered with his head to the door and a gaping in his breast.

Discoveries Made by Son The gruesome discovery was made by his son, James Clarke, on returning from work at the National Mfg. Co. just after 12 o'clock. He entered the house and not seeing his parents went upstairs where he found his father dead and lying on the floor with the discharged gun be side him. He gave the alarm and calling neighbors his mother's body was found in the cellar. She had bled profusely from the wound made by the gun and the body showed evidence that she had been dead some time previously. This belief is confirmed by the statement of a milk vender who was passing along the street at 8.15 or 8.30 this morning. A young lady living next door to the Clarke home also

heard a shot at that time.

Highly Respected Citizens. Mrs. Clarke before her marriage was Miss Annie Buchanan, a daughter of Mr. Malcolm Buchanan, of Brockville. She was born in the township of Kitley 56 years ago. She spent her early life there and was married to Mr. Clarke at Toledo. She moved with her husband to Brockville some years ago. He accepted a position in the moulding department of the James Smart Mfg. Co., which he held until illhealth forced him to relinquish The family consists of two daughters and two sons. They are Mrs. Bryce Heaslip, Miss Kathleen Clarke and Messrs James Clarke jr., and Patrick Clarke. She also leaves two brothers and five sisters. They are Mrs. B. O'Connor, Brockville; Mrs. M. J. Burns, South Hammond, N. Y .; Mrs. John Derrig, Toledo; Mrs. F. Campbell and Mrs. M. Keilty, Toronto, and Mr. Malcolm Buchanan in the Canadian west, and Mr. Daniel Buchanan, of Duluth, Minn. Seh was a woman of exceptional virtues and noble character. She was a Catholic in religion and a devout member of St. Xavier church. Her death at any time would be greatly lamented, but under the un fortunate conditions is particularly sorrowful.

Husband in Ill Health

The late James Clarke was a native of Ireland. He came to Cana da while in his teens and located in Kitley, where, as stated, he married and came to Brockville later and took up residence. H ewas a hardworking man and most industrious He contracted a spinal affection a few years ago which shattered his nervous system: Last winter he entered the Eastern Hospital for special treatment, but did not long remain. Of late he had not been doing any kind of work, but his health seemed about the same. Last evening he was down street and at 10.30 o'clock called on a friend in the west end and stated he was going to Montreal. The friend persuaded him not to go, and he went home. This morning he appeared in good spirits. The terrible deed was committed so soon as the members of the family left home for work, Miss Clarke proceeding to the office of the James Smart Mfg. Co., where she is a stenographer, and the sons to their occupations. Previous to his contracting a neurotic malady, James Clarke was a most respected resident. He was honest, upright,

and industrious. He was a man who would not say word defamatory of a neighbor or injure any person His mind from spinal disease had become unbalanced and his irresponsible act is the result. The double bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community

An Inquest Ordered

Chief Burke was called by telephone just after 12 o'clock, but he was in the east end of the town on official business. He returned to his office, and on hearing of the tragedy, notified Coroner Harding, and with Constable Ferguson, proceeded to the scene. It was a gastly sight that met the officials. Coroner Harding made an examination of both bodies, first of Mrs. Clarke and later of her husband. Both were dead and beyond medical or surgical aid. He ordered an inquest and a jury was summoned.

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known as a cure that will cure.' A. C. Hanson, B. A., K. C., Colonel of the Hussars, proves it.
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very satisfactory cure for Headache." 25 cents per box—at all dealers.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can te taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; Many cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is inflamed condition of thes nuccus surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the nuccous surfaces of the system.

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Physician and Surgeon X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment of cancer and chronic diseases COURT HOUSE SQUARE - BROCKVILLE

DR. A. E. GRANT. VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.

RESIDENCE: OFFICE: Cor. Main and J. CAMPO'S. Cor. Main and Bell and Rural Phones. Henry Sts.

DR. H. R. BRIGHT PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR

OFFICE HOURS: \{\begin{align\*} \text{Until 8 a.m.} \\ 1 \to 3 \text{ p.m.} \\ 7 \to 8.30 \text{ p.m.} \end{align\*} ATHENS

J. W. RUSSELL

AUCTIONEER
Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience. DELTA, ONTARIO

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Dear Friend:

W. T. ROGERS, PRIN.

You want to "do your bit" in these strenuous times. You desire to contribute your quota to the "National Service." It is necessary to keep the wheels of industry turn-

Our business is to train office workers, stenographers, typists, book-keepers, civil servants, etc., and to do this we have bright new rooms, new outfit of typewriting machines and a complete new equipment of labor-saving office devices'

SPRING TERM opens April 2nd. Send for catalogue. BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Fulford Block,

Brockville, Ont.

# Spring and Summer Styles

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

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE



Mrs. G. W. Beach spent a few days in Brockvile.

Mr. A. M. Lee was a recent visitor in Brockville with his grandmother, Mrs. Tackaberry.

Mrs. B. Livingston and M. Wing have leased their barns to two junk dealers who are plying their trade in this vicinity.

Miss Merrick is at Albert Morris', Charleton Road, nursing Mrs. Rabb, who sustained a fractured hip.

Miss Florence Willson was successful in passing her first year examinations in arts at Queen's University

The run of suckers is about over, having given the fisherman fairly good success this year. Fishing for suckers while not nearly so romantic as it sounds is really good sport.

Miss Gertrude Cross, who has been absent from the store of G. W. Beach for the past ten weeks through illness, was able to resume her position again on Monday, to the delight of her many friends.

Twenty lady members of the Athens Women's Institute have accepted the offer of the government to provide vegetable seed and will enter the competition at the school fair this fall.

The ice is gone from Rideau lake and once more the waters run free. For a couple of weeks the ice had been thinning and breaking away from the shores, and on Friday it went out with a strong south wind. Some weak wharfs were smashed but not much general damage is reported.

The Naval Department has recruited in Canada and has sent overseas nearly 400 young Canadians who are now in the British naval patrol service. Some 264 are sub-lieutenants on the fast motor boats used as submarine

Carleton Place Horticultural Society is distributing free to the public school children this spring 1200 packets of seeds, and will award prizes to the scholars who obtain the best results with both vegetable and flower seds. Each scholar obtains a package of flower seeds and one of vegetables

John Edward Henry Nolan, who was sentenced from Brockville a year ago to two years less one day in the Ontario reformatory for an extensive theft of jewelry in Brockville, and who subsequently escaped from the Ontario institution is again in custody. He was located in his old home in England.

Ontario Province will render financial aid to farmers to retire mortgages on their farms, or make loans the security of implements. This is the basis of new legislation to be introduced by the Ontario Government. The loan wil be made by the province through the municipal councils, which will first investigate and report on the merits of the application

# About Automobile Licens

There has been considerable misunderstanding over the publication of a report that all drivers of automobiles would have to take eng this ernment did not pass the law requiring every driver of an automobile to take out a chauffeur's license. They do require, however, that drivers of cars for hire, shall have a license.

# HAD ARM AMPUTATED

Some weeks ago reports reached Athens that Mr. Asa Wiltse, a native of this village who went west a few years ago and took up a homesead near Moose Jaw, had nearly lost his life while being lost in a blizzard and was in a hospital suffering from frost bites. Recent news here by relatives state that he is now able to return home, but his right hand had to be amputated above the wrist and his hand is also badly affected from the exposure. Mr. Wiltse is a grandson of Mrs Sarah Wiltse, of Athens.

Another Newspaper at Eganville Harry Moore, for the past ten years publisher of the newspapers in Western Ontario, has moved the plant of the Sombra and Courtright Outlook to Eganville, and amalgamated it with the plant of the defunct New Enterprize. Thus Eganville is again to have a second newspaper, which will be known as the Enterprise Weekly.

> H. W. IMERSON AUCTIONEER

Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County HARLEM, ONTARIO

DEATH OF MISS E. McMACHEN

Another gloom fell over Elgin when it was learned on Sunday, the 14th ult., that Miss Emma McMach-en, aged 19, had passed peacefully away after a lingering illness of pulaway after a lingering illness of pul-monary affection which extended over several months. Miss Emma was a bright, affectionate girl, of kindly disposition, and one who will be much missed by all who knew her. Besides her parents, she leaves to mourn her early demise, her twin sister, Ella, and three other sisters and two brothers. The funeral was conducted Tucsday morning in the and two brothers. The funeral was conducted Tuesday morning in the M.E. church by her pastor, Rev. R. Stilwell. Much sympathy is expressed to the bereaved.

### REAL TRAVEL COMFORT

Spring is here and patrons of the Canadian Northern Railway will find renewed pleasure in the Compartment-Library-Observation cars on all its transcontinental trains which not only allow the passenger to gain the full benefit of the wonderful scenery along the route, but also to take advantage of the many new comfort features which have created so much favorable comment

among cross-country travellers.

A magazine and library bureau which contains the latest and most popular literature; writing desks with attractive stationery; a "trav-ellers' shop" with a stock of articles the traveller is likely to forget or overlook in packing for the trip such as collar buttons, shoe laces, etc. are a few instances, while tasty teas and light refreshments may be obtained at very small cest.

#### DEATH OF MRS. JOSHUA LILLIE

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the Thursday morning at 9 octock the death occurred at her residence northwest of Lyn, of Mrs. Joshua Lillie. She had been in ill health for a long period. She was 83 years of age and was born at Mallorytown. She was a daughter of John and Rhola Buell. Her husband predecessed her forty wars. She John and Rhola Buell. Her husband predeceased her forty years. She leaves to mourn her loss one daughter and three sons. They are Mrs. Levi Haskins, Mo Valley, Iowa; Dr. O. Lillie, Westport; John T. Lillie, Orillia; Dr. C. B. Lillie, Athens. She also leaves one sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Avery, of Calgary, Alberta. She was a Methodist in religion and a member of the Lyn church. She was a woman of rare intellectual powers and amiable disposition.
The funeral took place Saturday The funeral took place Saturday

### DEATH OF MRS. ROBERT JOYNT

The death took place at the home of her son, Mr. Edward Joynt, Rideau Ferry, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, of Mrs. Robert Joynt, aged 77 years. The latest Mrs. Joynt had been in failing health for the past four years, and for a year had been confined to her bed. Her maiden name was Jane Joynt, and she was born in New Boyne, where she resided until going to Rideau Ferry. Her husband predeceased her two years. She was a woman of quiet disposition, a good neighbor and a true friend. Surviving are four daughters and four sons—Mrs. W. J. James, Toronto; Mrs. H. E. Smith, Miss Mary Joynt and Miss Letitia Joynt, Smith's Falls; Mr. Edward Joynt, with whom she resided, and Mr. John Joynt, Rideau Ferry. The funeral took place from Mr. Edward Joynt's home, Rideau Ferry, at 2.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon to Rideau Ferry Cemetery. The death took place at the home

### SURVIVING RELATIVES IN THIS DISTRICT

Sad news came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis, of Mc Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis, of McIntosh Mills on Monday, April 16,
when their second eldest daughter,
Mrs. J. A. Johnston, of Ottawa,
passed away after twelve days' illness. She leaves to mourn her loss
a husband and four children, the
youngest being seven years old,
mother and father, five sisters and
five besthers manely. Mrs. Lames five brothers, namely, Mrs. James Pottinger, of Caintown; Mrs. James Windsor, of Athens; Misses Annie, of Brockville; Jennie and Violet, at home; Peter, Thomas, William, James, at home, and Norman, in Michigan. Interment was made on Wednesday, April 18, in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Ottawa. Her age was thirty-eight years.

# AUCTION SAEL

OF PROPERTY AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

Commencing at 2 o'clock sharp on

Tuesday, May 8th, 1917

The following:

The following:

There will be offered for sale the Residence of the late Alvin Judson, on Mill street, which consists of a good frame dwelling in first-class regair, a large frame barn, and the old frame house, with about 1½ acres more or less of choice land and some good apple and fruit trees. There is a never failing well on the place with a good iron pump.

There will also be sold at the same time the wood lot of about 36 acres of good wood and pasture land on Hard Island. The above will be sold subject to reserve bids.

The household furniture consist-

The household furniture consist-ing of bedroom suites, bedding, dining of bedroom suites, bedding, dining room furniture, tables, chairs sideboard, rockers, hall rack, washing machine, stove and heaters, carpet, rug, lamps, pictures, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also a 1-horse spring wagon, sidespring buggy, solid rubber tire wire wheel buggy, 2 cutters, 2 sets single horness, cultivator, drag, garden cultivator, drag, tools, and a 28 ft.. extension ladder.

Terms-Terms of sale on property, 10 per cent in 30 days, balance on terms to suit purchaser; all other goods, under \$10, cash, over that amount 6 menths' credit on approved joint notes bearing interest.

E. TAYLOR.

### **BROCKVILLE HAS ANOTHER FIRE** IN FULFORD BLOCK

\$2,000 Damage Done by What May Have Been Defective Wiring— Fire Department Did Good

Brockville, April 27.—The Ful-ford block at the corner of King st. and Court House Ave., in Brock-ville's busiest section, which on the ville's busiest section, which on the morning of Friday, June 2 last, was almost completely destroyed by fire, was the scene of another blaze last night, which, had it not been discovered in the nick of time, would in all likelihood have assumed pro-portions that would have equalled the disaster of a year ago. A heavy

portions that would have equative the disaster of a year ago. A heavy wind, almost approaching a gale from the northwest, was blowing at the time, and with a fair start, all human efforts to save the building would have been as chaff against the wind.

The Blaze Discovered

At 10.10 p.m., L. C. Dargavel, managing director of the Brockville Loan and Savings Company, enroute to his home, had occasion to go into his office, which is situated on the ground floor facing Court House Avenue. Opening the doors, Mr. Dargavel was startled to find the interior filled with smoke. He ran out and called to Allan Tighe, who was passing at the intersection of King street to pull box 32, across the street. Mr. Tighe did so and while the alarm reached the central station the alarm reached the central station satisfactorily, the bell on the court house did not respond. In the meantime, a telephone call was sent in. Accordingly, many citizens were unaware of the danger threatening until this morning. Brigade Made Quick Response

Brigade Made Quick Response Chief Gillespie and his men driving the recently purchased team, lost no time in getting to the scene of the trouble. The chief was quick to size up the situation. Hauling out the tarpaulin, he ordered as much of the interior fittings to be salvaged as possible. The trouble was located in the ceiling over the Long and Sayings office and the secwas located in the ceiling over the Loans and Savings office and the second floor. Two streams were brought into play, and going up to the second story, Chief Gillespie fought the blaze from behind, confining it to the lower portion of the building. Within half an hour the blaze was under control, but the blaze was under control, but the danger was by no means past, and it was not until 3 o'clock this morning that the chief and his men left the

was not until 3 o clock this morning that the chief and his men left the scene of trouble.

The Wiring Is Blamed
To all outward appearances, the recently installed electric wiring is given as the cause of this fire. It It seemed to have its origin near the switch panel installed in the wall on the second floor. In installing the system the latest methods were used and it had both the inspection of the town and Hydro-Electric inspectors. It is supposed however, that one of the wires became short-circuited. The loss is estimated at between \$1,500 and \$2,000 with the latter figure probably nearer the mark. The loss will be covered by insurance. The principal damage is to the office of the Brockville Loan and Savings Company situated directly under the seat

Brockville Loan and Savings Company situated directly under the seat of the trouble. A portion of the ceiling crashed through and the fixtures below were badly damaged. Building Nearing Completion The building was in its last stages of repair following the disaster of last summer. The only occupants who have not taken possession of their former places of business is the C. W. Lindsay Company and they are preparing to move in a few days into the store on King street. Fortunatepreparing to move in a few days into the store on King street. Fortunately, in this case, their store and that of Mr. F. R. Curry were not damaged. Some water entered the G.N. W. telegraph office and the G.T.R. city ticket office. Mr. A. C. Hardy's offices on the second floor are again in a topsy-turvy condition. He was about ready to take possession, hav-

ing his library and the fire broke out. are more or less smoked awise damaged. Since the day fire last summer, a large staff under the direction of Wm. have been continuously at work the building, and had about suc-ceeded in transforming it into one of the most up-to-date in the province.

### DEATH OF ADAM EMMONS

Mr. Adam Emmons, a resident of Brockville for the past forty-five years, died last week at St. Vincent de Paul Hospital ot the age of sixty-

de Paul Hospital ot the age of sixty-seven years.

The deceased was born in New York State, and three sons and two daughters survive: John Emmons, Sherbrooke, Que.; Pte. J. E. Em-mons, with the 156th Battalion in England; Gordon Emmons, at Watertown, N.Y. The daughters are Miss Sarah Emmons, of Water-town, N.Y. and Miss Appendix Process. town, N.Y., and Miss Anna of Brock-ville.

In religion, deceased was a Meth-

### AUGUSTA FARMER DIES

The death took place Thursday of a well-known Augusta farmer, Mr. John Wilson, who died at the residence, about a mile west of Mait-land on the Prescott-Brockville road. The deceased was born in Eliza-bethtown 59 years ago, the son of Walter Wilson, and never married.
For the past eleven years he lived with two brothers on the farm where he died.

The funeral took place Saturday

to the Maitland Cemetery.

### **FRANKVILLE**

April 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ayland sold their village home to Mr. Chas. Donaldson, sr., and have moved to Smith's Falls. Mrs. Milton Kilborn has gone to

spend a week with her son, Roy, at Kingston. Her daughter, Mrs. Alf Leacock of Jasper, is keeping house n her absence.

Mr. Lawrence Daivdson is doing considerable work in the blacksmith

Pte. Wilfrid Dillabough who was wounded in France, has returned

family who spent the winter here, returned to Oliver's Ferry for the summer to engage in the heese in-

dustry .

Mrs. Wilford Hewitt is very low with rheumatic fever. She is with her mother and sister at North Au-She is with

Miss Lena Garrett has returned home after spending the winter

### NOTICE

The parties who have taken ladders from the fire hall are hereby notified to return same at once Parties having these ladders in their possession after this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

F. Blancher, Village Officer

# TENDERS WANTED

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to May 12 for 100 cords of stone for the Charleston road, between residences of Wm. Whaley and Jas. Ferguson, stone to be piled convenient for cruhing and delivery on road. Tenders may be made for part or whole or part of the material required. R. E. CORNELL,

Athens

intending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store be fore doing so.

A Good Selection to Choose From

# Undertaking

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

# GEO.E. JUDSON

ATHENS, ONT.

Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

# 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

Present stock includes a quantity of

# FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and

F. Blancher

# Spring Furnishings

We've a splendid showing of just the sort of spring toggery

Elegant spring suits of choice materials in soft and hard cuffs.

New swell spring Neckwear.

Cotton, Lisle, Silk, and Cashmere Hoslery

Balbriggan and Merino Underwear in two pieces or combinations

The very latest styles in Hats, and Caps, New Belts, Braces, Gloves, etc.

New Spring Overcoats and Raincoats

A big range of New Spring Suits, ready-to-wear, or made to your special order

We will be pleased to show you everything when you are in

Globe Clothing House Brockville, Ontario

LARGE SHIPMENT OF

# Women's and Misses' **Spring Coats**

lust come to hand, a very large showing of all that's new in all the new shades, such as Brass, Apple Green, Sand, Putty, Ashes of Roses, Claret, etc., etc.

C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

# After All You Must See Our **New Spring Haberdashery**

We are taking a great deal of space in the newspapers to tell you about our new high-grade furnishings.

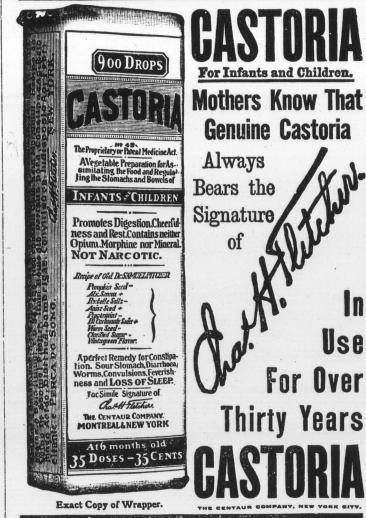
But when all is said and done, the most important thing is

That is the only real way to learn of the quality and exclusiveness in our new spring stock. Suits for young men made by Canada's best makers in pinch

back and belted styles, priced from \$10. Shirts just a little different which you will appreciate, priced

from \$1.00. GLOVES-The finest showing of Spring Gloves in grey, tan, cape, suede, and silk, priced from \$1.50 and better.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.





#### EARTH-EATERS.

### They Flourish in Various Climes of the World.

At Ochrida, in Macedonia, and in some villages of Sardinia, says Literary Digest, a fine white earth forms an essential part of the local bread. and is brought to market togeth: with other articles of food. O'.er countries in Europe where ear 1 is countries in Europe where ear 1 is eaten are Trevisco, in upper Italy. Styria, in Austria, and certain arts of Germany around the fame s Kyff-hauser, and in the heath of Luneburg. Here the workingmen Lutter their bread with a fine clay sicknamed by them "stone butter." Thally, in the northernmost parts of Sweden, and on the Peninsula of Zola, in the government of Archer ell a fine clay cleaned. ment of Archar el, a fine clay, cleaned of mud and alverized, is mixed with flour to me e the bread tasty.

But the real home of earth eating is sia. Ine famous earth of Nishapur, Persia, is used either raw or roasted and is often prepared with spices and perfumes. According to the traveller Saller, the Eskimos are great consumers of various kinds of earth,

Passing to India, we are told by Dr. Rabitsch that in the markets of Calcutta burned clay is offered for sale in the shape of small disks. The women are its principal consumers Women and children in Siam consider steatite a delicious dainty. The women of the coast towns of Java swallow their ampo in the form of small tablets or tubes, mainly with the purpose of preserving their slim-ness. Upon the Island of Timor, of the Malay Archipelago, burned clay is consumed with solemn religious rites.
The earth-eating centres of Africa
are Nubia and certain parts of the

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six was out to work again. I think it is the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY. Edmonton.

western coast. The negroes Guinea, for instance, have become so fond of their couac that no means of persuasion is strong enough to pre-vent their overeating. On the shores of certain rivers in Senegambia the natives use a white, soapy earth, as soft as butter, to replace fat in the preparation of their food.

The inhabitants of New Guinea consume great quantities of a greenish soap stone, while the natives of New Caledonia eat a ferruginous clay either fresh or preserved in the form of dried, perforated cakes for their des-

A classical land for earth-eating according to our authority is South America, where we meet with it under its most various forms, from the Ri Grande del Norte down to Parana and In many parts of Mexico Pilcomayo. In many parts of Mexico earth is eaten passionately, not only by children and women, but by grown men, and in the markets of Guadalafara, San Luis, Puebla and other towns, pastils of white burned clay are offered as dainties. The inhabitants of Guatemala use instead of powdered sugar a white and yellowish earth, probably an effertweeness of earth, probably an effervescence of volcanic ashes. On the western coast of our continent we find earth-eating ropulations from Colombia to Bolivia.

Evidently, earth-eating is not limited to any particular latitude, although more prevalent in the tropics. Women are its principal adepts. One authorare its principal adepts. One authority does not agree with the famous ethnologist, Dr. F. von Kellwald, in finding a close relationship between malaria and earth-eating.

The ultimate reasons for this dietetic curiosity are manifold: Necessity the agreeable, salty taste, and per version of appetite, generally met with in people suffering from chlorosis and Sometimes, however it is the medicinal instinct, the craving for

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Plles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh. Pimples Dyspepsia Epilepsy, Rheumatism, 8kin, Kid ney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases,

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Fours—10 a.m. to 1 i.m. and 2 to 6 p m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

sicknesses, which dri dulge in this strange deexplains the use of earth by the greatest physicians of antiquity Curiously enough, earth-eating, if not abused, is not detrimental to health. But with certain people—above all, children and young girls—the craving is often so strong that harsh preventive measures, such as iron masks or the tying of hands, must be used.

### Investment and Speculation.

fishing rod or a rose tree or laying down a cellar or setting up a library, either he knows what he wants, where to get it and what to pay for it or else he takes earnest counsel with his friends and with the most true worthy professional advisers that he can find and uses all the wits that he and oth-ers can bring to bear on the subject in order to make sure that his purchase is prudently conducte. He attends sales, rummages in chops and discusses the matter in his club until he and it are vot. a nuisance. If only half as much time and trouble were devoted to the eareful selection of investment, there would be fewer bad composes, unecrupulous promoters and cramental directors, the world we all be very much richer, and its rines would show less tendency to and ravitate into questionable hands. Cornhill Magazine.

# **BABY'S OWN TABLETS CURE CONSTIPATION**

Childhood constipation can promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets, These Tablets never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus curing constipation, colic, indigestion, and the many other little minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Louis Nicole, St. Paul du Buton, Que., writes:
"My baby sufered from constipation,
but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets, he is a fine healthy boy to-day. It gives me much pleasure in recommending the Tablets to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville,

#### The Jest.

'Land of the free!" Grim humor in the our ships lie idle at our freight-choked quays, quays, The patriot's head is bowed in bitter shame, While Germany, the mistress of the

seas, Issues her mandates, cravenly obeyed. Our ports are blocked, the highways of Our ports are blocked, the highways of the sea Denied to us; yet, cringing and afraid, We meekly bear through insult. Are we free? We lick the hand that strikes us in the

face. Insults we meet with vain and empty words. Unworthy scions of a once proud race. The freedom purchased by our sires

naught to us. An insult to our flag nothing. Trade is good. Our hoards increase, world may sneer. Our enemies may drag Our honor in the dust. We call it

our nonor in the dust. We call it peace
When, injured, robbed of every sacred right
Bought by our fathers' blood, like frightened shee;
We skulk and cringe and bleat, "too proud to fight"
The butchers of our children on the deep.

"Home of the braye." Who dares to sing that song? Parents and children slaughtered on the sea by out to us in vain to right the wrong And stay the hand of murderous Ger-many;

many:
While "statesmen"—save the mark!—
within the halls
within the halls
within the voice of liberty,
With coward cries disgrace those sacred
walls—
Give aid and comfort to the enemy.

alld and comfort to the enemy.
While our banner droops its folds

in shame.
A peor despised, defined, insulted thing,
Let none presume to mention Freedom's sing the songs that heroes used to

-Ralph Linn, in Philadelphia Inquirer. Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

# SWISS UNEMPLOYED

#### Beggars, Loafers and Dependents Not Tolerated.

Switzerland regards the problem of the unemployed poor as an economic question, believing that a man who is not employed, if left to himself, is apt to become unemployable. Such men will sooner or later be come a subject of charity, and therefore a burden upon the community, which is obliged to support not only the individual, but also those dependent upon him. Switzerland deems it

consequently, in her own interests to lend her assistance to the unfortun-ate unemployed to get work.
While the authorities help persons who are making honest efforts to find employment, they also regard it, their duty to number the shirker find employment, they also regard it their duty to punish the shirker of work, and to see to it that he earns his living by his own efforts. Loafers are not tolerated in the Al-pine republic, and begging is prohib-ited by law. There is no resorting to charitable institutions, no wandering about the country extorting alms from honest people, while pretending to be in search of employment.

to be in search of employment.
If an individual fails to seek work, the state will promptly find something for him, and if the task does thing for him, and if the task does not suit him, or if he still persists in idling about, he is placed in the work-house, where strict discipline is mantained, and where every inmate is obliged to labor to the full capacity of the strength. As compensation he receives board and lodging and three to ten cents in cash per day. The length of his stay in such an institution depends upon his conduct during his forced employment. The state meantime even makes a profit on his labor, for most of the institutions of this character are under such efficient this character are under such efficient business management that they are sources of income instead of expense to the respective cantons.

A distinction is made between the unemployed by casualty or misfortune and those who have no work on ac-count of lazy habits or misconduct. This latter class are treated as criminale, and as such they are assigned



unemployed, however, are treated with every consideration, and work is them in a way which is not A system of insurance against un-

employment prevails in some of the Swiss cantons. By it persons contri-buting a certain sum per month are guaranteed employment or paid a weekly indemnity for the period during which they are out of work. Such persons, must however, be able to show that their unemployment is not their own fault. This plan of insur-ance is not general, nor is it very po-pular, as it involves many details which make it difficult for the beneficiaries to secure the payment of the

Employees of Swiss industrial institutions are required to insure them-selves against the expense of medical treatment and supplies in case of ill-ness or accident. The Society for the Protection of Domestic Servants

Frotection of Domestic Servants as-sumes, for instance, the responsibility for the care and treatment of those enrolled upon its records. About twenty-five years ago em-ployment agencies were first estab-lished in the leading centres of Swit-zerland. Municipal interest was soon shown in these institutions and by shown in these institutions and by 1900 several of the largest cities, such as Zurich, Geneva, Berne, etc., oper-ated municipal bureaus. in March, 1910, these official institutions were united into a national organization, subsidized by the Federal government called the Swies bureau of Employment, with head offices at Zurich.

The undertaking of supplying the needy unemployed with work has thus practically passed into the hands York Evening Post.

# RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffer-ing from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without any-one's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

# PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send a money but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

# HISTORIC NAUPLIA.

### First Capital of Grecian Kingdom an Impregnable Seaport.

"It is an interesting coincidence," says a war geography bulletin recently issued by the United States National Geographical Society, "that one of the most important places in Greece where King Constantine's cause nas been openly supported by the populace against the Venizelists in their revoationary movement to force a declaration of war on the side of the Entente Allies is Nauplia, the almost impregnable scaport situated at the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, in Eastern Morea (the district known in ancient times as Peloponnesus).

"The coincidence lies in the fact that Nauplia was the first capital of the modern kingdom of Greece: it was here that the first Greek President John Capo d'Istria, a native of the Island of Corfu, was assassinated, and it was here that in 1862 a military plot was hatched which resulted in the dethronement of King Otho, thus of the Hellnes and father of the second son of King Christian IX. of Denmark, who become George I., King of the Hellenes and father of the present ruler.

"Nauplia is a charmingly situated town of some 6,000 inhabitants. It has a salubrious climate, and guide books, regardless of the offence which such praise may give to the rest of the nation, emphasizes as one of the strik. ing features of the municipality. 'the un Grecian cleanliness of its streets.'

"Like the neighboring city of Mycenae, Nauplia, reached its greatest importance in the era of myth and legend. By the dawn of historical the dawn of historical times it had waned in influence and population, and the historian Pausanias, writing in 150 A. D., described

it as a 'deserted city.'
"It is probable th probable that Nauplia was founded not by colonists from Argos and Mycenae, the two important adname of the city would seem to suggest this—nauplois meaning seaman—while the lofty, fortified eminence which dominates the harbor takes its name, Palamidi, from the foreign Palamedes, a famous hero of the Trogan war and the inventor, accord-ing to the ancients, of the lighthouse, alphabetical writing, the discus, back

gammon and dice.
"Throughout the period in which Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Thebes were emblazoning their names on the pages of ancient history, Nauplia's share in Peloponnesian politics was obscured by larger affairs. In the middle ages, however, the seaport once more comes to the fore, and when the crusaders took Constantinople in 1204 the Byzantine governor, Leon Sgouros attempted to found a Greek monarchy with his headquarters here. The effort met with failure, but the town re-mained in Greek hands for several years. It finally passed under the control of the Franks and was made the capital of the duchy of Argos. During this period the feudal system was established in the Morea.

"In the closing years of the four-teenth century both Argos and Nauplia were bought by the Venetians, and 150 years later the latter was given to the Turks, but retaken by the republic of St. Mark in 1686. The Turks were again in control 30 years

"Both the Turks and the Venetians labored to fortify the Palamidi, which was eventually held to be a veritable Gibraitar. In their uprising in 1822 the Greeks captured this stronghold, an achievement which greatly encouraged them. Five years later, by the famous victory of Admiral Cordington, in command of a United British, French and Russian fleet, over the Turkish fleet at Navarino, Nauplia was relieved at

at Navarino, Nauplia was relieved at a critical moment in a siege.

"The tragic death of the first president, Capo d'Istria, by gunshot and dagger, at the portal of the Church of St. Spiridion, on Oct. 9, 1831, has been mentioned previously. With the removal of the seat of government to Athens the year following the crowning of King Otho in 1833, and the success of the military plot hatched here cess of the military plot hatched here against this monarch twenty nine years later, Nauplia once again disappeared as a date line for historic events until a few days ago, when the King's party made an armed de stration against former President Venizelos' adherents.

"Nauplia is often visited by tourists not only for its own sake, but because it affords an excellent starting point for excursion to the ruins of Mycenae, which legend tells us was founded by Perseus; whose walls were built by the Lycian Cyclopes, and which was the home of Agamemnon, famous leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war. From Nauplia also it is only a short drive to Tiryns, reputed to be the birthplace of Hercules, son of Zeus and Alemene. Heraeon, the place at which the leaders of the Greeks swore their allegiance to Agamemnon, and where Kleobis and Biton lay down to their eternal sleep after having taken the places of horses to draw the charlot of their priestess mother, is equally accessible.

Only a short distance from here, too, is the famous Herion of Epidauros, celebrated as the seat of the cult of Aesculapius, the god of healing, who mythology says was born to Koronis and Apollo on a nearby mountain. To the temple of Herion was attached a great hospital in which the priests were physicians and which was ported by the lavish gifts of patients who had been cured. The treasury of this hospital was looted on one occa sion by the Roman dictator Sulla, who used the money to pay his soldiers.

"The harbor-castle of Nauplia, whose modern name is Itsh Kaleh, occupies modern name is Itsh Kalen, occupies the site of the ancient Acropolis. The steep southern slope of the hill (280 feet high) is covered with a dense growth of cacti."

# Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

# The Chant of the Hun.

Out of the dark of the ages,
Out of the gloom and the night.
A threat from the past's grim p
Ravin and ruin and blight,
Revage of son and daughter,
Mcrey and rity-none!
Slaughter-slaughter-slaughterSuch is the chant of the Hun!

Piracy and pillage,
Fury, famine and fire,
Ripe of city and village,
The lust of agony, ire;
Blobd to be spilled like water
Under the star and the sun!
Slaukhter—slaughter—slaughter—Such is the chant of the Hun!
—Clinton Scollard, in N. Y. Sun.

Supply is governed by demand, but jacent cities of the plain, but by set- you can always borrow trouble.



ER CO

Don't physic and don't "physic." Acts on glands and blood. F tions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind. U.S.A.

### TRADE BRIEFS.

Wooden sailing ships with auxiliary oil engines are to be built at a new shippard at St. John, Nova Scotia. The plant will represent an outlay of \$1,-

Investigations into the coal resources of leeland have been completed, it is reported that 180,000,000 tons of coal are available for use. A Danish leeare available for use. A Danish Ice-landic company will start mining op-erations in the course of a year. American engineers are diking an island in the Parana River, Argentina,

and are to receive a portion of the re-claimed land as payment. This pro-ject is in the nature of an experiment, and if successful will probably result in extensive reclamation work in the

Rosario district.
Schools of agricultural instruction have been established by the French Government for the benefit of disabled

soldiers. Modern farm machinery is in use at the new schools. • Frequent pilferage of merchandise from consignments to South Africa has resulted in a request to manufac-turers that they crate goods in plain packages and in this way remove one incentive to theft.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in

# RAILROADS ARE **MANUFACTURERS**

A recent issue of The Way-Bill, published by the Traffic Club, of Chicago, contains the following concise but pointed exposition of the American transportation problem, which seems to apply equally well to Canadian railways: "Railroads are manufacturers. It is a commodity in which they specialize it is the only one they was ialize. It is the only one they produce. There are some who insist that theirs is a 'service' and not a commodity. Whichever you choose to call it, it is made by the railway company out of raw materials and labor The raw materials, which, through competent management and labor, are fashioned into transportation. are roadbeds, rails, ties, cars, locomotives, machinery, general supplies and ter-minal facilities. For fifteen years the cost of all these raw materials, as well as of labor, has been steadily advancing, and it is still rising. For fifteen years the price at which railroads have been compelled to sell their transportation has remained practically the same. There have been increases here and there, but, generally speaking, rates have not risen much above the level of fifteen years ago. A box car fifteen years ago, cost about \$500. To-day it costs, approximately, \$2,000. The rate on grain carried in the box car from Chicago to New York has decreased. This illustration can be multiplied by tens of thousands. In spite of the increased cost of producing transportation, do we expect the railroads to furnish not only the same, but better quality, and more of it. at rates which have not been allowed to keep pace with business development. It can't be done."—Railway Age Gazette.

# High Lights.

Peg-top skirts. Sleeveless boleros. Lingerie wrist puffs. Long-waisted bodices Three-piece sports suits.

# **Well Known Farmer Gives His Evidence**

SAYS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM OF GRAVEL.

Mr. William Wood, of Hadlington, Ont., is Added to Long List of Cures by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hadlington, Ont., May 3.—(Special) -Mr. William Wood, a well-known farmer, living near here, is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He claims they cured him of two of the kidney trouble, bladder trouble and

Yes, I was troubled with gravel and bladder trouble," Mr. Woods said when asked about his cure. "But since took four boxes of Dodd's Kidne Pills my troubles are gone. I also had heart flutterings and shortness of breath. There were flashes of Lights and specks before my eyes and I was very nervous. All these troubles have gone, too, since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Others in this neighborhood have uced Dodd's Kidney Pills and found that they were the greatest of all rem-edies for kidney troubles of any Kind. Dodd's Kidney Pills are specialists. They cure sick kidneys and that is all they claim to cure. The reason they are given credit for curing rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease is that all of these diseases are caused by sick kidneys.

#### Why There Are No Readheader Teachers. In flies there is the danger of sick

ness as they go and set on some dead animal and in garbage barrels etc., and then they come into the pantry, go in the sugar bowl, bathe in the milk and come and sit on you.

The brain is in the northern par of the head.

The heart is in the northeastern part of the chest.

The slungs are in the eastern and western part of our chest.

The stomach is in the northwestern part of our abdomen.
Flies are dangerous because they go In the pantry and sit on the pics.

One use for mosquitoes it when they bite you it pains very much.

The danger in dust is all kinds of Cormers.

Germans. Flies are dangerous because the wipe their feet on our cake.

-Answers in a Buffalo Gramma School.

#### NATURAL INFERENCE. (Buffalo Express)

"Father, are goats intelligent?"
"I don't know, my child. What makes
you ask that?"
"Well you told me that people that
use their heads are intelligent, and goats
use their heads an awful lot."

### ISSUB NO. 18, 1917

#### HELP WANTED.

WANTED-WOOLLEN MILL HELP-Carders, spiners and wavers, clean, steady work, and highest wages paid. We pay apprentice weavers wages while learning. Family help given special consideration. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

L ADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home; whole or apare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charge prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

#### MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order for five dollars costs three A

#### FARMS FOR SALE.

IN THE COUNTY OF BRANT, AT the village of Kelvin-84 acres, cleared, well-tilled, choice sand loam, two good wells, buildings all up-to-date, fences Nr. 1. Full particulars, apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.

### The Man Who Didn't Succeed.

They sing of men who build the mills
And girdle the earth with steel;
Who fill the hour and weld the power
That molds the public weal.
Honor to them that in honor do
The work that the world must need,
And yet in chief I hold a brief
For the man who didn't succeed.

'Tis not to excuse the indolent;
Nor plea for the down and out,
Nor specieus rot condemning what
The leaders are about.
Merely to ask in a casual way
Of the man who didn't succeed

His home is small, his table light;
His farally must endure
The smuls and sucers of the bucaneers
Whose debt falls on the poor.
Yet his is a home and no hotel,
His wife is a wife, indeed.
There's nothing about his children's love
To the man who didn't succeed.

Admitting it's true that he did not make The most of his talents ten. He won on pelf nor raised himself At the cost of his fellow men. His hands are clean, his heart is white, His honor has been his creed—Now who are we to say that he is the man who didn't succeed?—Peter Reed.

# HAIR GOODS

# LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUDEES at GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at \$25.00 and \$35.00, that defy detection when worn.

# MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS **EMPORIUM**

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT. (Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

# IF WE SMILE.

The late Lord Derby once said that 'a frequent smile or a cheerful countenance was just as necessary for the welfare of the human frame as water was to a plant." Something like the following was observed in "Hamilton's favorite shopping place' on an artistically painted card: We receive our greatest lessons

In the realm where nature rules: It brings cheer and patience Every mile,

And the greatest of all lessons In the oldest school of rules Is our work is far more welcome If we smile.

Minard's Liniment Cures Coids, Etc.

# Kiddie Koats.

Pleats. Silk barrels. Long lines, eoo. Large collars. Tasselled collars. Belts and sashes. Novelty and straight-away pockets.

# Petticoat Peeks

Somewhat narrower. One or two inches longer. Much novelty in cut. Materials of quality. High colors and white in the lead. Wash silks, satin, cotton twills. The only redeeming feature about

stinginess is when a man keeps all his troubles to himself.

Running on two Cylinders? Don't be a twocylinder man. The human engine can reach the utmost of its powers through a fuel food that is entirely consumed without forced draft. or waste. Shredded Wheat Biscuit supplies the greatest amount of strength-giving nutriment with the least tax upon the digestion. It is a better-balanced ration than meat, eggs or potatoes. For breakfast with milk or cream.

Made in Canada.

### DRS. SOPER & WHITE 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Cnt. Please Montion This Paper.

# THRILLING STORIES OF

Boyish British Fliers Dare Much to Blind German Gunners.

# TAKE BIG ODDS

And Usually Come Qut Best in Vivid Comhats.

(By Philip Gibbs.) War Correspondents' Headquarters In France, Cable.—In the daily official reports a brief picture has been given of the battle which has raged in the skies while the earthmen have been struggling below.

Truly, during these last few days Trilly, during these last few days our air service has fought very wonderfully, and some day one of these young men who go flying out to engage the enemy in the clouds, or to search out and signal the position of hostile batteries, or to stoop low and scatter infantry and machine-gunpers with a shower of bullets, must write the tale of it all. There have been hours when I have heard overhead the continual fattog of Lewis guns, and hours when I have heard overhead the continual tattoo of Lewis guns, and when a great sweep of sky has been tracked out with white shrapner clouds, following our fiying squadrons, engaged hotly with hostile machines. One cannot follow the progress of these aerial battles. It is only rarely that one can distinguish the enemy machine from ours except by the cloudlets of our anti-aircraft barrage but far and high one sees barrage, but far and high one sees daring specks chasing through the blue of the sky, touched sometimes by sunlight, so that for a moment they are all golden or glistening or white as snowlakes, and down to one comes the loud drone of the engines and the little hammerlocks of the Lewis ma-chine guns. Our soldiers on march stare up at the war above their heads stare up at the war above their heads so aloof from them, so dream-like, and the men on the supply columns get their glasses out and laugh when one of our kite balloons is hauled down suddenly with great haste. "Old Ruper, has got the wind up," they say. "A Boche plane must be sneaking ground."

around."
It is no joke when a German airman descends out of a cloud and hovers over a battery signalling back to his guns. I was in such a situation the other day and had to crouch with the gunners below a bank while shrapped bullets from our own "Archies" whipped the air about the red wings that have come into the sky, for the new German fighting tuachines have crim. German fighting machines have crim son planes so that they look like butterflies when the sun is on them, Enemy airmen have been trying to

compete with our own by swooping low above marching troops and gun teams, and using their machine guns in a way which adds new perils to the war, but though they fight behind their own lines with great skill and courage they do not come over our country in any such numbers as our men invade theirs. This is not a pre-judiced statement, but the strict truth and our airmen go daily far back across the German lines, taking thous-ands of photographs, engaging enem-squadrons so that they are held back from the line of buttle, and dropping tons of explosives upon ammunition dumps, railhead, and transport. The boys, for they are absurdly young in average age, take all these

young in average age, take all iness deadly risks and do all this work of terror with the same spirit as the young genelemen of England who rode out with Sir John Chandos and Sir Walter Manny to seek combat. with French Knights many hundred modern men at arms go marching to

day.

During this recent fighting one

During the recent fighting one them challenged a German Albatross, who accepted fight, and for an hour who accepted fight, and for an hour they did every trick known to flying—stalling, banking, side-slipping and looping—in order to get in the first shot. It was the German who tired first, though he showed himself the master of his machine. There are boys in our air service who have killed six or seven Germans in a single combat, a few who have accounted for many more and go off again ed for many more and go off again for a morning's hunting of men as for a morning's mining of men as though on a good adventure. Yet they know the risks and the fortune of war. They cannot have all the luck all the time. When the turn comes it is quick to the end, or if hit and left alive they do amazing things up there in the high skies to save a final graph.

final crash.

A few evenings are two of our young officers were attacked by five hostile aircraft, and both were wounded, one in seven places, but they destroyed one of the German aeroplanes and landed safeir, though their own machine was pierced by many bullets. On another evening of the battle of two hostile aircraft were en-On another eventue of the amount of the Arras two hostile aircraft were engaged by one of ours and forced to land, though one of our officers had his collarbone broken by a machine.

gun bullet.

Pay after day these episodes are rerorted and the machines of the officers do not come home, but when an
other dawn comes our air squadrons rise again and fly over the storm of the battlefield. As I see them in the wing over Arras and away there is no wing over Arras and away there is no romance except when a tale is told in the night of bombing raids. There is no exultant joy in struggling through a snowstorm to drop high explosives on a distant town. During this battle of Arras our airmen have made thousands of flights over the enemy lines, have engaged in hundreds of combats with hostile squadrons, and at the cost of their own lives in many cases have saved our

stroying their kite balloons, signalstroying their kite ballooms, signal-ling preparations for the German counter-attacks, photographing the enemy's trenches and positons, and blinding his own power of observa-tion to some extent at least by chas-ing his aeroplanes away from the lines on a day when the British infantry is

not hard pressed.

It is good to pay this tribute to the flying men, whose exploits are not much recorded, though they are always overhead, and though the droning song of their engines is always the accompaniment of battle down below.

### IN BULGAR HANDS.

Canadian Airman a Prisoner Burned His Machine.

London Cable.-News has been received from Lieut. J. C. Farish Owen, son of Mr. S. M. Owen, K. C., of Annapolis, N.S., to the effect that he Annapolis, N.S., to the effect that he is a prisoner in the hands of the Bulgarians. In a letter to his brother, who is also a lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps in England, Lieut. Owen states that he and the commander of his airship made a flight across the enemy lines and that a hot battle ensued, in which Lieut. Owen's machine was hit, obliging him to descend to the enemy lines. Lieut. Owen mannared to set the machine after on reachwas hit, obliging him to descend to the enemy lines. Lieut. Owen man-aged to set the machine afire on reach-ing the ground. Lieut. R. W. Cross, of Winnipes, another flying corps of-ficer, reported missing recently, is now reported by the German Red Cross to be their prisoner. His ma-chine was hit while chasing the enemy to their side of the line.

### DOWN ON THE HUN.

Danes Resent Their Course Beyond Britain's.

Copenhagen, via London, Cable.
The anouncement in the Nord
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that the
German Government is willing to ne
gotiate with Spain over certain concessions in connection with the submarine war has aroused deep interest in Denmark. The increasing toll
taken of Dan'sh ships, particularly
among those sailing from America to
Denmark with urgently needed foodstuffs, is steadily augmenting the feeling against Germany. The anti-German sentiment now outbalances the
resentment caused by the British
blockade. Copenhagen, via London, Cable blockade.

# "WE WILL WIN ARRAS BATTLE"

Says Director of British Military Operations.

Waiting for Guns, but Work ing Like Machine.

London Cable .- "The German of ficial statement a couple of days ago." said General Maurice, "announced that a great defeat had been administered to the British. It further claimed that we had attacked on a 15-mile front and failed completely. If the Germans defeated us we naturally shall not be able to maintain our position in that section, but I ask you to wait a little and see whether the British refute this claim by their action.

"As to the 15-mile front, we made

an attack on just half that distance, and we have been successful. The fact that we appear to remain stationary from time to time should not worry anyone. Depending as much as we are on the use of artillery, it is necessary for us to consolidate our positions and bring along our guns as we progress. We are continually facing heavy German counter-attacks. and it would be a useless loss of British life to push on without artil-

lery protection.

When the second phase of the battle began we forced the Germans back on both our wings, while in the back on both our wings, while in the centre they succeeded in pushing us back a little. However, we counter-attacked and drive the Germans out of all the positions they had gained in the centre, and inflicted great losses on them.

on them.
"It is worthy of note that recently there has been much open fighting, and in this the British have shown themselves superior to the Germans, who were supposed to excel in this deposition."

partinent.

"Our superierity in artillery is due not so much to an excess in the number of guns as to superior gunnery and a plentiful supply of munitions. We are getting the results of the efforts of the munition workers at home, for great quantities of guns and munitions—are being poured into munitions are being poured into

France. Gen. Maurice was asked if there was any imminent probability of a German attack on Italy and Russia.

"That is always a possibility." he

"That is always a possibility. Ine replied, "and I presume the question as to whether such an attack will be made will be settled on the Arras battlefield. If we win, as we are sure we will, then they will not be able to carry out a big assault on other fronts."

The German newspapers are claim-

The German newspapers are claiming victory in the Battle of Arras, telegraphs the correspondent at The Hague of the Evening News.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "The

second Battle of Arras can never be made good by the British, who lost it at an enormous cost in men and ma-

The Cologne Gazette says: "German troops look across fields piled with

croops look across itelds piled with corpses of the British army, which they have repelled successfully.

The Cologne Volke Zeitung says:

"The Slegfried position has become polysic band a living wall, which froms, and at the cost of their own lives in many cases have saved our infantry great losses by keeping down the fire of the German batteries, destroyed the physical and moral strength of the enemy."

# DEADLY WORK WITH BAYUN DESPITE MODERN ART OF WAR

Britishers With the Cold Steel Take German Position That Held Out.

Four Desperate Assaults Resisted, but Cold Steel Won the Day.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the 10-sociated Press.)

With the British Armies in France, Cable.—Despite all the wondrous war weapons modern science has created, the cold steel of the bayonet has asserted itself anew in much of the reeent bitter fighting as the arm of last appeal. As afready related, the struggles about Monchy-le-Preux

struggles about Monchy-le-Preux since Monday have attained an intensity unequalled by any of the fighting in the Somme campaign last year.

There was one German position north of the town and paralleling the Scarpe River, which resisted four desperate attacks. It was finally decided to take this position at the point of the bayonet, without a shot of any kind being fired to rob the attack of its surprise nature. The attack was made along a three-quarters of a mile from under cover of darkness.

A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

A COMPLETE SURPRISE. The British battalions were formed, in comparatively close order, and at the whispered word of command, rethe whispered word of command, repeated along the line, trudged forward into the night. Grim and silent figures they were, some in klits, some in plain khaki, each men wearing a steel helmet, each having a firm grip of his rifle with fixed bayonet, the polished surface of which, however, caught no reflecting glint in the enveloping darkness.

Overhead, shells were droning, and Overhead, shells were droning, and back of the lines guns could be heard. But it was only a desultory bombardment going on, and there were fleeting intervals of strange quiet just where the determined line of British troops were approaching their unsuspecting gray-sled foot

where the determined line of British troops were approaching their unsuspecting gray-clad foes.

Four unsuccessful daylight assaults had left a touch of chagrin which was to be wiped out in this "getting." There is little more to tell. The sound of the fighting in the trenches was lost in the British barrage which closed down some distance behind the German position immediately the British signalled they had entered the position. The barrage cut off any German who attempted to flee from the baoynet charge.

ALL OVER IN TEN MINUTES.

ALL OVER IN TEN MINUTES.

ALL OVER IN TEN MINUTES.
Thus in ten minutes with the silent bayonet was secured a position which had held out for two days.
The bayonet also has come in effectively in dealing with the ever troublesome machine guns and gunners. A few brave men, stealing out in the night, have been able to accomplish much.

plish much.
Several British battallons have replish much.
Several British battalions have reported in the past few days that the Germana are again employing the old "kamerad" ruse, suddenly standing up in the shallow trenches and holding up their hands and shouting across to their opponents that they would surrender. Two battalions, believing the sincerity of this proposal, started across to bring in the prisoners, but were immediately attacked.

Incidents like this have helped materially to give the element of bitterness to the fighting to a degree which has startled even those men who have been in the battles since the first German rush through Belgium.

BAYONET TRAINING.

BAYONET TRAINING.

The British have given unceasing attention to the bayonet fighting drill attention to the bayonet righting drift in the past two years. The month of training in England has been supple-mented by post-graduate courses in the great training camps in France, the great training camps in France, and continued as the units passed down through the corps into divisions, brigades and battalions. The night before the Arras attack some sergeants could be heard giving them platoons last instructions. One of these groups formed a curious picture in the moonlight, where all the arwas electric with preparations for the coming clash at dawn.

was electric with preparations for the coming clash at dawn.

Traffic along the cloked road leading toward the point of contact with Traffic along the choked road leading toward the point of contact with the enemy suddenly stopped because of a temporary block. The throbbing motor engines were throttled down to an almost inaudible purr; the tired horses dragging army wagons or artillery limbers stood with the stillness of near-exhaustion. Their drivers heads dropped limp as they snatched a few moments of sleep. The mystic sort of silence which settled down was broken by the raucous voice with which sergeants always impress their wondering subordinates.

This particular sergeants men were facing each other for thrust and parry exercise. They were not to take part in the first rushes of the morning, but going in later in the day, to press the attack on the third and fourth lines. And there was yet time to give them final advice.

RANG LIKE STEEL.

RANG LIKE STEEL. The sergeant's commands seemed to have a ring in them like the clashes of the steel they directed. "Come along, come along," he said, "let me along, come along," he said, let along, come along, riches eyes. see a little more murder in them eyes.

some more viciousness

The sergeant gave much more tell-The sergeant gave much more terring advice than this, and the drill ceased amid great chaffing. The correspondent stopped the sergeant as he came along the road, and asked: "Will your men remember all that?"

"No sir, they won't remember it all," was the frank reply, "but what they do remember will help."

Your bloomin' rifle ain't no

Wife-This paper tells of a man out in Ohio who lives on onions alone, Hub—Well, anyone who lives on on-ions ought to live alone.—Boston

# **VIMY TROPHIES** FOR DOMINION

To Be Exhibited at Various Fall Fairs.

Huns Testify to Canadian Gunnery.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent with the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable says-A varied assortment of Vima trophies, machine guns, motars and field guns, are being prepared to be shipped out to Canada. These will be a feature of the Fall fairs.

From the dugouts of Viny ridge and from prisoners taken there were obtained many letters, diaries and other documents, indicating the efficincy of our preparatory artillery fire, as well as the accuracy of our information on which it was based formation on which it was based. Some of these have been translated. They prove that the enemy had heavy losses in men and material before the infantry were loosed upon him, and that even more serious was his loss of confidence as he saw his trenches blown away and his guns buried.

"Hell is let loose." In this phrase a German gunner chronicled on March

31st the opening of our artillery at

tack.
The record of a trench mortar bat tery shows that day after day the mortars were buried. Day after day the patient gunners dug out their weapons, only to have them buried again deeper than before. In despair, the day before the cascalt, a gunner March 7.

March 14.

March 14. writes:
"Everything is buried, the entrance March 28

to cur shelter, the gun emplacements, April 4
the whole french ammunition supply April 11
and fuses—all buried."

April 18

Just before the assault an infantry-man made this record: "Nobody imagines how frantle it is Somme. only shellhoies and mine craters. Losses on losses. We are now only a third, and two-thirds are missing. Here one can only give up hope, as if this lasts a fortnight longer nothing will remain of the division, and one is up to the middle in mud and fith. One almost despairs, but there is nothing one can do, unless one wishes to \_\_\_\_\_ Here the diary

German Merchant Sub. a Prize of the Nets.

N. Y. Sun Correspondent Saw Her in Dock.

The German merchant submarine Bremen, sister vessel of the Deutsch land, which twice visited this country, is in the hands of the British; according to a special correspondent of the Evening Sun, who returned aboard the St. Louis. Proof that came aboard the St. Louis. Proof that came, to him through three sources cetablished to his catisfaction that the undersea craft was captured on her maiden trip. He heard during his stay in England that the Deutschland also had been seized and that Capt. Paul Koenig and his crew are prisoners in a camp in the north of England. However, he could gather no specific facts about this vessel.

He was told about the Bremen by a British naval officer, of high rank.

He was told about the Bremen by a British naval officer of high rank. The details of her capture were related by this officer, who showed a photograph of the submarine. The picture showed the same contour of body and the same type of conning tower and general superstructure of the Deutschland. Corroboation came from another naval officer and also from an American manufacturer who has a factory in Scotland. The latter said he saw the Bremen laid up in one of England's yards. In all three stories of England's yards. In all three stories the circumstances of the capture are

identical.
"I confess I was sceptical about the stories of the Bremen's capture," narrated the manufacturer. "I didn't begin to believe that they might be true until I went to the port whesa the vessel was said to be tied up. I went there on official naval business for the British' Government and heard so many sensational stories about Germany's captured blockade runner that my curiosity was aroused.

my curiosity was aroused.
"I asked a certain Admiralty officer to tell me the plain truth about the Bremen, and he asked me if I would believe my own eyes. I said I was per-fectly willing to take his word, but

f an opportunelf. We got int long before I
od ship Bremen.
of interesting debure that I am not
wulge, but I can tell you
marine I saw was the
Brown and that she was captured
through becoming entangled in a
heavy cable net. She was running submerged at the time
planes near the bow got caught in the
mesh of the net.
"The submersible probably made
frantic efforts to free herself, because
when found her stern was far out of

frantic efforts to free herself, because when found her stern was far out of the water, both her screws being in the air. I understand that one of the German officers said they pumped their ballast tanks dry with a view of raising a part of the vessel to the surface so that the men could be sent on deck to clear the planes of the net. That was impossible, as the net was too heavy and too firmly anchored. An accident to the machinery caused gas fumes to fill the engine room and it was necessary to close the water tight doors, seven men losing their lives."

Another story had it that Capt. Schwartzkopf was among the survivors.—New York Sun.

# **U-BOAT TOLL**

40 Ships Over 1,600 Tons Sunk in Last Week.

More Vessels Successful in Escaping.

London Cable says.—The weekly statement of vesseis sunk as made public this evening shows that 40 ves sels of over 1,600 tons each were sent to the bottom by mines or submarines. Weekly shipping returns: Arrivals

2,586; sallings 2,621.
"Sinkings, by mine or submarine; over 1,600 tons, 40, including two sunk over 1,600 tons, 40, including two sunk in the week ending April 15; under 1,600 tons, 15, including one sunk in the week ending April 15.

"Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 27; including one attacked the week ending April 8.

"Flishing vessels sunk, 9, including one sunk the week ending April 15."

The above report shows the greatest number of merchant vessels reported sunk by submarince or mines

ported sunk by submarinee or mines in both categories—1,600 tons and over, and under 1,600 tons—made public by the British Government since it has issued its weekly statement of shipping losses. The previous reports

Over 1,600 Under 1,600 March 28

The report also shows that more vessels were successful in evading atvessels were successful in evaluing a vessels were successful in evaluing a vessels were successful in evaluing a vessels were successful in evaluation take, the figures being 27 against 19, the previous high figure during any week. The arrivals and departures of steamers from British ports averaged two thirds are missing and two thirds are missing and the figure state. ceding weeks.

# TURKS ROUTED IN MESOPOTAMIA

Gen. Maude Strikes Again, and Wins Victory.

Enemy Driven Back An other Ten Miles.

London Cable.—An official statement received to-day from General Mande, commanding the British forces in Mesopotamia, says that the British have driven the Turks from the west bank of the Shatt-el-Adhem to about 17 miles north of its junction with the Tigris. General Mande's total captures on Saturday and Sunday in the vicinity of Iztabilat were 687 prisoners and 15 guns. Concerning the actions in the vicinity of Iztabilat and on the right bank of the Tigris the statement says:

"The full list of our cantures for the two days, including those already re-

two days, including those already reported, is 20 officers, 667 men, 1 gun of 5.9 calibre, 14 Krupp guns, 2 ma-

chine guns, 1,240 rifles.

In a message on Tuesday evening General Maude reports: "After a night march we made a surprise attack on one division of the Thirteenth Turkish the west burk of the army corps on the west bank of the Shatt-el-Adhem, about seven mile Shatt-el-Adhem, jabout seven miles north of its junction with the Tigris. The enemy was driven from his position and fell back on the Second Turk ish division of the Thirteenth corps some ten miles further north. In this action 131 prisoners were taken, in-cluding four officers, many transport mules, ponies and camels.

TO BUILD WOODEN SHIPS.

TO BUILD WOODEN SHIPS.

Ottawa, Report.—The Imperial Muritions Board and the United States Shipping Board have been in consultation carrier the past fortnight with regard to co-operation in the production of wooden ships in Canada and the United States. Standardized types of vessels have been served upon, and there will be a common schedule of prices and contracts. Arrangements are now being made to have a considerable number of wooden ships for occan transportation built on the Pacific coast. In Canada R. P. Butchart of Victoria, will take charge of the business organization of the industry for the Imperial Munitions Board.

MURDER CASE REOPENED.

MURDER CASE REOPENED.

New York, Report.—The new Government of Russia decided this week to try former Minister of Justice Shtcheglovitoff on a charge of having falsely prosecuted Mendel Bellis, the shoemaker of Kley, for participation in a ritual murder, according to a despatch to the Jewish Daily Forward from its Petrograd correspondent. He will be tried in the same court where the shoemaker's trial took place, the despatch said, which at the time attracted attention throughout the world.

# EXHAUSTED, THE ENEMY

All His Furious Counters Failed to Gain Against British.

# A FOOLISH CLAIM

Was That of Berlin, That Haig Was Trying to Break Through.

Paris Cable .--- Vei hints as to a possible reinforcement of the armies here by additional veteran forces are being made.

(By Perry Robinson.)

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—The last 24 hours have been comparatively quiet, except for artillery and aerial activity. There was no infantry operations of importwas no intantry operations of importance. Renewed army counter-attacks on Gravelle attempted to develop, but were broken up by our guns. Elsewhere, except for heavy shelling by long-range artillery, the enemy seems to have exhausted himself. We are busy consolidating the ground.

The comparatively narrow depth of our advance gives a misleading impression on the importance of the success on the 23rd and 24th. It is more cess on the 23rd and 24th. It is more valuable to put out of action 50.000 Germans and gain half a mile than to gain five miles and only inflict a loss of 10,000 on the Germans. They can better afford to give ground than men. What our army wants is fighting. The last few days the Germans undoubtedly fought in some cases with great determination. It is necessary to delay us, and they are willing to pay an enormous price in order to move back their guns.

AN ABSURD CLAIM.

AN ABSURD CLAIM. The absurdity of the German wire-less claims that the last operation was an attempt to break through is shown by the fact that the nearest points on the west are still 6,000 yards from the

by the fact that the nearest points on the west are still 6,000 yards from the Queant line. How any commander could be expected to attempt to launch an attack on such line when his men had 6,000 yards to go before reaching it is not easy to understand. The recent operation was purely for the local purpose of gaining the objectives necessary for a methodical progress towards the Queant line. The chief of those objectives well the villeges we would gladly have gone further through the village of Roeux but the defences here are so prickly it would be too costly to rush them. There such positions by a little delay. That the enemy attached supreme importance to the places captured is shown by his desperate efforts to recover them, by which he suffered infinitely greater loss than we declined to face in order to canture Roeux Geographimem. by which he suffered infinitely greater loss than we declined to face in order to capture Roeux. Geographically the operation was small, but, interpreted in terms of the damage done to German power, its importance was immense.

THE OFFICIAL RTPORTS. The official communication issued

The official communication issued this evening says:

"A party of the enemy which attempted to raid one of our crater posts southeast of Ypres early this morning was driven off with losses.

"There was considerable activity during the day by both sides at a number of points betwen St. Quentin and 1 ras, and also in the neighborhood of Ypres.

"Successful work was carried out by our aeroplanes yesterday, in spits of the less favorable weather. In air fighting two German machines were brought down, one of them falling in our lines. I whird was driven down out of control. Three of our machines aer missing." aer missing.

### THE GERMAN VANDAL Again Busy Destroying Rheims Cathedral.

Paris Cable.—Stung by the steady advance on the French front the Germans to-day threw fifteen large callbre shells at the Rheims Cathed-Paris Cable .- Stung calibre shells at the atherms (Lancaral, damaging several important parts of the famous monument. Encouraged by their first success, sixteen more heavy shells were thrown upon the vaults and towers. The northern tower suifered most from the shelling, and is leaning so that its stability may give way at any time. S. A. B. G. and is leaning so that its stability may give way at any time. S. A. B. G. Sainsaulieu, the architect of the cathedral, is seriously concerned as to the further resistance of the edifico to heavy projectiles. The vaults and transept have suffered irreparable loss. The projectiles being used are of the 380-millimetre size. Some of these huge missiles crashed into the building during Sunday. building during Sunday.

# TURK WAS LATE

In Destroying British Water Base in Sinai.

Constantinople Cable -- The War Office made the following announce-

ment to-day:
"On the Sinai front our airmen land-

"On the Sinai front our airmen landed behind the enemy lines in the midst of the desert and totally destroyed the water supply system which the British had constructed for them troops.

Destruction of the water works built by the British to facilitate their advance across the desert into Palestine probably would not interfere seriously with the operations of the main British force. The British have now advanced to the neighborhood of Gaza, on the green plains of Palestine, well out of the desert, and have established a base on the coast. a base on the coast.

# Famine and World-Hunger Are On Our Threshold

in the management of the state of the state

in the nation's honour, heed!
Acquit yourselves like men.
As workers on the land, do your
duty with all your strength!"
—Lloyd George.

# THE CRISIS

depend upon America but on Russia, Roumania and Bulgaria for most of their breadstuffs. With these sources closed the crisis of the hour demands that we see that our soldiers and the Motherland are fed.

Everyone in Great Britain has been put on limited rations; meat is prohibited one day a week and the making of cakes and pastry has been stopped. Further restrictions are anticipated.

Bread has gone to 28c per four-pound loaf in England, for the first time since the Crimean War.

Lord Devonport, British Food Comptroller, proposes taking authority to search the houses of Great Britain to prevent food hoarding.

Forty million men, less the casualties, are now on active service.

Twenty million men and women are supporting them by service in other war activities.

In the last analysis, the land is bearing this burden.

One million tons of food-carrying ships have been torpedoed since February 1st, 1917.

Germany's hope for victory is in the starvation of Britain through the submarine.

Canada's sons will have died in vain if hunger compels the Motherland's surrender.

The land is waiting—the plough is ready—will we make the plough mightier than the sword?
Will we help the acres to save the flag?

# World-Hunger Stares Us in the Face

David Lubin, representative of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture—maintained by forty Governments—reports officially to Washington that the food grains of the world on March 31st, 1917, showed a shortage of 150,000,000 bushels below the amount necessary to feed the world until August, 1917. He declares it is beyond question that unless a greater acreage is put to crop in 1917 there will be WORLD-HUNGER before the 1918 crop is harvested.

The failure of the grain crop in the Argentine Republic, which is ordinarily a great grain-exporting nation, resulted in an embargo being placed, in March, 1917, upon the export of grains from that country to avert local famine.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in its official report, announces the condition of the fall wheat crop (which is two-thirds of their total wheat crop) on April 1st, 1917, to be the poorest ever recorded and predicts a yield of 244,000,000 bushels below the crop of 1915. The 1916 crop was poor. Even with favorable weather, the wheat crop of the United States is likely to be the smallest in thirty-five years, not more than 64% of the normal crop.

Under date of April 10th, Ogden Armour, executive head of Armour & Company, one of the world's largest dealers in food products, stated that unless the United States wishes to walk deliberately into a catastrophe, the best brains of the country, under Government supervision, must immediately devise means of increasing and conserving food supplies. Armour urged the cultivation of every available acre. The food shortage, he said, is world-wide. European production is cut in half, the Argentine Republic has suffered droughts. Canada and the United States must wake up!



Hunger
Tightening
His
Grip

-New York
Evening Mail

pyrighted by S. S. McClure.

People are starving to-day in Belgium, in Serbia, in Poland, in Armenia, in many quarters of the globe.

Famine conditions are becoming more wide-spread every day.

On these alarming food conditions becoming known, President Wilson immediately appointed a Food Comptroller for the United States. He selected Herbert C. Hoover, to whom the world is indebted as Chairman of the International Belgium Relief Commission for his personal direction of the distribution of food among the starving Belgians.

Mr. Hoover is already urging sacrifice and food restrictions, for, as he states, "The war will probably last another year and we shall have all we can do to supply the necessary food to carry our Allies through with their full fighting stamina."

# The Problem for Ontario

The land under cultivation in Ontario in 1916 was, 365,000 acres less than in 1915.

Consider how much LESS Ontario produced in 1916 than she raised in 1915:

	Year	Acres	res Bushels	1916 DECREASE Acres Bushels	
Fall Wheat	. 1916 . 1915		14.942.050	105,315	9,794,961
Barley and Oats		529,886	,000,000	24,432	7,504,160
	. 1915	552,318	19,893,129		
Peas and Beans	. 1916	95,542	1,243,979	31,401	799,070
	. 1915	126,943	2,043,049		
Corn	. 1916	258,332	12,717,072	51,441	9,043,424
	. 1915	309,773	21,760,496		
Potatoes and Carrots .	. 1916	139,523	7,408,429	34,411	5,858,594
" " .	. 1915	173,934	13,267,023		
Mangel-Wurzels	1916	42,793	9,756,015	8,006	15,600,308
and Turnips	. 1915	50,799	25,356,323		
Other crops sh	low as	critical	decline.		

Reports from Ontario on the condition of fall wheat for 1917 are decidedly discouraging.

As there is an average of not more than one man on each hundred acres of farm land in Ontario, the prospects indicate even a still smaller acreage under cultivation in 1917 unless extra labor is supplied.



-Photo from London (Eng.) Bystande

# A 15-year Old Girl at Work

Miss Alexandra Smith, one of the thousands of British women workers on the land. She recently won an All-Comers' Champion prize for plowing.

# Food Production is the Greatest Problem the World Faces To-day

Gwing to destruction by submarines, ocean ships are scarce.

It is much easier to protect shipping between Canada and England than on the longer voyages from India or Australia.

One vessel can make twice as many trips from Canada to Britain as from India, and four times as many as from Australia.

Therefore, every ton of food stuffs grown in Canada is worth to the Motherland two tons grown in India or four tons grown in Australia.

# Why the Call to Canada is So Urgent

If this country does not raise a big crop this year, not only will the people of Canada suffer but the Motherland and her Allies will suffer and their military power will be weakened if not paralyzed. Therefore, the right solution of the present war problem comes back to the farm, as to a foundation upon which our whole national and international structure must be built



The
SecondLine
Trenches

McCay in

The farmers know that they are the last reserve, and that the soil on which crops are grown is the strategic ground on which wars are decided. To their care is entrusted the base of supplies.

To enable the farm to do the work two factors are escential. The first is Time. Whatever we are to do must be done at once. Nature waits for no man. The second is Labor. Many farmers cannot plant the acres they would because they cannot get the necessary help. Many are afraid to increase their acreage because they fear they would not be able to cultivate and harvest an unusual crop after they have raised it. If they are to do the work that is essential for them to do, the last man in each city, town and village must be mobilized at once.

Every man not on Active Service can help. In every city, town and village are men who, by their training on the farm, or by their present occupation, can readily adapt themselves to farm work. These can render no greater service to the Empire at the present time than by answering the call of the farm. Capable men and boys willing to learn should not allow their lack of farm experience to stand in the way.

Can the employer render a more signal service in this crisis than by encouraging these men to help the farmer to cultivate every available acre, and by making it easy for them to go?

Ontario's farm lands are waiting—the implements are ready—the equipment is complete—the farmer is willing—all he needs is labor.

So short is the world's food supply that without increased production many in Canada must go hungry, and even with enormously increased production we cannot expect cheap food. The world is waiting for our harvest.

If peace should be declared within a year, the food conditions will be no better, for the accumulated hunger of the Central Empires must be met. This will absorb a large part of the world's supply.

We do not know when this war shall cease. It is endiess—its lengthening out has paralyzed the thought and conception of all men who thought about it and its possible time of conclusion. Three months—six months, we said; nine months, a year, we said; and yet two years and eight months have passed their long dreary and sanguinary length and there is no man who can tell how long this gigantic struggle may yet last.

Lloyd George, in a letter addressed to farmers throughout the Empire, said:

"The line which the British Empire holds" against the Germans is held by those who WORK "ON THE LAND as well as by those who fight "on land and sea. If it breaks at any point it "breaks everywhere. In the face of the enemy the "seamen of our Royal naval and mercantile marine" and the soldiers gathered from every part of our "Empire hold our line firstly. You workers on land "must hold your part of our line as strongly. Every "full day's labor you do helps to shorten the strug-"gle and brings us nearer victory. Every idle day, "all loitering, lengthens the struggle and makes de-"feat more possible. Therefore, in the nation's "honour, heed! Acquit yourselves like men, and as "workers on land do your duty with all your "strength!"

So, for the honor of Canada's soldiers in France—and for the glory of our New-born Nationhood—let it be said of Ontario's citizens that, in the hour of our greatest need, their response was worthy of their sons.

We owe a great debt to those who are fighting for us.

# Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Chairman: His Honour, Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Vice-Chairmen: Honourable Sir William H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Ontario; N. W. Rowell, Esq., K.C., Leader of the Opposition; Secretary: Albert H. Abbott, Esq., Ph.D.

# We Must Produce More Food