Library Leg. Assembly

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 7. HEDLEY, B.C., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 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

N. THOMPSON PHONE SEYMOUR 5943
MGR. WESTERN CANADA
Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.
Steel Manufacturers
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British Columbia Land Surveyor
TEL. No. 27 P. O. DRAWER 160
PENTICTON, - - B. C.

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR
Star Building - Princeton

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.

HOTEL
HEDLEY B.C.
First Class Accommodation
JOHN JACKSON, Proprietor.

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Spring at last. Beautiful sunshine and birds singing.

Mr. and Mrs. Orser of Cawston were in town on Wednesday.

Mr. McCurdy of Similkameen was in town between trains on Monday.

Miss Bessie Richter was a passenger to Oroville on Monday's train.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Quant were passengers to Oroville on Monday's train.

Mr. E. Mills was a week-end visitor to Princeton, returning on Monday's train.

Community concert, town hall, March 17th, St. Patrick's day, for patriotic purposes.

Mr. Harry Armstrong of Vancouver has been visiting with his father for a few days this week.

Don't forget the masquerade ball on Friday night in the town hall. Proceeds to go towards patriotic purposes.

We are glad to say that Mrs. Corbet is able to be around again after a very painful attack of rheumatism.

A great commotion was caused in town today when two runaway teams came tearing up the street. Evidently no one was hurt and no damage done.

There will be a community concert given in the town hall on March 17th under the auspices of the Women's Institute. A good program is being arranged for.

Mr. Tidy of New Westminster is expected to arrive in a short time with his family and household goods and will go in very extensively for tomato growing. He will occupy the bungalow owned by Mr. G. B. Clarke.

C. W. Condit and B. Powell of the Horn Silver mine, Similkameen, were in town on Saturday. Owing to the heavy drifts of snow it has been impossible for them to get out the ore which they have ready for shipment.

The packing school closed on Saturday. Miss Beatrice Pittendrigh won the prize in the adult class and George Kirby in the school class. Mr. Loveday, the instructor, left for Penticton on Sunday by auto with Mr. D. J. Innis.

The Literary society met at the usual place on Monday night. The paper given by Mrs. Stanton on Kipling was the main feature of the evening and was very much enjoyed by all. There was a very good attendance, but we hope to see more out next Monday.

There is some talk of Keremeos having a new cannery and packing house put up this spring. This has been needed for some time. Let us hope that this is just a start for what Keremeos is going to do, as after June the train will be running right through to the coast, which will be very convenient for our farmers and fruit growers.

Was Known Here.

The following was sent The Gazette by Major Megraw of Vernon:

"It may make an interesting item to know that the young man, Austin Hoy, who cabled President Wilson from London to assert the rights of American [illegible] to life and liberty by declaring war on Germany and offering himself as volunteer for the United States army to avenge the death of his mother and sister who perished in the loss of the Laconia, was the [illegible] who laid out the Hedley golf links. It was in 1909 that he visited Hedley, and seeing golf clubs in my office he insisted on me taking him over our grounds which at that time, in our verdant innocence of the game and its finer points, consisted of twelve holes improperly laid out. He was wild over the possibilities of the ground for a cracking good course, if properly laid out, and indicated some of the features of the ground that might be taken advantage of. He was going over to the Apex near Riordan mountain, which was then under bond and where he hoped to sell some mining machinery, for he was then, as he still is, representing the Sullivan Machinery company of Chicago. When coming back from the Apex he sat down on the trail where he had a good view of Pinto flat, and he sketched out on the back of a letterhead an 18-hole course. When he landed in town again he dragged me out and told me to bring a tape line along and some pegs and the grounds were laid out. It was seen afterwards that 9 holes of the 18 were all we could take care of."

The Legislature.

The provincial legislature was opened on the 1st instant by Frank Barnard, lieutenant-governor, accompanied by military and naval escorts and the usual and necessary fanfare.

J. W. Weart, member for South Vancouver, was unanimously elected speaker of the house, after which the Bishop of Columbia offered up a prayer for the people of the province.

Hall of Victoria and John Keen of Kaslo did the conventional in reply to the speech from the throne. Keen made a good speech, as he usually does. Other members are still barking at that speech from the throne.

Bowser has been made leader of the opposition, and has opened the Vancouver ballot-stuffing stink-pot by a number of questions thrown at the attorney-general. It is not improbable that Bowser and Macdonald will take up most of the session trying to besmirch the not too clean Grit and Tory linen of the Terminal City. The majority of the people of the people of the province believe that the politicians of Vancouver would want more than splits in a faro game if they were banking it.

What the people are paying for is legislation for all classes. Bowser was defeated because he didn't represent all classes. He represented only the legal profession and tried to run the rest of the people by machine. If Bowser's statesmanship is of the ballot-stuffing kind, the sooner the opposition get rid of him the better for the Conservative party. If Macdonald is in the house to wash dirty linen the sooner Brewster ties a can to his tail the better for the Liberal party. People are tired of pettifoggers. They want statesmen results for money expended in legislation.

The War.

Nothing of particular importance has occurred on either front except the British advance on the west and the German retirement to a new position. Of course the press dispatches contain the opinions of pre Cambrian relics, known as "expert strategists," who lounge around around clubs in London, drink highballs, and tell what Hindenburg is going to do. Those ancint goslings have been guessing since the war commenced, but so far have failed to call the turn.

The eagle is still screaming and ready to strike when she gets rid of Bryan and a few senators who are tangled in her talons. The Huns still continue to murder Americans.

The submarine blockade is possibly more effective than than the British and Canadian governments will give out for puublication. Unfortunately the home and Dominion governments have not taken the people into their confidence.

The war may continue for several years, and it is not probable the Hun power will be smashed this year. The only hope of a speedy termination of the war is a rapid advance of the British and French in the west this spring. Whether or not they can do this is known only to the commanders of the forces engaged.

China, it is reported, intends to declare war against Germany Why China should do this and what she can do after she has declared war would be a good opening for a guessing contest.

February School Report.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL.

Advanced Junior—1 Margaret Luke.

Preliminary Junior—1, Hugh Macksnzie; 2, Geo. Beale.

Entrance Class–1, Elsie Smith; 2, Claire Loomer.

Junior Fourth—1, Gomer Jones and George Wirth; 2, Wesley Lyon.

DIVISION II.

Senior Third—1, Mary Fraser; 2, Fred Hardman; 3, Polly Murdoch.

Junior Third—1, Gordon Stanley; 2, Marjorie Stevens; 3, Ena Winkler.

Senior Second—1, John Hardman; 2, Katherine Rolls; 3, John Gaare.

Perfect Attendance–Lois Boeing, Theodore Burr, Olive Critchley, Mary Fraser, John Gaare, Fred Hardman, John Hardman, Marguerite Jones, Viola Naff, Ena Winkler, Minnie Winkler.

DIVISION III.

I Primer, A Class—Geoffrey Stevens.

B Class—Wilfred French.

C Class—Rachel Hardman.

II Primer—1, Dorothy Critchley and Edith Follet.

I Reader—Norman French.

Perfect Attendance — Mary Bentley, Arthur French, Wilfred French, Edith Follet, Rachel Hardman, Carlton Loomer, Albert Magner, Earline McLure, Dorothy Stevens, Geoffrey Stevens, Gould Winkler, Margaret Winkler, Myrtle Edmond, Dora Burrows.

The British Columbia Federation of Labor is starting another agitation in favor of putting labor candidates in the field. As a union man, holding a working card continuously for over thirty years, the publisher of the Gazette would say "don't." We publish the names of a few of the representatives of labor in this province in the past thirty years, and would suggest that unionists endeavor to ascertain if these men ever were really workers, and if they were responsible for any legislation beneficial to laborers:

Noah Shakespeare.
Keith.
Thos. Forster.
Smith Curtis.
Carter-Cotton.
Jimmie Orr,
Ralph Smith.
J. H. Hawthornthwaite.
Parker Williams.
Bill Davidson.
Place.
Tom Humphries.

There were a few others in the 80's whose names we do not remember. It would be interesting to know how much work some of these men have actually done and who they worked while doing it.

If the United States goes to war, what will the British slackers do who went to the States to escape service for Canada and the empire? There are also a bunch of Italians who hot-footed it from B. C. to the States when their country called for their services.

F. Addison, a Lethbridge curler, who sent home from Fernie a couple of cases of whiskey in a trunk without labeling it, was fined $150 and costs.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

John Lodge of Camp Lodge was in town Monday.

H. S. Votow of Chopaka was a visitor in town last week.

D. Driscoll of Oroville, Wash., was a visitor in town this week.

Jas. Clarke returned yesterday after a couple of weeks spent at the coast.

The epidemic of measles at Princeton has subsided and the schools are again open.

The January list of contributors to the Patriotic Funds will appear in next week's issue.

The Hedley Trading Company is having a spring clearing sale. See advertisement on last page.

F. W. Phillips, of Princeton, district superintendent of Dominion telephones, was in town yesterday.

A number of war souvenirs, brought back by Corpl. Meher, are on display in the window of T. H. Rotherham.

Miss Sarah Miller left Friday last to spend six months with her parents at Bear Lake in the Peace river country.

W. A. McLean was down from the Oregon this week and reports work on his contract progressing favorably.

George Walker returned from Princeton Monday where he had been operated on for an abcess. He is recovering rapidly.

There are two music nights at the Star theatre weekly—Wednesday and Saturday. Wed. evening the piano, and Saturday the orchestra.

Jim McDougall, well known here during the construction of the V., V. & E., but for the past few years a resident of Nome, Alaska, spent a few days in town this week.

Harry Atherton of Ashnola was in town yesterday. He was invalided home on account of wounds received at the taking of Mouquet Farm in the battle of the Somme.

Married—In Princeton, Monday, 5th inst., by Rev. James A. Leslie, Presbyterian, Madeline Hart of Pendleton, Oregon, and Axel G. Appleton of Hedley, B. C. Mr. and Mrs. Appleton will reside in Hedley.

J. Hardman received a letter yesterday from Billy Bryant, now Sergeant Bryant of the Foresters. He is now in France and sends regards to all old acquaintances in Hedley and district.

Currie Schisler of Princeton, game warden for this district, was in town yesterday. Mr. Schisler is on one of his trips through the mountains looking for killed deer. He poisons the carcasses and thus destroys a large number of coyotes and occasionally a cougar.

Sunday last Mrs. William Robertson received a telegram from Ottawa that her son, R. W. Robertson, had been dangerously wounded, one arm being fractured in two places and a gunshot wound in the leg. This is the fourth time "Bobby" has been wounded and his second time in hospital. No further telegrams have been received, so it is hoped that he has overcome the shock and will pull through.

A number of accounts for subscriptions for one or more years in arrears have been sent out in the past two weeks. If not paid before the end of the the month the names will be struck off the list. One year's subscription is sufficient donation, and the subscriber should feel proud of his ability to skin the editor out of a two-spot. The man whose word is not worth $2 is not a very good risk without a chattel mortgage attachment.

Bovril makes other food nourish you

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

Canadian Potatoes In the United States

Allowed to Enter U.S.A. at Any Port Without Inspection

Western Canada is now shipping a considerable quantity of potatoes into the United States. It is interesting to note, in regard to this, that the United States has just made new regulations as to the admission of this commodity. Hitherto, the regulations have called for the inspection of all imported potatoes at the port of entry, certain ports only to be used; now, Canadian potatoes will be able to enter at any port and without inspection, the shipper signing a certificate that they are commercially sound and do not contain more than a specified proportion of tubers showing traces of designated diseases. The United States will issue permits to American importers to accept these Canadian consignments without inspection, providing the shipper's certificate is forthcoming.

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, Notary Public.
(Seal)
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.

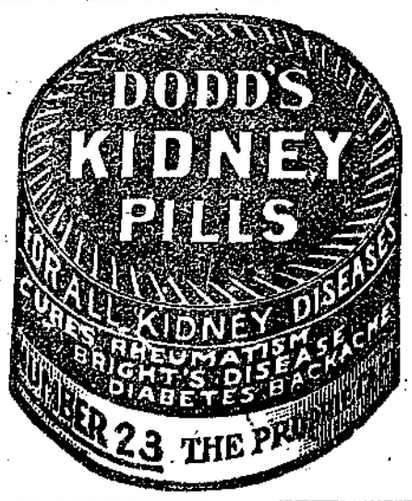
Co-operative Turkeys

The province of Saskatchewan has two co-operative poultry killing and marketing stations, one at Regina and the other at Saskatoon. Last year 27,038 pounds of poultry were marketed under this plan, with only one station. Advance payments are made upon the receipt of the birds, at the rate of 15 cents per pound for chickens, etc., the balance being payable on a monthly statement.

Trial Is Inexpensive. — To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended, should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffective.

The Purpose of Reading

Books are for the scholar's idle times. When he can read God directly, the hour is too precious to be waisted in other men's transcripts of their readings. But when the intervals of darkness come, as come they must—when the sun is hid, and the stars withdraw their shining—we repair to the lamps which were kindled by their ray, to guide our steps to the east again, where the dawn is. We hear, that we may speak. The Arabian proverb says: "A fig tree, looking on a fig tree, becometh fruitful."—Emerson.



Birth and Environment

Environment Has as Much to Do With Formation of Character as Birth or Race

When there was some talk of Bonar Law being Prime Minister, he was described as a Canadian, but we cannot say that our hearts swelled with pride at the prospect. He is not really a Canadian. He was born here, but all the formative years of his life were spent in Great Britain. In the same way a boy born in Great Britain and coming out to Canada at twelve years of age, is a Canadian by the time he is as old as Bonar Law, or sooner.

Environment has as much to do with the formation of character as birth or race. The Englishman is a product of environment. He was at home on the sea because he was an islander. He became an explorer and a colonist because his island home was too small to allow scope for his energy.

Under new surroundings men acquire a new point of view. The Canadian in Saskatchewan is in many respects different from the Ontario Canadian. Nationality is a blend, of which the elements are environment and race.—Toronto Star.

CHILBLAINS
Easily and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
DOUGLAS & Co., Prop'rs. Napanee, Ont.

Gasoline Engines for Russia

That the Russians have made extensive plans for establishing easily adjustable rail communication between various divisions of their fighting armies and between the armies and the supply bases, is shown by the fact that the Russian government has ordered 350 liquid-feed locomotives of a special type from a Philadelphia locomotive works. These tractors weigh seven and a half tons each and run on tracks approximately 29 1-2 inches wide. These narrow-gauge tracks can be moved about easily. According to Russian officials the engines may be used in the trenches as well as at the rear. Each has a pulling capacity of from 25 to 50 tons, depending on the condition of the track.—Popular Mechanics.

WELL-KNOWN ONTARIO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Welland, Ont.—"I am most pleased to say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved itself a first-class remedy. I was run-down, weak and played out, and needed a woman's tonic. I have just finished using one bottle. I feel much stronger and better. Can eat better and am less nervous. You may say that 'Favorite Prescription' is just the medicine for tired-out, worn-out women. It does wonders for them."—Mrs. Geo. Flanigan, E. Main and State Sts., Welland, Ont.

THIS PRESCRIPTION IS FOR YOU.

If you suffer from hot flashes or dizziness, fainting spells, hysteria, headache, or nervousness you are not beyond relief.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is directed to the real cause and promptly removes the disease, and thereby brings comfort in the place of prolonged misery.

It has been sold by druggists for nearly 50 years, in fluid form, at $1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form. Sold by all medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps.

Every sick woman may consult us by letter, absolutely without charge.

Write without fear as without fee, to Faculty of the Invalids' Hotel, Dr. V. M. Pierce, President, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are unequaled as a Liver Pill. *Smallest, easiest to take. One tiny Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose.* Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangement of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

National Organization of Women

While there is no lack of women workers in the old country, there is a very distinct lack of organization in the utilization of a huge reserve power, according to the leaders of the movement for a national organization of women labor. The fact that there were over 800 applicants for the ten vacancies recently offered to women by a certain branch of the War Office is a very eloquent proof of this; while the astounding knowledge that of the 80,000 women "V.A.D.'s" only 12,000 are engaged in military hospitals, and about 40,000 are giving whole or part time in auxiliary and "V.A.D." hospitals adds indisputable evidence of the readiness of women to help the country and take their part.

Sask. School Children Help Belgians

The school children of Saskatchewan have subscribed $25,766.36 for the relief of the children of Belgium. Of the total amount, 723 small country schools contributed an average of $31.73 each.

MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
CONTAINS NO ALUM
DIRECTIONS
THE BAKING POWDER IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS AND NONE OTHER PHOSPHATE BI-CARBONATE OF SODA AND STARCH.
CONTAINS NO ALUM

Must Conquer Or Be Conquered

Not Since Barbarian Days Have Deeds of Germany Been Duplicated

What has been done in Belgium has also been done in Poland and northern France. First the occupied territory was stripped of food, and then the alternative of death or of service under German taskmasters was offered. Those slow about indicating a preference for the second were seized and carried away. Not since barbarian days has such a thing been done.

German military necessity is great, and a state, as Bernhardi was at pains to establish, is not bound by moral considerations. "Pity," says Nietzsche, "is weakness." Germany needs workers for her munition factories or for her fields to produce food for her armies and her munition workers. So she disregards the restraints of international law and humanity. The baby-killers of the Zeppelins, the slaughter of the Lusitania passengers, the enslavement of the Belgians—these things are all expressions of the same spirit. This spirit is of such an nature that it must conquer or be conquered.—New York Globe and Comerciaml Advertiser.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Business Man (to applicant for a situation): Yes, we're short-handed, but what use do you think you'd be in an office?

The Applicant: Well, guv'nor. I'm wot yer might call a ori-round useful sort o' man—light a match for yer, 'old a door open, ring ther bell for ther lift, look an' see if it's left off rainin', and tell people yer out when yer ain't.

Internally and Externally It Is Good. — The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in having it at hand.

Concerts Through the Air

A nightly musical program consisting of operatic selections, popular dance music, sentimental songs, Hawaiian medleys, and stirring band and orchestra phonograph offerings, interspersed with war bulletins and important world happenings, emanate from the radio experimental laboratory of Dr. Lee DeForest at Highbridge, N.Y. In point of clearness it is said that the xylophone and the accordeon are among the best instruments for wireless transmission, although the brass band and the human voice, especially if sporano, oft-times are equally clear to all the listening amateur stations. To transmit the human voice by wireless telephone the speaker or operator talks into an ordinary microphone. In the case of the musical selection, on the other hand, the microphone is placed inside the cabinet of a phonograph, where it can get the full volume of sound.

A Letter from Stefansson

The Explorer Confesses That He Had Ambitions Once to Be a Poet

Stefansson, explorer, who recently sent a message to civilization from somewhere beyond the Arctic circle, once hoped to become a great poet. He was a great admirer of William Vaughn Moody, who, he said, "did me a great service." But, says the explorer, "his 'Gloucester Moors' and 'We Stood in Shelter From the Storm' showed me that when such was the standard of poetry my work could never rise above verse. But for that I might now be writing second class verse in time unfairly taken from some work at which I would be useful."

The above confession is contained in a letter received recently by a member of the Outlook's staff, who declined in 1913 an offer from Stefansson to become a member of the present expedition. Parts of the letter are published in the Outlook.

Speaking of the results of his expedition, Stefansson says: "What I shall have to show is as yet uncertain. Tragedy has already fallen on us, though I have never come in close touch with it myself — those who are dead were lost where I was not. The true facts of those tragedies will probably never be publicly known, nor would explanations and facts bring back those who are dead."

A TALK ON RHEUMATISM

Telling How to Actually Cure This Painful Malady

This article is for the man or woman who suffers from rheumatism who wants to be cured, not merely relieved—but actually cured. The most the rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the tender, aching joint, is a little relief. No lotion or liniment ever did or can make a cure. The rheumatic poison is rooted in the blood. Therefore rheumatism can only be cured when this poisonous acid is diriven out of the blood. Any doctor will tell you this is true. If you want something that will go right to the root of the trouble in the blood take Dr. Williams Pink Pills. They make new, rich blood which drives out the poisonous acid and cures rheumatism to stay cured. The truth of these statements has been proved in thousands of cases throughout Canada, and the following cure is a striking instance. Mrs. F. M. Simpson, R. R. No. 1, Blenheim, Ont., says: "For a long time I was confined to my bed, and actually crippled with rheumatism. The trouble first located in my ankle—which was much swollen. I thought it might be a sprain, but the doctor said it was rheumatism and advised me to go to bed so that the trouble would not be aggravated. I did as directed, but instead of getting better it spread first to my right knee, then to my left knee, and then to my arms. The limbs were much swollen, and if I moved them caused me considerable pain. I seemed to get weak in other respects and fell off in weight from 156 to 110 pounds. I had no appetite and seemed to lose interest in everything. One day while reading a paper I came across the case of a rheumatic sufferer cured by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to try them and sent for three boxes. By the time these were gone I had certainly begun to improve, and with help was able to get up. Continuing the use of the pills I was first able to go about with the use of a crutch, which, later I discarded for a cane, and then through the use of the pills I was able to throw aside the cane as well, and go about as briskly as I had ever done. I feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a blessing to me, and I strongly recommend them to other similar sufferers."

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

"Now, Bobbie, didn't your conscience tell you that you had done wrong?" "No'm. I knew it already."

"I am seeking an honest man—" stated Diogenes. "Yes, sir! Almshoitse right over here, sir."

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL
usually stops a stubborn cough or chest cold when ordinary specifics fail.
It helps strengthen the lungs and throat—adds energy to the blood—and gives the system the force to help resist disease.
Use SCOTT'S
Refuse Substitutes
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 14-1

Bombing as a Science

Pouring Bombs Down a Chimney-Stack Cleared Out the Germans

Bombing is now one of the sciences of war. One moment, writes a corporal, a bomber will be burrowing towards his quarry like a mole. He will work out his sap in cunning secretiveness towards his prey. Having made his lair thus, he will wait and observe the domestic habits of his victim. There are bombers who do not hesitate to creep into the heart of the enemy territory at night. It was a bomber who played chief part in a little ruse de guerre by which many Germans were discomfited. The Boches were ensconced in a house ruin. They had a machine-gun, and were easy to get at close quarters. But after nightfall a British machine-gun was trained with delicate care upon the door of that house. A bomber crept in, and, working his way forward by devious routes, came actually to the back of the house. He climbed up on to its battered roof, and from this vantage point he began a steady cascade of bombs through roof-holes and chimney-stack upon the startled Germans beneath. When they rushed out of the front door the machine-gun was ready for them. That house held no Germans in the morning. And the only request that bomber had made when he started on his hair-raising adventure was to ask the machine-gunner to "Keep it pretty low, old boy, and well towards the front side of the house, or you'll 'get me,' my buck, not Fritz."

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

The Call of the Navy

The story of the British navy is a record of heroism and service to humanity unparalleled in the annals of history. For centuries the British navy has been the dominant factor in keeping not only Great Britain and the Empire, but the whole English-speaking world and its democratic allies, such as France, free from foreign aggression. The greatest naval officers of the United States have attributed the failure of Germany to plant her iron heel on the American continent to the British navy, standing behind the Monroe doctrine and making that "scrap of paper" a bulwark of steel.—Montreal Mail.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Passenger in train—How did this accident happen?

Guard—Someone pulled the cord and stopped the train, and the express ran into us. It will take five hours to clear the line for us to go ahead.

Passenger—Five hours? I was to be married today!

Guard (a maried man, sternly)—Look here. Are you the chap that stopped the train?

Redpath SUGAR

When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

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

Made in one grade only—the highest!

WONDERFUL PEACE RIVER COUNTRY OFFERS ATTRACTIONS TO SETTLERS

RAILWAYS OPENING UP NEW FERTILE DISTRICTS

Peace River Country is Now an Integral Part of Producing Canada, Served With Three Hundred Miles of Railways, and Having a Population of Fifteen Thousand

Had the Canadian Pacific Railway Company continued its original intentions 30 years ago when it went to great cost to have a survey line run from Winnipeg via Edmonton through the Peace River country and on through the Peace Pass over the Rockies, then down the Fraser to Vancouver, this story could have been written long ago, and the world would have known much earlier of the valley of the Peace as one of the richest, most fertile sections of the Dominion.

What a little thing frequently turns the destinies of human beings. Likewise what a little thing often turns the destinies of a country. Thirty years ago the railroad builders were used to studying a map of Canada across which was marked a red belt, reaching from the International Boundary line to a little above Calgary. This belt was marked, "the fertile belt," and the intimation was so well believed that to suggest building a line out of or beyond its boundary, was to court ridicule. The great line then building refused to take its land grants beyond the margin of this supposed "fertile belt." Years previously the Hudson's Bay Company had kept within the fertile belt in choosing the land it was to retain in the sale of its holdings to the Dominion.

Time dragged on indefinitely before it was discovered that grain would grow here as fine as in any country in the world, and there was an abundance of the "plains" waiting for settlement. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that even with a steady flow of settlers thirty years would be required to fill the southern valleys and plains of the province of Alberta. It was not within the nature of things that the Peace should have its turn at settlement until these more accessible sections were pretty well filled up.

Its turn came, however. For many years men of vision kept their eyes on the great valley that lay along the big river of the north. They read every little scrap of evidence as to its fertility. They buttonholed the travellers who returned from its inner recesses. Newspapers printed all the information they could get hold of and in time almost all the civilized world had heard of the wonderful valley.

Then one day without any noise or clamor, there started from Edmonton the two steel rails pointing north. This was five years ago. People knew very little of the man behind the scheme, only they knew he had a vision, and notwithstanding many ventures along the same line had been started and failed, there was a general feeling that this man would succeed.

For the few years previous to this time hardy pioneers had been venturing into the country and were already beginning to produce bountifully from the virgin soil. The starting of actual steel laying gave a new impetus to the movement so that by the spring of 1914 many of the different sections of the great valley had settlements of considerable size, and farming operations had been pushed on until it was felt that the experimental point has been well passed. The land was yielding as they had been told it could and would, and stock was doing so splendidly that every settler was trying his best to increase his herds.

Year by year the line of steel crept north. It crossed the Athabasca. It skirted the hundred miles of Lesser Slave Lake. It divided at Round Lake, sending one branch to the village of Peace River, the other branch going to Grande Prairie, and the main line continuing to Spirit River.

Year by year, too, the inflow of settlers continued. Trading posts were established, villages sprang up, rural centres were formed, mail routes established, school districts were formed and churches were built. In the meantime teams of oxen and horses were slipping the breaking plows through the black sod and crops were planted. There was no disappointment for in every case where ordinary care was exercised the reward was wonderful.

Today the Peace River country is an integral part of producing Canada, with fifteen thousand people of the right sort, every one of whom believe firmly that it is the best place on earth, and are ready to back that belief with both labor and capital.

What the Peace Offers

A few facts concerning this praiseworthy country:

The Peace has within its boundaries three hundred miles of railroad.

It has a half dozen villages with from two hundred to seven hundred inhabitants.

It has five religious denominations, carrying on church and social work.

It has several school districts established and in first-class running order, at least two of which have high school facilities.

It has eight elevators along its railroad lines.

It has every kind of domestic stock from chickens to horses, each one of which finds in the Peace a natural home.

It has the finest lot of neighbors you ever dwelt among.

It has yet plenty of first-class homesteads for you and for many others.

It has an oil well from which flows real oil from Nature's springs.

Charming School Songs in Germany

Teutonic Schoolmasters Inculcating Beautiful Ideas in the Youth

Here are two translations of German children's school songs, that are being sung daily. Both of them are creations of the war; both written by schoolmasters. The particularly offensive song about King Edward and England is principally sung by girls—the future mothers of Germany:

"Oh England, oh England, how great are thy lies! However great thy crimes, thou cheatest the gallows. Oh Edward, oh Edward, thou model Prince. Thou hadst nothing kingly in thee, thou vain fop!"

"Over there in the cowardly trenches lies the enemy. We attack him, and only a dog will say that pardon should be given today. Strike dead everything which prays for mercy. Shoot everything down like dogs. More enemies, more enemies, be our prayer in this hour of retribution."—D. T. Curtin, in the London Times.

Screenings Go Across Border

Americans Eager Buyers and Product Comes Back as Patent Preparation

That all foul seeds taken from grain at Fort William and Port Arthur should be confiscated by the government and converted into meal for the use of stock raisers and dairyment of the west, is the opinion emphatically expressed by W. A. Matheson, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. He said this valuable material was being sent to Michigan and Wisconsin by shiploads, where it was enriching the farmers of those states engaged in the livestock industry, while our farmers were badly in need of it.

"Our screenings are compensating the farmers of Michigan and Wisconsin for the loss of their pine forests," said Mr. Matheson, "and for the life of me I cannot understand what our farmers organizations are thinking of. If they would look after matters like this instead of spending so much time trying to remedy real or fancied troubles by legislation they would be better off.

"If I were the minister of agriculture I would confiscate all these screenings and put them in a small inexpensive plant to convert them into meal to be shipped back to the prairies to be fed to stock on the farms. A lot of grain cars have to be brought back empty and I am sure the railway companies would be glad to haul the meal for a dollar a ton. To this would have to be added the cost of grinding so that farmers would be able to secure it at a nominal price.

"American buyers are now paying $6 a ton for the stuff at the lake front elevators, a fact that indicates its value as a stock food. The Grain Growers' Grain Company sell their screenings to the States the same as other companies, the $6 a ton evidently looking better to them than the needs of the western farmers. However, as none of the grain dealing companies appear to interest themselves in the matter, I think the government should take the action I suggest.

Last summer we alone sold 180,000 bushels of wild oats to American buyers. This will give you an idea of the quantity of screenings that is being shipped out every yeart—they go by shiploads. I have no doubt that our farmers are buying much of this stuff back in the form of patent stock foods at fancy prices by the sack or cake, while they should be getting it for a couple of dollars a ton or less. I would advise that it be kept out of private hands entirely. I believe that James D. McGregor, of Brandon, called attention to this matter some time ago, but no attention was paid to it, so far as I know."

An old man's cleverness at whittling has led up to the establishment of such great toy manufacturing plants at Winchendon, Mass., as to give it some chance of taking away from Nuremburg its old claim to be the toy-making centre of the world.

A German banker of repute has written an open letter to the Kaiser inviting him to study the depreciation of the mark in the neutral countries of the world, and warning him against the incurring of debt with future securities as the chief asset.

German Undersea "Blackhole" Disagreeable

Experience of Ship Captains Who Were Captured by a Submarine

A grim tale is told by Captain Curtis, of the American steamer Columbian, which was destroyed by a German submarine. Captain Curtis says: "My ship carried a cargo of about 9,000 tons and a crew of 109. We were all saved. I stopped on the demand of the submarine, whose commander ordered me to abandon my ship with the crew immediately, which we did without other baggage than two satchels with documents and money.

"Submarine U49 at once fired two torpedoes at the Columbian, which immediately sank. The crew were left in the lifeboats, while I was taken on board the submarine, which plunged immediately afterwards.

"I was taken into the quartermaster's small cabin, where I found the captains of the Setanio and Balto. After me came the captain of the Norwegian ship Fordalo.

The cabin was very small. It contained a little folding table a folding chair and three wall bunks. All were permeated with the odor of benzine. There was no communication with the exterior cabin. It was absolutely dark both by night and day.

"We were given each morning a few morsels of black bread, a cup of coffee, and a small portion of bad butter. At noon we had stew made of canned meat and soup. Supper was at 10, consisting of coffee or tea, with butter or marmalade. Hours passed in this narrow prison, very long and disagreeable. The captain of the submarine was a man about 36, while the crew of 40 sailors were all very young and were dressed in shiny leather clothing."

They were allowed at intervals between the operations of the submarine to go on deck and smoke a cigarette. They were watched by members of the crew armed with revolvers, but when they went below the crew put aside their weapons. There was only one chair in the cabin, which the captains used in turn, otherwise they lay down in their bunks.

The submarine signalled to the Swedish steamer Varing, when 13 miles off the Spanish port of Camarina, towards noon on the 9th. The steamer stopped and was ordered to take on board the captains and land them. She was also ordered to take on board the crews of the Columbian and of the Norwegian steamers at the same time.

All were welcomed on board the Varing. The submarine watched the operation and then ordered the Varing to make direct for the coast, six miles from Camarina. The British consul at Corunna visited the survivors and gave all possible assistance.

What Canada Has Done

By C. W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard

The Canadian people have made three important contributions to the moral influences of the great war in time to come. They have demonstrated:

That a free and vigorous people, given to both agriculture and manufacturing, which has never maintained a profession of arms or a professional army, can develop in six months to a year a democratic army of high martial spirit and great efficiency.

That love of free institutions and love of country are motives strong enough to induce the mass of a free people to relinquish temporarily the usual liberty of the individual and some precious public liberties, in order that the State may conduct a just and necessary war with the utmost energy.

That Canada is taking, and is to take, her full share in unifying and consolidating the world-wide British Commonwealth, and in putting it resolutely on the path of sober democratic progress.

Rags Cannot be Exported From Canada

The exportation from Canada of rags and linen and other articles consigned to any part other thon those of the United Kingdom, British possesions and protectorates has been prohibited by an order-in-council. Tinned meats and extract of meat, bladders, casing and sausage skins have been deleted from the list of articles the export of which was prohibited to all foreign parts in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

A Use Found For Him

Mistress (overjoyed at the unexpected recovery of her long-lost Fido)—And tell me, Peters, where did you find my sweet darling?"

Peters—Well, um——er—the fact is, a low sort of fellow had him tied to a pole and was washing windows with him.—Passing Show (London).

Subtle Joke

Wife—I thoroughly believe the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

Husband—That is undoubtedly the case nowadays, but parents did not always leave the care of infants to servants!

ARMY OF WAR WORN HEROES ARE RETURNED TO CANADA AS UNFIT

ACCOMMODATION IN HOSPITALS AND SANITARIA

Great National Work is in Hands of a Well Organized Staff, Who Are Attending to all Details in Connection with Caring and Providing for Returned Soldiers

A year ago somewhat less than 3,000 Canadian soldiers had been returned to Canada as medically unfit. Their number has now increased to nearly 8,600. The exact figures, as given out by the Militia Department, are:

December 31, 1915—Tuberculosis, 15; insanity, 15; wounded, gassed and shell shocked, 495; other diseases and disabilities, 2,420; total, 2,945.

December 15, 1916—Tuberculosis, 377; insanity, 168; wounded, gassed and shell shocked, 1,640; other diseases and disabilities, 6,410; total, 8,595.

There are today under treatment at the hospitals and sanitaria more than 2,700 men.

Two of the smaller hospitals have been closed during the year, the inmates being transferred to roomier premises. Additional convalescent hospitals have been opened in Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, St. Catharines, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Sydney, B.C., besides the special hospitals for neurasthenic cases at Cobourg, and sanitaria for consumptives at St. Agathe, Que., Kitchener, Ont., and Frank, Alberta. Consumptive soldiers are also being treated at a number of sanitaria with which the Commission has made special arrangements, and buildings for the exclusive use of such men have been erected as additions to the sanitaria at Kingston, Hamilton and London.

Hospital accommodation for men returning before they have reached the convalescent stage has lately been secured at Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and Victoria.

The Commission has established an artificial limb factory of its own in Toronto, where also a special hospital has been secured for orthopedic cases.

The education work has made considerable progress, and many lines of future development have been decided on as a result of the year's experience. The numerous occupations at the hospitals and sanitaria, organized primarily to help in the men's cure, have proved of great value also in adding to their earning capacity.

Under the "vocational re-education" scheme many men are being trained for new occupations, the Government paying all charges, including the maintenance of these men and their families.

The organization for the carrying on of this great national work has kept pace with its growth. The Headquarters Staff a year ago consisted of a Secretary, Mr. E. H. Scammell, and two or three clerks. There is now a staff of more than sixty. A Director, Mr. S. A. Armstrong, has been appointed in general charge of the work; a Vocational Secretary, Mr. T. B. Kidner, with oversight of the educational branch; a Medical Superintendent, Lieut.-Colonel A. Thompson, M.D., M.P., and a Medical Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. W. W. Chipman. A "Military Hospitals Commission Command" has been created to provide machinery for the military oversight of the men in the hospitals, and Lieut.-Col. J. J. Sharples has been appointed officer commanding.

The Provincial Commisions affiliated to the Military Hospitals Commission have as their specific duty to help returned soldiers in finding employment. Hitherto employment has been found without much difficulty for a large majority of the men, but arrangements for the employment of the far greater number who will return at the end of the war are still in the preliminary stage.

Shrewd Buyers Getting Best Lands

Canadians and Americans Think Now Is Fine Buying Time

A Calgary firm has recently sold $376,000 worth of choice Alberta land to Alberta farmers, and sales have been made amounting to over $200,000 to buyers from the States.

Most of the land sold to Alberta buyers has been purchased by prosperous Alberta farmers, who know the value of these lands and the purchasers have been anxious to increase their holdings while the land can be bought at a low price.

The buyers from the States have been mostly wealthy wheat farmers from Oregon and Washington, who know the value of Alberta's choice wheat land, and they have bought the best land and paid the higher prices that have been paid this year for improved lands, and they have made large cash payments.

After the war is over there will be a great demand for mixed farming lands in Alberta, and there will be thousands of buyers come to Alberta who will not be able to buy choice wheat land, as these lands will soon be beyond the reach of men with small means, but they can purchase cheap dairy and mixed farming lands at prices and on terms that will be safe for them to buy on, and while these lands may not raise No. 1 wheat, the purchaser will probably find that he can raise some fairly good wheat even on the cheap lands that are not considered the best land for wheat at this time.

The fact that the farmers of Alberta are well satisfied with Alberta has been proven by the fact that they are in many cases buying more land, and are building fine houses and barns. They are taking more interest in having the roads improved as most of the farmers in the wheat districts are buying automobiles, and, of course, it is natural that anyone owning an automobile and who uses it in the country should be interested in having good roads.

Thousands of acres of the lands that have been bought this year have been developed during the spring and summer, and a larger acreage will be developed next spring. Alberta has entered into an era of prosperous years, and the cities will be greatly benefitted through the prosperous condition of the farmers in the agricultural districts tributary to them.

It Pays to Spread Straw

Land Becomes Poorer Each Year Unless Straw Is Returned To It

We used to burn the straw stacks or allow them to decay. That was a wasteful process; but we did not know any better. If we wanted to dispose of a straw stack, we thought the quickest and easiest way was to burn it; we wasted the straw by burning it and also burned the life from the soil which produced the straw.

Since we found that a ton of straw has a fertilizing value of $2.50 we are spreading it upon the fields. Straw contains a large percentage of nitrogen—more nitrogen, in fact, than is in the actual grain, and also contains other plant foods. This is why land becomes poorer each year unless the straw is returned to it.

We use a straw spreader for distributing the straw over the surface of the fields. The spreader not only breaks and tears fresh, bright straw and distributes it in a swath sixteen to twenty feet in width, but also will take hold of old, partly decayed stacks that are compressed into hard chunks, wet stack bottoms, or straw in any condition, and spread it evenly and at a proportionate depth.

We find that straw used as a fertilizer does much towards conserving the fertility of the soil. Humus is added and a mulch is created which not only benefits the growing crops, but also prevents the soil particles from drifting away with the wind.

When we made sporadic attempts to spread straw before buying the spreader, we found the work was slow. It took a long time to cover an acre of ground, when spreading by hand, and we found it next to an impossibility to make an even distribution.

Bullet-Proof Jackets

In many instances the evolution of modern military uniforms and arms has been marked by a return to types of ancient and medieval days. Perhaps the steel helmet is the most striking example of this tendency. Now a London firm has patented and is manufacturing a steel-lined officer's jacket which suggests the old coats of mail, though in outward apearance it resembles an ordinary close-fitting coat. It is claimed that the jacket will resist a 45-calibre revolver bullet at 20 yards.—Popular Mechanics.

A Chance for Thrift

How a Little Economy May Help in War Times

It is pointed out that the epicure at a sitting may eat, drink and smoke the equivalent of munitions to a startling amount; the follower of fashion may waste still more on dress; and yet a greater indictment can be levelled against luxurious indolence. A series of comparative values has been worked out broadly thus:

Two dollars and fifty cents, say on feasting, equals eighty cartridges.

Bottle of champagne equals 100 cartridges.

Box of cigars equals 400 cartridges.

Lady's new hat equals four steel helmets.

New dress equals four service rifles.

Diamond tiara equals one field gun.

Motor car equals airplane.

Piano equals 100 shells.

Lap dog equals twenty shells.—London Chronicle.

The Newspaper Proprietors' Association in Great Britain have recommended that, until the cost of production materially decreases, the price of all half-penny papers should be raised to one penny.

Teuton Defeat Aid to America

If War Ends in a Draw States Will Be a New Victim

Under the heading "America Has Need of a German Defeat," Jean Herbette, in the Echo De Paris, after congratulating President Wilson for not walking into the German trap and for refraining from comment in transmitting the German peace proposals, points out that it is natural that the American public, being at a great distance from the war, should not be able to scent the "Germany trickery," as quickly as people here. He says:

"When the Germans declare they no longer wish to hurt anyone, the first impulse of Americans may be to open a credit account for them. It is necessary to make our trans-Atlantic friends understand in their own interest, as well as in ours, that this would be bad. If tomorrow Germany ended the war with a drawn result her next victim would probably be the United States.

"In case Americans should imagine Germany to be too weakened after the war to begin again the politics of world expansion, the writer recalls the recent declarations of Prof. Delbruck, in Der Tag, where he affirms that even if the war brought no territorial increase Germany will have gained such confidence from the fact that she has been able to resist a world of enemies that she can face the future without fear. As for the supposition that the riches of 'Mittel Europa' might for some time satisfy the German appetite, Herbette refers Americans to an article in the Deutsche Politik of October 6, where it is explained that the resources of the Oriental market would not be sufficient for a long time to come, and that even annexations in Europe would not supply all Germany's needs.

"Still more significant is a passage from a socialist review by a writer who refers to South America, where Germany is obliged to turn for 70 to 80 per cent. of her essential colonial imports, and as a country economically and politically under Anglo-American influence, which influence is that of 'States harboring inimical sentiments towards Germany.'"

Herbette then alludes to insinuations in German publications regarding Japan's attitude toward the United States in the Far East and her rivalry, which Germany is evidently prepared to exploit. After arranging these facts the writer concludes:

"Imagine what would happen if we did not bring Germany to reason."

Canada May Come to Bread Made of Whole Wheat

Says Charles R. Hunt, Who Is Made One of Commission on the Bread Problem

Charles R. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt Bros., millers, is one of a commission of five Canadian millers chosen by Sir George Foster to go to England to interview the British Cabinet in regard to the standard bread, which Hon. Walter Runciman announced would be sold in the British Isles after the first of the year.

Canada supplies a large amount of the flour required for the old country. With the prospect, however, slight, of an embargo being placed upon American foodstuffs, the British president of the local government board decided to prepare for emergencies and to conserve the flour supply as much as possible. Standard bread will be something like whole wheat bread, a large part of the bran being retained in the flour. It is for the purpose of having a suitable article sent from Canada that the millers' commission has been chosen.

"We may come to standard bread in Canada one of these days, although there is no immediate prospect of it," says Mr. Hunt.

Sailing Craft Comes Back

The Windjammer, Once Relegated to Oblivion, Is In Demand

It was not so very long ago that any reference, either written or spoken, concerning sailing vessels was an obituary in itself. The "windjammers" were referred to as a type of craft, obsolete and hopelessly worthless. They had been driven home from the seas by the faster moving and more certain steamships and floated as white elephants on their owners' hands until they should rot or rust their way safely into Davy Jones's locker and be forgotten.

Then came the war in Europe and the jump in ocean freight rates. Things changed. So much so in fact that the worthless "windjammer" of three years ago is now a gold mine for its owner. "Anything that will float safely" is the watchword in the maritime world. The sailing ships of all nations have therefore done a "come back" that probably has never been surpassed in any industry. Such vessels no longer change hands for thousands or tens of thousands of dollars. They represent hundreds of thousands and no one is particularly desirous of turning loose his ship unless at an enormous profit.

American shipyards which fifty years ago turned out the fastest sailing vessels plying the seas are again active after lying idle for decades.—Galveston News.

Asquith Entered Politics Early

Abandoned Fine Law Practice to Realize His Boyhood's Ambition

Herbert Henry Asquith as a young pupil in one of the public schools of London took an unusual interest in the doings of Parliament, according to a well authenticated biography. When asked by a schoolmate why this was, he is said to have replied: "Because I am one day going to be Lord Chancellor or Prime Minister." That was forty years ago.

Asquith was born in Yorkshire in 1852, but was brought up in London. His parents intended him to become a lawyer and his studies were planned accordingly, but his chief interest turned to politics. He was graduated from Oxford with a brilliant standing and, entering the legal profession, was soon recognized as one of the leaders of the bar. His practice was extremely profitable, but the rewards had no attraction for him and he sacrificed three-quarters of his income voluntarily to enter politics. He was elected to Parliament by a Scottish constituency in 1886.

Soon he made himself felt. It was a resolution he introduced which brought about the downfall of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. He won his first Cabinet portfolio in 1892, when Gladstone appointed him Home Secretary. This post he held for three years, continuing in office under the Premiership of the Earl of Rosebery.

When the Liberals returned to office in 1905, Asquith became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. When the latter died in 1908, the Liberals did not hesitate about the selection of a successor. They chose Asquith, and he has been premier ever since.

No Prime Minister of Great Britain has ever been confronted with more serious problems than those which the great war forced upon Asquith. He was regarded as the natural selection for the leadership of the Coalition administration.

Asquith has faced much criticism, bitter at times, since the beginning of the war for the manner in which he handled some of its problems, but it has always been admitted, even by his enemies, that, although he is a "hard man," he has worked steadfastly and loyally according to his lights.

All France Is United

Matin Editor Asserts Nation Will Fight to Victory Despite Cost

"France will fight to the end and to victory—however long it may require, whatever the expense, however great the cost in suffering."

Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin, made that declaration in a lecture in the hall of French Museum of Art, 599 Fifth avenue, New York, the other night. His subject was "With the French Soldiers in the Trenches Before Verdun." As a lieutenant, M. Lauzanne commanded a company engaged in the defence of Verdun. He is now attached to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Louis Barthou, a former minister, expressed our purpose when he declared 'All France for all the war,'" said M. Lauzanne. "In our ranks rich and poor are fighting side by side. We know no republican, no catholic, no royalist, no free thinker. Negro troops made the recapture of Douaumont possible. We are all thoroughly united for France and the right."

The speaker described vividly the honors of the fighting at Les Eparches, a knoll, at one side of which were the French, on the other the Germans, while the summit was strewn with the bodies of thousands of dead. He told of meeting an enthusiastic young soldier who was soon to go on leave of absence to see his mother. First, however, he had to do eight days' service at Les Eparches. Unmindful of the danger, he said, "I shall go most heartily."

Before the expiration of eight days he fell mortally wounded. When his captain leaned over to receive his final message the young soldier again said: "I shall go most heartily."

"That is the spirit of the French people today," said M. Lauzanne.

"Like Bubbles on a Whale"

The "tanks" behaved well, as is their habit. One remained for a time stuck fast. The Boches hurled themselves at it, and, yelling like maddened Red Indians, danced a scalp dance round the monster. Sublimely indifferent, the tank closed its portholes, lowered the curtains, and shut the doors, and then waited philosophically for the end of the shower, not without letting loose from time to time some saucy broadsides from machine-guns to kill time and, incidentally a few Boches. Grenades glanced off its carapace like bubbles on the back of a whale, and if the Boches had been able to lend an ear they would have heard the whale and all its Jonahs roaring with homeric laughter. Soon after a detachment dashed up to help the tank, which then blithely once more pointed its nose towards the enemy.—Le Matin (Paris).

Advice

If you cannot live so as to leave footprints on the sands of time, live at any rate so that you won't have to leave finger prints at police headquarters.

Calls Upon Us To End Hun Scourge

Holland Declares Cruelties Inflicted Upon Belgians Are More Vivid Every Day

The Associated Press has received from Amsterdam an "appeal to the American people" by the Holland section of the League of Neutral States. The appeal is signed by President Niemeyer and Secretaries Delafaille and Walch, and in part says:

"Your president has said that sooner or later a moment would come when the war would make the position of neutral nations unbearable. For us Hollanders that moment has arrived; not through our own sufferings, but because we cannot longer passively contemplate the ghastly suffering inflicted by Germany upon Belgium, our neighbor.

"To us the cruelty inflicted on the Belgians by Germany is more vivid every day. Every day numbers of fugitives, in spite of the deadly electric wire which the Germans have erected along the frontier, succeed in escaping to the Netherlands. From them we learn the painful details of the unutterable despair of the women and children who are left behind, and of the agonizing scenes which take place when husbands, brothers and sons, dragged from their homes, and womenfolk, are packed into cattle and freight cars and thus transported slaves to an unknown destination and to an unknown fate.

"To put an end to this—to arrest this hellish scourge, which at this moment lacerates the whole of Northern France and Western Russia—there is but one way open and that is collective action on the part of the neutral nations.

"And for you, citizens of the mightiest of the neutral states, it is, in our opinion, the right and duty to take the leadership upon you. This tyranny is not to be borne in patience, and the neutral nations can no longer stand idly by while in Western Europe the most primitive laws of humanity, observed even by uncivilized races, are trampled under foot.

"We appeal to you to urge your government to energetic and decisive action and to call upon the other neutral nations to rally around you. We do not hesitate to take it upon ourselves to speak with firm conviction in the name of humanity, and our hope is firmly fixed on that sense of justice which has always formed one of the most cherished traditions of citizens of the United States. Americans, we are convinced that you will not disappoint our expectations."

Increase Food Supply

English Counties Set Land Aside for Potatoes and Cereal Production

Signs that Great Britain is preparing to increase the national food supply are found in the fact that many municipalities are setting aside land for the production of cereals and potatoes, while a vigorous campaign to restrict herds of cattle and sheep and pigs is producing its effect as the regulating of meat is being prepared.

James Long, in the Daily Mail, reports that there are 24,000,000 head of cattle and sheep in England ready for food. Measures contemplated comprise a reduction of the herds and an increase of bread supply by utilizing the vast quantities of grain now used in raising cattle for meat, and the cultivation of potatoes on land that is now producing turnips for cattle.

Game Preservation To Be Ended

Levelling an Old Distinction in Britain Will Please Many

Captain Bathurst, secretary of the board of agriculture, announcing in the British House of Commons that the Government was about to end the preservation of game, gave another instance of the way the war is healing the social dissensions of Great Britain. During Lloyd George's campaign in 1909 unexampled bitterness was displayed—because the country dweller frequently was unable to obtain the tiniest patch of land to cultivate, while hundreds of thousands of acres were devoted solely to game preserves. If the order remains in force after the war, the whole character of agricultural England will be changed.

Under-estimated the English

The Leipziger Neuste Nachrichten says: When, in August, 1914, Lord Kitchener coined the phrase "For England the war will only begin in 1916," we smiled at him, since we believed that long before than we should have resumed our peaceful occupations. But in the meantime we have had to learn that we gravely underestimated the English as a nation. We know now that our real enemy sits upon the islands, and that he will ruthlessly employ every means to bring us to the ground. The English will use winter days to fill all gaps and store up new and colossal supplies, which will enable them in the spring to expend many times more ammunition than they have now at their disposal. What we have to do is to turn all Germany into one colossal munitions factory.

"I say, keeper! I'm sure I hit that bird. Didn't you see the feathers fly?"

Keeper: Yes, sir, and they took the bird with them.

Dominion and United States Protect Birds

International Treaty Has Been Arranged Between Them

An international treaty providing for the protection of the migratory birds has been arranged between Canada and the United States. Details of the agreement is made public by Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, who has had charge of the negotiations for Canada.

The matter was first taken up at Washington in 1914, and the movement has received the support of the departments of agriculture in both countries and the commission of conservation of Canada.

The chief aim of the agreement is to prevent the unnecessary slaughter of wild fowl and other migratory birds on both sides of the boundary. It has been agreed to restrict the open season for all such birds to 3 1-2 months. The open season must fall between September 1 and March 10.

The prohibition of spring shooting on both sides of the boundary also has been agreed to, and the international shipment of birds will be prohibited.

The treaty has received the warm approval of sportsmen and of all associations for the protection of wild fowl.

Blackest Outrage Since Dark Ages

Germany's Treatment of the Belgians Cries to High Heaven!

An English woman named Miss Hobhouse has got herself "in bad" with her London friends. She recently made an extended tour through Belgium, under German chaperonage, naturally, and has returned to the London lecture platform to assure her fellow countrymen that "conditions are not nearly so bad as reported."

She is in the same class with a few American newspaper scribes, who more than a year ago were given the same special conduct and "saw nothing, heard nothing, and believed nothing." Miss Hobhouse would have the world to understand that all stories about German persecutions of Belgians were fabrics of perverted minds!

Nobody believes this woman, exactly as nobody credited the florid word-pictures of the American correspondents. Not a suggestion exists that these people were influenced by money or good cheer to hide facts. They were not permitted to see the actual situation! Those of us who have met and talked with men and women who have rendered almost continuous Red Cross service in Belgium since the invasion are not to be missed.

Germany's treatment of the Belgians cries to high heaven! It is the most damnable outrage since the close of the Dark Ages.

The letter by Cardinal Mercier is a calm, dispassionate statement of conditions in Belgium. When one considers that writing it and giving it to the world his Eminence defies the Pope, Benedict XV., the letter has a significance not to be underrated.

So long as the sands of time run Germany's treatment of unoffending Belgium will not be forgotten, or condoned, by the rest of the civilized world. — Julius Chambers, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Americans Look to Canada And Russia for Seed

Ruling Price for Good Wheat May Be Over Two Dollars

Already a note of warning is sounded about the spring wheat seed. Land owners are quoted as declaring that the supply is not sufficient, and that unless Canada can come to the rescue importations must be brought from Russia. Some organizations of farmers have appealed to the federal authorities to effect the release of a supply of Russian wheat for import. If local supplies should prove sufficient, it looks like a ruling price of $2 to $2.25. If ever a bumper crop had been needed it was this year, and it failed to materialize in the aggregate. Every possible effort, even of extraordinary character, should be made to restore the equilibrium between supply and demand. Only students of the commercial situation glimpse the tremendous expansion in domestic requirements alone, under the influence of a nation of toilers at work under increased and increasing wages.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Petrified Body Found

While removing bodies from a small cemetery near Port Huron, a digger removed the body of a petrified woman who was buried more than fifty years ago. The features were as natural as on the day of the funeral, it is declared, but the head broke off during the movement owing to the brittle condition of the body.

The Farmers' Union of New South Wales has passed a resolution requesting the state government to push with the utmost vigor its scheme for handling wheat in bulk. Hitherto the Pacific trade in grain has been handled in bags, but since the war there has been difficulty in securing the bags. The bulk handling scheme includes the erection of terminal elevators.

Back Up Men Doing The Fighting

More Munitions and Soldiers Are Wanted at Front

"The message which I should like to give to the people of Canada tonight is that we must back those heroic men of our who are fighting for us in the trenches. We must back them with reinforcements to fill the gaps and strengthen the line. We must back them with munitions that will save their lives and shorten the war. We must back them by tenderly caring for those left behind. And we must back them when they return victorious to Canada, which their sacrifices have ennobled and their valor will have saved for ourselves and for our children and the generations which are to come."

This was the keynote of a speech delivered by Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance, to an audience that crowded Massey Hall, Toronto, after his trip to England and the battle front. The speaker laid particular stress upon the splendid work being done by Canadian soldiers abroad and also paid high tribute to the people and government of England for the way in which they took care of the men of the Dominion forces, both on the firing line and in England.

The Canadian hospitals in England were doing a great work, said Sir Thomas. He paid particular attention to that of the Waldorf Astors, to whom, he said, Canada owed a great debt of gratitude for what they were doing at Cliveden.

He voiced Canada's determination to carry on the war to a victorious end, and prophesied that it would not end until Germany was prepared to meet the terms of the Allies.

"Canada," said Sir Thomas, "with a heterogenous population of eight millions, scattered over a territory as large as the continent of Europe, has recruited nearly 400,000 of her sons, has transported a quarter of a million overseas and has placed more than one hundred thousand in the forefront of the battle line of Western Europe.

"Before the war a borrowing nation, she is today financing her own heavy expenditures and in addition is loaning money to the Mother Country to aid her finance on this side of the Atlantic.

"Canada, before the war, with an adverse international trade balance of $300,000,000 today has a favorable balance, which for the current year will reach at least five hundred million dollars and probably more.

"When I left England the authorities there looked forward to no early termination of the war. The opinion of Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, appeared to be that we were not more than half-way through. But never has the national spirit been more indomitable. Whether the struggle that lies before us is short or long, they will see it through.

"All the circumstances surrounding the peace proposals were such as to create profound suspicion.

"Peace," he said, "a lasting peace, is the goal of our desire—the aim of all our policy—the greatest national asset which the British Empire can possess."

The western front, according to Sir Thomas, is the decisive theatre of the war, and that there Germany would be defeated. Any peace proposals must come from a thoroughly beaten foe. They must offer reparation for monstrous wrongs, expiation for unspeakable crimes. They must offer security for the peace of the future.

Women As Inventors

Many Important Discoveries Are Credited to Them

Women are generally considered lacking in inventive ability. The truth is that they have been taking out patents steadily since 1790. It must be confessed that these ideas have not always turned out a complete success, but then, the world has progressed as a result of many mistakes other than those of inventors. How few women ever realize as they ply their crochet needle that it was a Scotch woman, Christian Shaw, the daughter of the Laird of Balgarran, in Renfrewshire, who was the first to produce linen thread, as far back as 1729; her idea was developed later by the big Paisley firms of Clark & Coats.

Silk weaving was invented by the wife of the fourth Emperor of China, in the dim ages of antiquity; a woman in the harem of an Indian prince invented the weaving of cashmere shawls; the same clever woman or her mother (authorities differ on the point) discovered attar of roses; while a poor Italian woman re-discovered the secret of Venetian point lace, which had been lost for nearly 600 years. Madame Curie's triumph as the discoverer of radium is still fresh in the public mind, as is that of Dr. Maria Montesorri, whose novel methods are likely to revolutionize the art of teaching in the near future.

Naughty Shell

The busy old lady was calling at the wounded soldier's home. "How did it happen, William?" she inquired.

"Shell, mum."

"A shell? Dear me. Did it explode?"

"Explode, mum?" replied William wearily. "Oh, I wouldn't say that, mum. It just crept up quiet-like behind me—and bit me."

The Empire And the War

From a Speech by Lord Rosebery at Edinburgh

The Prussians, I have no doubt, calculated — but their calculations in all that related to human nature and human sympathy, to human loyalty and human liberty, were completely fallacious — that the declaration of war would dissolve the loose bonds that united the empire, that there would be secessions, abstentions, coolness, possibly armed insurrections; but the Prussian was wrong. The Prussian sowed better than he knew. When he was attacking us he was compacting and uniting our empire in a way which had never been known before, but with God helping us will last to the end of time. There is nothing which unites us so closely as bloodshed in a common and righteous cause. That is the mortar upon which the empire is based from now, henceforth, and for ever. (Cheers.)

As things are now I can only see one possibility of anything relaxing the ties which unite the different parts of the empire. It is this. In some irresponsible quarters I hear some babble of an immediate peace, a sort of "as you were" peace, which would enable the Prussians to remain much as they are, ready and prepared, with the experience that they have gained and with their resources not much impaired, to begin at the earliest opportunity that fiendish antagonism against civilization. Is it really supposed that we have undergone the sacrifices that we have made, that we have shed our dearest blood by hundreds and thousands, that we have been paying over five millions a day — and shall continue to do so as long as it is necessary—is it really supposed we have done all this in order to leave Prussia the devilish power she has been in the past? ("Never, sir," and cheers.) I venture to say this — I cannot, of course, speak on behalf of the Dominions — if there was a minister (which, thank God, there is not) so cowardly, so shortsighted and imbecile as to conclude a peace of that kind, I am afraid then our dominions and our Britons beyond the seas would say, "A country so governed is not a country to adhere to; we had better find some better statesmen of our own."

Even apart from that argument, are there not a thousand reasons why nothing should make us pause? We are fighting for one that is not dependence and the liberties and welfare of ourselves and our allies; we are fighting for every small nation in the world; for the independence of every nation, however guaranteed by treaty. Look at Sweden. Look at Norway. Look at Denmark. Look at Holland. Look at Belgium. Five small kingdoms, every one of them outraged by German power, whose fate, if Germany should succeed in this war, would not be difficult to foresee. We are fighting for them. For Norway, greatly outraged at this moment when the massacre of her merchant seamen is unrelentingly pursued on the high seas. We are fighting for Sweden, who at any moment may find herself in the same position. We are fighting for Sweden, who at any moment may find position. We are fighting for every neutral nation. We are fighting for one that is not weak, the United States, for if we were vanquished in the war—which heaven forbid—the United States would be the next to suffer from the aggressive and unscrupulous power of Prussia.

Now, then, we stand firm and square to our enemies, determined to vanquish and rather to die than be vanquished; but we have no doubt of the coming victory any more than we question the, humanly speaking, eternity of the future of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

Facts Concerning Gasoline

According to the National Safety Council, gasoline should be kept and used only in small quantities, and used only by experienced persons who realize the danger in using this volatile fluid and know how to handle it safely. Gasoline should be handled in small safety cans, equipped with safety gauze and safety stopper. Gasoline is exceedingly volatile and will vaporize when exposed to the air at any temperature down to 15 below zero.

This vapor is nearly three times as heavy as air, and when mixed with the proper quantity of air becomes violently explosive. The vapor will ignite from any open flame, even from a spark of static electricity from a human body, a spark from an emery wheel, or from a sufficiently heated surface. The gasoline vapor, being heavier than air, will naturally seek a lower level, and if confined where there is poor ventilation, will sometimes remain in an explosive condition for months.

A Coming Rockefeller

Willie was small, but he had learned that big things are achieved by dealing with matters in the mass instead of in detail.

"Now," he said to his mother, shortly before Christmas. "I've written a letter asking for what I want, and I think it covers everything."

"That's good," said his mother; "what did you ask for?"

"Two toy shops and a candy store."

Waste Wood Products

Lumbering Is the Third Greatest Industry in Canada

In an address on the chemical and industrial possibilities of Western Canada, delivered at Vancouver before the first meeting of the Canadian (Pacific) branch of the British Society of Chemical Industry, Dr. R. H. Clark, M.A., Ph.Dd., of the University of British Columbia, made the following reference to the forest wealth of this province:

"Lumbering is our third greatest industry. The United States forest service has estimated that in from twenty to thirty years their forests will be depleted. In Canada and the United States we use 500 feet per capita per annum, against sixty feet per capita in Europe.

"A single issue of a New York newspaper's Sunday edition requires fifteen acres of forest. The waste of our timber resources is due to fire, careless logging, wasteful mill operations and over-production. In all, it is claimed 75 per cent. of our forest products are wasted, 20 per cent. of the log (the upper part) is left in the woods to rot or burn, and one-third of the slab residue is consumed in refuse burners.

"The importance of the forests arises not solely from their being the source of our timber, but, still more important, because of their bearing upon our water supply. In forest cover not only is erosion impossible, but the rains evaporate more slowly, the snows melt less rapidly, the run-off is gradual, floods cease, and streams are available for waterpower. As Mr. Pinchot says, 'when the forest fail, every man, woman and child will feel the pinch.'

"The problem has been solved in Europe. The forest of Germany are 300 per cent. better than seventy years ago, and the yield per acre sevenfold what it was. Let us agitate to have the same problem solved here while there is plenty of time.

"What can we do with our waste wood products here in British Columbia? Our wood-distillation plants in the past have not been as successful as has been hoped for, the yield of turpentine being too low to compete with southern forests, and the yield of wood alcohol and acetate of lime too low to compete with the hard woods. Yet it has been known for a long time that the cellulose, or woody material, can, by the simple action of mineral acids, be converted into dextrose, which, in turn, is attacked by ordinary yeast and converted into the best of alcohol, such as we get from grain and potatoes."

An Anglo-Saxon Union

A Plan to End the Savagery of Internationality

The suggestion that the speediest way to secure the abolition of war is through a union of the Anglo-Saxon world was made by President Darwin P. Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Co., at the commencement exercises of the University of Vermont. Before the world can have peace, he argued, we must end the "savagery of internationality," or, in other words, the nations must become truly democratic. Ultimately this may be brought about through the federation of the democratic world, but as a first step Mr. Kingsley proposed the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon world. "This reunion must be accomplished," said he, "not to overawe any other people, not to pile up force with which to meet force, not to eliminate small nationalities or make great ones afraid, but primarily to make the Anglo-Saxon world really democratic—democratic inter-state as well as intra-state, democratic as our 48 States are internally democratic." Such a federation, he predicted, would sooner or later come to include France, Holland, Switzerland, probably the Scandinavian countries and Spain, and possibly some of the South American republics. The uniqueness of the suggestion is the unification of the Anglo-Saxon world, which has suffered but one great division in its empire since the days of King Alfred. — Charlton Bates Strayer, in Leslie's.

Human Waste

A few years ago Dr. Macnamara, a well-known member of the British House of Commons, who had formerly been a public school teacher, in a public address stated that the streets of the city of London were filled with potential Miltons, Shakespeares, Edisons and Lloyd Georges, who would never enjoy the opportunity of exercising their dormant talents because of the poverty of their environment. Dr. Macnamara then went on to declare that it was the function of the State to make it impossible for such conditions to exist, their continuation resulting in both shame and loss to the nation.—Saskatoon Phoenix.

A visitor to an English training camp was greatly shocked at the appearance of the men. Turn where he would, black eyes and bruised faces were astonishingly frequent among the soldiers.

"What's been the trouble?" he asked his friend.

"Had a row with the next regiment, that's all," replied the Corporal.

"What about?"

"Oh, the beggars set a sentry to watch their towel while it was out drying, and we felt insulted." — Youth's Companion.

Birds Beat Records Of Human Flyers

Feathered Aeronauts Can Remain in the Air Much Longer Than Modern Aeroplane

Among the greatest ornithologists of recent times was the late Wells Woodbridge Cooke, who contributed a vast amount of information regarding the migration of birds. He found among the many other startling facts that some of the birds covered great distances during their migration. In a report on "Our Shore Birds and Their Future," he says:

"Most migratory birds, in crossing large areas of water, start soon after sundown, and reach their destination before morning. But the Pacific golden plover flies the whole day as well as the whole night, and, as it probably does not exceed a speed of 50 miles an hour, the single flight from Alaska to Hawaii consumes nearly twice 24 hours. How superior the bird's mechanism to the best aeroplane yet made! These feathered aeronauts remain in the air several times as long as the longest endurance test of the modern aeroplane, and there is much the same difference in the efficiency of the two machines.

"The to-and-fro motion of the bird's wings would seem to be an uneconomical way of applying power, since all the force required to bring the wing forward to begin the stroke is more than wasted, because it increases the air friction and retards the speed. On the other hand, the screw propeller of the aeroplane has no lost motion. Yet less than two ounces of fuel in the form of body fat suffice to carry the bird at high speed over that 2,000-mile course. To be equally economical, a 1,000-pound aeroplane would have to use only a single pint of gasoline in flying 20 miles, instead of the gallon now used by the latest models."

The Cowardice of An Inclusive Peace

Extract From the Pastoral Letter of Cardinal Mercier

The war is long. What does it matter? War itself is but a contingency, inevitable, since it arises from human passions, and one should not wish to avoid it at the price of higher interests. To wish for peace for peace's sake, peace at any price, would be to accept with equal indifference justice and injustice, truth and lies. It would be cowardice and impiety!

We must thank God for the mercies which he vouchsafes to us in our unhappiness. Let us bless him for having given us enough patience to endure our long and painful trial.

According to the report of those who follow their work closely, our exiles rival in patience and self-sacrifice their compatriots who have not left Belgium. We will welcome them with open arms when they come back, and, do not let them doubt it, they will find here friends and brothers who will have remained staunchly faithful to them.

Our sufferings have made us less selfish. There was a time when we were not very deeply moved by the massacres of Armenians. Mohammedan fanaticism has put to death thousands and thousands of these unfortunate people during the present war; their wives and daughters have been taken as slaves. Pity them; pray for them. Poland, noble Poland, always true to her faith and her promises, who has never waged a war of conquest, but only fought for the freedom of the people and for civilization, suffers more today than we do. Her sons are scattered among the Russian, Austrian and German battalions, her soil has been ravaged by the ebb and flow of the armies. America is not allowed to bring her food. Pray for her, my brothers, and ask God that one at least of the happy results of this horrible war may be the final acknowledgement of Polish independence.

And unto the last let us remain patient and persevering. Let us remain calm, steadfast, without murmuring. Let us apply to our patriotic endurance the words which our Saviour uses, speaking of our eternal salvation. "He who endureth unto the end shall be saved."

Going One Better

An American having told an Englishman that he shot on one particular occasion nine hundred and ninety-nine snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he, "it's not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe."

Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a story of a man who swam from Liverpool to Boston.

"Did you see him yourself?" asked the Yankee suddenly.

"Yhy, yes, of course I did; I was coming across and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor!"

"Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger, 'cos her a witness that I did it. I was that swimmer!" — Snap Shots.

That Settled It

Grimy Griggs: A newspaper guy offered me a dollar if I'd let him take my picture.

Ragged Rogers: And yer refused?

Grimy Griggs: Yes; yer see a photograph's got ter go through a bath. —Boston Transcript.

Evolution of the Watch

Pope Sylvester II. May Have Been the Inventor of the First Timepiece

Nobody knows who invented the watch. Laborious research by antiquarians in all ages has so far failed to reveal anything which would serve as a basis for definite historical fact. From the somewhat disjointed and cloudy documentary evidence in the museums of Italy, France and England it is conjectured that the inventor was the monk Gerbert, better known in history as Pope Sylvester II. The only thing definitely established by research is that watches did not come into use until the close of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, soon after Gerbert's accession to the papal throne.

The earliest watches were little different from the small table clocks of today. The case was in the shape of a cylindrical box, generally of metal chased and gilded, and usually with a hinged lid on one side to inclose the dial. The lid was engraved and, as a rule, pierced with an aperture over each hour through which the position of the hand might be seen. Most watches were provided with a bell on which the hours were sounded in regular progression.

There would seem to have been little or no change in the character of the watch until the fourteenth century, when a gradual reduction in the size, brought about by the craftsmen of Nuremburg, culminated in the oval-shaped hand timepiece aptly described as the Nuremburg egg.

Queen Elizabeth owned upward of 100 richly chased and jewelled watches, many of them bearing a likeness of the favorite of the hour.

The eighteenth century saw the introduction of a watch which was to remain in vogue for more than 100 years, and which for downright ugliness never has been approached. Everybody familiar with Hogarth's portraits of the early Georgian period, or with the illustrations to the works of Fielding, Smollett, Charles Lever and Thackeray, remembers the cumberous, round-faced, weighty affairs, wound with a key and satirically known to humorists of those days as the "frying-pan."

Right up to the middle of the 19th century the hand-made English lever, perfected by Dent and Benson, of London, maintained its vogue until American genius in Aaron Denison, of Boston, evolved the idea of applying machinery to watch manufacture. Denison's theory that special machines for watch-making might be substituted for human skill and insure such uniformity of product that the different parts of watches would be virtually interchangeable, was put into practice with such success that it revolutionized the industry and brought good timepieces at a reasonable price within the reach of all.

A Fair Benefactor

British Tommies Will Have Cause for Heartfelt Gratitude to Lady Bacteriologist

In the months to come it is probable that the British "Tommies" will have cause for heartfelt gratitude to Miss Mary Davies, who has been employed as bacteriologist for the Robert Goelet Research Fund. About a year ago Miss Davies inoculated herself with gangerene bacilli in order to demonstrate the efficacy of Taylor's preparation. Since then she has been at work on experiments designed to make cloth antiseptic under any and all conditions, and a recent report from Paris declares that her efforts have been crowned with success. It is said that clothing for the British soldiers is now being subjected to the Davies antiseptic process, and if tests on a large scale are as successful as recent experiments would indicate, the mortality rate among the British wounded is certain to be greatly diminished. As is well known, a "clean" wound not in a vital spot heals quickly and completely, and it is infection rather than the wound itself that is responsible for the great majority of deaths or amputation due to such wounds. Pieces of dirty cloth shot into the body constitute in war the most prolific cause of infection. Cloth treated by the process invented by Miss Davies is said to remain sterile for months, although the uniforms are subjected to all kinds of dirt and germs. Another virtue claimed for the processed garments, and one which will be hailed with joy by the soldiers, is that body lice will not linger on a person wearing such clothing. In the trenches body lice are almost universal, and any scheme for eradicating these pests would in itself cause the Tommies to rise en masse and bless the name of Mary Davies. The young woman scientist is connected with the Ris-Orangeis Hospital, of which Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the noted American surgeon, is the chief.

Did Not Worry Her

"Mary," cried Mrs. White to her maid, as she was dressing for the dinner, "what shall I do? I've just had a most dreadful accident and don't know what's going to happen. I've broken my new hand glass. It means seven years' unhappiness."

"Lor, mum," replied Mary, "don't you set no heed on that! Look at me. I'm not fretting and I've just broken the large pier-glass in the drawing room." — Milwaukee Sentinel.

Russian Troops See British in Pictures

Forces of Czar Are Brought Into Contact With Movies For First Time

An officer of the British army has recently concluded a tour of the Russian front with a cinematograph. He conducted a show called "Britain Prepared," a film showing the British army in the making, and he displayed his pictures to scores of thousands of Russian troops, many of whom had never even seen a cinematograph show before.

It can hardly be that a film has ever been shown under such strange conditions. More than once the display, just behind the firing line, was under shell fire. On another occasion the show had to be stopped, all lights turned out and the audience of some thousands ordered to disperse on account of the approach of a Zeppelin. The films were shown in stuffy theatres and in the open, sometimes in the rain, but with the interested Russian troops enthusiastically waiting and watching.

Not one in a hundred thousand Russian soldiers had ever seen a British Tommy. The film showed these soldiers of the Czar precisely what their British allies look like, and gave them a full realization of his training, equipment and work.

The new British film of the battle of the Somme is also to be displayed to the Russian army. Then the Russian troops will know more about the actual fighting in France. Preparations are being made, too, for a film of the Russian army, which will be displayed to British troops in England and in France.

It is a curious thing how little many of the allied soldiers know about the troops of other nationalities who are fighting the same fight. The allies are drawn up in a huge circle around Europe, the Russians on the north and east, the Italians on the south, and the British and French on the west. They all, except the Italians, know much of their German opponents, but little of one another. The French have some idea of the Russians, for there are now a considerable number of them with the French army in France, although there are still hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen who have not laid eyes on them. Very few British soldiers have ever seen a Russian. The Italians know nought of the appearance of scarcely any of their allies, except, of course, the Italians fighting at Saloniki with the British and French. There are, however, comparatively few Italian troops there. The Russians have seen nothing of either British, French or Italians except the few British who are handling armored motor cars in Russia.

By the use of the cinema, this condition is being changed. The display of the film "Britain Prepared" has shown the Russian army the British soldier in training. The Somme film will show him in action.

The showing of the film has proved a wonderful success. It has visibly brought the two armies closer together. The Russian army, officers and men, showed great enthusiasm for England and England's troops, and their confidence in the ultimate success of the allies was strengthened.

In another way the same thing is being done. The British army is sending postal card greetings to the Russians by hundreds of thousands. The cards show types of British soldiers in full dress uniforms — red coats, beaver hats and all—and they are being distributed throughout the Russian army. On each card there is an inscription in Russian and in English, as follows:

"Forward, comrades! Forward, friends! Let us struggle on undaunted—struggle on till death in the name of Christ and Truth.

"From your friend, soldier of the Third Division.

"Christ is Risen!"

The cards have made a strong appeal to the Russian troops and plans are in the making for their return. The 9th Russian Division, for instance, will send greetings to the 9th British.

Throughout his tour of the Russian front the British officer in charge of the "Britain Prepared" film was most cordially received. The pictures were seen by thousands of men. At one show there were ten thousand spectators. Scarcely less warm was the reception accorded the officer's soldier servant, a private. He was a fine type of a British Tommy. He picked up some Russian and proved most popular, as well as an object of universal curiosity. On one occasion, by request of the general commanding, he was paraded, all by himself, before a company of Russians, who gazed upon this visiting warrior with rapt attention, to his great embarrassment.

It is not difficult to imagine that the effect of this display of British films, and of Russian films in France later, will have a far-reaching effect. Certainly it will work for unity amongst the allies. Displaying the magnitude of British preparations and the magnificence of British fighting as will be shown in the famous Somme film, will lend even greater confidence to the Russian troops.

Well Trained

"Subster is a perfect husband."

"I never heard he was so wonderful."

"Well, every time he sees a mailbox he feels in his pockets."—Buffalo Express.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

CHAPTER XIV.

Then Mabin sat up, and holding her head in her hands, tried to come to some sane conclusion about that strange vision of hers.

Had she really seen a face at the window? Or had she, overwrought and excited, as she constantly was now that she was lying under the same roof with Julius and people whom she suspected of designs upon him, only fancied that she saw that white face pressed against the glass?

She was not inclined to be hysterical, but was a healthy, well-balanced English girl. Nevertheless she was conscious of a certain strain during the past few days, and sometimes, full of nervous fears as she was, she felt herself to be not very far from that borderland where fancy and fact merge the one into the other.

Her first thought, on seeing the face, had been that it was Ciprian come back to the home of his boyhood. Although she had only met him once, and although on that occasion he wore a long beard, whereas the face at the window was beardless, Mabin had been so deeply and romantically impressed by the man's charming, breezy, wholesome personality that she had at once believed the face at the window to be his.

Changed it was; indeed, so pale that it had looked almost green in the bright light from the electric lamps. But knowing that he had been ill, Mabin had looked upon the change as the result of the terrible attack made upon him, and even now that she thought the matter over, it seemed to her that it must have been the same face.

Yet why should Ciprian, if indeed it were he, come in that furtive fashion to the home of his father? Why should he peep in, as if ashamed of himself, instead of coming to the door and asking admittance? There had been no quarrel between him and his father; on the contrary, Lord Moorhampton was expecting his return. His son had been received into the house with all the honors due to the eldest son of the eldest son.

Why should he come by stealth instead of openly? There was only one possible answer that suggested itself to that question, and it was one she shrank from accepting. It might be that the blow on the head had turned his brain. Unhappily, there was much in the fleeting glimpse she had had of the face behind the glass to warrant such a supposition.

The wild eyes, the haggard cheeks, the vacant look in the once merry blue eyes; all seemed to confirm a suspicion so dreadful that Mabin could not bear to harbor it.

Almost without her knowledge, the girl had fallen under the spell of this attractive stranger, and it was the romantic interest she felt in him, even more than the pity she felt for the child, which inspired the passionate devotion with which she was giving herself, body and soul, to the care of little Julius.

The thought that his father might be wandering about the world, insane and in misery, was horrible. Yet it seemed to her that this was the only alternative to the supposition that what she had seen was a mere figment of her heated imagination.

The maid came to summon her to tea, and she went down to the nursery, still thinking out the problem, and wondering whether the housekeeper, that discreet woman, had had any inkling of the story of the face at the window before her visit.

Why should she have come to see Mabin in her room, without any better excuse than the bringing of a candle which Mabin did not want? Did she believe that Mabin had seen Ciprian in the flesh? She had scoffed at the notion. But then, knowing her, Mabin felt that this was no proof that she did not believe it.

Thoughtful and depressed, Mabin entered the day nursery, and there the first thing she saw was little Julius, doubled up on the nursery sofa, and crying with pain.

She flew to his side with eyes so full of frantic alarm that the head nurse, who was holding the baby, said hastily:

"Don't fret, miss, it's nothing. Master Julius has eaten something which has disagreed with him. He's been a little sick——"

"Sick!" echoed Mabin, looking up with wild, accusing eyes, as she laid a consoling hand on the boy's curly head.

"Only a little. It's nothing to worry about, really."

But Mabin could not be comforted. She took the boy in her arms, she soothed him, she cuddled him, she laid his head against her shoulder, and comforted him so tenderly that the nurse said, with tears in her eyes:

"Well, there, miss, the baby's got a mother, and so's the other boy, I do declare!"

Before Mabin's eyes, however, there floated already the vision of Julius white and lifeless in his coffin, put out of the way by the same hands that had attacked and injured his father.

Nothing the nurse could say would persuade her that this illness was only one of the childish disorders to which every boy and girl is subject. He had eaten too much, or something had disagreed with him, that was all.

In the meantime the boy was really getting better, either in the natural course of things, or because he was comforted by the tender caresses of Mabin.

He lay quietly in her arms, after kissing her, and although he still looked pale and heavy-eyed, he replied to her questions that he had no pain.

"It went when you came, Mabin. You always make Dibs feel better," he said, laying an affectionate if somewhat sticky hand upon her cheek.

"Dibs has been a greedy boy, I'm afraid," said she, trying to smile at him. "What have you been eating this afternoon, Dibs?"

"Nothing—Oh, nofing 'cept some sweets," said the boy, suddenly recollecting.

"Ah!" cried Mabin sharply. "And who gave you those?"

"Uncoo Joe dave zem to Dibs."

A shiver, which shook the boy in her arms, passed through Mabin.

The nurses watched her curiously. No doubt amidst the gossip of the servants' hall there had been passed from lip to lip some hints of the mystery that enshrouded both the fate of Lord Moorhampton's eldest son and the coming of his grandson.

And with those hints there had not been wanting, of course, some whispers about Mr. Wright's share in the mystery.

Mabin caught the stealthy exchange of glances between the women, and for a time she sat beside Julius in silence. He did not want any tea, he said; but he chose to sit up at the table beside Mabin, rather white, rather languid, but apparently not otherwise greatly the worse for the attack he had had.

It was Mabin who looked altered; she, too, could not eat; she drank her tea, she tried to talk to the head nurse, who sat at the table with the fretful baby in her arms, trying to persuade him to eat the food she had prepared for him.

The girl was in a fever of distress, wondering what steps she should take to save Dibs, and quite certain in her own mind that Lady Moorhampton's brother had that afternoon made his first attempt to get the child out of the way of his nephew.

Would it be of any use to tell Lord Moorhampton? She doubted it. Most likely such a step would only lead to an open quarrel with Lady Moorhampton, which could not but harm the boy's cause.

To one thing she made up her mind: she would stay with Julius that evening, would keep watch by his bedside, instead of going down to dine with the rest of the family.

She had from the first wished to avoid what was to her a trying ordeal; but Lord Moorhampton, in the kindness of his heart, had insisted that she should dine with them, and Lady Moorhampton had found her useful afterwards to accompany her singing on the piano.

That evening, however, Mabin sent a message down to the effect that Julius had been ill, and that he wanted her to stay with him; whereupon Lady Moorhampton sent a message back to the effect that Miss Wrest must come down to dinner, and that one of the nurses would sit up with the boy.

After a minute's hesitation, Mabin decided that it would be better to obey this summons, and to make her escape, with or without permission, the moment dinner was over.

She was careful to be very deferential to Lady Moorhampton on all occasions, and now, after the scene in the corridor that afternoon, she felt that she had need of all her tact.

But one thing she could not do: it was impossible for her to be civil to Joe Wright. At dinner she had to sit beside him; and although the table was so large that he was not very near her, she could scarcely repress a shudder of disgust as he lurched into his seat, and when he spoke to her, she answered with her eyes cast down, in tones so decidedly chilling that nobody hearing could fail to see that he had offended her.

Joe cast significant glances and nods and smiles round him, at Dalmaine sitting opposite, at Lady Moorhampton, whose lips were very tightly closed, and whose eyes were very bright, and at Lord Moorhampton, who saw, or affected to see, nothing amiss.

But he refrained from tackling Mabin again as long as dinner lasted.

When, however, the ladies left the dining-room, and Lady Moorhampton, still looking displeased, sailed away into the drawing-room, expecting Mabin to follow her, the girl stole away and had reached the hall on her way to the staircase, when suddenly she found a hand laid on her arm, and turning, found herself in the grip of Joe Wright.

(To Be Continued.)

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

The Ravages of War

Some facts communicated by Mr. Hayes Fisher, afford striking proof of the toll that the war is making upon Great Britain. There are already in the care of the state 50,000 widows and 100,000 orphans. There are over 70,000 disabled soldiers. Last September 22,000 men were drawing temporary allowances, but these were being gradually thinned and placed on the pension list. Mr. Arthur Henderson, a new minister of pensions, believes disability pensions alone would necessitate an expenditure of $75,000,000 per annum. The case of men entering the army suffering from tuberculosis which developed to incapacity were rather numerous, but provision was being made for them.

Proposals For Enforced Economy

A lot of talking is being done these days about the desirability of thrift in order that Canada may have the financial resources for doing her duty in the war. The idea is excellent, but there is no need for the thing to be overdone. The money required can be saved without privation, if only the people will exercise prudence and sense.—Winnipeg Telegram.

First Girl: Katherine doesn't understand baseball at all.

Second Girl: She doesn't?

First Girl: No. Why, the other day she went to a game and fell in love with the umpire.—Boston Transcript.

What the War Means

A Calamity for the Dominion if the Enemy Should Win

The following letter written to the Mail and Empire by a citizen of Seaforth, who has given the matter careful study, is worthy of reproduction. Few people have realized what the present war means. Few will even allow themselves to believe that Germany deliberately went to war to conquer the world. It is a lesson the world will have to learn if liberty is to remain to the smaller nations.

Sir,—I have never seen it very clearly stated what would happen. I have been trying to figure what it would mean to the inhabitants of the British possesions in North America, and I think it would be something like this.

The British flag would be hauled down and replaced by the German.

The whole of the British possessions would be declared to be the property of Germany.

The individual owners of part of the territories, whether on the farm, in the towns or villages would be ordered to vacate their holding to make way for Germans.

All the personal chattels, goods and effects of such owners would be confiscated by the German government for their new settlers.

Of course, the Dominion and provincial governments would be swept out of existence, and German government officials installed.

All the government arsenals, dockyards, railways, canals and other public works would be taken possession of by the Germans.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, all other railways and public works would be run by the Germans and the shareholders would lose all their investments in shares and stock in these enterprises.

The telephone lines, the telegraph lines and the Hydro Electric lines, fire and life insurance companies would follow suit.

The moneys in the banks would also be confiscated and their bills put into the furnace to be followed later on by the bills of a Dutsche bank. It would not make a bit of difference whether one had $5 or $10,000 on deposit in a bank, not one cent could be got. Bank stocks would be wiped out of existence, and the only man who would benefit would be the man who was a debtor to a bank.—Seaforth, Ontario, Mail and Empire.

Harrowing Deportation Scenes Depicted

German Savagery at Its Worst in Belgium

An American eye-witness of the fiendish methods employed by German officers in deporting Belgians and French from Belgium and France gives news of a profoundly stirring character. "Unless Germany," he says, "can be induced to abandon her present policy, between two and three hundred thousand Belgians will be deported. I saw one long train of cattle trucks loaded with prospective deportees. Many had resisted, only to feel the German bayonet. Women and children had fought for their menfolk with desperate fierceness—clothes tattered, eyes streaming, voices screaming and shouting until hoarse. When the train had been loaded the women and children standing about in the huge crowd suddenly ran on the line in front of the locomotives, threw themselves on the rails, and clung there, shutting their eyes and uttering loud lamentations. Detachments of soldiers pried them loose with bayonets, and forced them clear of the track, when the train moved off towards the German frontier. Another distressing feature of the situation in Belgium arises from the forcible importation of Frenchmen from the provinces of France occupied by Germany. It appears that the policy of the German government is to work the Belgians in Germany and work the Frenchmen in Belgium. Incidents of the most painful nature are resulting from the impressment of these Frenchmen. Many of them decline to work, declaring, like the Belgians, it is intolerable they should be forced to support a Teutonic war against their own country. In one case some thirty-five Frenchmen, for refusing to work, were tied to trees for twenty-four hours and more. This punishment failed to break their will, and at last they were released.

Satisfactory to Her

Pa: I greatly disapprove of that young Smithson, and one particular reason is his lack of industry in his calling.

Daughter: His calling? Why, papa, he calls seven evenings in the week.—Tit-Bits.

Doctor (examining recruit): And do you always stutter like that?

Recruit: N-n-no, sir. Only w-w-when I t-t-talk.

Nervous & Sleepless

Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime and you will arise feeling Refreshed, Bright & Vigorous.

When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves. It is not natural to be solitary and unsociable, it shows clearly that vitality has become reduced, and the nervous system correspondingly weakened. But take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for such a condition and you will be astonished at the results, astonished at the bright new health you will gain, at the splendid vigour and vitality they will give you.

Mr. Poole, a business man of 60, Infirmary Road, Sheffield, England, says:—"I had lost all confidence in myself, and was actually afraid to meet people. The alertness and activity I had formerly posses ed were gone. My digestion was feeble, and sleeplessness was terrible. But when I commenced taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets I soon felt better. Now I am as well and fit as any man of my age."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmodic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sole Proprietors.—Dr Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge

Britain's Greatest Remedy

PILES

Are you a sufferer? Know that terrible aching, dragging-down pain, that robs you of pleasure, even of rest, and makes life miserable? Don't you believe in the law of average? If a remedy has cured hundreds of people, don't you think it likely it *might* at least cure you?

Just give Zam-Buk a fair trial!

Mr. J. McEwen, of Dundas, suffered from piles for fifteen years. He says: "I tried pretty nearly everything, but got no permanent relief until I tried Zam-Buk. This balm relieved the pain; continued use completely and permanently cured me."

The rich herbal essences of which Zam-Buk is composed, quickly remove congestion, relieve the dull, gnawing, burning pain, and cure.

All druggists and stores, or post-paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25.

ZAM-BUK

Safety First

Wife (at midnight)—John, there's a burglar in the house. He's coming up the front stairs.

Hub—Then we'll go down the back stairs. There's no need of our being crowded when there's plenty of room.

When buying your Piano Insist on having an

Otto Higel Piano Action

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, - CANADA

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:

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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 TORONTO WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

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Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

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The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

Eddy's Matches

Although somewhat increased in price owing to the continued high prices of Potash, Glue, and other raw material, are of the usual high standard of quality which has made them famous for two-thirds of a century.

Always Ask for Eddy's Matches

Twelve Hundred Miles Of Rails to be Shipped

At Least Fifty Steamship Sailings Required to Handle the Amount

The 1,200 miles of rails from Canada for France are to be shipped from Halifax, and the Cook Construction Co., and Wheaten Bros., who had the Halifax Ocean Terminal Railway's contract, have been instructed by the government to look after the shipments.

It will require at least 50 steamship sailings to handle the material, some of which is already on its way here. The steamers will be loaded at the new terminal piers and the ample tracks and sidings of the terminals will be used for the sorting of the cargoes. The different weights of rails, the various descriptions of frogs, angle bars, spikes and bolts, switches, will all have to be sorted for shipment. It has not yet been decided that the ties will be shipped from this port. Of these there will be at least two millions.

Good Night

Miss Wyse—The doctor says you mustn't call any more.

Cholly Staylate—Did he say that?

Miss Wyse—Well, he said that I needed eight hours' sleep.

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are extremely hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little one out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes colds and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and prevent or cure colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Among the reforms advocated in Great Britain with the object of lowering the cost of living, is the non-consumption of bread until it has been four days old; the abolition of afternoon and "pink" teas, the nationalization of shipping, and the enforced rearing of poultry.

Asthma No Longer Dreaded. The dread of renewed attacks from asthma has no hold upon those who have learned to rely upon Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. So safe do they feel that complete reliance is placed on this true specific with the certainty that it will always do all that its makers claim. If you have not yet learned how safe you are with this preparation at hand, get it today and know for yourself.

It was at a private entertainment, and a lady had just risen from the piano.

"Would you like to be able to sing and play as I do, dear?" she queried of a little five-year-old miss.

"No, ma'am," was the unexpected reply.

"And why not?" asked the lady.

"'Cause," explained the small observer, "I wouldn't like to have people say such horrid things about me."

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

A professor of medicine asked one of his students in class how much of a certain medicine should be administered to the sufferer.

"A tablespoonful," answered the young man.

In about a minute, however, he raised his hand and said: "Professor, I would like to change my answer to that question."

The doctor took out his watch. "My young friend," he remarked, "your patient has been dead forty seconds."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

No Trouble There

She—But I can't cook and I hate to wash dishes.

He—Then I'm just the man you ought to marry. I can't afford to buy anything to cook, and so we won't need dishes.

Internal parasites in the shape of worms in the stomach and bowels of children sap their vitality and retard physical development. They keep the child in a constant state of unrest and if not attended to endanger life. The child can be spared much suffering and the mother much anxiety by the best worm remedy that can be got, Miller's Worm Powders, which are sure death to worms in any shape.

Probable Duration of War

The Earl of Derby, who is a keen observer of war conditions, and who is in a position to know how things are moving, says that only a fool would prophecy as to the probable duration of the war. The British people are growing more determined to continue the fight to a satisfactory conclusion, he states, while "on the whole the Germans appear equally determined." Plainly the distinguished statesman in question thinks that it is going to be a struggle to a finish, which, barring rebellions and famine and such things, probably means a very long way.—Montreal Gazette.

Money in Farming

Made $6,000 Profit in a Year on Alberta Farm

"The large number of United States settlers coming to the western provinces of Canada are easily explained by the case of Mr. C. Lacy, late of Wisconsin and later of Alberta.

"Mr. Lacy came to Canada from Wisconsin in the summer of 1914 with $1,500 available cash in his possession. He rented a half-section of partly improved land in Alberta and commenced summerfallowing. He broke 300 acres with oats, 20 with barley, and 260 with wheat. Also he had two cows and 20 head of young live stock. He was fortunate in buying feed at a bargain and managed to rent the adjoining quarter-section as pacture.

"A few weeks ago he decided to realize his profits—and they amounted to $6,000 absolutely clear from the crop and stock. Recently he purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway a ready-made farm in the irrigation block east of Calgary."—Saskatoon Phoenix.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant.

St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

Useless Husbands

In a certain provincial town where everything is up-to-date and the people are always planning some new scheme, a shocking thing happened.

One of the popular society women announced a "white elephant party."

Every guest was to bring something that she could not find use for and yet too good to throw away.

The party, however, would have been a great success but for the unlooked-for development which broke it up.

Eleven of the 19 women brought their husbands.—Chicago Tribune.

When The Children Rush In From School,

and shout for "something to eat", cut off generous slices of bread and spread with

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

"Twill be the children's daily treat. So good for them, too—wonderfully nourishing, to build up their little bodies and help to keep them well and strong, as wholesome food should.

The most delicious of table syrups for Griddle Cakes, Waffles and Hot Biscuits. Excellent for Cake and especially for Candy making.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

At all grocers. Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies" shows the new and right way to make a lot of good things. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office. It's free.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.

Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—and "Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.

226W

Got the Best of It

Agnes—I hear that you and your fiance had a fight. How did it come out?

Edith (flashing her solitaire)—You will notice that I am still in the ring.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Barbour: You seem warm; have you been exercising?

Waterman: Yes, indeed; I went to the mutes' dance and swung dumbbelles around all evening.

No Danger

Fond Father—My son is taking algebra under you this term, is he not?

High School Teacher—He has been exposed to algebra, but I doubt if he will take it.—Life.

Japan is actually worrying over what she is going to do with her money. Her specie reserve has long since passed the 600,000,000,000 yen mark.

"Beauty is but skin deep."

"Exactly, but the girl with it has all the other girls skinned to death."—Baltimore American.

TRY THEM

The next time you suffer with headache, indigestion, biliousness or loss of appetite, try—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

A little Presbyterian church in a Scotch community apparently was not as prosperous as it should have been, so the synod at its annual meeting called for a general report. In due time the following was received: "Church extension, none; new members, none; new professions of faith, none; collections, none; salary paid the preacher, none. Pray for us that we may hold our own during the coming year."

High Blood Pressure

When your case becomes complicated and medicines fail, the doctor makes a test of the blood pressure, fearing that there may be something wrong with the condition of the kidneys and the action of the heart.

He realizes that when the kidneys fail to filter the poisons from the blood that there will be a hardening of the arteries, and when the pressure of blood comes on they will snap like so much deteriorated rubber-tubing—the result is a clot of blood on the brain, hemorrhage in the heart, or wherever the weak point may be.

But why allow this condition to be reached when you can so readily regulate the action of the liver and kidneys by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Troubles of this nature have their beginning when, from over-eating or lack of exercise, the liver goes wrong, and throws an undue burden on the kidneys. Headaches, biliousness, constipation and indigestion give due warning, and by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills there need be no further trouble.

The liver is awakened to action, the bowels regulated, and the kidneys strengthened in their all-important work by purifying the blood and thereby preventing pain and serious disease. This is the greatest of family medicines, because of the host of ills that are relieved and prevented by keeping the liver, kidneys and bowels healthy and active.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

528

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Confectionery
Stationery
Toys

Tobaccos
Cigars
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Mag zines, Newspapers, Periodicals. Subscriptions received for any Publication at List Price.

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Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

If you are thinking of building this year I would be pleased to give you a figure on Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors and Moulding.

F. M. WRIGHT,
Cawston, 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.

CAN YOU FACE EASTER

with the knowledge that however perfect your appearance in other respects, the effect is marred by

DEFECTS IN YOUR TEETH?

Why not let us attend to them at once? The longer you put it off the worse they will look. We can remedy any defect quickly and painlessly. If the expense troubles you, our moderate charges will relieve you of that anxiety.

DR. F. T. ROBINSON
Dentist.
Office with Dr. Lewis, Oroville, Wash.

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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., March 8, 1917.

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

Should Wear Petticoats.

A circular has been received from A. S. Wells, secretary of the B. C. Federation of Labor, calling attention to two resolutions passed at the Revelstoke convention. In this war it is either kilts, kahki or petticoats. If the leaders in the British Columbia Federation of Labor object to kilts and kahki, let them don the petticoats, take up the knitting needles and assitt in the noble work the women of the province are doing.

Here are the resolutions:

"That in view of the opposition of organized labor to conscription, and the effort of the Dominion government to impose a registration plan, without giving the assurance desired that it was not a prelude to conscription, that this convention pass a vote of non-confidence in the government, and that copies of this resolution be sent to all central bodies in the Dominion and that a copy be sent to the Trades Congress."

"That conscription be not put into effect before it has been submitted to a referendum vote of the people of Canada."

Why not conscription? Why a referendum? Should there be serious reverses to the allies, and should the Germans obtain controll of the sea and land an army in Canada, or should the the Germans manage to cross from the U. S., it is presumed the Federation would still want a referendum before attempting to defend the country. Such an invasion is not probable but is in the list of possibilities. The Dominion should have at least a quarter of a million men in reserve, drilled and equipped just to be prepared for possible contingencies no matter how improbable they may appear. As a trades-unionist, and looking at the question from a union viewpoint, the writer believes that there should have been conscription first, and then the cards could have been filled by sergeants. Every man, old or young, should have some position to fill, some duty allotted to him, should his services be required.

Military Hospital Pictures.

An Ontario minister the other day borrowed from the Military Hospitals commission a set of lantern slides. These slides show what goes on at the hospitals and sanitoria. That is, they show something of how our injured soldiers are being restored to health and to power for self-support however serious their injuries may be. The minister exhibited the slides at three country churches under his charge. In returning the set he writes:

"My recording steward, who is also the postmaster and chairman of the local recruiting league, says they should be shown in every community. They meet the unrest in many families who have feared that the maimed who return will be forced to sell lead pencils or such like.

"What I should have done was to ask for them for a longer period and put them in every available church in this district. A man with a well-prepared lecture and a few local slides could render a valuable service to his country, both in allaying the unrest referred to and in removing the prejudice in some families from which recruits might be secured."

Frequently we are asked "Why don't you publish all the news?" If the people of this town wish to be clams without shells it is their business, but the editor of The Gazette doesn't propose to make a personal canvass of the residences every morning to ascertain whether any births, marriages or deaths had occurred during the night. Some people might consider it an impertinence. It is impossible to give all the news of a town without the assistance of the people living in it. Unless the editor is a he-gossip he requires the assistance of the people of his town.

There are 1,700 unmarried men in the federal civil service at Ottawa. Over 500 of these have been canvassed by recruiting officers without success. One, on being approached by a recruiting officer, said: "My business is books; yours is fighting, and if you are a bunch of fools, I'm not." Yet the people of Canada are feeding those fellows. They have the cinch. Bohunk's can't fill their jobs, and it's unfashionable to employ Canadians in Canada.

Kaslo council makes users of electric lights pay in advance.

Fire at Hope.

The Coquahalla hotel at Hope was destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning and a number of lives lost. Those reported dead are:

Tom Wilson, Vancouver, provincial fruit pests inspector.
Tom Taylor, lumberman, Vancouver.
Tom Kehoe, lumberman, Vancouver.
Bert Ready, miner, Hope.
Bill McKeever, miner, Hope.
Bob Campbell, miner, Hope.
George Atkins, Kettle Valley railway, Hope.
An unidentified Serbian.
A number of other buildings were burned.

The National Service Commission has extended the time for return of national service cards up to April 1st, 1917.

J. McLean of Ashnola was in town this week.

Spring has arrived in Hedley. This is official.

Nelson wants an international mining convention.

J. BEALE

PAINTING
PAPER-HANGING
KALSOMINING

TERMS MODERATE

DALY AVE. - - HEDLEY, B.C.

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't.

Nickel Plate Camp
No. 15662
Modern Woodmen of America

Meets in Fraternity Hall the Third Thursday in each month at 8 p. m.

A. CLARE, V. C. — J. SMITH, Clerk.

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For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.