

In the expert... of his life that he confidently... them before rulers, both... Gentle, that they might by... testimony learn their duty and... and be constrained to seek... in Christ. He made full... of his ministry, doing good... souls and bodies of men. Regard... of his chains, he became the re... leader during the shipwreck... character shone out so clearly... it won for him a freedom at Rome... enabled him to spread the gospel... to win converts.



FALL SPRAYING.

(L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist.) Failure to finish the spraying of the orchards last spring owing to the wet weather and impassable condition of the ground has led a number of fruitgrowers to ask whether it would not be advisable to do at least part of the spraying in the autumn and thus make the task in the spring lighter. There seems no good reason why such a course should not be adopted in peach districts and wherever the San Jose scale is found. In fact the writer suggested this step last winter at the annual fruitgrowers' meetings at Grimsby and St. Catharines.

clippers, etc., are necessary. Before going into the orchard to prune the equipment should be sharpened and in good condition. It is generally advisable to gather up and burn the branches rather than leave them in the orchard very long. If there are diseased specimens and insects in branches they can be destroyed. Often this is the case.

NOTES.

Navel disease, which infects colts soon after foaling, can easily be prevented by providing clean and sanitary stalls for the mares and colts, and keeping the stable well disinfected, according to J. S. Coffey, of the Animal Husbandry Department, Ohio State University. The disease is easily transmitted from old bedding, sawdust or hayward scrapings. Only clean and new straw should be put in the stall and a strong solution of iodine kept handy for bathing the navel cord of the colt. The first milk of the mare contains colostrum, a natural laxative, and is essential in keeping the young colt in good condition; therefore, mares should not be milked before or soon after foaling. In a few days both mare and colt can exercise in the pasture lot.

Cows are naturally quiet, and wish to be milked. Wash your hands before starting to milk. Take the stool in the left hand and the bucket in the right. Keep firm control over both, and do not let the bucket touch the floor. Before sitting down speak to the cow in a firm voice. Never kick her or hit her. Sit well under the cow, so as to get all the teats well over the top of the bucket. Before to remove any pieces of hay or straw starting, pass the hand down the teats that may be on them. Keep all dirt from the bucket. Milk with dry hands. As far as possible, milk the two fore teats first, and then the two hind ones. Keep milking until both lands right up to finish. Do not let one hand be idle. Do not laugh, talk or shout in the stable. Be sure to milk the cow out thoroughly. Learn to be thorough; quickness will come with practice.

Experiences has proved late fall plowing to be the most effective preventive of cut-worm damage. The larvae hatch in the fall and burrow in the sod through the winter. Late fall plowing exposes these to the elements, and in this way they are destroyed. Fall plowing will also assist in the fertilization of the ground, and it will put it in excellent shape for early spring use.

During fall and spring, when temperatures are moderate, pigs drink the right amount of water if they have access to it. In cold weather, when the water is chilly, they will not drink enough for best results. Then it must be fed to them in the form of slop feed. The young pigs and breeding sows need more water than fattening stock.

Balancing the hogs' ration is a very nice problem. They will not thrive on a ration that is low in protein, as, for instance, corn and water. Such a ration, too, is deficient in mineral matter and variety. When fed an excessive amount of protein, on the other hand, pigs will be equally stunted.

A Death Lure.

According to tradition, Kenneth, the legendary King of Scotland, was allured to his death in a most novel manner. Kenneth had slain a son and brother of Fennella, who, to be avenged, ordered Wiltus, a famous silversmith, to construct a death dealing statue of silver. In its right hand the statue held a basin and in the left hand an apple of pure gold. Both were studded with diamonds and other precious stones. To touch the apple was to defy death, it being so arranged that anyone guilty of such vandalism should be immediately ridled by poisoned arrows shot from openings in the body of the statue. Kenneth was invited to inspect the wonder, and, as Fennella had hoped, he tried to pluck the precious imitation fruit. When his hand touched the apple he was wounded by the arrows and died where he fell.

Why Women Don't Stammer.

Have you ever met a woman who stammers? If you have you are a man in thousands, for stammering is extremely rare among the fair sex. In most cases the reason why a man stutters over his words is due to shyness or self-consciousness. He thinks he is going to stammer and that makes him do so. Women suffer far less from self-consciousness than men, and that is why they do not stammer. If they are self-conscious they usually show it by blushing and not by halting in their speech.

PRUNING.

Man wants large fruits of color, flavor and marketing qualities, hence his idea is to thin, dispose of the worthless and improve the quality. Left to Nature, many of our fruit trees would produce wood, leaves, flowers, etc., at the expense of fruit. To overcome this tendency the trees must be pruned. The first thing necessary in pruning the tree is to examine it carefully, note the branching; see that the head is open so that it will admit the sunlight; watch for branches that cross and turn into the head; take out dead and diseased branches; watch for laterals that extend too far from the general growth of the tree. In removing branches the cut should be made close to the body of the tree, so that it will callous over readily and the danger of rot fungus will be reduced to a minimum. Cut out no more than is necessary for the sake of the tree. Sharp pruning saws, knives,



An extremely simple dance frock is shown, suitable for the debutante, the crop being a simple circular affair corded at the bottom.

SUNDAY AT HOME

AT EVENING TIME. I know not what the long years hold Of winter days and summer clime; But this I know; when life grows old, It shall be light—at evening time. I cannot tell what boon awaits To greet me, with the falling night; But this I know; beyond the gates At evening time it shall be light. —Thomas C. Clark.

INVOCATION.

Gracious Father, Thy needy children invoke Thy manifested presence In words that are spoken and sung and written and printed they breathe forth their longings for Thyself. They seek the experience of that sacred and intimate fellowship of heart which can only be known by those unto whom Thou art in very deed the Father. As the giver of life, as the provider for all need, as the instructor in all wisdom, and as the protector for all harm show Thyself as the One Father of those who have put their trust in Thee. Help all Thy children to seek to grow like Thy Elder Brother. Take from their souls all bitterness. Sweeten their hearts with Thy love and fill them with Thy Spirit.—Canadian Baptist.

A SIMILITUDE.

My personality is like a ship. It is distinct, individualistic, and free; it is limited, impressionable and mobile. Of all pieces of machinery, a ship is almost a sentient being; she has to be studied, trimmed, educated, adapted; not too high in the water or she will capsize; not too low in the water, or she will be submerged; not lopsided, not down by the head, or down by the stern. She has to be watched, and cared for, and fed. She is subject to danger, injury and loss. If life is continuous adaptation to environment, there is no human calling where study is so constant, difficult and responsible. The sailor lives in a large world, sails over a wide ocean, is buried in a large grave. O, the wideness of the sea; your eye stops not till you touch the horizon, i. e., when heaven touches earth; the life on the ocean wave is free, and yet every moment you are up against some limitation as definite as the everlasting mountains.

I stand on the deck and know myself to be a man. I give wings to my thought, but the albatross seems to beat me. I look ahead, and the horizon seems to bar my progress. I look over the side, the dull, sad music of humanity tingles, but there is a vaster music which appeals to my spirit; "dear calleth unto deep," I, too, have depths which I have not fathomed. There are laws of navigation, of tides, of winds, of helms. "There are symmetries, harmonies, vibrations, laws of right, requirements of perfection, which are no provincialisms of this planet. They are known among the stars, they reign beyond Orion and the Southern Cross, they are wherever the universal spirit is, and no subject mind, though it fly on one track forever, can escape beyond their bounds."

Do my decks respond to busy feet? Affection, will, impulse, conscience, take their place as part of my crew. Am I moved from within? The winds of heaven keep my crew busy, making sail, taking in sail. They trim, adjust, and fit.

Am I moved from within? Montons, visions, enthusiasms, chase each other like flying fishes and dolphins leaping in the sun.

Is my commander on board? Yes; ever present, never absent, strong, able, and to those not well acquainted, severe, but his anger is only the north side of his love. Is he responsible? Yes! He is the great gulf of Responsibility. He feeds. He sustains. He comforts. He arrives! The answer is ever the same!

"So He bringeth them unto their desired haven."

The Tyrolese.

You may find the artistic temperament among the peasants in the villages of Bavarian Tyrol. They talk still of the King Ludwig, who lavished money on palaces and died an insane suicide and murderer. You remind them that they are still paying off the debts of the mad king. They reply cheerfully that they are glad of it, for Ludwig loved music and gave us Wagner.—London Chronicle.

Japan's most expert wrestlers are men who have inherited their ability from ancestors who made wrestling a profession for generations.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for Dairy Products, Poultry, and various market items with prices.

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Table with columns for Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, and various meat items with prices.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table with columns for Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, and various sugar items with prices.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for Trade in cattle, Small stuff and hogs, and various live stock items with prices.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table with columns for WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, Wheat, and various grain items with prices.

Table with columns for MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET, Minneapolis—Wheat—May, and various grain items with prices.

Table with columns for DULUTH GRAIN MARKET, Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, and various grain items with prices.

Table with columns for LONDON WOOL SALES, London—At the wool auction sales today 7,700 bales were offered, and various wool items with prices.

Table with columns for CHICAGO LIVE STOCK, Cattle, receipts 1,900, and various live stock items with prices.

Table with columns for BUFFALO LIVE STOCK, Buffalo, receipts 1,000, and various live stock items with prices.

Table with columns for LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Wheat, spot steady, and various market items with prices.

Table with columns for Beauty page expert tells "Arthur" onions are a good medicine, and various market items with prices.

Table with columns for "When I left college I didn't owe anyone a cent," and various market items with prices.



The hoodback as featured on this afternoon gown is worthy of note.

THE "UNCANNY" NAVY.

Efficiency of Fleet Opened Eyes of a Canadian. A writer in the Westminster Gazette says: The keeping of the seas by our navy appeals to each of us in a different manner. Our food table is a marvel; our foreign correspondence is likewise wonderful. We cannot help appreciating the power of our fleet. A Canadian, a subaltern told me the other evening that until he came across with his contingent he had not thought much about the navy. His fleet of transports was conveyed by a cruiser from the Canadian shore, and the word was passed around that she would be relieved at noon on a certain day. Eleven o'clock came, but there was no sign of the new boat. Half an hour later smoke was visible on the horizon, and at 12 prompt No. 2 cruiser had swung round and taken her place at the head of the line, whilst No. 1 turned about. "Uncanny," was his word.

"Do you think our republic is in danger?" "Certainly not," replied Senator Sorghum. "It is probably safe now. All I say is that I should like to think of what may befall it if I should happen not to be re-elected." —Washington Star.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Concluding History. I. In the life of the apostle Paul. II. Of the triumphant churches. III. Of Christianity in prophecy. 1. In the life of the apostle Paul. In his personal work among the churches, and in his epistles addressed to them. Paul set the standard of Christian life in an unmistakably clear view. He admitted of no compromise, neither provided for any failure. In the studies of this quarter we follow Paul in his constant practice of all he had preached. His missionary tours were changed into travels under guard as a prisoner. He passed under the inspection of the authorities of his nation. They held his teaching and work under suspicion. They sought to make him pay the penalty of his life-career in the surrender of his life. In every event he sounded the same clear doctrine of the atonement and resurrection of Christ. In every trial he fearlessly proclaimed to his accusers the gospel and his faithful observance of its principles. In the whole course of events, beginning at Jerusalem, until he reached Rome, Paul proved himself a faithful exponent of all he had required of others. Faithfulness in devotion to his Master led to faithful-ness to his fellow-men whether they were brother Christians or bitter enemies of the gospel. He traced the

T H I S P A G E I S I N D E X E D I N T H E C O N T E N T S O F T H I S I S S U E

HER HUMBLE LOVER

"Yes, he was in love with her." "I know it!" exclaims Archie, kicking up his heels with triumphant satisfaction.

"Yes, he was in love with her," continues Hector Warren, his eyes fixed on the ground. "His heart went out to her the first time he saw her, and remained with her. Oh, yes, he was very, very deeply in love with her."

"And he told her so, and she said 'Yes,' and they were married, and were happy ever afterward," says Archie, rather contemptuously. "That's how all those sort of stories end. I don't think much of this, Mr. Warren."

"Wait a minute," says Hector Warren, with a smile that has something sad and wistful in it. "He didn't tell her of it."

"Didn't he? Why not?" "He didn't tell her because he felt that he was not worthy of her. She was young and beautiful, and all the world lay before her, and he was not worthy of her, and he had no right to ask her to share the lot of such a man as he was, when perhaps better men might, and would in time offer themselves, and their wealth and their titles, laying them at her feet, and imploring her to take them."

"I see," says Archie, with awakened interest. "And what did he do? I should have chanced it, and asked her right out."

"Ah, yes, but he did not dare; he was afraid. He felt that if she said 'No' his miserable, restless life would become unendurable; and he didn't forget for a moment that he wasn't worthy to touch the hem of her dress."

"Well, what did he do?" demands Archie, eagerly. "There was silence for a moment, then the musical voice says faintly: 'I don't know the end of the story, Archie. Don't be disappointed. You can make a finish for yourself—that is the best way. If I could remember the end, I would tell you.'"

"Well," says Archie, confidently, "if I had to make the end of it, I would make him tell her, and her to say, 'Yes, I love you just as you love me, though you are poor and wicked.' And then they could live happily ever afterward."

Hector Warren is silent for a moment, then he turns his head to the motionless figure. "What do you say?" he asks, with a strange thrill in his voice.

Signa raises her head, but does not lift her eyes to his face. "I?" she answers, with a tremulous laugh. "Oh, I don't know. I have been half asleep."

"Quite right," he says, with a smile. "It was a poor sort of story, not worth your keeping awake for. Ah! what is that? Not the sun, surely?"

"Yes, it is!" cries Archie, springing to his feet and running out, "and the storm has gone. Mr. Warren, look, the sky is quite blue again! The rain has gone while you have been telling your story, Mr. Warren; but I don't think it was a very good story, you know."

"No, it wants the finish, Archie," he says, collecting the key and the can, and the finish is always the best part of a story. "I never mind, perhaps some day I shall remember it, and be able to tell it to you," and he carries the things down to the boat, and with Archie making a great fuss in the way of assistance, launches her; then he goes back and Signa awaiting him outside the cave.

Her face is pale, her eyes downcast, and there is a strange look on her face, but she lifts her eyes to him frankly enough, as he says: "We shall have a splendid sail home. Are you quite warm?"

"Quite," she answers. "And—as happy?" he asks, with a curious smile.

"And—as happy," she says. "Come, then," and he holds her arm as she climbs over the boulders. "Will you take the tiller again?" he says to her. "You will not have such fair work now; the wind is in our favor, and we shall be home, ah, in no time, as Archie would say."

He looks at the bright sky and the smiling waters and smoothes a sigh. He makes her comfortable in the stern of the boat, pushes it into the water, and leaps in; the sails extend over the waves like a thing endowed with life. Hector Warren sinks down at Signa's feet, holding the rope that controls the sails, and Archie resumes his old position, curled up like a very knowing meeky.

"Yes, we shall soon be home," says Hector Warren, with a tone of regret in his voice. "And we haven't eaten all the provisions yet!" cries Archie. "We've got a biscuit and the plate still left!" "Better keep it as a memento of our adventures," says Hector Warren, lightly.

"So I will," assents Archie. "No, you shall keep it for me, Signa; I should be sure to eat it," and he wraps the fragment of biscuit in the letter—it is one Hector Warren has taken from his pocket—and tosses it to Signa. She catches it in her lap with a laugh.

Hector Warren crowded all his canvas—to use a nautical phrase, meaning that he took advantage of all the sails he had at his disposal—and the light boat darted homeward. He was very silent, and the dark eyes were for the most part fixed on the sails under his charge; but once, as they were crossing the bar, he turned and put his hand on the tiller, and it inclosed Signa's white, soft fingers. He was obliged to press them, and under this strain of his strong, firm hand, her face grew crimson. He murmured an apology.

"I am afraid I hurt you," and she answered, "No, not at all," in a conventional tone; but the hard pressure was not pain, it was a subtle delight to her. There were no biscuits to eat, so Archie whistled through his teeth, after the manner of boys; and but for that whistling there was no sound on board the boat; Hector Warren kept his eyes on the sail and the shore, and Signa obeyed his murmured "Right" and "Left." But the feeling of happiness, of subtle delight, still lingered with her, and once again she longed that they might sail on thus forever. She would ask no more of Fate than that she should thus sit within reach of his hand, within sound of his voice. But "forever" is a long time, and soon, all too soon, they come in sight of Whitefield's quiet dwelling-place, and Archie calls out:

"Here we are! I wonder what Whitefield will say when we tell him that we have drunk all his coffee, and eaten all his biscuits!"

Whitefield was close at hand to meet them, and there was a grave smile on the weather-beaten face as he hailed the boat ashore. "I am glad to see you back, sir, that I am. I wondered where you'd be, and whether 'an'—meaning the boat—'would live out the gale.'"

"We went to St. Clare," said Hector Warren, "and found shelter there; but we have made sad havoc of your stores, Whitefield."

"Never mind 'an,'" said the ship-builder, heartily. "If I'd a-know'd that you'd 'ad been so stuck up I'd put more in the boat, but, you see, the boat had only just come back from fishing, and that accounts for the coffee and the biscuits."

"Which we enjoyed very much," says Hector Warren, in his pleasant manner, and he slips something into Whitefield's hand.

"Then he lifts Archie from the boat, and extends his arm for Signa, but she steps on the gunwale and springs to the shore. In silence they climb the hill to the rectory, Archie running on in front. "He reaches it full five minutes before the other two, for Signa walks slowly and thoughtfully, and returns with news."

"Papa is out," he shouts. "His has been sent for by some one, and mamma is in an awful state, and Sir Frederic Blyte is with her."

"Oh!" says Hector Warren, slowly, and Signa smiles vaguely. They follow Archie, who runs on before them, and enter the rectory drawing-room.

Mrs. Podswell lies on the sofa, with a sudden shudder, and with her hand to her forehead, and the invalid's couch sits Sir Frederic Blyte, with all his feathers blown away.

As the three—Signa, and Archie, and Hector Warren—enter, Aunt Podswell heaves a dismal groan. "Signa," she exclaims, "what does this mean? Do you mean to be the death of me?"

"I am very sorry," says Signa. "Do not be alarmed, aunt; we are quite safe."

"Quite safe, yes, so I see!" said Mrs. Podswell, with a moan. "But think what I have endured! Grimes, the gardener, came here with the dreadful news that you had gone sailing—actually sailing, on a day like this, with that innocent child."

"That innocent child" eyes her with a solemn face. "And in this awful storm!" continues Mrs. Podswell. "How could you have been so inconsiderate—so—so criminally thoughtless?"

Signa is about to reply, when she feels a touch upon her arm, and Hector Warren steps forward. "The fault was mine," Mrs. Podswell, and the blame must rest with me. It was I who persuaded your niece and Archie to take a sail. Of course, I did not foresee the storm."

Aunt Podswell groans. "You ought to have foreseen it, sir. You had not right to run the risk. Signa should not have accompanied you. Things have come to a pretty pass, and the world has changed, indeed, if a young woman can venture on such an excursion unaccompanied except by a child like Archie!"

Hector Warren's face colors. "Let us be thankful that nothing worse than an indiscretion—for which I, and I alone, am answerable—has occurred," he says. "We intended taking a short sail on the river, but yielding to my solicitation, Miss Grenville consented to cross the bar. The storm sprung up, and we were forced to seek shelter on the island of St. Clare. No harm has been done; your niece and Archie have returned, thank Heaven, quite safely. For my part in the affair, I beg your pardon most respectfully and earnestly."

Aunt Podswell sniffs. "You'd better plead your case with my husband," she says. "I shall be very willing," says Hector Warren, "and I wish you good-bye, once more expressing my regret that you should have suffered any anxiety," and he bows low and leaves the room.

During the colloquy Sir Frederic Blyte has sat speechless and motionless, his face crimson and white by turns, but as Hector Warren turns to depart, Sir Frederic jumps up and follows him, and before Hector Warren has gained the garden, the baronet has overtaken him. "One moment," he exclaims, "One moment, if you please, Mr. Warren."

Hector Warren stops and turns toward him, and the two men confront each other. The one, Sir Frederic, is carefully, neatly attired, with all the weight that wealth and position can give; the other, Hector Warren, is dressed in the rough-wool jacket that has been saturated half a dozen times with the course of the day, but still Hector Warren, in appearance the best of it.

CARDS PRINTED. YOUR NAME As many as wanted at rate of 25 for 100. post paid. Low Price. Good work. 10, Queen's Quay, Woodstock, Ontario.

worse than an indiscretion—for which I, and I alone, am answerable—has occurred," he says. "We intended taking a short sail on the river, but yielding to my solicitation, Miss Grenville consented to cross the bar. The storm sprung up, and we were forced to seek shelter on the island of St. Clare. No harm has been done; your niece and Archie have returned, thank Heaven, quite safely. For my part in the affair, I beg your pardon most respectfully and earnestly."

Aunt Podswell sniffs. "You'd better plead your case with my husband," she says. "I shall be very willing," says Hector Warren, "and I wish you good-bye, once more expressing my regret that you should have suffered any anxiety," and he bows low and leaves the room.

During the colloquy Sir Frederic Blyte has sat speechless and motionless, his face crimson and white by turns, but as Hector Warren turns to depart, Sir Frederic jumps up and follows him, and before Hector Warren has gained the garden, the baronet has overtaken him. "One moment," he exclaims, "One moment, if you please, Mr. Warren."

Hector Warren stops and turns toward him, and the two men confront each other. The one, Sir Frederic, is carefully, neatly attired, with all the weight that wealth and position can give; the other, Hector Warren, is dressed in the rough-wool jacket that has been saturated half a dozen times with the course of the day, but still Hector Warren, in appearance the best of it.

"I beg your pardon," he says, in the self-possessed voice, which could be as full of hauteur as an earl; "you wish to speak to me?" "Yes, I do," says Sir Frederic, red as a turkey cock, and with a bellicose light in his eyes. "I demand an explanation, Mr.—Warren," and there is a world of insult in the tone of hesitation before the name.

"An explanation of what?" demands Hector Warren, leaning against the gate and taking his cigar-case from his pocket. Sir Frederic's face flames a deep red at the coolness of his opponent, and his big, unwieldy hands clench passionately. "Don't think to deceive me by your effrontery, sir," he says, threateningly.

Hector Warren selects a cigar carefully before he answers. "I have no wish to deceive you, Sir Frederic," he says, calmly. "It will be of no avail if you do, sir," retorts Sir Frederic, "with suppressed passion; and Hector Warren, as he looks at the commonplace face transformed by injured dignity and jealousy, recalls the description of its owner which he, Hector Warren, had given to Signa. "I demand an explanation, sir," reiterates Sir Frederic.

"An explanation of what?" asks Hector Warren, tabling out his cigar case, but eying his opponent steadily. "Of—of your conduct, sir," says Sir Frederic. "What do you mean by including this young lady to accompany you, and—compelling her to spend the day in your society?"

"You must excuse me," says Sir Frederic, "I mean by calling up such a storm as even these coasts do not often provide," says Hector Warren, lighting his cigar. "But, though your question is not put with superfluous courtesy, I will attempt to answer it. Suffice it, that the German, who was persuaded me to take a sail on the river; that, deceived by the apparent fineness of the weather, I gained her consent to cross the bar. All this you heard me explain to Mrs. Podswell. That, crossing the bar, we met with a sudden hurricane, and were forced to fly for shelter to the island of St. Clare; that there, she, and Archie, and I, remained till the abatement of the storm rendered it safe for us to return, and that here she is safe and sound, and here am I to answer your question, and—a pause, during which which the two men confront each other, presenting a strange contrast, the one red with passion, the other calm and self-possessed—"to ask a question of you in return."

"You may ask me what you please," retorts Sir Frederic, passionately. "I say you have acted like a poltroon and an adventurer, as I suspect you to be; but I warn you—"

"Pardon me," breaks in the quiet, self-possessed voice. "I claimed the right to an answer to my question. Before I have put that question, you favor me with an opinion of my unworthy self. My question first, Sir Frederic, and then, if you have any right or authority to demand an explanation of me respecting Miss Grenville's conduct, or mine?"

Sir Frederic, crimson and trembling, stares at the impassive face of the speaker, and stutters an incoherent reply. "—the absence of the doctor, her uncle, sir," he says passionately. "Precisely," says Hector Warren, easily. "To Miss Grenville's uncle and guardian I am, no doubt, answerable; but to Sir Frederic Blyte, neither my duty nor my inclination compel me to listen. Good-day!" and, with a slight inclination of the head, he passes on.

Sir Frederic stands staring as if he could not at all believe his ears, then he turns a deathly white, and the evil temper of a pampered man; balked and overcome—that evil temper which Hector Warren has spoken of—shows itself. With a fearful oath, Sir Frederic dashes his clenched fist against the Rectory gate.

"By heaven!" he cries. "He shall pay for it—he shall pay for it!"

CHAPTER XI.

Sir Frederic the Great, as Lady Rookwell called him, was very angry and extremely miserable, because he felt that he had made a fool of himself. He, the great man of his country, while Lord Delamere was out of it, had been guilty of flying into a passion—losing his self-possession. "This he could have borne if he could have flattered himself that he had got the best of it in his encounter with the man whom he felt sure was an adventurer, and perhaps worse, if there could be anything worse; but he was compelled to admit to himself that he

had got very much the worst of it. He had intended being very cool and dignified, and to administer a severe rebuke to the fellow who had dared to monopolize Signa Grenville for a whole day; he had made up his mind to keep his temper under control, and to remember that he was Sir Frederic; and Hector Warren was worse than nobody. But he had been no match for that gentleman's calm impassiveness; there was an indefinable power about him that had exasperated Sir Frederic, and before which all his resolves had been vanquished. He had got the worst of it in every sense. He could not answer Hector Warren's question as to his right to interfere between him and Signa. Then he had given way and made a fool of himself; for, of course, he knew that nowadays men don't indulge in heroics, and don't fly into passions if they are gentlemen. It is bad form, and to be guilty of bad form Sir Frederic felt was almost unbefitting his exalted position. As he glanced morosely at his hand, which smarted, for the Rectory gate was naturally hard, he felt boiling over with rage. Why couldn't he have kept cool like his opponent? And, as he recalled the easy, almost contemptuous bearing—the calm, quiet dignity of the voice of Hector Warren, he felt that hatred which the inferior mind always feels when it comes in conflict with its superior.

(To be continued.)

HAIR GOODS - FOR - LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Mailed at lowest possible price, containing high-grade hair. Our Natural Wavy 8-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 TOWELS at \$2.00 and \$3.00 that defy detection when worn. MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM 62 KING STREET WEST Hamilton, Ont. (Formerly Mama I. Mintz).

Wounded Huns Show Kultur. (By One Who Nurses Them, Writing in the London Daily Mail). In a remote corner of England, nesting in the fold of downs that in pre-war days saw nothing more warlike than a flock of sheep and their shepherd, is to be found a group of tents. Very small and unimportant they look in the distance; almost like some stranded farm buildings. On closer inspection they appear more spacious, and are found to be surrounded with a high, unfamiliar fence of barbed wire.

Outside the fence is a constant guard. For this is a war hospital—not such as is familiar, too familiar, to all British mothers and sisters, but one to which wounded prisoners of war are brought and where they are nursed back into such health and well-being as can remain to them. They come in convoys of one or two hundred, brought hither by train and ambulance from a seaport some miles away.

Sometimes they arrive in their German uniforms, with the clay of the trench thick upon their foreheads; ten they come sweet and clean and in the kit provided at the base hospital. In the early days, when we were first notified that we were to look after the Huns, the whole staff was somewhat horrified. Later, when the stretchers arrived with their mutilated and bleeding men, the most serious became the most pitiful, and the gentleness with which the gallant-hearted members of the R.A.M.C. handled those stretchers, the untiring zeal with which they tended these wounded enemies, is to me one of the wonders of the war.

I am afraid that the German, and the officers in particular, attribute our kindness to fear of them. Quickly the long wards of thirty-four beds are filled, stretcher following stretcher in quiet orderliness; and in an incredibly short time each Hun is fed and washed and his wounds dressed, until by midnight the place assumes the normal appearance of a hospital ward.

TWO PICTURES. These men sleep in beds as soft as our own men have, between sheets as snowy as we can keep them, and are given the same food as the regulation military hospital diet. No matter how short-handed the staff may be, their wounds are dressed as often as they require. They can write home twice a week, and in all respects are well cared for. They are treated with the greatest tenderness and care.

Wounded, and in captivity, how does the soul of the Hun appear? The first impression is that of an almost nerveless creature—the gratefulness of one who, expecting the lash, is received with the greatest kindness. It is a gratitude tinged with suspicion. "This kindness is the ambush for—" (Who knows the horrors that the Hun mind can conceive?)

The attitude tells one of two stories; either they have been filled with the cries of British cruelty to the wounded, or their own treatment of wounded, enemies is such that they themselves dread the like. Presently one gets to know them, in spite of the language difficulty (few "slaters" or orderlies have a great knowledge of German), for one quickly gets quite clever carrying on a conversation in the language which is neither German nor English, but a weird mixture of both, and no matter how one hates the German nation one cannot move and dread individual Germans without get-

GILLETTE'S LI MADE IN CANADA. For making soap. For softening water. For removing paint. For disinfecting refrigerators, sinks, closets, drains and for 500 other purposes. Gillette Safety Razor Co. Boston, U.S.A.

ting to know little personal traits about them.

There is a boy of sixteen, a Prussian, who on his arrival seems frightened out of his life of the "English," and who later follows "sister" everywhere, his watery eyes anticipating a hundred services she might require, and was heard to remark: "English; good! English people kind, nice."

Another Prussian, after the grateful feeling wore off, forgot he was a prisoner, forgot English words were not German, and thought display his Prussian arrogance in English words. The eyes of the English ever watchful, but one was rified at this revelation of the boy's soul.

Many of the men are peevish from little northern villages, little or no idea of why they for their greatest anxiety being that they could correspond with their people. These, when questioned, repeat with blind faith the story of England's aggression, trying meanwhile one could see, to reconcile the England of which they had heard with the England they were beginning to know. One of these wished to give "sister" his Iron Cross, and when she refused was so hurt that she had to compromise by accepting the ribbon thereof! A souvenir!

A HUN "JOKE." One finds these peasants the more courageous under the suffering which dressing often entails. The urban lower middle class is by far the most truculent, bearing pain badly, full of petty complaints, and with a good idea of his own importance. His manners are appalling, and on the whole he is the complete Hun.

One man, a Hanoverian, wounded eight months ago, lies in a special ward enduring tortures beyond the conception of even the most pitiful. The vibration, although it is deadened by means of blankets spread upon the floor, is agony to him, and the footsteps of his comrades in the corridor without bring forth heart-rending moans. This man is quiet and grateful, gazing with weeping eyes into what should be a tragedy of loneliness, homesickness and pain.

On the whole, however, one is forcibly reminded that these Huns are of a lower race, nearer the ape on the tree. They have very little tenderness to one another, and the slightest of a comrade's pain finds and leaves them callous. I have known them to call a blind comrade across the war, putting an obstacle in his path, and yell with delight when he fell over it!

They are often amusing when they least know it. Their attempts to learn information about our army and navy are particularly funny, for they invariably forget that a woman may have brains and may see the trend of all those questions. When they were forced to believe the news of the Cuffley Zeppelin their rage was almost comical. They got together and talked it over most excitedly, and then viciously shook their fists at one of our machines which just then was passing overhead. If wisens could make aeroplanes drop that machine and its pilot would have stood no chance.

One returned with an ever-increasing gratitude to the thought of our own men. Their gaily (no German knows the meaning of that word), their courage, and their bigness of soul contrast so strongly with the ways of the Huns, who are pitiless, stupid and small.

Do Long Breaths Hurt? DANGEROUS PLEURISY ALWAYS BEGINS THIS WAY. Specifc Cure is Nerviline. Ouch, that stab-like pain in the side is like a hot knife blade in the ribs! Probably got overheated—cooled too fast—now there is congestion, tightness, such soreness you can't draw a long breath.

This is the beginning of Pleurisy. Pleurisy is far too serious to neglect a single instant. Quickest relief will come from a vigorous rubbing with Nerviline. This trusty old pain reliever will fix you up in no time—will take away the congestion—make you well just as it did Mr. Samuel St. Johns, of Stamford, who says: "In running to catch a train last week I became much overheated. I put up the train window and rode that way in order to get cooled off. In an hour my side was so full of pain and my breathing hurt so much that I thought I had pneumonia. I always carry Nerviline in my grip, and at destination I rubbed my side thoroughly three times. The warm penetrating effect was soon noticeable and I quickly got relief. Nerviline I consider saved me from a serious illness."

Any sort of cold can be quickly broken up with Nerviline, which is a marvel for soothing inflammation, for relieving congestion in the throat and chest, for curing stitch in the side, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica or rheumatism. Nothing more soothing or powerful. 25c per bottle.

DRIVEN TO DRINK. (Baltimore American) "I hear that Billetts was just driven to drink." "How was that?" "In a fit of temptation 'his' driver." "Not in his automobile to a champagne party."

Most of us are perfectly willing to forgive our enemies, after we have got square with them.

GILLETTE'S LI MADE IN CANADA. For making soap. For softening water. For removing paint. For disinfecting refrigerators, sinks, closets, drains and for 500 other purposes. Gillette Safety Razor Co. Boston, U.S.A.

greatest of all as hardly an English word. The eyes of the English ever watchful, but one was rified at this revelation of the boy's soul.

Many of the men are peevish from little northern villages, little or no idea of why they for their greatest anxiety being that they could correspond with their people.

These, when questioned, repeat with blind faith the story of England's aggression, trying meanwhile one could see, to reconcile the England of which they had heard with the England they were beginning to know.

One man, a Hanoverian, wounded eight months ago, lies in a special ward enduring tortures beyond the conception of even the most pitiful.

The vibration, although it is deadened by means of blankets spread upon the floor, is agony to him, and the footsteps of his comrades in the corridor without bring forth heart-rending moans.

This man is quiet and grateful, gazing with weeping eyes into what should be a tragedy of loneliness, homesickness and pain.

On the whole, however, one is forcibly reminded that these Huns are of a lower race, nearer the ape on the tree. They have very little tenderness to one another, and the slightest of a comrade's pain finds and leaves them callous.

I have known them to call a blind comrade across the war, putting an obstacle in his path, and yell with delight when he fell over it!

They are often amusing when they least know it. Their attempts to learn information about our army and navy are particularly funny, for they invariably forget that a woman may have brains and may see the trend of all those questions.

When they were forced to believe the news of the Cuffley Zeppelin their rage was almost comical. They got together and talked it over most excitedly, and then viciously shook their fists at one of our machines which just then was passing overhead.

If wisens could make aeroplanes drop that machine and its pilot would have stood no chance. One returned with an ever-increasing gratitude to the thought of our own men.

Their gaily (no German knows the meaning of that word), their courage, and their bigness of soul contrast so strongly with the ways of the Huns, who are pitiless, stupid and small.

Do Long Breaths Hurt? DANGEROUS PLEURISY ALWAYS BEGINS THIS WAY. Specifc Cure is Nerviline. Ouch, that stab-like pain in the side is like a hot knife blade in the ribs!

Probably got overheated—cooled too fast—now there is congestion, tightness, such soreness you can't draw a long breath. This is the beginning of Pleurisy. Pleurisy is far too serious to neglect a single instant.

Quickest relief will come from a vigorous rubbing with Nerviline. This trusty old pain reliever will fix you up in no time—will take away the congestion—make you well just as it did Mr. Samuel St. Johns, of Stamford, who says: "In running to catch a train last week I became much overheated. I put up the train window and rode that way in order to get cooled off. In an hour my side was so full of pain and my breathing hurt so much that I thought I had pneumonia. I always carry Nerviline in my grip, and at destination I rubbed my side thoroughly three times. The warm penetrating effect was soon noticeable and I quickly got relief. Nerviline I consider saved me from a serious illness."

Any sort of cold can be quickly broken up with Nerviline, which is a marvel for soothing inflammation, for relieving congestion in the throat and chest, for curing stitch in the side, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica or rheumatism. Nothing more soothing or powerful. 25c per bottle.

DRIVEN TO DRINK. (Baltimore American) "I hear that Billetts was just driven to drink." "How was that?" "In a fit of temptation 'his' driver." "Not in his automobile to a champagne party."

Most of us are perfectly willing to forgive our enemies, after we have got square with them.

And the Fool Had It. A chemistry professor at the University of Kansas tells this story of a seedy looking man who stole aimlessly into a chemist's office, and closed the door softly behind him. "Kin anybody hear what I say in here?" he asked, anxiously. "Not a soul," the chemist assured him.

Whereupon the man produced a package, carefully wrapped, and handed it to the chemist with the query: "What is this stuff, anyway?" After examining the contents the chemist replied: "Why, that is iron pyrites, commonly known as fool's gold."

"What is it worth?" asked the seedy fellow. "Oh, about \$4 a ton in carload lots." "Just my luck," exclaimed the questioner. "Blest if I ain't the biggest fool in the world. I found a lot of that stuff on a widder's farm and I went an' married the widder."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

The Awakening. Love touched my eyes and I saw; I had been blind till then: The soul of the world had lain hid Under the mask of men.

Love touched my heart, and I knew, Wondered, and understood All the legions of lovely things, The hosts of things that are good.

So I discovered them all Found them in finding you, When Yove touched my lips and I saw, Wakened my heart and I knew; I

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES WILL KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIMM'S DIABETES. 23 THE PR.

AUSTRIA STATES POLICY.

Plans to Establish Closer Relations With Germany.

VIENNA, via London, Dec. 25.—Following official statement was issued outlining the policy of the ministry:

"This government has been entrusted with the direction of affairs at a serious time and office has been assumed with a feeling of the greatest responsibility. Its first aim will be the restoration of full constitutional conditions and the creation of necessary conditions for that purpose and for the assembling of Parliament.

Among its earliest tasks will be the conclusion of a treaty between the two states constituting the monarchy regarding economic relations. Another task will be the establishment of closer economic relations with the German Empire. Both of these will tend toward the political and economic consolidation of Austria.

Other tasks in prospect are social problems which have considerably increased in importance since the war. The development of popular education and new regulations for the economy. The duty of feeding the people will be the first care of the ministry."

BATTLE AT KUT-EL-AMARA.

Special Despatches Indicate Great Activity There.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The following official communication concerning the operations in Mesopotamia was issued:

"During the night British aeroplanes successfully bombed the enemy's river craft west of Kut-el-Amara. Strong reconnaissances were made to the west of the Shattran bend of the Tigris. During the last few days the enemy's positions about Sammarrah and Kut and his shipping west of the latter place were heavily bombarded with satisfactory results. The bridge over the Hai River, near its junction with the Tigris, was destroyed by our fire."

Unaware of Peace Talk.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Out of a group of German prisoners taken on one section of the British front only a non-commissioned officer had heard anything of the German Emperor's peace proposal. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that there have been absolutely no demonstrations from any part of the German trenches, caused much speculation among the British officers as to whether, despite the Emperor's address to his troops, the new peace overtures have been permitted to reach the men actually engaged on the fighting line.

Documents captured within the last few days repeatedly mention the audacity and initiative of the allied airmen, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg is quoted as having issued orders that the supremacy of the air must be sharply contested. According to these documents, the German chief of staff has ordered that where the German lines are crossed by hostile aviators German machines must penetrate an equal distance over the allied lines. There have been only a comparatively few hours of good flying weather in the last week, but numerous combats have taken place, twenty being fought in one afternoon on a certain sector.

Strong Tribute to Britain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Members of the New England Society of the City of New York celebrated at their annual dinner the 29th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Francis Lynde Stetson, retiring president of the society, paid a tribute to the part Great Britain is taking in the great war.

"I believe that through the mother's mighty and mortal struggle there will be preserved the principles of liberty and civilization which moved New England in its infancy, and which to-day underlie the very existence of that America that we love and would serve first of all," he said.

Fed Dead Horse to Pigs.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 25.—Morley Wass, a well-to-do farmer, living in London Township, near Garton, was indicted of \$25 and costs, of the court and had a herd of swine valued at several hundred dollars seized by order of County Magistrate C. W. Hawkeshaw, of Lucan, when he was convicted of having fed the animals on dead horses. It was claimed that Wass had prepared the pigs for pork in that manner when his scheme was discovered. The herd will be sold to a soap manufacturer by direction of the court.

To Lecture in States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Mrs. F. Sheely Skeffington, widow of the Irish editor who was shot during the Dublin uprising, has reached this country and is practically in retirement at the Hotel Earle, 103 Waverly Place, according to The Evening Sun. She is in an extremely nervous condition and will see no one except intimate friends.

These friends are planning an extensive lecturing campaign for her as soon as she recovers sufficiently to go on the platform.

British Retake El Arish.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—El Arish, ninety miles east of the Suez Canal, was captured last Thursday by the British.

El Arish is a fortified town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of Palestine. It is a town of less than 20,000, in territory which had been held by the Turks since the time of their invasion of Egypt and unsuccessful attack on the Suez Canal.

Drafts for Front.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Although battalions are compelled to be broken up on arrival here from Canada, it is notified that reinforcements will only be drafted overseas to units from the same Canadian province as the reinforcements belong to. The above means, for instance, that Quebec battalions will not be kept up to strength by drafts from Ontario units, as has been complained of.

Must Forget Berlin.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—Many persons continue sending letters to Berlin, Ont., instead of Kitchener, regardless of the fact that the name of that place and post-office has been officially changed. The Post-office Department has announced that no letters addressed to "Berlin" will be delivered, but will be returned to the senders marked "No such post-office in Ontario."

German U-Boat is Sunk.

PARIS, 25.—The German submarine U-45 has been sunk by destroyers, according to a Nantes despatch. The U-45 recently sank steamers off St. Nazaire.

RUSSIANS ARE ACTIVE

Made Advance Against Teutons in Carpathians.

Heavy Fighting Has Been in Progress in Dobruja in Which the Forces of the Central Powers Secured Slight Advantage But Lost It Again as Battle Progressed.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.—An advance for the Russians in the region of Kimpoling in the Carpathians, where height positions were captured, is announced by the War Office official statement.

A violent battle is in progress in Northern Dobruja, where the offensive was assumed by the forces of the Central Powers which at first carried several heights, but later were driven from a portion of the captured ground. Russian attacks in efforts to gain control of the remaining heights are going on. The Russian official statement said:

"On the left bank of the Danube, north of Buzen, engagements took place with our advanced detachments. Between the Buzen-Kimmik and the Insu-Racovitzeri highroads firing between advanced infantry detachments and artillery duels are proceeding. The enemy, about a regiment strong in infantry and cavalry, is advancing on both sides of the Insu-Racovitzeri highroad, but is being held by our fire. On the Derlita-Stankuca front the enemy has pressed back our advance guard.

"In Dobruja the enemy assumed the offensive on the front from the Danube to Bachkoi, in the neighborhood of Babanica and Bachnoi he succeeded in occupying a series of heights. The enemy was dislodged from several heights by our counter-attack, and for the domination of the rest the battle is continuing.

"On the Black Sea one of our submarines sank, near the Bosphorus, a steamer and twelve sailing vessels."

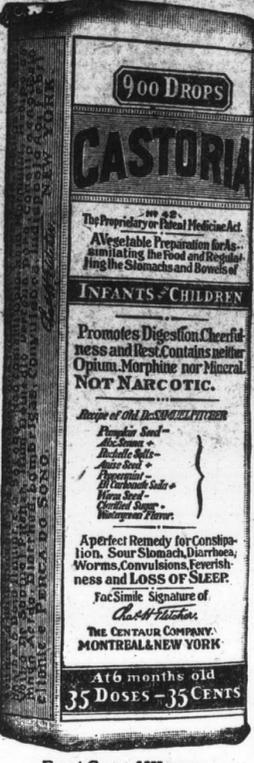
Field Marshal von Mackensen, responding to a telegram of Emperor William, offering congratulations on the capture of Bucharest, says: "Bucharest was one goal, but not the final one."

Selecting a Name.

"I think I'll start a magazine to be called Umbrage."
"Why that somewhat unusual name?"
"People are so apt to take it."

Fresh Water Sharks.

The great Lake Nicaragua and the Rio Grande, which connects it with the Caribbean, are inhabited by one of the few fresh water species of shark known in the world.



CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hatcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.



Safety First Nothing is more important to the Fur Shopper than doing business with an Honest-Reliable-Responsible-Safe Fur Retailer. "Ship to Shubert" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous services. Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable market information you must have. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C327, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

NEW TERM ANNOUNCEMENT

The New Year Term will open Jan. 2, 1917. Do you want to qualify for an office position? There never was a time when the large city firms needed so many trained bookkeepers, stenographers, etc. as a glance at the "Want-ad" columns of such papers as the Montreal Star, Winnipeg Free Press, Toronto Telegram, etc., will show. We shall have a large enrollment in January; perhaps you had better start in now. Civil Service examinations every November and May. Send for catalogue.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE W. T. Rogers, Prin. Temporary Office, Victoria Hall.

A National Call for Information!

Form for National Service registration with 24 numbered questions. Includes fields for name, age, address, military service, and marital status.

Write your Answers on the Card which you will shortly receive and Return Promptly. It is Obligatory!

Advertisement for C. H. Post, Brockville, The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop. Text: "Our best wishes go out to you for prosperity during the coming year."

Advertisement for GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE, Brockville. Text: "Happy New Year. We wish to thank our patrons and the public generally for their generous support of our efforts to add increased fame to the career of our store. We wish you all a prosperous and happy New Year."

Vertical text on the right edge of the page: T H I S P A G E I S I N P O O R C O N D I T I O N

AUSTRIA STATES POLICY.

...to Establish Closer Relations With Germany.

VIENNA, via London, Dec. 25.—The following official statement was issued outlining the policy of the Austrian government:

"This government has been entrusted with the direction of affairs during a serious time and office has been assumed with a feeling of the greatest responsibility. Its first aim will be the restoration of full constitutional conditions and the creation of necessary conditions for that purpose and for the assembling of Parliament.

"Among its earliest tasks will be the conclusion of a treaty between the two states constituting the monarchy regarding economic relations. Another task will be the establishment of closer economic relations with the German Empire. Both of these will tend toward the political and economic consolidation of Austria.

Other tasks in prospect are social problems which have considerably increased in importance since the war. The development of popular education and new regulations for the economy. The duty of feeding the people will be the first care of the ministry."

BATTLE AT KUT-EL-AMARA.

Official Despatches Indicate Great Activity There.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The following official communication concerning the operations in Mesopotamia was issued:

"During the night British aeroplanes successfully bombed the enemy's river craft west of Kut-el-Amara. Strong reconnaissances were made to the west of the Shumran bend of the Tigris. During the last few days the enemy's positions about Sannayat and Kut and his shipping west of the latter place were heavily bombarded with satisfactory results. The bridge over the Hal River, near its junction with the Tigris, was destroyed by our fire."

Unaware of Peace Talk.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Out of a group of German prisoners taken on one section of the British front only a non-commissioned officer had heard anything of the German Emperor's peace proposal. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that there have been absolutely no demonstrations from any part of the German trenches, caused much speculation among the British officers as to whether, despite the Emperor's address to his troops, the new peace overtures have been permitted to reach the men actually engaged on the fighting line.

Documents captured within the last few days repeatedly mention the audacity and initiative of the allied airmen, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg is quoted as having issued orders that the supremacy of the air must be sharply contested. According to these documents, the German chief of staff has ordered that where the German lines are crossed by hostile aviators German machines must penetrate an equal distance over the allied lines. There have been only a comparatively few hours of good flying weather in the last week, but numerous combats have taken place, twenty being fought in one afternoon on a certain sector.

Strong Tribute to Britain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Members of the New England Society of the City of New York celebrated at their annual dinner the 29th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Francis Lynde Stetson, retiring president of the society, paid a tribute to the part Great Britain is taking in the great war.

"I believe that through the mother's mighty and mortal struggle there will be preserved the principles of liberty and civilization which moved New England in its infancy, and which to-day underlie the very existence of that America that we love and would serve first of all," he said.

The Plight of the United States

Sad indeed is the plight of the United States, and the numerous belligerents in the world war shake their heads in commiseration. The call for 30,000 additional volunteer troops in New York state brought out 456 recruits. Evidently the administration can not cope with their problem. It is universally recognized now that an armistice is a necessity. The Americans, despite their claims of love for flag and liberty are not going to join the militia regiments and be sent off to bicker with the Mexicans in the support of an ill-defined and vacillating policy.

It is a known fact that commissioned officers of regiments serving on the Mexican border are resigning and returning to their homes in numbers. Doubtless the enlisted men would do the same if they were permitted. Does all this show a national cowardice? Not much! Men of the United States have proven too often their courage and ability to have this contumacy heaped upon them. The answer is that they have no faith in their administration, and the things for which the Union has stood in times past are rotting beneath the autumn leaves of two years ago.

Whether or not there is any remedy for the present plight it is hard to say. It is perhaps now too late for any thing but a continuance of present methods. When the war has been won, the United States can take stock of its national honor, its commercial standing, its foreign relations, and think hard—very hard.

Red Dead Home to Pigs.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 25.—Morley Wain, a well-to-do farmer, living in London Township, near Garton, was mulcted of \$25 and a portion of the court and had a herd of swine valued at several hundred dollars seized by order of County Magistrate C. W. Hawkeshaw, of Lucan, when he was convicted of having fed the animals on dead horses. It was claimed that Wain had prepared the pigs for pork in that manner when his scheme was discovered. The herd will be sold to a soap manufacturer by direction of the court.

To Lecture in States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of the Irish editor who was shot during the Dublin uprising, has reached this country and is practically in retirement at the Hotel Earle, 103 Waverly Place, according to The Evening Sun. She is in an extremely nervous condition and will see no one except intimate friends. These friends are planning an extensive lecturing campaign for her as soon as she recovers sufficiently to go on the platform.

British Retake El Arish.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—El Arish, ninety miles east of the Suez Canal, was captured last Thursday by the British. El Arish is a fortified town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of Palestine. It is a town of less than 20,000, in territory which had been held by the Turks since the time of their invasion of Egypt and unsuccessful attack on the Suez Canal.

Drafts for Front.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Although battalions are compelled to be broken up on arrival here from Canada, it is notified that reinforcements will only be drafted overseas to units from the same Canadian province as the reinforcements belong to. The above means, for instance, that Quebec battalions will not be kept up to strength by drafts from Ontario units, as has been complained of.

Must Forget Berlin.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—Many persons continue sending letters to Berlin, Ont., instead of Kitchener, regardless of the fact that the name of that place and post-office has been officially changed. The Post-office Department has announced that no letters addressed to "Berlin" will be delivered, but will be returned to the senders marked "No such post-office in Ontario."

German U-Boat is Sunk.

PARIS, 25.—The German submarine U-45 has been sunk by destroyers, according to a Nantes despatch. The U-45 recently sank steamers off St. Nazaire.

RUSSIANS ARE ACTIVE

Made Advance Against Teutons in Carpathians.

Heavy Fighting Has Been in Progress in Dobruja in Which the Forces of the Central Powers Secured Slight Advantage but Lost It Again as Battle Progressed.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.—An advance for the Russians in the region of Kimpolung in the Carpathians, where height positions were captured, is announced by the War Office official statement.

A violent battle is in progress in Northern Dobruja, where the offensive was assumed by the forces of the Central Powers, which at first carried several heights, but later were driven from a portion of the captured ground. Russian attacks in efforts to gain control of the remaining heights are going on. The Russian official statement said:

"On the left bank of the Danube, north of Buzen, engagements took place with our advanced detachments. Between the Buzen-Rimnik and the Insu-Racovitzeri highroads firing between advanced infantry detachments and artillery duels are proceeding. The enemy, about a regiment strong in infantry and cavalry, is advancing on both sides of the Insu-Racovitzeri highroad, but is being held by our fire. On the Berlita-Stankuea front the enemy has pressed back our advance guard.

"In Dobruja the enemy assumed the offensive on the front from the Danube to Bachkol, in the neighborhood of Babanica and Bachmol he succeeded in occupying a series of heights. The enemy was dislodged from several heights by our counter-attack, and for the domination of the rest the battle is continuing.

"On the Black Sea one of our submarines sank, near the Bosphorus, a steamer and twelve sailing vessels." Field Marshal von Mackensen, responding to a telegram of Emperor William, offering congratulations on the capture of Bucharest, says:

"Bucharest was one goal, but not the final one."

Selecting a Name. "I think I'll start a magazine to be called Umbrage." "Why that somewhat unusual name?" "People are so apt to take it."

Fresh Water Sharks. The great Lake Nicaragua and the Rio Grande, which connects it with the Caribbean, are inhabited by one of the few fresh water species of shark known in the world.

NEW TERM ANNOUNCEMENT

The New Year Term will open Jan. 2, 1917. Do you want to qualify for an office position? There never was a time when the large city firms needed so many trained bookkeepers, stenographers, etc. as a glance at the "Want-ad" columns of such papers as the Montreal Star, Winnipeg Free Press, Toronto Telegram, etc., will show. We shall have a large enrollment in January; perhaps you had better start in now. Civil Service examinations every November and May. Send for catalogue.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

W. T. Rogers, Prin.

Temporary Office, Victoria Hall.

A National Call for Information!

THIS CARD MUST BE FILLED IN AND PROMPTLY RETURNED BY ALL MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 65 INCLUSIVE.

NATIONAL SERVICE CANADA.

Form with 23 numbered questions for national service registration, including name, age, birthplace, military service, and current employment.

Write your Answers on the Card which you will shortly receive and Return Promptly. It is Obligatory!

CASTORIA advertisement for infants and children, featuring a product image and the signature of Dr. J. C. Hatcher.

SALES FURS advertisement for A. B. SHUBERT, Inc., featuring a fur coat image and text about safety and quality.

C. H. POST advertisement for Brockville, The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop, with a large graphic background.

Happy New Year advertisement for GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE, The Store of Quality, Brockville.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page: T H I S P A G E I N C O N T A I N S

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

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

TUESDAY.

The Germans were driven back on the Russian west front. Enlistments in Canada to the end of last week totalled 381,438. The relations between the United States and Turkey are seriously strained. The London food rules will apply to Canadian troops when in the metropolis. Harrie Collegiate Institute, valued at \$100,000, was destroyed by fire last night. Vessels which had been abandoned are bringing good prices owing to the demands of shipping. The Toronto City Council decided to discontinue hearing expenditures on public works during the war. Thomas P. Kenny, Toronto, an employee of Canadian Stewart Limited, died from injuries received when he was crushed under a load of piles. A move to lessen the business of Montreal and other houses sending liquor into Ontario is expected, as the Ontario License Board has the matter under inquiry. The Military Hospitals Commission has arranged for the accommodation of 1,600 more invalided soldiers at various centres throughout Canada, besides the 2,615 already here. The Toronto City Council decided to apply for legislation permitting the city to spend \$150,000 upon institutions for the care of the feeble-minded and also to locate them upon the jail farm property in York county. Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, attributes the high cost of butter to the army demand for cheese, and thinks it is not yet time for the Government to fix maximum prices on canned goods or other articles. Tancred Paguelo, late Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 26th Battalion, was cashiered from the Canadian militia and stripped of his long service decoration and sentenced to six months in jail, as a result of the recent court-martial.

WEDNESDAY.

Two more Canadian soldiers have escaped from German prison camps. Russia has instituted reprisal for starving of her officers in German camps. The Lewis machine gun was rejected by the United States War Department. The United States Government has protested to Turkey against the starting of British prisoners. Toronto teachers passed a resolution against the transfer of medical inspection in the schools to the Department of Public Health. Hon. Joseph Ryan, Judge of the County Court for the Central Judicial District of Manitoba, retired after a service of more than thirty years. Stamford Township Council began the year with an overdraft of \$8,840, and closes with a surplus of \$10,353, without seriously curtailing expenditures. The Toronto Local Council of Women fixed a price of 35 cents for turkey for the Christmas trade, and asked affiliated societies to co-operate in this move. Waterloo County Council passed the by-law drawn up by the recruiting leagues of the county, providing for dependents of unmarried soldiers who are killed or die through the war. The Intercolonial Railway's freight and passenger earnings this year show large increases, due partly to war business and partly to good business conditions generally in the Maritime Provinces. Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, has taken up the case of a retail grocer to whom a western Ontario retailer is alleged to have refused to sell sugar because the retailer lowered the price. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, retired from the Ontario Cabinet and was succeeded by Dr. W. D. McPherson, K.C., M.P.P. Dr. G. C. Creelman of the Guelph Agricultural College was made Commissioner of Agriculture.

THURSDAY.

Russian troops gained a notable success near Stanislaw. The Austrian artillery was very active against the Italian positions. The tax on excess profits yielded the British Government \$73,939,000. Thousands of children of soldiers received gifts at Massey Hall, Toronto. Turkey is holding several Americans so as to preserve military secrets. Professor Creelman accepts the post of Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario. The contributions to the British Red Cross campaign in Ontario now amount to \$1,657,000. President Wilson made an appeal to the fighting countries to get together and advance terms of peace. The Red Cross Society at Galt gave a grant of \$10,000 to aid the St. Dunstan Hostel for the Blind in London. Brantford Council decided for mechanical filtration of the water supply, and created the position of City Auditor. Shopbreakers bored through the floor to get at \$200 in the vault of the store of Mr. R. A. Sevigny, tailor, in Toronto. Three pilots from the Long Branch Aviation School will make a peaceful air raid on Toronto as a demonstration of their ability. S. A. Armstrong, Assistant Provincial Secretary of Ontario, has been appointed Director of the Military Hospitals Commission. Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., the

FRIDAY.

Reports are received of a strong anti-war agitation in Austria. The Toronto Street Railway Company raised the wages of all employees for a Christmas present. Over \$2,500,000 was raised at a mass meeting in New York city for the Jewish war sufferers. Baron Hubert Julius de Reuter was killed in action while serving as a private in the Black Watch. Herbert Godfrey, convicted of theft in Toronto, preferred prison to joining the army when the choice was offered to him. Miss Isabella Macdonnell, a member of one of Ontario's leading Roman Catholic families, died in Toronto after a lingering illness. A new note from the Allies to the Greek Government orders the surrender of the Venizelists and the release of the national telegraphs. A new branch of the Maple Leaf Club for the accommodation of Canadian soldiers on leave in London was opened by the Duke of Connaught. Cecil Caldwell of Toronto took a diamond ring from the home of an intimate friend. He called the act a joke, but the magistrate sent him to jail for four days. Mr. Edward Gillis, who played a prominent part in the organization of the Toronto Home Guard two years ago, died yesterday after an illness of five days. To meet the requirements of the winter campaign the London War Contingent Association has already despatched 81,000 pairs of socks to Canadians at the front. General von Bissing, German Governor-General of Belgium, is reported dangerously ill of pneumonia. He has been temporarily replaced at Brussels as Governor-General pending his recovery. The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Asquith, youngest daughter of the former Premier of Great Britain, to Hugh Gibson, First Secretary of the American Embassy in London, will shortly be announced. Claude Grabame White, one of England's first aviators, has married Ethel Levy, divorced wife of George M. Coban, the American actor, dramatist, and theatrical producer. Grabame White is now in the Royal Flying Corps. The bill sanctioning the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, passed the Landthing today, the minority being a part of the Conservative party, which displayed great bitterness over the Government policy. A Syria special dated the 20th says the situation at Athens is very obscure. The city is stagnant and the population is worried, and uncertain and bellicose by turns. The allied Ministers are still afloat at the Piræus, and the blockade is beginning to have its effect, but is not very visible. In order to supply additional power to three of Kitchener's largest industries next year the Light Commission has given instructions for the purchase of three 500 kilowatt transformers for early delivery. Peak load for November was reported to be a record-breaker, having reached 3,476 horse-power.

SATURDAY.

Mayor Church of Toronto was re-elected by acclamation. The British Parliament was prorogued until February 7. British troops captured the town of El Arish, sixty miles east of the Suez Canal. Whitechurch township and Mimico village councils were returned by acclamation. Guelph Radial Railway Board declared an annual dividend of 4 1/2 per cent., amounting to \$7,680.39. Petrolia Town Council pledged co-operation in national service registration, but called for compulsion. Leslie Reed, a young C. P. R. engineer, fell out of the cab of his engine near Poplar Point and was killed. New military hospitals are to be opened in the North Toronto Salvation Army training school and in the new Whitby asylum. Canadian homesteads in the west will hereafter be available only for British subjects and citizens of allied or neutral countries. Retail coal dealers wired to Sir Harry Drayton asking for immediate relief for the coal congestion at the border or for the appointment of a commission to operate the Ontario lines of the G. T. R. The western Provinces have been asked to relieve the Royal Northwest Mounted Police of Provincial police duties, so that the force may be free to enforce Federal ordinances and do war duty.

LEAPS IN THE DARK.

Why the Broncho Jumped in His Wild Race at Midnight. A former herdsman relates a thrilling personal experience connected with a stampede of cattle. He was taking a herd of 400 steers to Leadville and had camped for the night on Bear river, near its junction with the Little Snake. At midnight, when he went on guard, all was quiet, but in an hour or so, for some unexplained reason, the cattle were up and off like a flash. Something had stampeded them. He was riding an old blue colored, fine backed California broncho, just the best for the work. He had often ridden him a hundred miles a day. The night was dark and cloudy, and he had to rely on the animal's sure footedness as he strove to stay on the flanks of the steers and turn them until their scare should cease. It was a wild race. Four or five times the broncho gave tremendous jumps, but landed right and went on in good shape. In the course of an hour or so the man had the beeves quieted. When daylight came, being curious to learn what obstacles had occasioned these tremendous jumps of the broncho, the man set forth to look over the ground. Leaving the bottom land, the steers had ascended a gentle acclivity, and on the plateau at the top he had kept circling them. The plateau was intersected by a canyon about four miles long and from 1,500 to 2,000 feet deep. Its walls inclined toward each other at the top, and the distance across was fifteen or twenty feet. During the chase the broncho had jumped that frightful chasm four times. His hoof marks were plainly visible, and down in the debris, hundreds of feet below, were a dozen mangled steers that had been crowded off.

WHALING DAYS ARE OVER.

A Once Thriving Industry That Has Nearly Vanished. At the outbreak of the American Revolution and for a period of seventy-five years following the conclusion of that struggle whaling was the most important branch of the American fisheries. From 600 to 700 vessels sought whales in all the oceans and seas of the world, and in one year New Bedford alone sent out 300 vessels, whose cargoes of bone and oil were the basis of the industrial life of the city. The pursuit of sperm whales reached its climax in 1857, when oil valued at nearly \$4,500,000 was brought in, mostly from the south Pacific. The height of the industry was in 1846, when 70,000 persons derived their support from whales and 720 vessels, valued at \$21,000,000, were engaged. For more than fifty years the fishery has been declining, and in numerous ports that once derived most of their wealth from the industry there have for a long time existed only memories of former greatness. For a number of years the sperm, right and bow head whales that supported the fishery in early years have been very scarce and their pursuit has been unprofitable, and the present importance of the whale fishery, amounting in value to less than 2 per cent of the American fisheries, depends on the taking from shore stations of species of whales that formerly were for the most part neglected. The glory of the whale fishery has departed forever, and the commercial if not the biological extinction of all kinds of whales is proceeding rapidly, unattended and unlamented by the principal maritime powers.—Hugh M. Smith in National Geographic Magazine.

Braided Rivers.

A river not confined to a single channel, but broken up into a number of channels, which in turn branch and unite in a complex and confusing manner, is called a braided stream. It is caused by the slight fall of the stream, which prevents it from carrying away all the sediment swept into it by its numerous tributaries. This material chokes the stream and forces it to spread into many shallow and shifting channels, resembling the strands of a braid. A good example of this is Jefferson river, in Montana.

What Did He Say?

Oliver Wendell Holmes once told Professor Poulton he would never repeat to any one what Tennyson said to him when he entered his house. William James pressed him to do so with the assurance, "There are no reporters here." But Dr. Holmes replied, with emphasis: "I have said that I will never tell any one. It was not a thing that I should have supposed any man would say to a guest he had invited to his house."

Automobiles Break Windows.

When a heavy automobile runs over pebbles no larger than a pea a pebble may be caught just right by the edge of the wheel and shot with such a high velocity that a broken window is the result. One firm in New York has had three windows broken, all in the same frame.

Unfeeling.

"Oh, dear," exclaimed Mrs. Van Style, "I've simply got to have a new gown; and I can't decide what material to make it of." "Why worry over a mere trifle like that?" asked her husband unfeelingly.

Between Girls.

"She says she wishes she could see herself as others see her." "That's just an excuse for spending a lot of time in front of a mirror."—Kansas City Journal.

EVERY MONTH MANY WOMEN

Take ZUTOO Tablets and are free of the Gripping Pain and Sick Headaches. Read what Mrs. Wright says: "I received your sample of Zutoo Tablets, and took them for severe pain (monthly) and headache. At the end of 30 minutes, I was entirely free of pain and experienced no more throughout the period. I suffer a great deal at these times and feel grateful that I have a remedy which affords quick relief. Every woman in the land should know about Zutoo Tablets and what they will do." Mrs. ALLEN WRIGHT, Fulford, Que.

TAKE ZUTOO

Catarh Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a constitutional disease, and in order to cure it, you must take internal remedies. Hall's Zutoo Cure is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Zutoo Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarh. Send for testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

EVERY MONTH MANY WOMEN

Take ZUTOO Tablets and are free of the Gripping Pain and Sick Headaches. Read what Mrs. Wright says: "I received your sample of Zutoo Tablets, and took them for severe pain (monthly) and headache. At the end of 30 minutes, I was entirely free of pain and experienced no more throughout the period. I suffer a great deal at these times and feel grateful that I have a remedy which affords quick relief. Every woman in the land should know about Zutoo Tablets and what they will do." Mrs. ALLEN WRIGHT, Fulford, Que.

TAKE ZUTOO

Catarh Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a constitutional disease, and in order to cure it, you must take internal remedies. Hall's Zutoo Cure is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Zutoo Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarh. Send for testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S

Return Tickets on sale at ONE-WAY FIRST CLASS FARE Going Dec. 23, 24 and 25. Return limit Dec. 26. —Also— Going Dec. 30, 31, and Jan. 1. Return limit, January 2. —and also— ONE-WAY FIRST CLASS FARE AND ONE THIRD Going Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24. Return limit Dec. 27. —Also— Going Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31. Return limit Jan. 3. Tickets on sale now. Apply early for sleeper reservations. Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King street. GEO. E. McGLADE, City Pass. Agent

COLD Is Comfortable Well The question of good clothing If you do not buy your clothing extended. We call the attention special facilities for tailoring M. J. KE...

Look at the address label on Jan. 17 means have paid your subscription, see that the label notify us immediately. If it does not,

GREETINGS To all our friends and customers, at this the beginning of a New Year The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd. Brockville, Ont.

What is Home without Music? COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS \$475 to \$20 DOUBLE DISC RECORDS Made in Canada 85c up Fit Any Machine "HEARING IS BELIEVING" The Columbia dealer nearest to you will gladly demonstrate. Very easy payments Little cash required. Dealer will explain terms. Send for a new free catalogue. COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO. "Creators of the Industry" "Pioneers and Leaders in the Art." "Owners of the Fundamental Patents." CANADIAN FACTORY, TORONTO For Sale By W. B. PERCIVAL

T H I S P A G E I S I N P O R C O N T I N I O N

PREPARED FOR FULL ASSISTANCE

Backed by Striking References to Part in Policy for Country's Guidance. Urged, Bank's Record at Front.

ing to \$200,000,000, and the Canadian Government has borrowed in New York \$35,000,000. The success of our internal affairs is a matter of pride and congratulation.

PROUD RECORD OF SERVICE Sir Frederick made a record of the Staff of the Montreal Overseas, say: "As for the Bank of Montreal, it has been sufficiently equipped to express our pride in the our grief in the loss of a male staff of the bank, who have been killed and are prisoners of war."

NOTE OF CAUTION SOUND. The transient nature of our increased exports alone is a simple index to a situation that commands the attention of all thinking people.

WHY PARLIAMENT SHOULD NOT MAINTAIN THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Some people, when asked to contribute to the Patriotic Fund, reply that Parliament should maintain the Fund. It is the duty of Canada to make provision for the families of her soldiers, say they.

Sore Absolutely Painless No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go out the sting overnight. Never fails. Leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor to-day.

New British Sea Colonies The first islands to be taken were those of the glorious tropical paradise, Samoa, consisting of Upolu and Savaii, being already an American naval station.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE SPECIALISTS Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Blin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call or send history for free advice. Medicines furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free. DR. SOPER & WHITE 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. Please Mention This Paper.

TRAPPERS! Send your RAW FURS to JOHN HALLAM and receive highest cash prices. We need money the more the fur we receive. Charge no commission and no handling charges. We have paid out millions of dollars to thousands of trappers and fursmen. You will like to know they get a square deal. You will like to know they get a square deal. You will like to know they get a square deal. JOHN HALLAM Limited 201 Hallam Building, Toronto.

Calliope, as she escaped, was cheered by the crews of the sinking American warship and the other doomed vessels.

It was also in Samoa, not long ago, that Americans, Germans and British joined forces in subduing a native rebellion.

The buildings and building places at Apia, the capital, are of an up-to-date and substantial character, and the European habitations all over the island are roomy, well-built, and comfortable.

Upolu covers an area of 345 square miles, while Savaii boasts 660 (Montserrat and Opulama are small tributaries of the latter not exceeding 3,600, of which five hundred are white and a thousand half-castes are on Upolu.

New Guinea is hardly a health resort, for malaria is very prevalent, and the natives are savage and cruel, and cannibals of the worst type.

PILES CURED at HOME By New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P 8, Windsor, Ont.

German "Veracity." From a London correspondent: "The German Newagency for Foreign Policy publishes the most colossal lie about Zepelin attacks on London yet achieved by the German Press. Its Christiaia correspondent, who says that he spent the night shivering in the cellar of big business offices near St. Pancras in the company of the King, the Queen and Duke of Connaught, who could not get to Buckingham Palace because the streets were torn up by Zepelin bombs. The merchant adds that the King remained for an hour and a half in the cellar, only speaking three words. The same liar says that London is a maze of underground bars, business offices, shops, and theatres, all advertising themselves safe from Zepelin. He also says that practically every house in London is an ammunition factory."

ESCAPE FROM A LOST SUB.

This is no fanciful narrative, something imagined in order to give scope for realism to paint a thrilling picture with broad sweeps of a lurid brush.

Quite the contrary, it is the story of one of those rare, very rare, victories which a man obtains over an apparently inevitable fate, of courage put to the supreme test and winning triumphantly through.

The facts of it are of such compelling interest that they would lose by being over-embroidered with words, wherefore the tale shall be told in a simple, straightforward way, as all really great stories should be.

Once disaster almost supervened. A man's clothing caught some projecting machinery, and a block in the tower seemed imminent. In a twinkling the clothes were torn free and their wearer floated into safety.

Of the crew all escaped save one. He was shut up in the engine-room and could not get out of it in time to join his messmates in their brilliant dash up the conning-tower.

The man tried again, exerting every ounce of strength he possessed, and still the hatch did not yield. There was sixty-feet of water above it, and against the pressure of this dead weight the puny strength of one man was as naught.

Opening the valves on the scuppers into the compartment, then, standing upright beneath the hatch, he quietly awaited the result of his intelligently bold action; and that period of waiting was a fearful ordeal for him.

THE CHARMS OF OTHER DAYS. Oh would I were a child again, From gloomy care and sorrow free, And would that passion, sin and pain, Were still unknown to mine, and mine, I sigh for seasons that have flown, I sigh for seasons that have gone, And for the charms of other days.

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY ECZEMA Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath. 25 Cents a Box, all Dealers, Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free. Dr. Chase's Ointment Agent—What part of your car is it that doesn't seem to work right? Motorist—The part that works!—Puck.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS

When in Hamilton do not fail to visit Junior's, the House for Gifts. See our display of China, Art Pottery, Cut Glass and Antique Furniture, Pictures, etc. You will be made welcome.

ROBERT JUNIOR 62 KING ST. E. SOUTH SIDE Hamilton, Ont.

and rose to his chin. What made matters all the more difficult for him was that only a few inches of clear space were left now between the surface of the water and the roof of the compartment, and into this momentarily decreasing area all the air within the place was being compressed.

Picture yourself standing in a room with water up to your chin and the ceiling just above your head, with the water continually lifting until it seems about to touch the ceiling, and you will understand this man's situation.

Into the narrowing space between water and ceiling he resolutely kept his head thrust, despite the stifling air pressure, until at last it seemed that the disastrous end so gallantly fought against had come.

Interesting News For Working Men

AN ARTICLE WELL WORTH YOUR WHILE TO READ.

This is a nerve-racking age—not a man in an office or behind the counter, striving hard to get on in the world, that does not feel the strain. If nerves are in order, a man is strong, eats and sleeps well. Unstrung nerves means weakness, worry, sleeplessness and a general decay of bodily strength.

SECRET OF A FLOWER.

If someone advanced the theory that this plant had some unknown power of reasoning you would probably reply that "plants can't reason because they have no mind." You may change your opinion after you hear this story, related by Royal Dixon, who writes certainly about how near like human beings in their actions plants are.

"Faulty Nutrition and Elimination"—these are the ailments that afflict human beings.

Too much indigestible food and lack of power to throw off the poisons that come from indigestion—these lead to a long line of distressing disorders. Avoid them by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit—a simple, elemental food that contains all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain, including the bran coat which keeps the intestinal tract healthy and clean.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; best factory conditions. Zimmermann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, while or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars—National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family; highest wages; comfortable home. Address, Mrs. John Eley, 23 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—HELP FOR WOOLEN mill spinners, and weavers. We all have several openings for inexperienced help, where energy and ability will bring promotion. We will engage several female apprentices. Splendid opportunity to learn weaving. Splendid opportunity to learn employment at high wages. Special inducements to family workers. Write, Sillsby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN 2 POTTER CYLINDER PRESSES—A half sheet Double Demy and a half sheet Double Royal size. Make it an offer for them. Well suited for a Country Printing Office. Address: Times Printing Company, Hamilton, Ont.

A Matter of Definition.

"What does citizen mean?" Eddie asked his sister. "It means a man that lives in a city," answered the little girl. "Then what do you call the people that live outside the city?" asked the boy. "Oh, they are countrymen! Don't you remember that piece about fellow-countrymen?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states: "I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

Reading to match and contrast with the bright colors of wool and silk jersey suits is the latest and conventional designs, old fashioned sampler patterns and a stiff square of circle inclosed flowers are chosen for the head-work which appears on the left side of the coat, at the sash ends and on the pockets of coats and skirts alike.

Sartorially Disappointing.

First Girl—So you met Mr. Blank, the famous writer, at the reception. What do you think of him? Second Girl—Not much. His clothes are quite old-fashioned, and I understood he was celebrated for his style. Boston Transcript.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Permanent in its results, the greatest health-giver in the world is Ferrozene. Because nourishing and perfectly harmless, all can use it, even children. Get Ferrozene to-day, 50c per box, at all dealers, or by mail from The Catarrozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Across the landscapes, bleak and lone, The wintry winds drive and delight, And through the woodlands shriek and moan, Like wayward spirits of the night; How fleeting are the golden hours, That show their lustre everywhere, With radiance and the lovely flowers, That sweetly scent the rosy air.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A colored congregation in Louisiana hearing that a college in Kansas was conferring the degree of D. D. for the reasonable "consideration" of fifty dollars, decided to add to their prestige by raising the required sum and having their pastor decorated with those dignified initials. Strenuous effort failed to raise more than half the amount; but nothing daunted, they forwarded twenty-five dollars, with the request that the college would forward the first "D," so that they could begin addressing the reverend gentlemen as Doctor, a favor which they were sure would assist them very much in collecting the price of his "Divinity."—Harper's Magazine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Henry R. Chase, age 30, chief of the Portland, Me., police, is said to be the youngest chief of police in the country.

Agent—What part of your car is it that doesn't seem to work right? Motorist—The part that works!—Puck.

PRESIDENT WILSON APPEALS TO BELLIGERENTS TO CONFER

U. S. Head Surprises World By Asking For a Peace Conference Says Objects For Which War Is Waged Were Never Stated

Washington Report.—President Wilson has appealed to all the belligerents to discuss terms of peace.

Without actually proposing peace or offering mediation, the President has sent formal notes to the Governments of all the warring nations suggesting that "an early occasion be sought to call out from the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them."

Wholly without notice and entirely contrary to what Administration officials have described as his course, the President, last night, despatched the notes to all the belligerents, and to all the neutrals for their information.

This latest development in the rapidly-moving world events toward a discussion of peace was not permitted to become known until tonight, when the notes were well on their way to the American Ambassadors in the belligerent capitals, and probably already in the hands of some of them.

SURPRISE AT WASHINGTON. It was a most distinct surprise to all official Washington, which had been led to believe that the formal transmission of the proposals of the Central Powers, the offices of the United States would await further moves between the belligerents themselves, and that certainly, in view of the speech of Premier Lloyd George and the announcements in Russia, France and Italy, further action by neutrals would depend upon the next careful and delicate moves of the belligerents.

Nowhere on the surface appears any indication of the history-making events which diplomatists generally are convinced must have transpired, since the German allies brought forth their proposals, to dispel the generally prevalent belief that such an action on the part of President Wilson would be unacceptable to the Entente powers.

British Embassy officials declared they were utterly taken by surprise, were wholly unable to explain it, and were emphatic in their statements that no exchanges whatever had passed through the Embassy here as a preliminary.

The wish and hope of the German powers that President Wilson would intercede in some way has long been well known, and has been conveyed in different ways to the White House. The attitude of the Entente allies, as expressed by their statesmen, and certainly until recently in official advice to the American Government has been that a peace offer by the United States would be considered almost the next thing to an ultimatum.

Diplomatists consider it incredible that the President would bring forward such a proposal at such a time unless he had reason to believe it would receive respectful consideration at the hands of all the belligerents, and, above all, would not prejudice the position of the United States as a possible mediator.

BERNSTORFF PLEASED. The German Embassy view, consistently hopeful that proposals of the Central allies would lead to a discussion of peace, was expressed in this authorized statement by Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador: "Now," said he, "I am perfectly convinced that there will be a conference."

Those in official circles who would discuss the notes thought it worthy of attention that President Wilson, after saying his action had long been in mind, added: "The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits, and as if it had been made in other circumstances."

The President looks forward in the notes to the part the neutrals shall take in assuring the future peace of the world. He expresses justification "in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire, and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part."

There are indications that President Wilson began preparation of his notes some time ago, probably even before the German proposals came out, and that the offer of the Central Powers and the succeeding devotion made a more favorable opportunity for its presentation.

GUESSING AT THE ANSWER. Just when the note was finished has not been disclosed, but it is known that it went to the cables yesterday. On Monday the higher officials of the State Department were taken into the President's confidence and the text was sent to the public printer to make copies for the diplomatic corps. The fact that the note was completed not later than Monday and its despatch Tuesday indicate that it was sent regardless of anything that Lloyd George might say.

will come with its arrival in the Entente countries, where many influential persons have feared and sought to prevent any American intervention until the military situation changed.

From the fact, however, that Lloyd George's reply to the Central Powers was milder than generally had been expected, and still left the way open for further negotiations, it is believed that the Allies will meet the present note in at least a friendly spirit.

So far as Germany is concerned the view held here is that she would be perfectly willing that a committee of three, formed of a representative of the Central powers, a representative of the Entente and a representative of the United States, should hold preliminary discussions. The main idea of Germany and her allies is to get each set of belligerents into direct personal communication with the other. The method is considered of secondary importance.

The view prevails in German quarters that all the belligerents will make some definite statement in reply to the United States. The very phraseology of the American communication, it is felt, calls for replies far more definite than mere acknowledgments of receipt.

The notes to the belligerents are with the recent overtures of the Secretary Lansing to the American Ambassadors presenting them: "The President directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited."

The text of the notes is the same with this exception—that to the Central Powers contains the phrase that he is embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may now seem to have been prompted by a desire to "play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers." This phrase becomes, "It may now seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of the Central Powers," in the note to the Entente Allies.

TEXTS OF THE NOTES. The texts of the notes themselves follow: "The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to you (there is inserted a designation of the government addressed), a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes that the Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit, and as coming not only from a friend, but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation, whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue."

"The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It has, in fact, been in no way suggested by them in its origin and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been independently answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits, and as if it had been made in other circumstances."

BELLIGERENTS TO STATE TERMS. "The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them. He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve, or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment, in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another, if only the great object he has in mind be attained."

SECURITY FOR FUTURE. "He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own peoples and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small States secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small States now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression or selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions; but each is ready to con-

sider the formation of a league of nations to ensure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity, and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

RELIEF OF WEAKER PEOPLE.

"In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world, the people and Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interests, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or Government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at all desirous to suggest, but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion, lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization which can never be atoned for or repaired."

SUGGESTS COMPARISON OF VIEWS.

"The President therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which would precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part. The contest must continue to proceed toward undefined ends by slow attrition, until one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer; if resentments and despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery, and if the peace and of the willing consent of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle."

OBJECTS OF WAR NEVER STATED.

"The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated. "The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated these objects in general terms, but stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definite results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what peace or terms of final changes or readjustments, what stage of military success, even, would bring the war to an end. "It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable."

NOT OFFERING MEDIATION.

"The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations, what the belligerent, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world."

The note to the Entente group will be delivered to Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Belgium, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia. That to the Central allies will be delivered to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

BRITISH FOOD CONTROL FAILS

London Cable.—According to some of the newspapers, two days' experience of the first food control measure, which regulates the number and nature of courses served in hotels and restaurants, has been sufficient to prove it futile. They say that not only has it failed to check consumption, but that in many cases it has increased it. It is claimed that there is no supervision, and that many customers, finding that they can indulge in several servings of the same dish themselves freely of this loop-hole. Moreover, there is nothing to prevent anyone from taking a succession of meals in different places. The papers urge food tickets or a tax on hotels and restaurant bills, as in Paris.

"I'm sure that grocer of ours gives us short weight," said he. "No, he doesn't," said Ma. "His scales are correct. I weighed myself on them this morning and they showed that I am 20 pounds lighter than I thought I was."—Detroit Free Press.

GREEK PROTEST TO THE ALLIES

Royalists Amazed at Venizelists' Course.

And Its Support by Entente Fleet.

Athens, Cable, via London Cable.—A note was presented by the Greek Government to the entente powers last evening. It read:

"The royal government learns with astonishment that a large number of revolutionists, under command of sedition officers from Saloniki landed several days ago on the island of Syra, despite the blockade of the allied fleet maintains, arrested all the high functionaries and many notables and committed every sort of outrage, since when it has continued to terrorize the inhabitants of the islands. Later a British warship landed a detachment and arrested the chief of police."

"The revolutionists spread their activity to other islands in the archipelago, where they committed depredations, made arrests and abolished the legal authorities, whom the government could not rescue on account of the allied blockade. "The government most astonished to see allied warships permit the revolutionists to perpetrate these acts, since by its reply to the ultimatum on Dec. 14 the government gave the strongest proof of its good will toward the entente."

The note further recites that the French landed at Zante, where they threatened a bombardment and that the allies are making preparations to land on the Sporades Islands and the coasts of Euboea. The note protests vigorously against "the allied naval authorities' tolerance of the extension of the seditious movement and the occupation of the islands of the kingdom by the allied authorities."

BRITISH ENTER GERMAN LINES

They Inflict Much Damage Around Gommecourt.

Numerous Prisoners Taken in Raid at Arras.

London Special Cable.—The official statement from British headquarters in France reads:

"During the night the enemy lines were entered by us in the neighborhood of Gommecourt and considerable damage was done. A number of prisoners were taken in the course of another successful raid carried out by us early this morning against the enemy's trenches north of Arras. "In a patrol encounter this morning north of Neuve Chapelle the leader of a hostile patrol was killed; his men were taken prisoner. The enemy exploded a camouflaged mine at Ypres. The enemy's artillery was particularly active on the right of our line north of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Pestiubert and Ypres. Our artillery vigorously replied. "Enemy trenches at Gommecourt and in the neighborhood of Loos and Hulluch were also bombarded by us."

ALLIES' REPLY WITHOUT DELAY

Britain's Answer to Peace Offer to Go This Week.

Terms Already Agreed On by War Council.

London Cable.—There is a strong probability that Great Britain's note in reply to the German peace proposal will be made before Christmas. This was the opinion in well-informed Government circles to-day, when it is also believed the reply will be brief, and will likely follow the lines of Mr. Lloyd George's maiden speech as Prime Minister in so far as it will leave the door open for Germany to make concrete peace proposals.

Great Britain's official reply to Germany, as prominent dispatches preferred to term it, will be despatched simultaneously with that of her allies. Ever since the German note was handed to the Foreign Office by the American Ambassador it has been the subject of discussions between Premier Lloyd George and his Cabinet Council, which meet daily. The note and the nature of the reply also have been discussed with Great Britain's allies, an dit is stated that these conversations have progressed so rapidly that preliminary drafts have already been made.

It would therefore not be surprising if the Allies' replies were ready by the end of the week. Especially, it is said, would be true in the case of Great Britain's note, which the Prime Minister is declared to be anxious to despatch without delay. "When the terms of the note are definitely agreed upon, and the document is signed by Lord Robert Cecil, who is acting Foreign Secretary in the absence of Mr. Balfour, it may be handed to Ambassador Page with the request that he forward it to the State Department at Washington for transmission to Germany. This is said to

be the most likely method. In the United States representatives of the Allies' interests in Germany, just possible, however, that Britain may decide to despatch the reply direct to the British Ambassador in Washington, with instructions to turn it over to the State Department.

HEAVY BATTLE IN DOBRUDJA

Russo-Roumanian Forces Have Turned About

And Are Engaging the Teuton Invaders.

London Cable.—In the Northern Dobrudja the Russians and Roumanians have faced about and are giving battle to the Teutonic allied forces who have been pursuing them. Just how strong the stand they are making has not yet been made known, the German official communication announcing it merely saying that they have "again offered fighting resistance." Petrograd reports that attacks by the invaders near Parlita, on the left bank of the Danube, were repulsed, and says also that operations successful for the Russians and Roumanians are being carried out by scouting parties in the direction of Rimyka-Buzdu. The Russian War Office statement reads:

"Roumanian front: Rifle firing and artillery duels are proceeding. In the direction of Rimyka-Buzdu, successful operations are being conducted by our scouting parties. "On the left bank of the Danube in the region of Parlita, enemy attacks have been repulsed. "In Dobrudja on the right flank, fighting is proceeding between advance detachments and has attained more than the average intensity on our right flank in the region of the Village of Cerna and in the centre of the region of Umachea."

The German War Office announcement to-night states that the hostile forces, after retreating to the northern part of Dobrudja are again offering resistance. The text reads: "In the most northern part of Dobrudja the enemy, who retreated there, has again offered fighting resistance."

TO LAST MAN, LAST SHILLING

Earl Curzon, in Lords, On the Peace Offer.

Answer to Move Must be Swift and Sure.

London Cable.—In presenting the policy of the Government in the House of Lords, Earl Curzon, who is a member of the new War Council, said:

"The policy of the new Government is that the war must be conducted with the utmost prosecution; that there must be a complete return for all sacrifices; that full reparation must be made by the enemy for his countless crimes and security given that those crimes will not be repeated, and that the sacrifices made shall not have been in vain. "The Government's aim is that the peace of Europe shall be re-established on the basis of the free and independent existence of nations great and small, and that as regards this country, it shall be free from the menace which the triumph of Germany and the German spirit would entail. "Our answer to Germany's latest move must be swift and sure. It is not too much to ask the people to take upon themselves for a few months the obligations which Germany has imposed upon herself. The nation is fighting for its life, and is entitled to the best and fullest service of its sons. "Aluding to the position of Roumania, Lord Curzon said that Germany's success was by no means so great as she was trying to make out. "Evidence is forthcoming daily of the desperate straits of Germany at home and in the field," he said. "The position of the Central Powers is not so good as they would have the world believe. Our attitude should not be one of despondency or alarm."

Lord Curzon spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, and was followed by the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council in the late Government, who approved in general terms the policy outlined by his successor, Lord Curzon, touching peace. He said:

"We haven't much hope that Germany's peace offer will lead to anything. The offer, however, seems an indication of the strength of the pressure of our blockade. If peace were made on German terms, while the present age may not see war again, nobody can say that our children will not witness another war with greater horrors. We must carry it on to the last man, and the last shilling."

ROUT TEUTONS IN GALICIA

Petrograd Cable, via London Cable Press.—Russian troops operating in the region of the River Bystritsa, in Galicia, says the Russian official statement issued to-day, broke through the barbed wire entanglements in front of the Austro-German advanced posts yesterday, and penetrated into Bohemian State southwest of Stanislaw. The Teutons are said to have fled in disorder, leaving some prisoners in the hands of the Russians.

the Somme reads: "The House of Commons yesterday afternoon, the report from the French Ministry of War issued in Paris, fully blew three mines being southeast of Neuville. A small mine blown yesterday south of Neuville caused damage to our artillery was particularly during the night in the direction of Eaucourt l'Abbeys. To be carried out a successful bombardment of the enemy's lines near Quinquassart. Elsewhere the usual artillery activity continued."

FRENCH REPORT.

The official statement from the War Office Tuesday night reads: "There was spirited artillery activity on both sides on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the regions of Bezonvaux, the Courlerve wood and Chambrettes there was no infantry action. "On the rest of the front intermittent artillery actions took place."

AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Clam-Martiniz Forms One-Spitzmueller Failed.

Amsterdam, Holland Cable, via London Special Cable.—Count Clam-Martiniz, to whom was deputed the task of constructing an Austrian Cabinet after Alexander Spitzmueller failed in his efforts to do so, is reported in a despatch from Vienna to have presented the following list of Ministers: Premier, Count Clam-Martiniz; Minister of Interior, von Handel; Minister of Commerce, Dr. Urban; Minister of Labor, von Trnka; Minister of Education, Baron von Hussar; Minister of Agriculture, Count Clam-Martiniz; Minister of National Defence, F. von Georgi; Minister of Finance, Alexander Spitzmueller; Minister of Justice, von Schenck; Minister of Railways, Dr. Z. von Forster; Minister without portfolio, Dr. Bienenreiter; Governor-General of Galicia, Michael Bobzynski.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE SPEECH

Brag and Bluster Again the Leading Feature.

Means Eternal War Unless Germany Soon Wins.

Amsterdam Cable, via London, 11.50 a.m.—Commenting on Premier Lloyd George's speech, the Taegliche Rundschau, of Berlin, says: "Reparation could be demanded by England only if Germany had declared war on England. If we were to blame for the war, if we had committed crimes against international law, and if we had been defeated. "The Lokal Anzeiger takes the viewpoint that Mr. Lloyd George's remarks about reparation are of no value, inasmuch as nothing has been said thus far about peace conditions. This newspaper continues: "If Lloyd George means to postpone satisfying Europe's desire for peace until the time when the Entente is successful in conquering Germany's armies and those of her allies, then the whole of Europe, as well as Lloyd George, knows full well that this announcement means eternal war, unless it is in the power of German command to bring it to an earlier termination than Lloyd George supposes. "The Tageblatt says it prefers to await the promised reply of the Entente, adding: "For the present it appears that the gulf is very great between Lloyd George's standpoint and that described from the German side as the basis for peace."

SOLDIERS SAVED SICK OFFICER.

Windsor, Report.—Fire of unknown origin broke out early this morning in the Agricultural Building at Windsor Race Track where members of No. 2 (colored) Construction Battalion are quartered. Flames spread rapidly and it was only quick action by several of the soldiers which saved the life of Captain T. G. McLaren, who was in the quarters. The officer was carried to a place of safety shortly before the roof of the building fell in. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.

ant and the public (Falls News) no expects to buy any books for information in it in advertisements to sift out the information

person who contem- ing money wishes to get and is glad of any means help him to that end.

merchant who entertains the that the newspaper sub- and the personals in the local and then throw the paper aside, satisfy himself to the con- by placing a small advertisement in an inconspicuous place he may se- tizing some article in general below cost and watch the re-

will find that he cannot hide an- nouncement in one of his local papers it will not be generally read.

vertising space in the local papers cheapest thing you can buy in today but when you have bought have only purchased an oppor- The blank space is not worth of salt until you fill it, and the distinctive matter and attractive style of what is placed there, the valuable advertisement.

ever discredit yourself and slender intelligence of the public by trying calm off extraordinary, magnificent, stupendous, amazing, balderdash for advertising.

When you bought your goods, you saw some feature about them that ap- pealed to you as particularly good, or you would not have bought them— Just tell the public what it was as precisely as you can, and if your judg- ment was good in making the pur- chase, the public will be attracted by the same statement that gained your approval.

Naturally, people like a tasteful ad- vertisement, and if an advertiser does not display taste in his advertising, the public is not inclined to credit him with good taste in selecting what he has to offer them.

The man who cannot find time to attend to his advertising space, has no time to make money, or leisure to look after his business. Time spent on an advertisement is the most profitable time at a merchant's disposal. Re- member a clever man may write an advertisement in a couple of hours; an ordinary man will probably write one of the same size in half the time, and a durn fool can write it in twenty min- utes.

Fatal Anghow. "Won't you try a piece of my wife's angel cake?" "Will it make an angel of me?" "That will depend on the kind of a life you have led."

Fainfully Frank. Hostess (to departing guest)—Must you go so early, Mr. Blank? Blank—I'm very sorry that I must leave, Mrs. Park. The fact is, not expecting to have such a pleasant time this evening, I made another engagement."—Boston Transcript.

Worse Still. "Did Mr. Jobless pay his bill?" "Yes, sir," answered the collector, "but he made a lot of fuss about it." "Um! Don't let that trouble you, son. It's the fellow who bellows and doesn't pay that we should worry about."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Hint That Failed. Visitor (waiting an invitation to lunch)—Two o'clock! I fear I'm keep- ing you from your dinner. Hostess—No, but I fear we are keeping you from yours.—McGendorfer Blaetter.

COMFORT and CONVENIENCE WITHOUT WATERWORKS
By installing a Sanitary Odorous Closet in your home.
Get our free literature.
EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
ATHENS, ONT.

Crossing the Bar. Tennyson's famous poem "Crossing the Bar" was written, said his son, in the poet's eighty-first year "on a day in October when we came from Aldworth to Farringford. Before reaching Farringford he had had the 'moaning of the bar' in his mind, and after dinner he showed me the poem written out. 'That is the crown of your life's work,'" said his son, who was the first man after the poet to read "Crossing the Bar" and who passed the first criticism upon it in such fitting and generous language. "It came in a moment," said the poet, and he explained the plot as the Divine and Unseen, who is always guiding us. A day or two before he died the poet, calling his son to his bedside, said, "Mind you put 'Crossing the Bar' at the end of all editions of my poems."

The Forehead and Health. The forehead is the first feature of the face to show indisposition. The minute one's stomach is out of order there will be yellow spots on the forehead. When one feels faint the forehead will instantly show it. When one is sick there will be freckles and pimples upon the brow, which was smooth and clear before. The forehead is as good an indication of one's general health as is the pulse.—London Globe.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Fresh Meat
By the pound or by the quarter. Also dressed CHICKENS on short notice. Prices right. Highest cash price paid for hides.
G. D. McLEAN, Main Street
Prompt delivery of phone orders.

Queen's Custodian at St. Helena. Sir Hudson Lowe, the man appointed by England to be the custodian of the emperor, arrived at St. Helena on April 14, 1816. His appearance was not prepossessing. He was extraordinarily thin, with a stiff carriage. He had a long, bony face, blotched with red and scanty hair of a dirty yellow color. His hollow eyes gleamed with furtive and restless, never looking straight at any one save by stealth. "That is a bad man," declared Napoleon when he had seen him. "His eye as he examined me was like a hyena's caught in a trap." He really resembled this horrid, sly animal in its walk as well as in hair and eyes. He never sat down when he was talking, but swung about hesitatingly and with abrupt jerks.—"With Napoleon at St. Helena."

Long Winded Discussion. "In what is meant by filibustering?" "Talking against time, my son." "Do you ever filibuster, pa?" "No, my boy. With the exception of that imposed by physical exhaustion, there is no limit to the debates in this particular house."

ESTRAY
Four calves, three white and one black strayed from my premises about Nov. 1. Return to
W. E. JACKSON
Plum Hollow
51 tr

FOR SALE
A fine six roomed brick house with brick kitchen, on Main street, next to Town Hall. Good well and garden containing raspberry bushes and grapevines. Driveshed and stable on premises. Apply to
R. E. ANDRESS, Athens
50tt

FOR SALE OR TO RENT
Two houses near the High School.
G. W. BROWN
49-52

TEACHER WANTED
Qualified teacher for S. S. No. 2. Rear Yonge. Apply stating salary to
M. C. BATES,
Athens
52

Reporter Advertisements Bring Results.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED
At Once for ATHENS and District for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES"
Spring list of Hard Canadian Fruit and ornamental Stock, including McIntosh Red Apple, St. Regis Ever-bearing Raspberry, and many other leaders.
New illustrated Catalogue sent on application.
Start now at best selling time. Liberal Proposition.
STONE & WELLINGTON
The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1837)
Toronto, Ontario
47-9

Furniture

When intending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store before 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.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.

LUMBER

Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.
Any order for building material will be filled on short notice.
Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher
ATHENS

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. H. R. BRIGHT
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR.
Office Hours: (Until 8 a.m.) 1 to 3 p.m. 7 to 8.30 p.m.
ATHENS

DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.
Cor. Pine and Garden Streets BROCKVILLE
PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

DR. T. F. ROBERTSON
COR. VICTORIA AVE AND PINE ST. BROCKVILLE ONT.
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

J. A. McBROOM
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: "Bell and Rural Phones." OFFICE: Cor. Main and Henry Sts.

H. W. IMERSON
AUCTIONEER
Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County Apply for open dates and terms: HARLEM, ONTARIO

J. W. RUSSELL
AUCTIONEER,
Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience.
DELTA, ONTARIO

Ottawa Winter Fair
HOWICK HALL, OTTAWA
January 16, 17, 18, 19, 1917
\$16,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES
Large List of Poultry Specials
Entries close January 5th.
Single Fare Rates on all Railroads.
For prize list and information, apply to Secretary.
WM. SMITH, M.P., Pres. W. D. JACKSON, Sec.
Columbus, Ont. Ottawa, Ont.

Doing Our Bit

All of us cannot fight. All of us—men, women and children—can do something towards winning the war. Are we seeking that "something," or are we evading it? Are we looking for the "bit" we should do, or trying to forget it?

Take the Canadian Patriotic Fund. It has been created to care for the families of our soldiers in those cases—and those only—where need exists. Experience has shown that this means in two families out of three. Up to December 1, 1916, the people of Canada have given \$16,500,000 to the Fund.
That is generous giving, isn't it? But the country is still at war; our armies are still growing; the soldiers' families are still in need; the Fund still must be maintained. And what do we find: in every part of the country men crying that they have given enough to the Fund—that Government should now take the burden.
Given enough! When the Canadian lad in the trenches is dead-tired, ready to drop in his tracks, does he chuck his job, declare he has given enough, and call on Government to get another man? **Given enough!** Is there a man in Canada has given enough if women and children are in need while he, the stay-at-home, has a dollar to spare?
No! This Fund, above all funds, has a claim on every citizen who is not himself a pauper. The fact that Government has not assumed responsibility for it is the fact that makes every man responsible for it—even if he thinks the Fund should be maintained by Government moneys.



Are YOU helping to insure this home against need?

GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT CONTROL, BECAUSE—

1. Government would have to treat all alike. The Fund helps only those in need. If Government paid the families of each soldier the average sum paid by the Fund the extra burden on the country would be between eight and nine million dollars yearly.
2. By paying the average sum those families in districts where cost of living is low would receive more than they need; those in high-cost areas would be paid too little.
3. Costs of administration would be enormously increased. This work is now done, for the most part, by willing workers without cost. Of every hundred dollars subscribed, Ninety-nine Dollars and Forty-six Cents go to the families! Never was a voluntary fund so economically administered.
4. The work would suffer. There would be no more of the friendly, almost paternal, relation now existing between the administrators of the Fund and the families. Government works automatically. The Fund's visitors are friends in need, therefore friends indeed.
5. Taxation would be unequal, for some counties and some provinces are already taxing their people for this Fund. Are they to be taxed again by the Federal authority?
6. The richer classes would be relieved of work they are cheerfully doing. They are now bearing, and bearing because they have the financial power and the patriotic willingness, the larger share of the burden. Why take from them this task, and give it to all, rich and poor?
7. The Fund blesses him that gives. It is a vehicle for public spirit—a channel for patriotic endeavor. The work of administering it has uncovered unknown reservoirs of unselfishness and sacrifice. Men and women have thrown themselves into this work because they found in it the "bit" for which they looked—their contribution to winning the war. Why stay their hand and stifle their enthusiasm?
8. Last, but not least: Government control means raising the money by selling Government bonds. Government bonds mean future taxation. And that means that the returning soldiers will pay, through long years, a large share of the cost of caring for their families—a cost we, the stay-at-homes, pledged ourselves to bear.

MEN AND WOMEN OF ONTARIO:
Send your backs once again to this burden. If you live in the rural districts see to it that your county councils make grants worthy of the counties and of the cause. If in the towns, start campaigns for individual subscriptions. And personally, taxed or not taxed, give as you can afford, give as your conscience tells you is your duty, your war-time part, in this day of national sacrifice.

The Fund requires \$12,500,000 for 1917. Of this Ontario is asked to raise \$6,000,000, being the estimated requirements of Ontario's families. If there is no local Fund to which you can subscribe, send your gift direct to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Vittoria Street, Ottawa.

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

For the New Year
YOU can find an appropriate gift or New Year remembrance at this store. Useful articles very moderately priced, or if you wish, Diamonds, Gold, Jewelry, or Sterling Silver.
Let us show you how well we can serve you.
We specialize in Gift Goods.
H. R. Knowlton
Jeweler and Optician
Athens