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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 29. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917. $2.00 IN ADVANCE

JAS. CLARKE
Watchmaker
HEDLEY, B.C.
Clocks and Watches for Sale.

Travel by Auto...
Call up Phone No. 12
¶ A good stock of Horses and Rigs on Hand. ¶ Orders for Teaming promptly attended to.
WOOD FOR SALE!
PALACE
Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
HEDLEY B. C.
Phone 12. D. J. INNIS Proprietor

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Steel Manufacturers
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CIVIL ENGINEER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR
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WALTER CLAYTON C. E. HASKINS
CLAYTON & HASKINS
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN
PENTICTON, B. C.

DR. J. L. MASTERS
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN COVERT BLOCK
Oroville, Wash

Grand Union Hotel
HEDLEY, British Columbia
Rates—$1.50 a Day and Up
First-Class Accommodation.
Bar Stocked with Best Brands of Liquor and Cigars
A. WINKLER, Proprietor.

HEDLEY MEAT MARKET ....
All kinds of fresh and cured meats always on hand. Fresh Fish on sale every Thursday.
R. J. EDMOND, Prop.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
HEDLEY B.C.
Bar and Table the Best. Rates Moderate
First Class Accommodation
JOHN JACKSON, Proprietor.

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Messrs. Smith and Carle were the first to have green corn this season.

Mr. J. J. Armstrong shipped the first ripe peaches on Saturday last.

We are glad to say that Mrs. Beckett is gradually improving after her illness.

Mr. Harry Armstrong of Vancouver was in town for a few days last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Bunt accompanied their daughter as far as Hedley last week on her way to Victoria.

Miss Carlin of Victoria is spending her holidays here the guests of the Misses Richter, Inglewood.

Mr. Sam Gibson and Mr. Avery of Princeton with their families motored through town on Sunday.

Miss Roberts of Victoria is here visiting her brother, Mr. A. M. K. Roberts of the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and little son of Similkameen visited with friends on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Boone of Princeton was in town on Tuesday buying fruit and vegetables for his store in Princeton.

Mrs. Krantz and daughter, Miss Viola, of Spokane, are guests of Mrs. Daly at the Willows for a few weeks.

Mr. Dinning of the Kelowna branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is here for two weeks relieving Mr. Corbet.

Mr. Corbet of the Canadian Bank of Commerce left on Tuesday morning for his home in Seattle for two weeks' holidays.

Mr. Burkes, traveler for Turner & Beaton of Victoria, was in town over the week end, a guest at the Keremeos hotel.

Mrs. D. J. Taylor of Cawston passed through town last week on her way from Penticton, where she had been visiting with friends.

The Richter Estate have closed out their store at Center Keremeos. A Vancouver firm has taken over the stock which they had on hand.

Raymond Gardner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, was christened at their home at Similkameen on Sunday last by the Rev. J. A. Clelland.

It has been stated that Mrs. McGuffie has been accepted as one of the teachers for the school here. Mr. McGuffie is now fighting in France.

The boys are very busy these days making boxes at the packing house. Some of the small boys nine or ten years of age make as high as 150 a day.

The platform of the Great Northern depot is the busiest spot in town these days, there being hundreds of boxes of fruit and tomatoes being shipped daily.

It has been reported here that Pte. Bob Innis is on his way home from France on sick leave for six months. He has been suffering some time from typhoid-pneumonia.

Word was received here this week that a large number of the Forestry battalion were down with the measles and that Mr. Shendon of Cawston had been taken to the hospital.

Misses Freida and Helen Richter and their guest, Miss Carlin, guided by Mr. Tweddle, are spending a week up the Ashnola. Mr. Tweddle is bringing down some beef cattle.

Pte. Cecil Harrison of the 172nd battalion had a narrow escape some weeks ago when a shell-burst cut the straps on his water bottle which he was carrying on his shoulders and pierced the water bottle in several places, but left him untouched.

A Rebuke.

The father of a wounded soldier writes as follows to the editor of the Halifax Herald:

SIR—The following is part of a letter received from my son, who was wounded at Vimy Ridge, having lost an arm at the elbow. He is now in Echington hospital. I thought you might like to use it to show how our boys feel about equal service:

"The papers here print a story about labor people in Canada being opposed to equal service, and that the Trades and Labor Council of Halifax has put itself on record against the movement. Is that really so? There are several old union boys in this ward and they say they do not believe it; that they will wait for the Halifax papers to find out if there is any truth in the story. At any rate they feel pretty down in the mouth over it, and I cannot tell you how bad I feel. I hope it is not true.

"Surely the labor boys of Halifax would not be guilty of anything of this kind. Why, here are labor boys from Halifax, New Glasgow and Sydney, some with legs and arms off, and why? simply because we came over here to fight for the very fellows they say have gone back on us. Here am I with one arm gone. Never again the tram cars for yours truly and I guess you know I was a pretty good union man when at home. God forgive those fellows if they have left us in the lurch. Send the Halifax papers if you have not done so, for we are anxious to know all about it. I would like to see the names of the men who voted to forsake their former comrades. So would all the boys."

Better Pay and Pensions.

There is some agitation for higher pay for our men at the front; and for still better war pensions for those entitled to them.

When Frank Darling began his successful compaign for a more generous pension scheme than the one the government had decided upon, he received his greatest encouragement from the financiers and business men of the country—the men who would personally bear the greatest burden of pension taxation.

And today, when the question of still better treatment of our men who have faced danger on sea and land is being considered, we have no hesitation in saying that these interests will give it cordial support. The feeling is growing that our fighting units have been unjustly treated, in comparison with those who remained to perform the very necessary work of producing food and supplies. The time has come when pay and rewards should be equalized—when the men who take the greatest risks should receive the greatest pay. In considering the question we must bear in mind that, while some, in the early days, enlisted with an interesting holiday trip in view, the great majority who have gone overseas joined as a matter of duty. An enquiry at any place of business will reveal that the men who enlisted were among their best employees; their most usefull, most promising young men. To offer them a less reward than we are paying the munition, railway and other workers is a grave injustice.—Financial Post.

Men Wanted.

The Hedley Gold Mining Co. want Miners at $4.25 a day; Muckers at $3.75, and Laborers at $3.50. 29-tf.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Mrs. Whillans and daughter of Victoria are visiting in town.

Mrs. Lomer and family returned from the coast this morning.

T. H. Rotherham of Hedley has been gazetted a justice of the peace.

H. E. Hanson returned last week from a visit with friends across the line.

J. Murdoch and Wesley Lyon left last week for Calgary with a carload of horses.

Mrs. Allen of Oroville is visiting in town the guest of Mrs. Geo. Bowerman.

The Liberal convention will be held here Wednesday next in Fraternity hall at 2 p. m.

Geo. N. Gartrell of Summerland, fisheries inspector for the district, was in town this week.

The Rev. W. G. Bunt will hold services in the Methodist church Sunday next, 12th inst., at 8 p. m.

W. B. Anderson of the agricultural department, Victoria, was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Cecil Horswell of Nelson is spending the holidays in town with his brother, A. T. Horswell.

Frederic Keffer, M. E., passed through town Tuesday, accompanied by a number of mining men.

Jim McNulty is digging a hole on his claim on Nickel Plate hill and taking ore out of the hole.

Major Megraw, inspector of Indian agencies, was in town Saturday last on a tour of inspection.

Stanley Smith, G. N. agent here, was called home this week for examination for the U. S. overseas forces.

The Twenty-mile flume had another rock shock last week and was out of commission for four or five days.

C. E. Stalley, traveling representative of the Vancouver Daily Province, spent a few days in town this week.

John Simpson of Greenwood, chief of provincial police for this district, was in Hedley Monday on official business.

For Sale—Remington No. 7 typewriter, coal stove, office table, rocker, cot, dressers, etc. All cheap. Apply Gazette office.

There is a shortage of men at the Hedley Gold Mining company's mine, miners, muckers and laborers. See ad in another column.

P. L. Freeland, district engineer, is in the camp this week looking over mineral claims on the hill. His headquarters are at Grand Forks.

Mrs. W. L. Graham and two children of Othello, Wash., arrived in town Monday and are the guests of Mrs. Graham's mother, Mrs. J. Jackson.

John Lodge was down from his claims yesterday. He has been opening up a new lead by open crosscut which he claims shows 20 feet of arsenical iron.

H. D. Barnes went up to Siwash creek yesterday with Government Engineer Freeland to examine the property being developed there by a local syndicate.

It is not always advisable to spring the pidgin on the Chink. A few days ago a number of Hedleyites were examining a large automobile, among them Francis Kee. The owner came up to Francis and said; "Wanta buyum; h'much ya pay?" The reply was: "I have only four bits; that would not go far towards purchasing your machine." Francis attended the Hedley school for years.

At a meeting of the local Liberal association Monday evening G. McEachern, J. K. Fraser, J. W. Wirth, D. Woods and D. Miner were elected delegates to the nominating convention to be held here next Wednesday.

Mrs. A. Winkler and family returned from the coast this morning. Last week Christina, the three-year-old, was the guest of the Vancouver police force for part of a day. She wasn't lost; the whole town might be lost, but Chris, never.

There was a dog convention in town last week which will rank with the Grit convention in Winnipeg in harmony and resultant benefits to Canada and the empire. Winkler's bull pup got "chawed" up by a couple of enthusiastic collies. The Gazette dog came home one jump and two yelps ahead of Bert Jones' pup. The reserve dogs were going strong when they reached the horizon. The next morning Geo. Riddle's 11 cats were still on top of the livery barn.

Now, when she is about to go on a conscription basis, Canada realizes to what extent reluctance to go to war may manifest itself even among a relatively homogeneous un-hyphenated people. There are two strains of blood in Canada's population, but it is impossible to call either one hyphenated in the American sense, for the French Canadians have lived on Dominion soil longer even than the English-speaking Canadians have. Yet with no conflicting blood or cultural ties (for France and Great Britain are now allies), the French Canadians have shown a surprising disinclination either to enlist or to support the war otherwise. They have practiced the pacifism which our pacificsts have so far only talked about. Conscription has been deferred for nearly three years because of the fear that it would bring about a clash between the English-speaking and the French-speaking elements. Americans will sympathize with the Canadian government in its dilemma. And looking back at our exhibition of indecision and our lack of unified national feeling, due to the pro-German and pacificst elements, both alien and native, in our population, English-speaking Canadians will doubtless now modify their former critical attitude toward us. Our predicament was for a long time graver than theirs. But we have extricated ourselves. They will extricate themselves, also.—New York Tribune.

All this talk about trades unions being opposed to the present war is not founded on fact. The International Typographical Union has shown where it stands in the present emergency by devoting all of its available funds to the purchase of Liberty Bonds. Moreover, very many of the subordinate typographical unions have invested their surplus funds in the same way. The International Typographical Union is regarded by many as the greatest trades organization in the world, and it is worth noting that its attitude in the present war is unquestionably pro-ally. The same may be said of the Locomotive Brotherhood and many other old-line trades organizations.—Ladysmith Chronicle.

Liberal Convention.

A Liberal convention, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the Similkameen Electoral District, will be held in Fraternity Hall, Hedley, on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 15th, at 2 o'clock.

CHAS. WILLARDSON,
President.

Swat the machine politician with your ballots.

If you want health

you can have it, by heeding Nature's laws. Keep the stomach strong, the liver active, the blood pure, and the bowels regular, and you will seldom be ill. Take good care of these organs, and at the first sign of anything wrong—promptly take Beecham's Pills.

you certainly need

the help and relief of this world-famed remedy, to keep the body in health. They quickly establish normal conditions, so the organs perform their functions as Nature intended. No other remedy will so surely strengthen the system, stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels and quickly improve the general health as

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Allies Masters of the Air

Germans Concede Supremacy to French and British Fliers

That the Germans are keenly alive to the importance of the air branch to military science is revealed in a report found on a German officer captured recently. The report frankly admitted that the British and French hold the mastery of the air. The Germans, it was asserted, were unable to fly over the enemy lines and German ballons were forced to remain hidden on the ground. Thus, at decisive moments in the fighting, the German artillery was blinded while the Prussian infantry was harrassed by war planes constantly swooping low and machine gunning the men in the trenches.

German helplessness, the report contained, was aggravated by the knowledge that their artillery was unable to support them. The document declared that the allied fliers so outnumbered and out-manoeuvred the German aeroplanes that the latter were even unable to hold the air above their own heavy artillery positions. British and French machines constantly hovered overhead, dropping bombs or giving their own artillery accurate ranges.

This German report also admitted that bases, ammunition depots, supply columns, cavalry supporting the troops, divisions in reserve, everything and everybody were harrassed by the allied airmen, who often completely frustrated the defence at critical junctures. In short, the German report was a confession that an army is powerless unless something approaching equality is maintained in the air.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

It will be found less easy to uproot faults than to choke them by gaining virtues. Do not think of your faults, still less of others' faults; in every person who comes near you look for what is good and strong; honor that, rejoice in it, and, as you can, try to imitate it, and your faults will drop off like dead leaves when their time comes.

Don't wait for great opportunities. A long continuous walk will get you over more ground than a short run.

Whole Wheat and Malted Barley

skillfully blended and processed make

Grape-Nuts

a most delicious food in flavor as well as a great body, brain and nerve builder.

"There's a Reason"

W. N. U. 1167

Norwegian Traitors

Officer of Liner Accused of Giving Information to Hun Subs

An officer of a liner from a Norwegian port brought news of the arrest and imprisonment of two Norwegian skippers of passenger steamships plying between ports of Norway and Great Britain for giving information to German submarine commanders of the sailings of British and neutral boats from Norway.

The Limit of Meanness

The meanest man we know is the chap that borrows his neighbor's lawn mower and then kicks about it being dull.—Guelph Mercury.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Modern Solomon

Scene: Police court during dispute over eight-day clock.

Magistrate—I award the clock to the plaintiff.

Defendant—Then what do I get?

Magistrate—I'll give you the eight days.—Stray Stories.

The Foe of Indigestion.—Indigestion is a common ailment and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attending it is most severe. The very best remedy is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

Provision For Rainy Day

Former Emperor Has Deposit in Bank of England

Property valued at $700,000,000 from which Nicholas Romanoff, formerly Emperor of Russia, enjoyed the revenue for life only, have been taken from him by the provisional government.

A special commission of the government has been discussing whether land, palaces and other property owned by Nicholas and estimated to be worth $48,000,000 shall be sequestered by the state. This commission also considered whether the property of the grand dukes and duchesses, worth about $210,000,000 should be seized for the benefit of the public. The value of all property owned by the former royal house of Russia is estimated by Professor Okunieff at $958,000,000.

In addition, the professor asserts, Nicholas still has on deposit in the Bank of England $35,000,000, placed there years ago in provision for the rainy day which now has come. The late Grand Duke Alexis, uncle to the former Emperor Nicholas, left $10,000,000 on deposit in the Bank of France.

The former Emperor Nicholas' annual income when he was deposed is estimated by Professor Ontnieff at $65,000,000. The duma allowed him $8,500,000 a year to pay the expenses of the imperial court but, because of extravagance, mismanagement and pilfering, the annual cost amounted to $20,000,000, according to the statement of Zubatcheff, councillor of the empire.

Big Land Sale

Ninety Per Cent. Passed Into Hands of Farmers

When farmers buy more land it is an infallible sign of their prosperity. That the Western Canadian farmers are exceedingly prosperous is revealed in the large quantities of land being bought by them every day. A very striking instance of this was seen at Gleichen in Southern Alberta. Three hundred and twenty-five parcels of land, which consisted of one quarter section each, were put on sale by auction, being the balance of the lands in the Blackfoot Indian Reserve surrendered by the Indians under a treaty. This sale attracted nearly one thousand buyers, of whom the great majority were farmers from a radius of two hundred miles, in fact, local farmers were the highest bidders. Land speculators who attended the sale could not compete with them in the prices which they bid and were more or less silent. Another notable fact was the presence of a number of American farmers intending to start farming in Alberta. "If the land is as good as it looks, it is worth double the price," said a Minnesota man after paying $36 an acre for a quarter section of land. The average price was about $30 per acre, the highest being $45, which was paid by a Gleichen man. Allowing for a certain inevitable element of speculation, it is believed certain that 90 per cent. of this land has passed into the hands of actual farmers.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.

(Free Sample on Request)

Separation of Finland From Russia Wanted

Social Democratic Congress Passes Resolution in Favor of Break

At a meeting of the Social Democratic Congress of Finland it adopted resolutions demanding the separation of Finland from Russia and the formation of an independent republic. Under the plan proposed, Russia would not have the right to keep troops on Finish territory in time of peace or to possess any fortifications. Economic relations between Finland and Russia would be regulated as between foreign countries. The Finnish Social Democrats addressed the Social Democrats of all countries, especially Russia, asking them to support establishment of Finland's independence by an international agreement on the ground that the Russian government, which is characterized as bourgeois, is incapable of giving adequate guarantees of the inviolability of Finland's freedom.

The Oil for the Athlete.—In rubbing down, the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them and strengthens them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose, and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

French Aerial Postal Route

An experimental hydroplane postal route connecting France and Corsica with stations at Marseilles, Toulon and Ajaccio, is being considered by the French ministry of commerce.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To Force Roumanians Harvest Crop

The German authorities in Roumania have made every preparation for the most rapid harvesting of the grain crop. In addition to special military detachments, labor parties have been enrolled from the native population and all Roumanian prisoners of war have been assigned to the work.

The harvesters will be paid, according to the announcements in the German papers, higher wages than are customary in peace times, in order to encourage a zealous effort. Premiums are offered Roumanian landlords for speedy deliveries of grain.

After the Movies Two Eyes for a Lifetime

Murine Is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.

CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES!

Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Advice to Hog Raisers

Desirable Weights Are From 175 to 225 Pounds

The following good advice is offered to all hog shippers by the P. Burns Co., and no doubt would be endorsed by all other live stock dealers, in fact at a meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association, R. B. Hunter of the Swift Canadian Co., spoke along the same line, demonstrating by a set of pig skins the effect of the unnecessary beating sometimes given to hogs by those who handle them during shipment.

"Don't beat your hogs. Bruises mean immense losses to farmers, drovers and packers.

"Farmers should bed wagons well and not overload when bringing hogs to town.

"Don't stuff or overfeed your hogs when shipping. It is a dangerous practice and often results in suffocation, especially in warm weather.

"Bed cars during the warm weather with sand. Straw and sawdust will heat.

"Partition off all weak, crippled and vicious animals.

"Do not market thin, unfinished hogs. A thin growing pig will produce dollars to the farmer, but is worth little to the packer.

"The most desirable weights are from 175 to 225 pounds."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Fatal Policy

Dr. Adams Speaks on Proposed Land Settlement for Soldiers

"The placing of returned soldiers on the land, under present conditions, will be a fatal policy," said Dr. T.R. Adams of the conservation commission, Ottawa, at the public health session of the Canadian Medical association convention at Montreal. The soldiers do not want to go on the land, he said, not so much because they object to farming, but because under present conditions farming does not pay and most areas available for settlement are too remote from the markets. Dr. Adams stated that the conservation commission had found that conditions in the slums of the cities were no worse than in many rural districts. This was due largely to land speculation, he said.

Protective Coloring

"You better not wash your face too clean, Jimmy. Remember you got a black eye."—Life.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.

Hamilton, Canada.

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear you clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited

HULL - - - CANADA

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Do away with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste as they look as good as linen. Ask your dealer for them.

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited Fraser Avenue, Toronto.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength, No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO. Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST. 4 CTS. FOUGERA Co. 90 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON **DOG DISEASES And How to Feed** Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Doctors Poor Risks

Heaviest Losses Suffered by Medical Corps

Reports indicate that heaviest losses in the present war have been suffered by the medical corps.

In former wars, physicians were kept in the rear, but not so now. Four doctors acompany each regiment, and three of these are sent to the firing line with the troops to give immediate aid to the wounded. Without arms and with no way of protecting themselves, these men are mowed down. Already 60,000 have been killed. In a recent engagement 257 were killed in an hour; in another engagement 400 were killed. An ambulance driver, temporarily called from his post, returned to find only 12 persons left out of the original 165 on duty when he went away.—Wall Street Journal.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

Mineral Production Increased

Canada's mineral production for the calendar year 1916, according to a preliminary estimate just issued by the government, reached the total value of $177,357,000, which was an increase of almost thirty per cent. over 1915, and more than $32,000,000 in excess of any previous record. The four Western provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia had an output of $56,000,000. The item bulking the most in value was coal, the output of which was nearly $39,000,000. Alberta was the second heaviest producer of coal of any Canadian province and British Columbia third.

"Please, sir," said a small boy, addressing the family grocer, "mother sent me for a quarter's worth of potatoes."

"I'm sorry, young man," said the grocer kindly, "but you'll have to run home and tell your mother that we don't cut 'em."

SUBMARINE BASE HAS EXISTED FOR MONTHS OFF NORTH OF IRELAND

SHIPS' MOVEMENTS BETRAYED FROM TORY ISLAND

Questioning of Inhabitants Resulted In The Capture Of The Guilty Six, Who Were Executed — Many Women Helped U-Boats Understanding They Were American

From officers of an American steamship it was learned that vessels of the British patrol fleet on duty off the north of Ireland discovered a German submarine base on Tory island.

This island is 9 miles long and 12 miles from the Irish coast off the county of Donegal.

The Americans learned that six men, found to have been the ringleaders in supplying U-boats, were shot. A quantity of fuel oil was confiscated, together with provisions, and from talks the British officers had with the islanders it was believed German commanders also were getting from the island reports of the movements of British vessels.

Many men and women were said to have had a part in the supply of the U-boats, but most of them were given to understand they were American submarines.

The crews never came ashore and the boats flew no flags. Some of the six men who engineered the scheme rowed out to the vessels in fishing dories with their supplies. Almost invariably the submarines put in an appearance after dark and disappeared before dawn.

How long the base had been established was not ascertained, but it was believed to have existed for several months.

Many of the largest vessels torpedoed have been sent to their doom off Tory island since the middle of April. The island is on the lane of steamships entering and leaving the north channel between Ireland and Scotland.

The channel has been used by many vessels seeking the open Atlantic of late, instead of going down the Irish sea around to the south of Ireland, as it was figured that once through the short channels the vessels would be in the open sea and have far less distance to travel in submarine waters than in the Irish sea.

Because of the frequent operations of U-boats thereabouts small patrol boats were sent into all the small bays to ascertain if there was a base in any of them. After several days' search it was learned the boats had been to Tory island; and a summary questioning of the inhabitants resulted in the rounding up of the guilty six.

There is a lighthouse on the northwest side of Tory island and the deep water between there and the mainland is known as Tory sound. The 300 inhabitants of the island are chiefly fishermen and kelp gatherers.

Russia Will Weather Gale

Patience and Docility Expected to Bring About Order

One believes Russia will survive in the end, but it is hard to give definite proof for one's belief. Little of the first joy of the revolution is left. Sometimes one may come across it in a sheltered corner where people are working quietly and thinking out plans for the future, but here in the midst of the hurly-burly, in the fevered atmosphere of Petrograd, where passion has fought itself weary, and reason is baffled by the all-prevading influence of something very like insanity, the present is quicksand and an almost irrational hope in the future is the only stay.

Russia will work through, but at a cost of what suffering and what tumult?

It is believed something very great will come from this quarreling and fumbling and bitter recrimination and wild chasing of the will-o'-the-wisp, but to live daily in an atmosphere of midsummer madness and within a hand's breadth of doom; to feel every moment that the social order is stripped bare and exposed to all the elements, is exciting certainly, but it is almost too much for this sorely tried generation to bear.

The marvelous patience and docility and great faith of a great mass of the Russian people alone make it possible to weather such a storm. In Barytsin, on the Volga, where the fanatical monk Iliador once swayed crowds, there is complete and apparently hopeless anarchy, but in Tomsk the local Socialist committee has re-established order with the help of troops after a desperate struggle. It is a curious fact that despite the apparently universal demand for land nationalisations and expropriation of all private lands the Jews, who are shrewd business men, are rapidly buying up land all over Russia.

"Now, in order to subtract," the teacher explained, "things have always to be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs."

"Teacher!" shouted a small boy, "you can take four quarts of milk from three cows."

Possessed Military Secrets

German Empress Caused the Russian Revolution

"To begin with, nothing could be more gradual and inevitable than the growth of the revolutionary spirit in Russia. The public in Great Britain and France was, to some extent, misled by an indiscriminate censorship and out-of-date sentimentalism on the subject of "Holy Russia." But in Russia itself the only people who refused to see and to understand were to be found in the immediate vicinity of the Czar, within the narrow circle formed by the court camarilla clinging to arbitrary power.

"The most dangerous person affected by that curious color-blindness was the Empress Alexandra. When the intelligent and generous Grand Duchess Victoria, the daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, tried to make Alexandra Feodorovna understand that the reactionary policy followed by the Czar and inspired by the Empress was creating universal discontent and threatening the dynasty and the throne, she was met by a flat denial. "I know you mean well," the Empress is reported to have said, "but you do not know in the least what you are talking about. It is only the wretched intellectuals who agitate against autocracy, in their lust for power and at the instigation of the Germans. The Russian people are with us and will support us." The hypnotizer's—Rasputin's—testimony had more weight in the view of this unfortunate woman than the warnings and entreaties of Grand Dukes like Nicholas Mikhailovitch, of the Empress Marie or of her own sister, Elizabeth Feodorovna.

"As for the Czar, he felt what was coming, and at times made feeble attempts to free himself from the coils of the camarilla; but he was as much fascinated by his wife as she was fascinated by Rasputin and other quacks. "Quos perdere vult Jupiter prius dementat."

"All those who had eyes to see watched the tide of discontent rising day by day. It was not mainly a case of accumulated grievances on account of high prices, lack of bread and fuel, defective transport. It was not only among intellectuals that people speculated on the scope and dimensions of the palace catastrophe to come; on the spread of terrorism; on the connection between home disorders and inefficiency at the front; on German intrigue and the treachery of high officials. Ominous, though simplified, formulas were passed from car to car. A great commander had said, "Victory is not the aim at headquarters." The common people had a ready explanation for the dragging course of the war: 'How can we expect to win against the Germans with a German Empress in possession of military secrets?'"—Sir Paul Vinogradoff in The Contemporary Review.

Autos in Guatamala

Demand Is Increasing Despite High Cost of Living

"Although handicapped by the absence of any considerable extent of good roads in the Republic of Gautemala, and in spite of the high price of gasoline (now 60 cents United States gold per gallon) the demand for and use of automobiles has so increased within recent years that there are now approximately 150 cars in the Republic, of which 123 are registered by the municipality of Guatemala City," says a consular report.

"Of the cars in use in the capital city an unofficial estimate obtained through local dealers shows that twenty-five are of German manufacture, imported before the outbreak of the war. There are two or three French cars, the remainder having been imported from the United States. It is stated by dealers that many of the cars in use here were purchased second-hand in the United States, although some are of the finest and latest models."

World's Food Problem

The burden of feeding the food-importing world will rest upon North America for the coming year. Harvesting begins in Southern U.S. in May and ends in Canada in October. 1917-18 wheat supply of North America estimated at 1,000,000,000 bushels. 700,000,000 needed for domestic needs which leaves 300,000,000 bushels surplush for export.—Journal of Commerce.

Help!

If kilts are to be worn instead of trousers to save cloth, must we eat haggis to save food and listen to the bagpipes to economize music?—Toronto News.

Bill and Dan Talk Seriously

Says Dan: "This town of ours has got the dry rot."

"And no wonder," says Bill, "the way some folks is sowing it round."

They were old friends, Bill Harvey and Dan Brodie. They had come west together, more than twenty years ago, and had settled in the same district. Dan had bought a farm. Bill had opened a store in the town, which, at that time, was just a collection of rabbit hutches, with the boss hutch the railroad station.

The little hamlet had doubled itself seven times since then, and Bill's and Dan's bank account along with it. For the last few years, however, there had been no sign of a further "re-double," and, as it happened, that was one reason why Dan had driven in to see Bill that evning. He wanted to ask him a question.

Now Dan and Bill were good friends still, and had a mighty solid respect for each other. But you know what business is, either that of farming or running a country store. It keeps a man's nose right down to the grindstone, if he is going to amount to anything, or stay amounted. Besides which, it begets all kinds of separate "interests" and some of Bill's and Dan's interests could not have been harnessed up together. For they pulled in different directions sometimes and would have made a poor team. Still, as I say, they were good friends, and Dan, having put a couple of fine bays in the stable, was not sorry to see the cheery glow of Bill's stove, this bitter cold evening.

"Say, Bill, says Dan, after he had got himself sorted out comfortably in Bill's best chair. "'s this berg got the dry rot." Dan was never one to beat about the bush much. Neither was Bill, for that matter. Out west they pulled bushes out by the roots.

Bill shifts his pipe along a fence of white even teeth, to tother side of his mouth. "Shouldn't wonder," he says. "Some folks go sowing it round thick enough."

Dan sees that Bill is sore over something and trys to think where he's beat Bill out on a deal lately. But the last bit of business they did together, Bill had put one over on him, fair and square. So he's a bit puzzled, but Bill's next remarks gives him a light.

"That was a fine cargo o' Flim-Flams you shipped in last week, Dan," he says. "Guess you'll be starting a notion counter in your cow barn."

Dan puffs pretty hard on his old pipe and answers slow but stubborn. "Now look here, Bill, I can't stop the Missus sending outside for a thing or two. You know how a woman gets took with one of them catalogues. She goes crazy and wants to order every darned pictur' in the book. She sees things illustrated there 'at she never even heard tell of before and feels she can't live any longer without 'em. She——"

"None of my business of course," says Bill, "but did she order them two sets of harness, and——"

"Now see here, Bill," says Dan, kind o' sad. "I was coming to that if you'd only listened. I did happen to squint through that catalogue myself, and they had your prices just beat to nothing on them things."

Bill: "I'll tell you something Dan. You give me a duplicate of that order you sent two hundred miles away, and on the sum total I'll undertake to give you better value for your money. Your business is farming. Mine buying and selling. I know what I am up against in them catalogue houses. I ought to. Don't they take fifty thousand dollars worth of business out of this district alone, every year? They sure do."

Dan: "But Bill, I tell you their prices on that harness made yours look like real estate sharks.

Bill: "That's how they hooked you, eh?. Don't you know Dan that them houses always sticks some staple articles in their catalogues at cost price or below. Why? So that you and your Missus will think that the rest of their goods are just as big value. Your Missus sees a bucket advertised at 15 cents less than she knows I can sell her a bucket at. And on the next page she sees a beautiful picture of a skirt, only $7.50, bargain extraordinary, the latest fashion, etc. She judges the value of the skirt by the bucket. She don't order the bucket likely, 'cause she's got plenty. She sends for the skirt. Bargain extraordinary! Why I could give her the same for, $6.50. That's a fact now Dan. And hundreds of cases the same."

Dan: "But this yer harness, Bill—"

Bill: "Well, I s'pose they're boosting their harness department just now and cutting their profit on that to make more on some other lines o' goods. Tho' mind you, Bill, that harness won't never know old age. 'Twill die young on you. You can't sell leather like you can flour or sugar. Y'want to know something 'bout where 'twas raised, how 'twas cured and a darned lot besides. Them catalogue joints buy up a cheap stock—origin unknown—somewheres, and sells on price. Price ain't everything as you'll find out, when that stuff dies on you when it ain't out of its teens.

Dan: "Bill, that's a joke o' yours 'bout this district blowin' in fifty thousand dollars a year on them catalogue casinos."

Bill: "They take fifteen million cash out of Western Canada every year. Our subscription ain't a cent less than fifty thousand bucks. You talk about dry rot setting in. Is it any wonder? Say Dan, just think what this berg would be like today, and all the country round it, if that fifty thousand had been spent right here at home for the last five years. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We'd have something to show for it, wouldn't we, Dan? We'd have a bigger town, more people and more opportunities, wouldn't we, Dan? You'd be raising more hogs and cattle to sell to us, wouldn't you, Dan? We'd have started some local industries, developed our natural resources, opened up that clay belt out on the east ridge and be making our own bricks, wouldn't we Dan? We'd be—"

Dan: "Oh, hell, Bill, don't ask me them questions like that. I ain't spent it all myself."

Bill: "But we've sent it away, every darned cent of two hundred and fifty thousand bucks, bones or dollars. And what have we got to show for it? We've got diminished farm prices to show for it. We've got a town half as big as it should be and twice as poor to show for it. We've got bad roads and poor schools to show for it. We've got two or three storeys built on to them catalogue stores to show for it and a mansion or two for some of the catalogue bosses to show for it. Oh fine—Great Business!"

Dan: "You seem to have been figuring on this topic Bill, the way you talk."

Bill: "Figuring. Ain't it something to figure on. Fifty thousand dollars spilled out of our district every year that's wanted right here at home. S'pose us local dealers had charged you a bit more than them catalogue houses to make up for carrying you a bit over the bad years—tho' I claim we don't, on the sum total and can prove it for myself—wouldn't it have paid you ten times over to have come through with the extra cents and to have spent your money where you got it? Wouldn't it have come back to you in a hundred different ways? Wouldn't the bank have had it to loan out to you for farm improvements? Wouldn't the—oh—say Dan, ain't it time you did a bit of figuring too?"

"Well, Bill, p'raps 'tis," said Dan, looking pretty thoughtful "Things want looking into if fifty thousand dollars is kissing us good-bye forever each year. I don't say it wouldn't make a power of difference to have it spent right here instead. But some of you fellers will have to pull up your socks a bit, too, if you're going to chain that money to the home town. Take old Bob Daniels 'cross the street—crossgrained old cuss—who'd buy anything from him. Do he charge you? Not him—he ransoms you."

"I know, Dan. But if the best of us—farmers and merchants—were to get together and just take stock of the situation and realize what it would mean to us all, to spend that fifty thousand dollars in our own community, we'd soon find a way of keeping it at home, or nine-tenths of it anyhow. There's plenty of good sense round this country. We ain't sent that to the catalogue joints, thank God. And if we meet each other half way, we'll soon stop that dry rot you was talking about."

"Well Bill, I'm agreeable" says Dan, buttoning up his coat. "I'll talk to one or two neighbors. You talk to one or two of yourn. Come out to my place next week, why don't you. We'll hold another pow-wow and offer up a prayer for the preservation of them fifty thousand bones. Amen."

"You're on, Dan," says Bill.

Russia to Conscript Wealth at Once

Bills have been submitted to the Russian provisional government by the ministry of finance dealing with an increase of as much as thirty per cent. in the progressive tax on incomes exceeding 400,000 rubles and a tax on profits of industries supplying war material of seventy to ninety per cent.

The government has instructed the minister of supplies to proceed with the organization and distribution among the population of cloth, boots, petroleum, soap and other necessities at prices which must cover the costs of manufacture, transportation and distribution.

A motor car manufacturer was fond of naming his cars after flowers.

"I think of calling that new car," he told a friend, "the Crimson Rambler."

The friend, who had been out on the new car, suggested pawkily: "Why not call it the Virginia Creeper?"

WITH DEFEAT FACING THEM ARMY IS NOW RAPIDLY DETERIORATING

GERMANS RECENTLY CAPTURED LACK MORALE

Knowing They Are Losing Slowly, But Surely, Prisoners Are Satisfied At Being Captured And The Arrogant Prussian Officer Is Losing Some Of His Haughtiness

Accumulating documentary evidence, corroborated by statements of fighting men along this front who come into daily contact with the enemy, gives the impression that the German army is now rapidly deteriorating.

Up till the beginning of April offensive there was still general confidence among prisoners that Germany would win this war. This was the basis of that decent self-respect which forbids that a soldier lay down his arms so long as he has even a slight fighting chance. Now it is an unvarying testimony that recognition of coming defeat has taken much of the ginger out of the rank and file of the enemy, and has even caused the arrogant Prussian officer to carry his haughty head less haughtily.

Prisoners taken during the past few days no longer care to conceal their satisfaction at being captured. None of them is greatly interested in terms for peace. They concede that Germany must in the end accept whatever conditions are imposed by the allies.

A German non-commissioned officer captured during the present operations said that the cheerful bearing and high morale of the men of the British army reminded him of the attitude of the German troops in 1914.

This change in sentiment among the enemy soldiers has not been brought about by lack of food or of war material. The rations of the Germans lack variety, it is true, but are undoubtedly sufficient to keep the men in good physical condition. The scarcity of artillery ammunition has been emphasized in enemy documents recently captured, but for important actions there seems to be as yet no lack. The decrease in the activity of the enemy artillery is chiefly of the sort known as "harassing fire" in which shells are directed on roads, trenches, villages and other positions where human targets are supposed to be gathered. In repelling attacks and in preparing the way for counter-attacks the German artillery is still formidable.

Other weapons most used by the enemy are machine guns and bombs. Prisoners captured immediately after they had concluded a course of instruction said that bayonet exercises are no longer taught in the training of men for the enemy line. Recruits are instead trained in the use of the various sorts of bombs.

Thoroughly Trained

American Seamen Are Praised By British

Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of the allied fleet of submarine chasers off the Irish coast, and the first time an American naval officer has had complete control of part of the British fleet, marks an epoch in history. What a real testimonial this is to the efficiency of Vice-Admiral Sims may be seen from the following answer a high British naval officer gave to the question: "What does the British navy think of the American destroyer flotilla?" "You tell your people that we cannot speak too highly of the American officers and men now working off the Irish coast," the Englishman replied. "They have not only reached our expectations, they have surprised us. Every day brings more proof of their careful and thorough training and their ability to handle different tasks. It is very gratifying to us that they have hitched so well with our men."

The credit of this is due as much to Vice-Admiral Sim's effort as to the excellence of the American seamen, and the British are showing that they recognize the fact by giving the American command of their ships in their waters. Since his arrival the American admiral has won a high place in the affection and esteem of all English sailors. From the first day they have understood that they had among them a man who knew his job.

Has Unsinkable Boat

Umberto Pugliere, naval engineer, has designed a new type of unsinkable cargo boat which has been accepted by the Italian ministry of marine.

The Revista Maritime says the vessel has a displacement of 10,300 tons and can carry 5,800 tons of cargo. It has a double skin, the space between inner and outer hulls being filled with coal and other materials to protect the ship from mine or torpedo.

Contentment

"Isn't she a beauty?"

"She has more beauty than sense my boy."

"That's all right. When I want wisdom I can read the encyclopaedia."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Greater War

Over Sixty Thousand Deaths Annually in U.S. From Effects of Alcohol

Dr. E. F. Bowers, an eminent health authority, writing in the American Magazine says:

"It is conceded, even by conservatives, that between sixty and seventy thousand persons die annually in the U.S. from the effects of alcohol. In other words, eight and four-tenths per cent. of the entire number of deaths are due to this dangerous protoplasmic poison—this degenerator of brain and tissue cells. To be exact, B. Donnell Phelps, who is recognized as one of the most careful and conservative of statisticians and whose work, 'Mortality of Alcohol,' is used as a text book in many of our higher educational institutions, claims that sixty-five thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven deaths per year are directly due to the use of alcoholic liquors. This estimate signifies one adult death every eight minutes, or in other words, one man in every seven and one-half who die in the U.S., dies because of drink.

"The claim is made also, that of one thousand deaths among drinkers, four hundred and forty or nearly one-half are due directly and indirectly to alcohol. Applying these figures to the continental U.S., more than six hundred and eighty thousand deaths a year (both directly and indirectly) can be charged to the killing power of this poison. This is exclusive of the mortality in our posesssions, which will bring the total up to seven hundred and twenty-five thousand per year, which means that alcohol is bludgeoning our people out of existence at the rate of two thousand per day.

"Professor Halmel, of Germany, says: 'Among Bavarians, the greatest beer-drinking people in the world, three hundred out of every one thousand babies born are born dead. Each year sixty-nine thousand infants die before they are twelve months old. Norwegian mothers had as many dead born babies as Bavarian mothers until they were taught not to drink alcoholic liquors. Now they lose but eighty or ninety out of one thousand babies.'

"If we concede further that alcohol is responsible as the chief factor in many cases of Bright's Disease, Tuberculosis, Heart Disease, Pneumonia, Hardening of the Arteries, Degeneration of the Liver and Pancreas, Apoplexy, suicide, accidental injury, chronic Gout and Rheumatism, Dementia, Delirium Tremens and alcoholic insanities, inability to withstand surgical operations, increased infant mortality from decreased powers of lactation in nursing mothers, Gastritis and Epilepsy, it might almost seem as though we have underestimated rather than overestimated alcoholic mortality."—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

The Preacher Spy

Bavarian Missionary in India Arrested as a Spy

A clever but most unscrupulous spy has just been run to earth in Lahore, India. Of Bavarian birth, he was allowed to remain in India after the order of the Viceroy banishing German missionaries from the country had been passed, on the ground of his good record, English wife and the bonds of a silk merchant of well-known repute.

Unable to carry on his mission he obtained permission to travel throughout India as a supply to mission stations somewhat depleted of preachers, owing to the demands of the war for chaplains and medical assistants.

The Bavarian preacher was generally well received. At one station, however, the detective who, unknown to the missionary, followed him, observed present at the afternoon service he held in one small place a group of men who were quite unknown to the locality. They had been in the vicinity of the mission for days, apparently awaiting the arrival of the preacher. The detective, at the conclusion of the service, shadowed the strangers, and traced them to a disused mosque. He at once rode into town, procured sufficient force, and in due time had the place surrounded, and the occupants captured.

At first they threatened to use guns, but were overpowered, and when the detective was directing affairs he observed that one of the men was over-turbanned. He tore it from his head and there, standing unabashed, was the preacher whose text that afternoon was "The way of transgressor is hard."

At the time the report of his capture had been published the authorities had not decided what should be done with the preacher spy, the inference being that he has confederates, whom it is desirable should be located.

Incriminating documents were found in the mosque, including some German pamphlets on the progress of the war in Galicia and the gradual destruction of the East Coast of England.

Miss Passe—How is the weather, Marie?

The Maid—Fresh and windy, madame.

Miss Passe—Very well. Put a healthy flush on my cheek this morning. I'm going out.—Punch Bowl.

A Concert Behind The Firing Line

"The Enemy" Obliges With a Folk Song and Chorus and Surprises T. Atkins

It seems that the social amenities are not wholly lacking even at the front. A writer in the London Saturday Review tells us of a concert that he attended just behind the firing line:

To my surprise I see seated on one side of the hut at the far end of the room eight German non-commissioned officers, all smoking (again mostly Woodbines) and all evidently enjoying the musical efforts of our gallant Tommies. These Germans were very fine men. Two were sergeant-majors, and had most intelligent and interesting faces. And there, a studious-looking, rather delicate fellow was, I found, science master at some German school. He had a guitar, which he played later with great effect.

The concert went on; lugubrious songs, all without accompaniment, with verses that ran into double figures. "Don't Go Down the Mine, Daddy," and songs of the "Little Irish Rose" and "Shamrock" type were the most popular; several again of the "Scotch Whisky" variety, and then the meeting is called to order by the chairman, who announces: "The enemy will oblige with a folk song—the best of order and a bit of encouragement, please."

"The enemy," remove their caps, come to the front, bowing to the colonel as they pass, and sing a part-song, conducted by one of the sergeant-majors, and accompanied by the delicate-looking man on his guitar. It is music, real music, the performers—all eight of them—obviously enjoying it. One or two have really good voices, and there is not a false note. Tommy looked on in amazement. He seemed surprised that these strange people could sing in such a difficult language and certainly surprised at the very high musical standard. The enemy is heartily applauded, and returns quickly to his seat and his Woodbines, again bowing to the colonel en route.

Then the adjutant tells stories, chiefly concerned with the troubles of young officers and raw recruits, which shake the audience with laughter. He is followed by the colonel, who stands up, all six feet of him, perfectly "turned out," and recites in most racy manner "The Gee Bung Polo Club." The applause was intense, and this although there were probably not half a dozen men in the hut who could tell him anything about the game of polo! Still, as I have said, he is a good colonel.

And now the chairman announces the last two items on the program. "Best of order, please, while the enemy gives 'The Watch on the Rhine'—and you can ease yourselves afterwards by singing 'Rule Britannia.'" So "Die Wacht am Rhein" is most feebly rendered by the enemy, and the last notes have hardly died away when Thomas Atkins lifts the roof off with that paean of liberty which (so the verse tells us) was caught from the lips of "Guardian Angels." Then "God Save the King," and the men disperse, many of them singing as they go out.

Dogs Play Part In War

Thousands of Unsung Red Cross Dog Heroes Which Have Been Killed

Sylvester Allerton of London, England, who is in the U.S. to purchase dogs for the Canine Relief Squads, a privately endowed organization in England, told some interesting stories before starting for the Middle West.

"No one," he said, "can possibly realize the great work that dogs are doing in the great struggle abroad. The chivalry and heroism of the Red Cross dogs are perhaps well known, but there are thousands of unsung canine heroes which have been killed, maimed and wounded while serving the cause of the allies.

"Aside from the companionship of dogs, which has been such a boon to the men in the trenches, many of them have proved such excellent carriers of messages and aides in hauling provisions about the trenches that their work is absolutely indispensable.

In our kennels in London we have twenty-five blinded dogs. They were wounded in the thick of the fighting. They came back. It is uncanny how they seem to realize that they have played their part in the greatest struggle of mankind. They grope about in the dark, but they wag their tails and frisk about just as much as to say 'Don't pity us, we have done nothing.' Many of them have been paralyzed by the concussion of shells. Hundreds have died. More dogs are needed, not only at the front, but in families where there are no children, so that they may forget in a measure their losses. I have read where there is a law in New York state urging the killing of some dogs. If these law makers could see what the dogs have done in the war they would change their attitude."

Many a man's failure is due to his being afraid to try.

After a girl has broken a man's heart some other girl comes along and mends it.

"God Punish England"

Germans Pour Out Their Wrath on the Occasion of the Bismarck Centenary

The Bismarck centenary was celebrated in Lille, still in the hands of the Germans, with unwonted enthusiasm. The news of the steady advance of the British to positions that were held to be unassailable, caused the Germans, happily ensconced in that city, to pour out their wrath over the series of defeats in maledictions upon the English. A special issue of a local paper, published by the Germans, was turned into a vehicle of indecent abuse of the English army, English officers, soldiers, and English women.

Only one article could be reproduced in any English-printed newspaper, extracts from which (it was addressed to Germans) we quote:

You mothers, engrave this in the heart of the babe at your breast!

You thousands of teachers to whom millions of German children look up with eyes and hearts, teach Hate, unquenchable Hate! You homes of German learning, pile up the fuel on this fire.

Tell the nation that this hate is not unGerman, that it is not poison for our people. Write in letters of fire the name of our bitterest enemy. You guardians of the truth feed this sacred hate!

You German fathers, lead our children up to the high hills of our homeland, at the feet of our dear country bathed in sunshine. Your women and children shall starve; bestial devilish conception. England wills it! Surely all that is in you rises against such infamy.

Let it be inculcated in your children, and it will grow like a landslide, irresistible, from generation to generation.

You fathers, proclaim it aloud over the billowing fields, that the toiling peasant below may hear you that the birds of the forest may fly away with the message—into the land that echoes from German cliffs, send it reverberating like the clanging of bells from tower to tower throughout the country-side:—

"Hate, Hate, the accursed English, Hate!"

You masters, carry the flame to your workshops. Axe and hammer will fall the heavier when arms are nerved by this Hate.

You masters, carry this flame, fan it anew in the hearts of your toilers that the hand may rest heavy on the plough that throws up the soil of our homeland.

What Carthage was to Rome, England is to Germany.

Sweet things, these loving Germans!

This From The Enemy

An Article by Captain von Salzman in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung

Let nobody be deceived by the events of the day. Let people regard everything in a large frame, and then they will not lose perspective and they will feel no occasion for fear. Hindenburg's plans are unknown to us just as they are unknown to our enemies. He holds the decisive factor in his hands, and he will know how to use it when the time comes, in the old style of Moltke. As is known, waiting calls for strong nerves. Our supreme commander has these nerves, as we know, and in that fact we can place our blind confidence.

The English spirit of organization has been the main factor in promoting the extraordinary construction of the system of roads behind the Anglo-French front, and in completing the system in a fashion which we are compelled to admire. From the reports received from abroad we see that only the brilliantly constructed system of roads, canals, and especially of railways and light railways has made possible the rapid moving about of the masses of artillery that are absolutely necessary for the attack.

In this matter our enemies are in a certain sense superior to us, thanks to the American support which is now publicly advertised by Lloyd George, but which has really been given since the beginning of the war. This manner of warfare lacks all that is intellectual. It is the mechanical solution of a mechanical question. The present Anglo-French attack does not show a single new factor. It is always the same old picture—increased effectiveness of artillery, mechanical smashing down of the opponent, and, finally, advance into the lines that have been flattened out.

As long as the material superiority of the enemy lasts, the Hindenburg strategy of voluntary evacuation is the only possibility as a passive reply. In view of all this can any living German still retain the smallest doubt about the justification of our submarine warfare? Who will have the moral courage to let the transport of material from America to Europe proceed unpunished and unhindered? Who in Germany dares to take upon himself the blood guilt, and by stoppage of work in the munition factories to make our brothers at the front quite defenceless? The failure of the people at home would be the severest strain upon the nerves of our soldiers at the front—much worse than one hundred days of drumfire.

Belgian Deportees Forced To Eat Rats

Eyewitnesses in Germany Say Hundreds Have Died of Starvation

The Belgian government has received a number of letters written in Germany by eyewitnesses, describing the terrible fate of the Belgian deportees in various German camps, says the London Globe. The following are some extracts.

"February 25—Here the fate of the Belgian civilians is awful. The Germans are leaving them to die on a starvation diet. They are nothing but skin and bone. Yesterday thirteen bodies were in the mortuary. This morning there were fourteen, and that of a total of 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners.

"If we are caught in the act of handing these unhappy people some soup or other food we are punished with five days' jail. Neutrals never come to see us.

"March 2—The situation becomes unbearable. The unhappy civilians die by scores. The total of deaths for yesterday and today in this camp alone is seventeen. None of them die from illness.

"Every day two or three civilians are found dead in their huts. The doctors repudiate all responsibility.

"The deportees are no longer able to walk without help. The Belgian civilians are starving. They die at the rate of three a day.

"In another camp the deportees have devoured live rats. The treatment to which they are subjected is beyond all imagination."

King and Queen Visit Munition Factories

Learned Something of the Factory Troubles From Tom Brooks

A correspondent of a London journal, writing from Lancaster recently, says:

Could our gallant fighting men see what the king and queen saw today their hearts would be filled with a great joy. The royal tour has revealed a national organization for the production of shells that was a revolation even to officers of the ministry of munitions. From Manchester munitions office alone 3,000 new or converted factories have been for months turning out millions of shells of all sizes, while the output increases every day.

The royal visitors today, among many other activities, visited works built on what not long ago was agricultural ground. They have seen shell making from the breaking of steel billets to filling with explosives and marketing with the military formula indicating the guns for which they are intended. Already they have allowed it to be known that the magnificent welcome of loyal Manchester has been a wonderful delight and encouragement to them.

At the enormous Westinghouse works it had been said that trouble would cause a stoppage of shell production. The king, by a few tactful questions, elicited facts that place these temporary labor difficulties in a far more favorable light.

"Tom Brooks, Your Majesty, one of our oldest and most valued workmen," was one introduction made. The king asked Tom for his view of recent difficulties. Tom proudly opened with: "We are one of the loyalist firms in England, sir, and we were the last to go on strike and the first to resume work."

Then he offered the explanation that applies to many hundreds of shops. They wished, he said, to make a protest that would compel attention, and they knew that a stoppage would be the quickest and most emphatic method of doing it. Having made the protest they recommenced work, and will work all the harder to make up the total to normal quantities.

The king gripped honest, plain-speaking Tom by the hand, and told him how glad he was they had returned to work, and how earnestly he hoped they would be able to continue production, without further friction.

From personal investigation, I am convinced that the king's desire will be realized, and that the settlement of disputes will be effected without stopping work, or deferred until after the war.

After leaving Manchester, the party journeyed to Lancaster, and later proceeded to the National Projectile factory, where they inspected miles of bays filled with smiling women.

Wonderful time has been kept throughout this strenuous tour, although today, for the first time, the king was "clocked" ten minutes late at the Westinghouse works. His majesty performed the operation of "clocking in" as if used to it all his life, and received the time ticket numbered 10,001 in return for pushing a button.

The Reason for It

Bystander—You have certainly shown great bravery in saving that man's life. Is he a relative of yours?

Hero—Relative? Oh, no. But he owes me $200.

Jack—I can't decide whether to go in for painting or poetry.

Jill—I'd go for painting if I were you.

Jack—Then you've seen some of my painting?

Jill—Oh, no; but I've heard some of your poetry.

Britain's Desire Always for Peace

Viscount Grey Outlines the Events Which Led to the War

Those events which led up to the present world struggle were outlined in a letter from Viscount Grey to the editor of the Christian Science Monitor, published in Boston. This letter, a copy of which was obtained by the United Press, follows in part:

"The origin of our Entente, first with France and then with Russia, was a desire to avoid war and to put an end to our quarrels with those powers and to the embittered feelings on their side and ours that had so often brought us or seemed to bring us to the brink of war. This was our motive, and a policy of encircling Germany was not in our thoughts.

"We wished to keep our friends, but also to keep the peace of Europe and in the European conference, in London over the Balkan war we gave proof of this and came through that without reproach and indeed with the credit of having worked for peace.

"One of the tragedies of the situation is that this conference showed clearly that there was in London machinery and personnel that could have settled honorably and fairly every dispute such as that of 1914, if it had been permitted to fry and been trusted again.

"That this was so was due to the personalities of the ambassadors in London of the five great European powers, including of course Licknoivsky and Mensdorff, the German and Austrian ambassadors.

"But in 1914 Germany thought the time had come to take advantage of the situation and to force the peace, and I suppose the Prussian military men had decided that the time to strike successfully had come.

"As far as I can see the Germans believe that if England had promised Germany to remain neutral in a European war, France and Russia would have given in to Germany without fighting, England would have been isolated and discredited and German domination would have been secured without war.

"And the Germans hold us to blame for the war because we did not act according to their idea. This view can only be justified in the assumption that Germany is morally and intellectually so superior to all other nations that it is wrong not to desire her will to be imposed on Europe and a crime to put any obstacle in her way."

Kernesky

New Minister of War the Man of the Hour in Russia

It would not be wide of the mark to say that Alexander Kernesky, Minister of War, is the man of the hour in Russia. A study of his career, however, would disappoint those who look for a dictator. Kerensky is not the stuff of which dictators are made. He has always been for the under dog. His clients at the bar were the poor and persecuted. He fought for the Jews, which is not a popular thing to do in Russia. Workmen and peasants thrown to prison for "unlawful assembling" found in him a fearless and eloquent advocate.

When thirty years of age (he is now thirty-five) Alexander Kerensky represented the workmen of the River Lena strike, in which some sixty workmen were shot down by the police. Later he assisted the defence of Mendel Beiliss, charged at Kiev with ritual murder, and was one of a group of lawyers sentenced to imprisonment for protesting in a "round robin" against the methods of the prosecution. But the Imperial government dared not deprive those courageous protestants of their liberty. The following year Kerensky was elected to the Duma to represent Socialist Labor. He distinguished himself by exposing corruption in the government, and after Russia entered the war assailed pro-German influences and denounced grafting officials in and out of the military service.

Kernesky it was who, rising in his place, resisted the dissolution of the Duma by the Czar when the clouds of revolution were gathering. "We will not go, we stay here," said the defender of the people. Appointed Minister of Justice in the provisional government, he lost no time in releasing political prisoners in Siberia.—New York Sun.

When to Cut Alfalfa

When the new shoots of alfalfa at the crown of the plant are from one to two inches high the crop is ready to be cut for hay, is the advice given by specialists of the Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station. The common rule that the crop must not be cut until a tenth in bloom does not always hold, these experts claim, for often the small shoots at the base of the plant get so large before this period of bloom that they are injured at harvest.

"How does yo' like mar'd life, sah?"

"Uh-well ,sah, it has its sorrows, but at dat, it beats workin' for a livin'."

"I wrote this poem to kill time."

"Well, you may be sure that time will have revenge and kill the poem."

Some German Sub. Secrets

Sea Wolves Still the Hope of the Huns

An anonymous German-American, who was until comparatively recent times for all practical purposes a good regular German, experienced a complete change of heart when he heard of the German plans to embroil the United States with Mexico and Japan. He concluded that his allegiance was with the United States and as he had in the course of the war been in the confidence of accredited German agents in the United States and Cuba and had learned many things known only to accredited German agents he decided that his duty was to communicate what he knew to Washington. According to the New York World, which publishes the man's story but provokingly conceals his name, he is a very well-known citizen indeed, whose word is to be relied upon. Some of his secrets, which have been sent to Washington, are not published in the newspaper for obvious patriotic reasons, but what he says about the submarines is interesting enough.

Herr Schmidt, as he is called, says that Germany is relying upon her submarines alone to win the war. She is building them more rapidly than ever before. They are bigger, faster, and altogether more destructive than the models used earlier in the war. In fact, it appears that submarines have been improved in the past thirty months to almost the extent that airplanes have been developed. At the present time Germany is building submarines 26 per cent. larger than any we have yet heard of, and we are informed that some of them were ready to take the water on June 1. On May 15, Herr Schmidt says, Germany was turning out submarines at the rate of four a week, and by the middle of the present month expects to double this output. Just now she has 200 of these sea wolves at work, and perhaps as many as 500 under construction. In another year it is intended that there shall be 1,000 of them in commission. Incidentally it takes just eight weeks to finish a submarine after her keel has been laid.

All the ships that are building in Germany today are submarines. Construction upon other and larger ships has been discontinued for a year, or since the Battle of Jutland proved to the kaiser that he had no chance of destroying the British fleet. The German navy has been idle ever since. This navy is said to have a personnel of 150,000 men, and from this number the submarine crews are re-recruited. Naturally the job of working on a submarine is not eagerly sought after, and it is no simple matter to train proper crews. However, of late there has been an improvement in this respect since each submarine is fitted with two crews. A U-boat goes on a cruise, and when she returns her crew goes ashore and enjoys life while the second crew takes a turn. By this means the dislike of sailors for working on the undersea boats is partly overcome. There is also the compensation that they are treated as heroes in Germany.

Herr Schmidt informs us the submarines love whitecaps and rough weather, though the contrary had been believed. He says that when the sea is high it is very difficult to pick out the wake of the periscope of a sub, because at a short distance it looks exactly like the crest of a wave. He reports that among other improvements made recently in the submarine is a periscope that is almost invisible. The new device consists of two mirrors, put together like a "V" lying on its side, the wide part in front. These skim the waves and converge the image upon the low periscope's lens, which shoots light down the tube to the receiving apparatus below. Microphones are also used, and these apprise the commander of the submarine of the approach of a vessel and the direction of the course. With this information at hand the submarine is able to get very close to her victim without showing her periscope.

We are told also that submarines invariably hunt in fours, travelling in a diamond-shaped formation, one in front, one on either flank and one in the rear. Eight miles separates the boats. The leader carries the extra supplies and acts as a scout. She sights a vessel, reports its speed and direction by wireless, and then submerges. The flanking submarines then manoeuvre so that they can arrive on either side of the vessel. It is their business to discharge the torpedoes. The rear boat keeps the rear assassins informed of the progress of the vessel to be attacked, and submerges at the last moment. The rear boat also carries extra crews for the fighting pair. Herr Schmidt says that the real submarine bases are not on land, but at the bottom of the sea. Here lie the "mother ships" on the ocean bed at a depth of fifty or sixty feet, and here come the submarines to get new supplies, and sometimes to get fresh crews if their trips have been unusually long. The converted German says that a favorite device of a submarine is to tow about a mile behind her a dummy periscope to which is attached a mine. This ruse is resorted to when warships are in the vicinity, and when it is hoped to lure one of them into ramming the supposed enemy.

Germany's Chief Industry

It Is War and Preparing for War That Comes First

"For two and a half years England's battleships have bottled up Germany's dread noughts; but for that barrier protecting us, our Atlantic coast would long ago have been bombarded. Should the German submarine starve England, and make it impossible to get her troops across to France, should Germany defeat France and Belgium singly, and obtain iron and coal and wheat from Russia, the time would soon come when in our unprepared condition our cities on the coast of the Atlantic, of the Gulf, and of the Pacific would be attacked, and an indemnity of thirty or fifty billions, representing the entire cost of this war, be saddled upon our children and our children's children. All must sacrifice, even unto blood. The crisis is imminent. Many of us are teachers of the doctrines of peace; we hate war; we believe in the school house and not the fort; in the book and not the bombshell; in the home, rather than the arsenal, and in free, happy, industrious cities, and not in Krupp gun works. But when the burglar breaks into your house, and points a pistol, it is useless to recite a text beginning, "Blessed are the peacemakers." The burglar has dictated the weapon in advance. When the German army entered Louvain, the priests and preachers prayed; the nuns wept; the young girls besought brutal men for mercy; but all to no avail. You cannot argue with a drunken man, nor preach to the lion, nor persuade a murderous brigand, who is determined to loot every house and store and factory. The simple fact is that, after Germany captured Austria's coal provinces, and the iron provinces of France in 1870, she discovered that war was her best national industry, paying in a single summer's looting expedition from a thousand per cent. to ten thousand per cent., where an iron foundry or a steel plant paid her only ten per cent. Therefore her motto for 50 years has been: "Let farmers raise grain—we will grab it; let Belgian peasants build factories and invent tools—we will strip them; let France and England achieve wealth and gold—we will loot the storehouse and barn and the bank." We must win this war. You stay the North Sea with a dyke, the lion with a hot iron, and soldiers drunk with greed, lust and avarice for other men's houses and territory, by bayonets and bullets. Forced into this war, we propose to make it the last war that shall hurt our earth.—From a sermon by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Japanese "Maru"

Origination of the Word as Applied to Steamships

The word "Maru", attached to the name of every Japanese merchant ship and commonly accepted as meaning "ship" has no special meaning, according to Captain Takeshima of the Japanese steamship Hudson Maru, recently captured and released by a German raider in the South Atlantic. Captain Takeshima said that the word is the survival of a Japanese custom centuries old. He explained the origin as follows: "There are two opinions as to how the custom originated. One of the stories, which I believe is the correct one, is that in ancient times the Japanese attached "maru" to the name of anything precious or highly prized, as a sword or a baby. It was first applied to a ship's name about two thousand years ago, when the Empress Jingo sent an expedition to Korea. She added the word to the name of the ship that transported the troops to Korea. Ever since then "maru" has been part of the name of every steamship or sailing vessel. It is never used with the name of a warship."

Nothing Killed on Count's Estate

Creatures Must Die of Old Age and Nothing Grown There Can Be Eaten

Vorwaerts publishes a weird story regarding the estate of Field Marshal Count Haesler, who was the Crown Prince's Chief of Staff during the futile assault on Verdun. The Field Marshal's nephew reports that nothing may be killed on the Count's great estate. Cows, pigs, hens, fish, die of old age. All offers to lease the shooting of rabbits, hares or pheasants, or fishing, is refused. One of the Count's tenants who wanted to sell 300 sheep owing to old age was immediately dismissed. Of twenty tons of fruit collected in the autumn of 1914, half was allowed to rot, as the Count refused to allow anything grown on the estate to be eaten. The Butchers' Gazette asserts these conditions still prevail in the third war year.

Fortunes for Saskatchewan Farmers

Reports from Prince Albert, Sask., state that many farmers in that district are just now selling their 1916 crops, and that quite a number of them will receive from $20,000 to $50,000 each for their crops. They are realizing a much higher price than if they had sold immediately after harvest.

Forest Resources of B. C.

Province Contains More Than Half the Standing Timber of Canada

The forest area of British Columbia is estimated at around 180,000,000 acres. The stand of merchantable timber is estimated by the Chief Forester of the province at over 400 billion feet. It is claimed that the B. C. climate can produce as much timber in sixty years as can be grown elsewhere in Canada in a century. British Columbia contains more than half the standing commercial timber in Canada, and fifty pre cent. of this is on Vancouver Island. There are two types of forest: The coast type, covering Vancouver Island and the inlets and valleys of the southern mainland, between the salt water and the Cascade range, contains the largest trees and the heaviest stand of timber, and here the trees grow more rapidly. The most important timber in order is: Douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock, balsam, spruce and yellow cedar or cypress. Along the coast are many deep-water harbors. The coast type is approached somewhat in the interior at the western base of the Rockies, where conditions as to rainfall are more nearly the same. The interior type, covering the remainder of the province, does not carry, on an average, so much merchantable timber to the acre, and consists of smaller, less rapidly-growing trees. The most important trees in order are yellow pine, Douglas fir, western larch, white pine, cedar, spruce, balsam, lodge pole pins, hemlock and tamarack. Except cottonwood, hardwood and deciduous trees are negligible in British Columbia as merchantable timber.

Conscription and Prohibition Eulogised

The Drink Trade and the Destruction of Food

Conscription in Canada may be necessary to win the war, but any sufficient win-the-war campaign that leaves out the immediate war-time prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors fails to adequately meet the situation.

All thoughful, loyal Canadians are heart-sore and sick as they think of the destruction caused by this traffic that continues as a "pestilence that walketh in darkness,, and a "destruction that wasteth at noonday."

The food situation throughout the world is growing serious. Hundreds of millions of pounds of foodstuffs are worse than wasted at a time when not a pound should be wasted, nor an acre uncultivated. Lloyd George said: "Our food stocks are alarmingly low."

The drink trade lives on the destruction of food. Alcoholic liquors cannot be made without destroying food. They absorb water and create thirst; so that the trade exists by consuming food and water, the two vital needs of life. And the dire results of this waste of food in the drink produced and consumed are simply alarming. Captain Barttelot, of the British navy, begged for some leading statesman to speak plainly and pleaded forcibly for "the total prohibition of spirits as the most effective act that could be taken to win the war," adding: "any measure less drastic will not be a cure; it will keep alive the craving which has been growing after six month's indulgence, and some men will endeavor to satisfy it by keeping away from work."

Canada's service is seriously hampered unless the evil traffic is put out of the way.—J.H. Hazlewood.

What Britain Is Doing

An American Who Says Britain Is Doing More Than Her Share in the War

This is the way Henry Clews, the New York banker, sizes up the present war situation:

"For nearly three years Great Britain, with a population of about 45,000,000, has been carrying the brunt of the battle for freedom. Her fleet has not only insured us from invasion but has kept the seas open and free for our froeign trade, the loss of which would have been an incalculable injury to our ecomonic welfare. She has further raised an army of about 5,000,000 men, helped finance her allies to the extent of about $4,500,000,000 and aided in feeding the starving millions in Belgium, Armenia and Serbia. She is certainly doing more than her share and as we have been the principal beneficaries, it is but just that we should give active support in return."

Great Mineral Wealth

Importance of Canada's Mineral Wealth But Little Understood

Canada's mineral wealth is not generally appreciated by residents in other countries, or even by Canadian themselves who are not in personal touch with the mining industry. Some idea of the importance of Canada's mineral resources is gained from the fact that more than 162,000 tons of ore have been delivered in the present year at the smelter at Trail, B. C., and this represents only the activities of one small mining section in the Great West. The ore deliveries at Trail are averaging over 5,000 tons per week.

Animal Life in Eternal Snow

Titus Ulke in the Scientific American Supplement

Glaciers and snowfields are by no means normally barren of life, as is commonly supposed.

My interest in this subject was first aroused, years ago, upon observing plants, of many different species, growing through and even flowering below the snow crusts clothing the slopes of Mont Blanc, in Switzerland, and on the Ortler, in the Tyrol, and again last year in seeing acres of so-called "red snow" and abundant animal life flourishing on the snows and glaciers of Mount Rainier.

There are at present known in the world approximately sixty species and varieties of snow and ice worms. Sexually mature specimens, yellowish to dark reddish brown or black in color, about an inch long and one-twentieth inch in diameter were found in February and April (1916) abundantly on the open snowfields of Mount Rainier, at an elevation of 2,750 to 5,600 feet above sea level. They also occurred on the snow on the mountain slope—protected by a dense forest of fir and hemlock.

These worms have not thus far been found on solid ice nor on the glaciers, though they occur on the snow below the ice front and outside of the laterial moraines of the Nisqually Glacier. The snow on which they were found is not permanent through the entire season, but melts with the coming of summer, and it there fore appears that a part of their life must be spent on or in the ground.

Nothing very definite is known concerning the food of snow worms. Professor Flett reports that the snow over which these enchytraeids crawl usually has a red color, due to a minute, unicellular plant, which, in his opinion serves as food for the worms.

In the same habitat with the snow worms, the writer found numerous species of insects, many of which were probably carried there by air currents or strong winds, belonging to eight orders, and three species of spiders.

Snow fleas or springtails sometimes occur in enormous numbers, possibly in billions, especially on the snow below the glaciers, making it gray or even black in appearance over large areas.

Worms of another variety occur on snowfields which seldom thaw during the summer, and they evidently pass their entire existence, generation after generation, in the snow and ice. There are reasons for believing that they may be found to live at an altitude as low as 6,000 feet. On the glaciers these worms coil up so as to appear as small spherical black masses or dots on the snow or solid ice, and it requires a considerable exposure to sunshine to warm them up to the active stage.

The Cruel Hun

War As the Germans Know It in Palestine

The German version of what happened in Jaffa is that the town was exacuated for military reasons, presumably because the British were attacking Gaza and threatening to advance up the coast. This caused the migration northward of a great number of Jews who lost all or most of their belongings because unable to carry them, and who suffered from "excesses." Quite so. Turning the comparatively well-to-do Jewish population out of its homes in the midst of a poverty-stricken and hostile native population, only too eager to indulge in plunder and even murder, brought its inevitable consequences. The Jews were robbed of all they had and butchered when they resisted. This is war, as the Germans and their allies make it. It is a comfort to know that Jerusalem is not yet treated in this brutal fashion. Thousands will be sentenced to death if it ever is.

This is especially cruel as the Europeans of all races and religions assembled in Palestine, are of the non-combatant description. Most of them are old; many of them are helpless women; all of them have pilgrimaged to the Holy Land for purely religious reasons. One clause in any peace terms—and a clause which ought to appeal to the highly religious Russian people—should be the turning of the land of Christ over to the care of the Christian nations. Then the Jews, to whom Jerusalem is Zion, will be free to return there, settle there, and once more make it blossom as the rose. Again, the hillsides of Palestine will be terraced for the vine and the olive tree; again, the Promised Land will flow with milk and honey.—From the Montreal Star.

Wasting Needed Grain

With flour climbing up to unprecedented prices, grain is still going into distilleries and breweries for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Why is it permitted? In the year ending March, 1917, not less than 88,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs were used in manufacturing whiskey alone in Canada. Only three distilleries were engaged in making whiskey, all the others being engaged in manufacturing spirits used for munitions. Yet the total output increased, and the consumption of grain increased by 4,000,000 pounds over the previous year.—Saskatoon Star.

Boy Scout Notes

Origin of Boy Scouts Movement Dates From 1884

The idea of training boys in Scouting dates from 1884, when Sir Robert Baden-Powell applied it to recruits in his regiment and, in revised form, from 1897 to young soldiers in the 5th Dragoon Guards. He had then found the good of developing the man's character before putting upon him the routine training of drill at that time considered necessary for a soldier.

The system was based on education as opposed to instruction and was an evolution of the ideas of Epictetus, the code of the Knights, the Zulus and Red Indians. The possibility of putting responsibility onto the boys and treating them seriously was brought to the proof in Mafeking with the corps of boys raised by Lord Edward Cecil there in 1899, which led Sir Robert to go into it further.

When he went back to England in 1902 he found his book "Aids to Scouting" being used in schools for teaching boys. As this had been written for soldiers it was unsuitable for boys and in 1908 Sir Robert re-wrote it (after an experimental boys' camp held in 1907). It was not then intended to have a separate organization of Boy Scouts, but that the Boys' Brigade, the Junior Y.M.C.A., the Church Lads' Brigade, and other recognized boys' organizations would utilize the idea.

The movement grew up of itself, and assumed such proportions that in 1910 Sir Robert gave up the army and took charge of it. The methods, aims and organization of the movement underwent close examination by the Privy Council in 1910, and a Royal Charter of incorporation was granted to it. His Majesty the King became its patron and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales became Chief Scout for Wales.

The idea of the dress of the Scouts was taken from a sketch of Sir Robert's dress in Kashmir in 1897—in every detail. The fleur-de-lys badge was that which Sir Robert used for Scouts in the 5th Dragoon Guards. It was taken from the sign of the north point of the compass, as shown on maps as a guide to their orientation.

Another brilliant page has been added to British naval annals and for a second time it relates how a former Boy Scout has participated and proven his Scout training and devotion to duty in the face of heavy odds. The story of Midshipman Gyle's bravery has been recorded in many places but the news of connection with the Boy Scouts movement comes to light now and Boy Scouts everywhere will feel with pride the glory which has been added to their work. Midshipman Gyles has been through the Dardanelles campaign and was wounded at the landing of the Australian forces at Gaba Tepa. Later Commander Evans of Antarctic fame, offered him a berth in the Dover Patrol and it was on this duty that the "Broke" rammed the German destroyer. Gyles met single-handed a boarding party of Germans and although severely wounded forced the Germans to retire to their own ship.

The National Union of Teachers accorded an impressive and enthusiastic reception to the ideals of the Boy Scouts movement last month at their conference in Manchester. The chairman of the Education Committee at Chiswick said that after many years' work amongst teachers he thought that Scoutmasters were showing the way to schoolmasters in the all important matter of character training. In South Africa and other overseas Dominions scouting is gaining ground with educationalists and the French government, the Portuguese government and other foreign countries are investigating the systems employed by Boy Scouts with a view to encouraging the work in their respective countries. In Russia the Czar himself gave the movement every encouragement but unfortunately Governor of Finland was to say the least, not sympatetic with the inhabitants nor had he ever learned signalling. He suppressed the lads as revolutionaries when he saw them at work. He has since been reported to have died "somewhat suddenly" and there is every hope that Scouting will revive and flourish under the new regime.

Price-Fixing in Germany

The Complex Problem of Regulating Price of Commodities

Compulsory legislation in Germany has frequently had the effect of stopping business entirely by making the maximum prices too low. Where the effect was less extreme, evasion was practiced systematically by buyers, who ignored the fixed price and privately offered more. It was comparatively easy to detect and punish sellers who overcharged, but transactions in which the offence was on the part of the customers were hidden. Furthermore, no penalty attached to the buyer.

Whether high prices are natural or artificial, the most effective remedy is to restore the balance either by increasing the supply or diminishing the demand. These are problems of stimulating production, expediting transportation and distribution and substituting commodities that are plentiful for ones that are scarce.—New York Sun.

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(Continued.)

"Dead? Mrs. Brent dead? Well, there, you could knock me down with a feather. I can't seem to believe it nohow. She was well enough when she went away yesterday, only a bit white like she always was, poor thing, and a pretty young thing she was, too, and a real lady, though she did have to live in this poor place." Mrs. Dunster glanced around the bare ill-furnished room, which wore a strange air of desolation. "This wasn't the sort of place she was accustomed to, anybody could see that."

"Had she any friends? Any relations?" Leslie asked. "Was she very poor? Surely she or her husband had some relatives?"

"None as I know of. And poor?" The landlady threw up her hands and clicked her tongue. "She was as poor as a church mouse. Not as she ever complained, but she was very poor. She went away from here to look for a job—answering some advertisement that was what she went for. She was eager to work. But I don't believe she had a relation or friend in the world barring her husband and ——"

Leslie's eyes had caught sight of a photograph on the mantelpiece, and she walked across the room and took the frame in her hands, cutting short Mrs. Dunster's voluble speech:

"Is this—her husband?" she asked, her heart contracting as she looked at the photograph.

"Yes, that's him; and a good-looking young fellow he must have been. I never saw him; she came to me as a widow. But he—you can see for yourself what a handsome chap he was."

Yes—Leslie could see that for herself, even if she had not been able to remember with almost sickening distinctness every feature of Raymond Brent's face. The eyes of the photograph looked straight into her eyes, just as Raymond himself had looked at her in the old days; his smile was the debonnair smile whilc had won her heart. This was just the Raymond she remembered, and looking at his pictured face the old soreness and pain awoke with a fierceness that almost startled her. With a sense of overmastering bitterness she put the leather frame upon the mantelpiece and turned again to Mrs. Dunster.

"Never mind about Mrs. Brent's husband," she said impatiently; "I haven't come here to talk about him. There is a child, I understand—a little girl called Marjory. She was left in your charge when her mother went away? Where is she? I want to see her. I am going to arrange what shall be done with her."

Mrs. Dunster's naturally florid face turned a sickly grey, her eyes shifted restlessly—she twisted a corner of her apron round and round with uneasy fingers.

"Well, miss," she began. "Yes—there was—there is—I mean Mrs. Brent had a little girl all right enough and Marjory was her name all right enough. And she was to stop with me while her ma was away. But she—but I——"

"Do stop talking in that silly way," Leslie exclaimed irritably. Her nerves were already strung up to high tension, and she felt that the landlady's hesitating utterance was nearly unendurable. "Where is the child? Fetch her at once. I want to see her."

"My Heaven, I can't fetch her," Mrs. Dunster burst out tremulously, fear and remorse printed in every line of her unprepossessing countenance. "I was washing yesterday, and she was tiresome, and I got a bit short with her, and gave her a slap—she was down in the kitchen with me. And then I came upstairs to speak to one of the lodgers, and I was away a goodish while, and when I got down again Marjory was gone."

"Gone? Gone where?"

"I dunno where, but she was gone. She must have slipped out of the door and run away, and I couldn't find a trace of her not nowhere round the neighborhood, and I can tell you I've been in a fine taking ever since."

"But a child can't go far," Leslie exclaimed. "She was only about six or seven, wasn't she?"

"Close on eight, and a baby for her years. But she's gone, miss, and that's the truth. You can't see Marjory, for Marjory's gone. I don't know no more than the babe unborn whatever has become of her, and that's the gawspel truth."

CHAPTER V.

Geoffrey

"You are likely to find great difficulties in the way of doing what you wish." Mr. Dansmere, the shrewd and kindly solicitor, looked thoughtfully at his visitor, and balanced a pen carefully upon two fingers. "From what I gather you have so extremely little to go upon."

"I have very little to go upon; I see that," Geoffrey Marstead answered. "But my father's dying wish must be carried out. I shall leave no stone unturned until I have tried my level best to do what he wished."

"You are convinced that he was not delirious when he spoke? You are sure he was sane?"

"Absolutely sure." There was a certain terseness in the boy's utterance which commended him to the lawyer. "During his illness my father was never delirious, and, as you know, his mind was a very clear one; he was not a man to lose sanity, or to talk at random."

Mr. Dansmere's thoughtful gaze fixed itself upon his client's face, noting the latent power of jaw and chin, the straightforward glance of his deep set blue eyes, the breadth of forehead, the strong line of the mouth.

"You are quite right about your father," he said, with the quiet smile which had set many a troubled client at ease. "He was one of the clearest minded men I ever met, and his judgment was extraordinarily good and well balanced. That is why I am puzzled by what you tell me of his sudden directions on his deathbed. It is so unlike him to have left a matter of such importance to the very end." A dark flush crimsoned young Marstead's face, his eyes turned away from the other's keen glance.

"I think," he said slowly and with difficulty, "I—think it was only at the very last that my father felt he could not leave unrighted some wrong he had done. He wanted to make compensation. This lady—Delicia Donaldson—must have been——"

"Yes. She evidently had a claim of some kind upon him," Mr. Dansmere put in when Geoffrey paused, "but what was the claim? Who was the lady? And where is she? All these points we have to discover. Amongst your father's papers you have found no clue as to the identity of this Miss or Mrs. Donaldson?"

"Nothing but what I have already mentioned. I found a very old letter signed Delicia, and the miniature I brought up to you today." With a slight gesture he indicated a miniature lying on the table, and for the second time that morning Mr. Dansmere picked it up and scrutinized it closely. It represented a woman's head and shoulders, and between the white softness of her gown and the satin whiteness of her neck rested a great red rose. Her brown eyes were alight with smiles, there was a smile upon her lips, and it seemed as if the sunlight had caught the masses of her hair and woven amongst them a glory of gold. Under the painting in small golden letters was the one word "Delicia."

"Whoever she was she must have been a very lovely woman," Mr. Dansmere said slowly, his glance lingering on the smiling face, until an answering smile crept over his own. "Was your father by any chance ever engaged to her? If so, I wonder." The lawyer pulled himself up with a little cough, refraining just in time from saying that he wondered Mr. Marstead had not married this beautiful woman, instead of the singularly plain but aristocratic lady who had been his wife, and Geoffrey's mother, dying when her son was still a young boy.

"I don't know what Miss Donaldson was to my father," Geoffrey's voice broke in upon the lawyer's train of thought. "I don't even know that she was Miss Donaldson. My father spoke of righting her, and her children, and her children's children. Donaldson may be her married name."

"Maybe— maybe," the lawyer answered absently, his glance wandering back to the miniature he still held in his hand. "But I confess it seems to me it is most unlikely we shall ever find out the exact truth about her. Advertisements have done nothing; all our inquiries have led to no result. So far we cannot in any way trace the lady. Delicia Donaldson seems to have vanished off the face of the earth; and the chances are that she died long ago."

(To Be Continued.)

Cabbage Cigars New War Horror

Venerable jokes about cabbage or hay cigars has become a sad and serious reality in Germany, owing to the scarcity and high cost of genuine tobacco.

The latest war substitute within the purview of the government department on substitutes is composed of the above, together with other ingredients like strawberry leaves lavender blossoms and sandalwood to impart aroma.

Eugene H. Grubb, the potato expert, says there is an insufficient supply of seed potatoes in the U.S. for the 1917 crop. He advocates conservation of the nation's supply and says that the potato has enabled Germany to prolong the war at least two years.

A superstitious philosopher says that when a man visits a melon patch and meets a watchdog it's a sign his errand will be fruitless.

A Good Fighter

Hats Must Come Off to Tommy Atkins

H. A. Gwynne, editor of the Morning Post, who has been on a tour of the front, writes:

"Coming along a dusty French road in a motor car, I was delighted to give a Canadian officer a life. He had been in most of the shows and had started as a private but was now a captain. He was of the right mettle and full of courage and determination to drive the Boche back to his lair. I complimented him on the gallantry which he and his countrymen had shown during the war. 'Sir,' he said, much to my surprise, 'why will you always treat us as children? We have done well, I don't deny it. But everybody has done well. Your Tommy is the finest fighter on God's earth. Isn't he going to get any of the credit? I'm sick to death of the praise that is being plastered all over us. We have done our duty to the best of our ability, but we don't deserve one word more of praise than your fine fighting men.'

"This sentiment on inquiry I found to be common to all colonial officers. One distinguished Australian officer said he had come to hate the word 'Anzac.' 'We came into the war of our own accord,' he said, 'to beat the Germans. We don't want to be treated as though we should throw up the fight unless we were mentioned every day. We are good, stout fighters, as the Boche knows well, but we take off our hats to the gallant old regiments of the home country.'"

The Husband—You're not economical.

The Wife—Well, if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage, I'd like to know what you think economy is.

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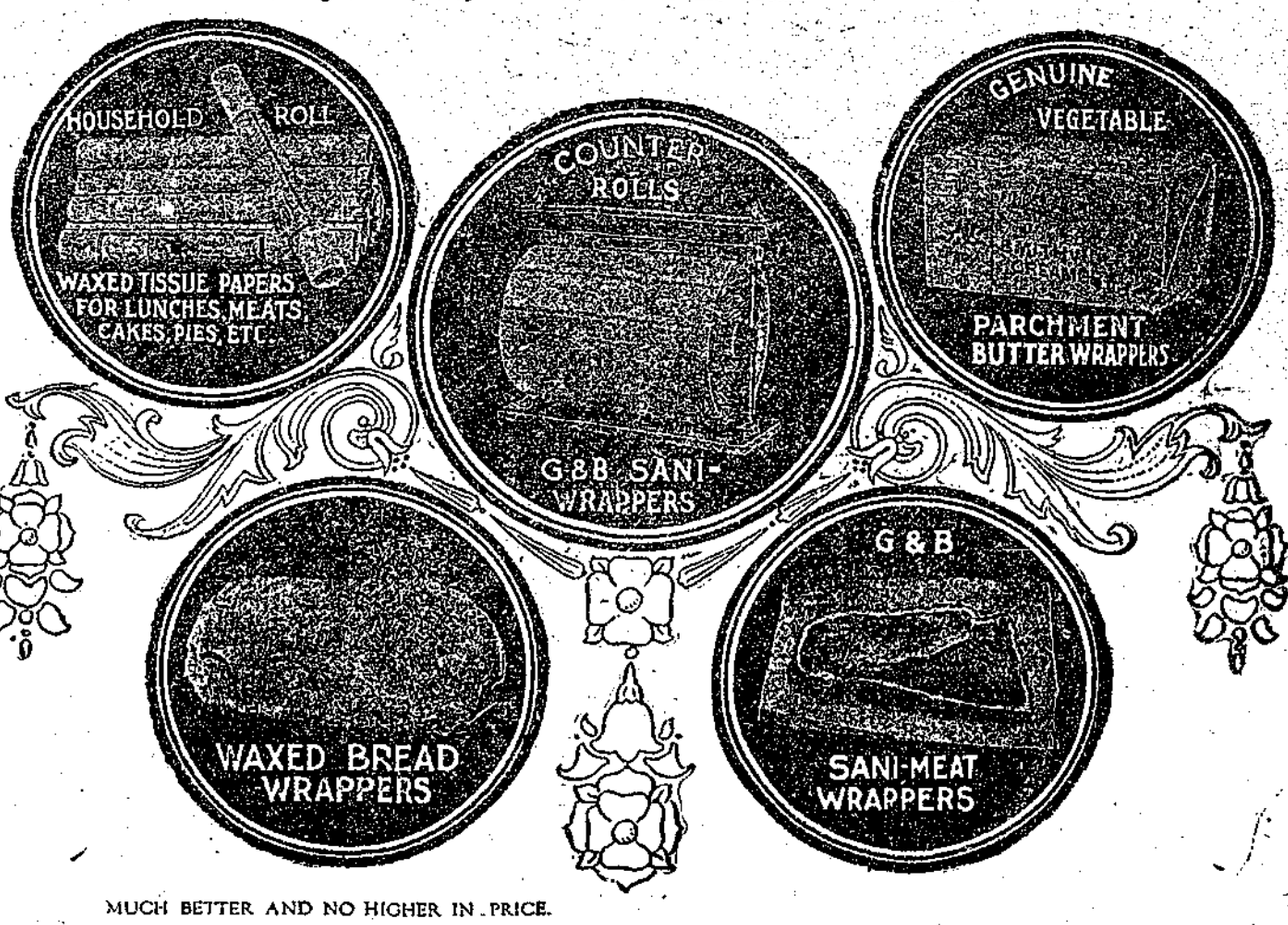
SANI-WRAPPERS

Our papers are cleansed, treated and purified with Refined Parafine Waxes and Disinfectants.
They add to the Freshness, Cleanliness and Purity of your goods.
They preserve the Color and Quality of Fresh and Cooked Meats and are Germ-proof, Moisture-proof and Grease-proof. They will not stick to the Meat.



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LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

Rural School Picnics To Agricultural College

On Thursday, the 21st inst. the first excursion to the Manitoba Agricultural College from some of the rural schools was inaugurated and proved a great success.

The children and the teachers who went with them are all enthusiastic over their trip and say they spent a most enjoyable, as well as instructive day. Mr. Newton of the Extension Department welcomed the 36 children and 4 teachers and kindly provided a guide for the party to show them over the different buildings; the domestic science, sewing rooms, textiles and house keeping, etc.

The party then went to the poultry houses, where Prof. Herner took great interest in the children, explaining and making each child test some eggs, visiting the incubator room, where chickens were hatching. Showing them brooders, where 300 chickens were being fed and explaining how to feed with butter milk etc. Then came fattening poultry in crates and trap nests for the laying hens, and finally to the room where they saw the dry picking of broilers. From the poultry houses the party proceeded to the pig pens, where the children were much interested in the young pigs. Then into the cattle barns where they saw some beautiful calves. Sheep pens were next visited and great interest taken in the little new born lambs.

The girls, as well as the boys, evinced the greatest interest in the live stock and were eager to see everything.

The college kindly arranged for them to eat their lunches in the dining hall and provided them with hot tea, which was much appreciated. After lunch they visited the conservatories where the beautiful display of flowers delighted them. Then came the museum, where the stuffed birds and animals proved a great attraction. The teachers could hardly drag the children away, but time was limited and a very happy and satisfied crowd took the cars back to Winnipeg.

These picnics might well be extended to all the rural schools within easy distance of the college. Most of the children were the older pupils who are members of the boys and girls clubs. These clubs are being provided with fine bred eggs, young pigs, seed grains and potatoes, etc., by the college and it was thought that those country children might with profit see how to look after and care for the produce they raise, in the best manner, as shown at the college.

Many of these children never have an opportunity of seeing anything beyond their own home farm, but after such a visit these children will have an ambition to return to the college later on and take advantage of the fine course of instruction provided there.

Even an occasional visit to a big agricultural fair is not to be compared with a day spent at the college. At the usual fairs their attention is more apt to be absorbed by useless and unprofitable sights, such as a "Hairy Man from Borneo," or a "Living Skeleton," or such like, then the beauty and grace of the fine live stock on view.

These picnics could go on during all the school session and provide endless themes for essays and discussions and it is to be hoped that many more of the rural schools will accept the invitation the college extends to them.

The following letter from one of the teachers adequately expresses how the children enjoyed the trip and visit to the college.

Headingly, Man.
Monday Evening.

"Now about the trip to the college. I think every one thoroughly enjoyed it. I know my girls did.

Only four girls went from my school. Paul unfortunately took the measles last week and was very sick the other boy who was at school is working. One of my girls says it was the best day she ever had. I wish you could see my eight pupils because I am so proud of them. Well, the ride was rather long and two of Miss Taylor's girls took ill so she took them in a jitney from Eatons. We left Headingly at 9 o'clock and reached the college at 11 a.m. Each child took a lunch the same as for a regular school day. Mr. Newton was very nice and called a young lady from his office who showed us about his building, the domestic science room, sewing room, textiles and house keeping room. Then Mr. Herner, I think that was his name, took us over to the chicken houses. He took an active interest in the children asking questions, etc. A pleasant time was spent in the egg testing room, each child tested some eggs. Then we visited the incubator room, one incubator was hatching. Children were all interested in this. Then we went into a room where two men were dry picking broilers, then into the room where the fattening crates were, then to the pens where the hens and laying hens were. One girl saw a hen go into a nest and the nest shutting. There were many young chicks. The children were delighted with the large brooders where 300 chicks were kept. Mr. Herner told them how they fed the chickens buttermilk, etc. In one pen were some guinea pigs and everyone had a good look. There was a pen of young ducks. Saw some turkeys and geese.

After the visit to the fowls we paid a visit to the dining room which the college placed very kindly at our disposal. They supplied us with hot tea which was much appreciated by all as the day was rather chilly. After lunch we were taken around the stock by a Mr. Woods. Everyone took a keen interest in the pigs. One old sow with little ones was very tame and gentle, the children walked in the pen right beside her. We saw the pig cots and winter quarters then went to the cattle barn where there was some beautiful calves. We only saw two ewes and three lambs as all the sheep were out but these. Saw a few horses. The children were delighted with the conservatory and museum. The stuffed birds and animals are so instructive to young minds. We left on the 3 o'clock car and I took my girls to the industrial bureau for another hour to finish out the day. I think most of the children went home on the four o'clock Headingly car but we came on the five, reaching Headingly at six very tired but satisfied that the trip was not only enjoyable but most instructive. I hope you can read this as it is rather a poor scrawl. I was very sorry you were not able to be with us on our trip. Mrs. Britton takes a wonderful interest in the boys and girls outdoor life. If you want our girls to appreciate nature we must love it ourselves."

Periodical visits or excursions to the college at least once or twice a year would be very beneficial to the children from the rural schools and it is hoped that the school boards will arrange excursions in conjunction with the Agricultural College Board.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.
Metapedia, P.Q.
Aug. 31st, 1908.

Offers Insurance for British Forces

Insurance for all men serving with the British forces on land or sea has been inaugurated in England. It affects all ranks, offering a fixed rate with benefits varying according to the circumstances attending death. minimum yearly premium is $5 and the maximum $100. If the insured soldier dies of natural causes in Europe, exclusive of the Balkan peninsula or the sailor at sea, his beneficiary receives $500. If he dies in action or is drowned at sea the beneficiary receives $25 immediately, with a share in nine-tenths of the entire surplus arising from the whole scheme, which will be divided at the end of the war.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

Germany to Replace Dutch Ships

According to a Hague official communication forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Limited, an agreement has been reached between the Dutch and German governments concerning the Dutch merchantmen that were torpedoed off the English coast last February.

Germany undertakes to replace the lost vessels by the cession of a number of German ships now in the Dutch East Indies of equivalent value.

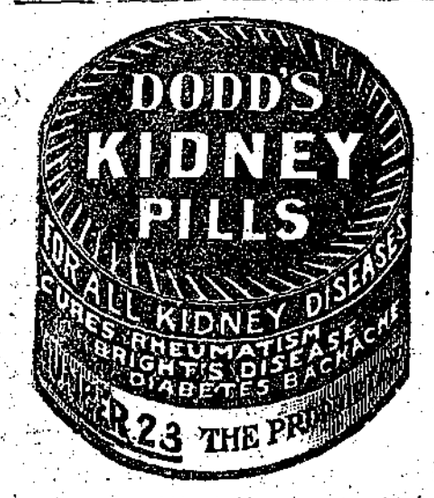
Insinuations

"Well, I'd be ashamed if I had as bald a head as you! Look at my head of hair!"

"I just want to ask you one question."

"Yes?"

"Did you ever see grass growing on a busy street?"—London Tit-Bits.



Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 9

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Established Freedom Of Conscience

Religion in Russia to Be No Bar to Possession of Political Rights

The ministry of the interior has submitted to the provisional government a bill establishing freedom of conscience. Possession of civil and political rights no longer depends on religion. For a change of religion, official permission will not be needed.

Up to nine years of age a child's religion is determined by its parents: if ther is a disagreement the child takes the mother's religion. Over nine years of age the religion cannot be changed without the consent of the child itself. Over seventeen years religion can be changed without the parent's or guardian's consent.

Another important reform provides for courts of administration for the protection of a citizen against illegalities of officials of the central government or of local self-government bodies.

Like a Grip at the Throat. For a disease that is not classed as fatal there is probably none which causes more terrible suffering than asthma. Sleep is impossible, the sufferer becomes exhausted and finally, though the attack passes, is left in unceasing dread of its return. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful curative agent. It immediately relieves the restricted air passages as thousands can testify. It is sold by dealers everywhere.

No Way of Telling

O.C.—Did you deliver that message?

Billjim—Yessir.

O.C.—Did you give it to an officer?

Billjim—Dunno, sir.

O.C.—You don't know the difference between an officer and a private?

Billjim—Well, sir, 'e was in 'is bath, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

Explained

Captain (to his servant)—Jones, I have noticed for some time that my shirts always come from the laundry one week late. How is that?

Private Jones—Excuse me, sir, but your shirts are always so clean that I think it a pity to send them to the laundry, so I wear them another week.—Pearson's Weekly.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Can Be Averted by Feeding the Starved Nerves With Rich, Red Blood

Nourish your nerves—that is the only way you can overcome life's worst misery, nervous exhaustion. The fits of depression and irritation, the prostrating headaches, the weakness and trembling of the legs, the unsteady hand and the imperfect digestion that mark the victim of nerve weakness, must end in nervous breakdown if neglected.

Nourish your nerves by the natural process of filling your veins with rich, red, health-giving blood. Your nerves are crying out for pure blood and the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is to make new, rich blood. This explains why these pills have proved successful in so many cases of nervous disease that did not yield to ordinary treatment. For example, Mr. Wilfrid Donald, West Flamboro, Ont., says:—"Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a serious condition. I was not only badly run down, but my nerves seemed to be completely shattered. I slept badly at night, and when I got up in the morning was as tired as when I went to bed. I seemed to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At this stage I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt much relief, and continuing the use of the pills they completely restored my health. I can now sleep soundly, eat well, and am enjoying complete freedom from the old nervous troubles."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Royal Family Abandon German Names

Step Taken at Request of King George

A further abolition of German titles held by members of the English Royal Family residing in England is indicated in a court circular which announces:

"Their Highnesses Princess Victoria and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein will henceforth be styled Their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise respectively."

The Princesses of the Royal Family who bear the title Duchess of Saxony have, at the King's desire, relinquished that title, and the King has directed that royal warrants be prepared stating what they will be styled in the future.

The Times says it understands Prince Louis of Battenburg will take the title of Marquis of Mount Batten.

"This," says the Times, "is simply an English translation of the German name, but it is not perhaps wholly accidental that the new name of the former Sea Lord's family should also be that of the little headland overlooking the old eastern harbor of Plymouth, from which the famous Drake sailed."

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Placed On Special Reserve

Registry for Unemployed Officers Now

Sir Edward Kemp, minister of militia and defence, has announced the formation of a "reserve of officers for the Canadian expeditionary force." His announcement says:

"There are many officers, who for no other reason than that there were vacant no suitable appointments which could be offered them in Canada, have from time to time been struck off the strength of the Canadian expeditionary force. They are now to be restored to it, with the rank and seniority which they held therein.

"They, as well as officers who hereafter may cease to do duty with the Canadian expeditionary forces in Canada, and officers for whom on their return from overseas, employment in Canada cannot be provided, will be placed on a special reserve which will appear in the quarterly militia list.

"Reserve officers of the Canadian expeditionary force will not be entitled, as such, to pay any allowances. This is without prejudice to any pension or leave with pay and allowances which has been or may be granted to them. On the other hand they will be the first to be considered when appointments which they are suitable to fill fall vacant; and preference will be given to those of them who have seen active service at the front."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Solution of Labor Scarcity

An interesting plan—Harvesters' trail will be from Kansas to Canada. The Kansas crop will be cut in July, Minnesota's in August and the Western Canadian crop in September.

Came From Austria

White Flour First Produced in City of Budapest

We all mourn the death of the white loaf. We look with disfavor upon its brown success, and we think of this dingy edible as something new—"owing to the war." We have forgotten that with our grandfathers a quite white loaf was a rarity.

English millers had the shock of their lives when they discovered the whiteness of foreign flour. Nothing could be produced by our mills to satisfy the baker, who in turn had to please his customers with white bread. Imports of flour increased alarmingly, and all because the British public were enamored of white bread.

Rumors of wonderful machinery producing white flour in Budapest caused English millers to visit Austria-Hungary. The result of this deputation was that in 1878 the first complete plant to reduce wheat to white flour was installed in England.

So started the home manufacture of white bread. We have had to bid farewell, not to an old friend, but to an enemy alien invader.—Answers.

Worms in children work havoc. These pests attack the tender lining of the intestines and, if left to pursue their ravages undisturbed, will ultimately perforate the wall, because these worms are of the hook variety that cling to and feed upon interior surfaces. Miller's Worm Powders will not only exterminate these worms, of whatever variety, but will serve to repair the injury they have done.

'Tino's Delusion

"I am not obliged to bow to the will of the people; I am responsible to God only," so ex-King Constantine told Venizelos. Which is evidence that 'Tino took his principles as well as his orders from his brother-in-law at Potsdam.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Providing Canned Food For Army

It is proposed to secure an ample supply of canned food to maintain an army of 1,000,000 men next winter. Vigorous preparation must be made now for the manufacture of cans for which most of the tin supply comes from Great Britain. The Government is now taking up the question of getting pig tin from Great Britain at fair prices.

CRISIS OF WOMAN'S LIFE

Change Safely Passed by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wagoner, Okla.—"I never get tired of praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because during Change of Life I was in bed two years and had two operations, but all the doctors and operations did me no good, and I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which brought me out of it all right, so I am now well and do all my housework, besides working in my garden. Several of my neighbors have got well by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. VIOLA FINICAL, Wagoner, Okla.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

The Nickel Plate Barber Shop

SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE

This shop it equipped with Baths and all the latest Electrical Appliances.

W. T. BUTLER, - Prop.

The Hedley Gazette

Subscriptions in Advance

Per Year.....$2.00
" (United States).....2.50

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

Transient Advertisements—not exceeding one inch, $1.25 for one insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch, 12 cents per line for first insertion and 8 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Transients payable in advance.

Contract Advertisements—One inch per month $1.25; over 1 inch and up to 4 inches, $1.00 per inch per month. To constant advertisers taking larger space than four inches, on application, rates will be given of reduced charges, based on size of space and length of time.

Certificate of Improvements.....$10.00
(Where more than one claim appears in notice, $2.50 for each additional claim.)

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Aug. 9, 1917.

"He who does me once, shame on him;
He who does me twice, shame on me."

THIS AND THAT.

THE big Liberal convention at Winnipeg has decided to "win the war with Laurier." Brewster, King, Pattullo and Wade are among the B. C. delegation—three cabinet ministers and their manager. "Pickings, not principles," should be the motto of the Liberal party.

THERE is an opening in this "broad and glorious Dominion" for a Canadian party. Borden and his cabinet, with the exception of Cochrane, should be conducting a young ladies' seminary or a dancing school; in a European country Laurier would long ago have received the last rites of the church.

THE Liberal convention next Wednesday will kindly note that Laurier has been endorsed by Brewster King and Sloan. If they nominate a candidate, they endorse Laurier and Premier Brewster, and oppose Canada and the Empire's participation in the war. They have to choose between Canada and the Quebec slackers.

IT is almost definitely settled that there will be an independent candidate in the field to contest Similkameen riding, and a convention will be held in Keremeos in a couple of weeks. There are Liberals who cannot support Brewster and his endorsement of Laurier, and there are Conservatives who will not support Bowser. The people want statesmen, not machine-turned politicians.

BEFORE next issue the Conservatives and Liberals will have chosen candidates to contest Similkameen riding. It is a matter of very little importance to the electors who the candidates may be or which one is elected. Premier Brewster has proved himself a misfit and a weakling; W. J. Bowser, leader of the opposition is impossible as a Conservatic premier. He hasn't any of the qualifications that would appeal to a free and intelligent electorate. There is talk of an independent candidate. If a man of undoubted integrity is placed in nomination on the independent ticket, he might carry the riding.

THE death of Sir Richard McBride occurred in London, Eng., Monday last. He was 47 years of age, and was premier for 12 years. He had all the qualifications for a leader, except, possibly, the ability to choose the best possible material for his associates in the cabinet. He was too loyal to the party to go out of the legislature for his ministers, and during his term of office the people failed to elect what might be termed cabinet material. So he did his best with the junk the electors, or the machine, dumped into the legislature. Sir Richard was true to his supporters in the house, and did not always receive as loyal support. He tried to build an empire with the assistance of a gang of dollar-chasers and bone-heads, with the inevitable result—failure. He stayed with his friends when he must have known he was weakening his government, and they knifed him. The people evened the score last September.

Will Win the War?

Dispatches from Winnipeg would indicate that the war is near an end. A great drive is to be successfully carried out by
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader,
Premier Brewster,
Hon. Dr. King,
Hon. Wm. Sloan,
M. A. Macdonald, K. C., and
F. C. Wade, K. C.
The motto: "Brewster and Laurier; for Quebec, for Liberalism and the Spoils."

That Waterloo may again be the battlefield for the decision of the great war, as it was when it brought about the downfall of Napoleon, is believed by many military experts. The force which the United States will be able to bring to bear on the western front it is believed will duplicate the historical incident wherein Blucher's timely arrival so aided Wellington's army that the French were defeated. This belief is supported by the gradual and methodical retreat of the Germans and the location of the new Hindenburg line between Antwerp and Namur, to which the Germans are retiring. Waterloo is in the advance of this line and its location and topograyhy are such that if the issue is decided in front of the supposed line, Waterloo is the logical, almost inevitable, field for it.—Ex.

This is from the Providence Journal, the paper that did the exposing of German plots in the United States and Canada: "We are at war with the most merciless and inhuman nation in the world. Hundreds of thousands of its people in this country want to see America humiliated and beaten to her knees, and they are doing and will do everything in their power to bring this about. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness in this direction may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother."

Graft is the inspiration of the party conventions. Vote for the man. If he is straight, legislation will be straight.

J. BEALE

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A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR monthly meetings of Hedley Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., are held on the second Friday in each month in Fraternity hall, Hedley. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

G. H. SPROULE, W. M — S. E. HAMILTON, Secretary

L. O. L.

The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 1714 are held on the first and third Monday in every month in the Orange Hall. Ladies meet 2nd and 4 Tuesdays. Visiting brethern are cordially invited

W. LONSDALE, W. M.
H. F. JONES, Sec'y.

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A. ARE, V. C. J. SMITH, Clerk.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalties thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 17 6m

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, JUNE, 1917.

G R Allen	4.50
R. Anderson	4.50
A Appleton	3.50
J. R. Brown	4.25
T Baird	4.50
C. A. Brown	4.50
F. Bentley	4.00
F Barach	1.00
E Berg	4.25
E Berlando	3.75
W S Bonner	4.25
D Carry	3.50
M Chong	1.65
Quan Chong	2.50
H Cameron	4.25
A. Clare	5.50
R. S. Collin	5.00
W. W. Corrigan	4.50
Richard Clare	4.00
T P Corrigan	3.50
J. Coulthard	4.25
T B Cannon	5.25
T K Cannon	5.25
S Dogadin	3.75
J Dery	3.75
Miss N Dill	18.00
W Erakson	3.75
Dr R Elliot	7.00
T Eleuk	3.75
P. Eaton	4.25
G. E. French	3.50
M. L. Gezon	1.60
J. Gaare	3.75
J. Galitzky	4.25
W. T. Grieves	4.25
J. Grieve	5.00
H Groenen	3.75
F. Groenen	4.50
Hans Hill	3.75
Thos Hibson	3.75
J. A. Holland	5.00
R. Hambly	4.25
J. Hancock	4.25
J. Hardman	4.00
M C Hill	4.50
W Hagan	3.75
T Holm	3.75
H Hambly	2.00
H. E. Hanson	4.00
T Henderson	4.00
M. Iverich	3.75
C. G. Johnson	4.25
H Jackson	4.25
P. R. Johnson	4.25
N Johnson	4.25
Alex Johnson	2.10
J. Jamieson	3.75
H. F. Jones	5.00
H. I. Jones	3.50
B. W. Knowles	7.00
G. Knowles	5.00
S. C. Knowles	4.00
A. J. King	4.00
C Koyich	1.90
Wm. Lonsdale	10.00
O. Lindgren	4.25
J Larson	3.75
A F Loomer	3.75
M Matich	3.75
D Melberg	4.25
H H Messinger	4.25
L. S. Morrison	5.75
G. Malm	4.50
Ed Malm	4.00
D Miner	4.00
M J Meher	4.00
W Mathew	4.00
P Murray	6.00
C E Muzzy	3.75
M Milach	1.90
D. J. McLeod	4.25
A McClusky	4.25
P M McPhillips	4.00
E McPhillips	3.75
J McNulty	3.50
M. McLeod	4.50
J Naff	4.00
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C Noren	4.25
E Nelson	3.75
T. Olson	3.75
A Olund	4.25
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J Pearson	3.75
F Peterson	4.25
A L Pearson	4.00
H Rhodes	5.00
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E Roope	3.75
W Robertson	3.75
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Miss Roche	3.00
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