

Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

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The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1914.

The serious illness of Sir James Whitney burns up for the time all feelings of partisanship however strongly they may be rooted. In the face of the great issue, of whether the Premier of Ontario will live or not party lines seem very small. The most ardent Liberals would not care to win power by the death of their leading opponent. Sir James has been a capable leader. Just a little slow perhaps to take up moral reforms, but willing to put into thorough practice any reforms that he did consent to adopt. On the other hand he was aggressive in his public ownership work. The Government railway and the hydro-electric were well managed. He did not have that suavity of demeanor that wins men over, but he did have the confidence of the people that while he was in power there would be no public shame brought on the province by political scandal if he could help it. Should he not be able to take his seat again all will mourn the loss.

A notable omission in the Speech from the Throne is the failure to renew the promise that legislation will be introduced that will overcome the anomalous position that many of our citizens now find themselves in, who, though they are naturalized Canadians, are not British subjects when they are outside the confines of Canada. At the opening of the last session such legislation was promised both in the British and in the Canadian Parliament in the speeches from the throne. In neither of them was the promise fulfilled. Is the task altogether too difficult? The need is real, and if there is no hope of a satisfactory arrangement the future of the Empire as a working co-partnership does not look very bright. We simply must have a solution and every delay further endangers the connection by aggravating those who find themselves separated off from their fellows by the lack of a common citizenship, and by engendering the thought that it is impossible to secure in Canada a citizenship that will be recognized abroad so long as Canada remains in the Empire.

It is usual to refuse a captain who has been through a wreck another ship. This is not done as a punishment, but partly to encourage others to sacrifice everything, even their own lives, in saving their ships, and partly because their nerves are supposed to be no longer equal to the duty. The regulation seems a cruel one in the case of an entirely manly man as Lieut. John Howson of the Royal Naval Reserve, captain of the ill-fated "Cobquid," seems to be. As to nerves, have we heard of the hero of a hundred fights? Have dangers passed unfitted men for military command? We shall know more after the marine inquiry, but speaking for the travelling public, should the present aspect of things be verified, we should say that most people would much more gladly trust themselves to Captain John Howson than to an untried sailor.

The Quebec temperance bill proposes to close seventy bars in Montreal this year. They are to be bought out for five thousand dollars apiece. The money is to come from an increase in the tax on the remaining drinking places. Had the License Commissioners closed every saloon that did not fulfil the conditions of the law or was convicted of breaking them, there would have been a greater closing of bars than that now contemplated, and without cost. The commissioners in some curious way thought it to be their duty to keep the number of saloons in the city always up to the highest number possible.

sible, no matter how unsuitable for the purpose for which the license purported to be granted, hence the present preposterous number. The reduction that is now to be made should not in turn be made a minimum, but the Commissioners should be definitely ordered to cut it down whenever it could be done by cutting out an obnoxious place, for infringement or failure to fulfil the law.

When the new license act came before the Quebec Legislature, changes had been introduced into it. Holders of licenses refused in 1915 are to be paid five thousand dollars instead of three for them; those refused in 1916 are to get only three thousand dollars. It is hoped by this means to get a great many voluntary surrenders the first year. It is assumed that those who do not give them up then will count on making good the difference in the intervening year. The majority veto on licenses is restored as far as new or transferred licenses are concerned. On the other hand, the Commissioners are to renew licenses, provided it is proved to their satisfaction that there is no disorder in the establishment. This is cynical. It means that these established bars, which pour out upon the streets a continuous stream of flushed and tottering customers, robbed of their earnings, or their belongings, are to get their licenses renewed without question; for this is all normal; there is no disorder.

Mr. Lemieux has on the order paper questions as to whether the Government proposes to make more effective provision to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to expedite the hearing of election petitions, to prevent saw-offs, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices, and, if advisable, to appoint an independent prosecuting officer charged with that duty. We presume that, when he comes to ask these questions, he will be sarcastically asked by the premier why he did not bring it about when his own Government was in power and when urged thereto by himself, then leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Lemieux will retort with more vehement banter on the strange difference between Mr. Borden in Opposition and Mr. Borden in power. This kind of by-play is mere loss of time and also of dignity. The real question that Canadians want to have answered is whether any political party dares to do anything to cleanse that most sacred shrine of the nation's liberties, the poll. There have been peoples in the past whose most revered shrines were scenes of the utmost debauchery, and it was not possible for people to be better than their religion. Transferring the reasoning to our own days, how is it possible for a nation as a whole to be cleaner than the machinery by which it governs itself. We talk of living in a free country—a self-governing country, while we know that we are governed by money interests, controlling the press and slitting the ballot box. And so smudge are both our political parties that neither has moved a finger to cleanse our electoral system, either by forcing its iniquities to exposure or bringing its corrupters to punishment. If we are asked what is our proof of this strong indictment, we cite two notorious facts. One is that the chief prosecutors in the case of election charges are the politicians, and that these do not move a step beyond what may gain for them a political point. The public sometimes has a peep into the den, but the curtain drops again and nothing is done. But far more often there is not even the peep. By the iniquitous method of the saw-off the two parties confess their own guilt by exculpating each other.



TRUST TO SUFFERING HUMANITY: "MONEY OR YOUR LIFE."

The doctor in charge of the Middlesex Cancer Hospital in London has put forth a statement which will surprise most people. The London "Times" in which it appears, may well speak of it as recording the most important advance in dealing with this fell disease. Dr. Lazarus-Barlow reports that from June to September in 1912 the death rate was a hundred per cent.—that hospital takes none but cases that have gone beyond the surgeon's reach. In the same months of last year, after the practice was modified by greatly increasing the quantity of radium used and inserting a hundred and fifty milligrams into the tumor itself, there had been, against sixty-eight admissions, only thirty-six deaths. Thirty-two were discharged and are for the most part regarded as their callings, though some have already shown signs of recurrence of the disease. By speaking of cases suitable for radium treatment, he implies that some are considered beyond its reach, and he says it is as yet too soon to talk of cures, although the destruction of the tumor is unquestionable. Though the other doctors of the Middlesex Hospital think the facts do not warrant so sanguine a conclusion, Dr. Lazarus-Barlow finds sufficient cause for the occasional failures of the new treatment, the radium, which he says can be produced for a few shillings, and sold, owing to monopoly, at a hundred dollars a milligram.

In view of the three thousand who die annually in Britain through lack of this treatment, Dr. Lazarus-Barlow thinks the government should assume control of the sources. Dr. Howard Kelly, of New York, radium enthusiast, whose success is said to have excited nation-wide interest, also refers to the limitations imposed by the paucity of the material. There are cases, he says, where the cancerous growth is too deep for the amount of radium to have available. It is hardly to be supposed that the available sources of radium, which is now got exclusively from pitchblende, a somewhat rare mineral, will always be so limited. If, however, it should be true, as hinted at, that those who control this one source are withholding it for the sake of enormous profits, it is certainly a case where community right should override the property rights of individuals. This right is being exercised by the government of the United States over certain radium-bearing lands in Colorado. There has been a great outcry in the state itself, voiced by Governor Ammons, against this withdrawal, and it is explained by Mr. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, that the reservation does not apply to all radium-bearing lands, but only to an area deemed sufficient to secure to the people of the United States the radium they need at reasonable cost.

The question of Canada's grant of thirty-five million dollars to the navy is not apparently to come up

this session, unless it is brought up by the Opposition. The Opposition naturally holds that this is a confession that there is no emergency. The reply is that it is of no use to bring up the question so long as the Senate is able to kill the grant. This does not mean, however, that there is no emergency. It is implied that there has been a tacit understanding with Mr. Winston Churchill, that when the Senate, by process of nature, becomes Conservative, the three extra ships, which he ordered on the defeat of the Canadian measure, will be paid for by Canada. So that it would seem that, without the approval of Parliament, Canada is, at least sufficiently pledged to this grant to make it uncomfortable even for a government elected to refuse it to do so. It is apparently this understanding that led the Admiralty into adding certain orders of the programme which was then understood to be its limit. The increase was afterwards explained away to be only an acceleration of the old programme; but it was looked upon in Germany as an act of bad faith and greatly added to the jingo spirit there.

The Postmaster-General has announced a reduction in the rate of certain mails. The parcel post to Australia is cut down from twenty-four cents a pound to twenty-four cents for the first pound and twelve cents for each additional pound. The result of this is that henceforth it will be cheaper to send a parcel of anywhere between six and eleven pounds from any part of Canada to Australia than from one side of a street in a Canadian city to the other by Canadian post. The anomaly is absurd. It helps, however, to mold Canadian opinion against the forces that have so long kept us from having a parcel post, and will, we hope, conduce to a liberal measure when a parcel post system is announced for Canada. We need such a system of zones as will make it possible to give rates as cheap as those that have been put in force in the United States. It is to be hoped, too, that some of the peculiarities at present existing will not appear in the new law. There seems no good reason, for instance, why a marked copy of a paper should not be carried as cheaply as a copy that has no mark on it. The mark has no appreciable weight; it costs no more for the post office to carry it, and the only reason for charging more is to protect the government by putting a higher tax on letters. But why, if the newspapers are not carried at a loss, should there be any jealousy about what is in the wrapper so long as it is not dangerous to person or morals? If newspapers do not pay their fair share of the cost of the service, why should letters have to pay for carrying newspapers? If the newspapers had to pay their share, the letters might be cut down to one cent or more might go for two cents. If they paid their share, the size of newspapers might be cut down to within readable limits. A tremendous waste would thus be avoided, for people would take more thought to secure

the best papers, and would not subscribe to a paper merely on account of its size.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior says, in a circular just sent out, that many cases of the Indian's wastefulness with game have been noted in the West. One Dominion Forest Surveyor writes: "The Indians slaughter an enormous number of moose, of which they waste over a half. Often they take away only the hide, while they seldom take away more than the hind quarters." This is all too true. The Indian with his bow and arrow could not be very wasteful; the Indian with the modern rifle and nothing to do but hunt is often addicted to slaughter. A single Indian has been known to kill as many as a hundred deer in a week. He had no use for them, except to take their hides and sell them for fifty cents to a dollar apiece. It would be considered by some, going beyond the rights of the white men to make laws restricting the Indians in any way in their hunting, as it was their right before the white man came to the continent. Still it would be only to their advantage, though they would not see it so, to prevent them from exterminating their main source of food. It is at least an extravagance for the Provincial Governments to pay a bounty on wolves and cougars for the protection of deer as long as the Indians are allowed to continue their slaughter.

There is a very interesting legal dispute in progress between the "Mail and Empire," of Toronto, and the Toronto "News," the former having accused the latter of having wilfully concocted and published the story of the death of Sir James Whitney, and the "News" having replied with a suit at law for damages. The legal contest should at least provide some entertainment for the people of Toronto. Whether the assertion of the "Mail and Empire" is true or not, it can be averred without a shadow of a doubt that such a thing as concocting news in the offices of sensational Canadian papers is not at all an unknown practice. How many times, for instance, according to Canadian newspapers, did the city of Adrianople fall before the fierce attacks of the Bulgars before there was any real news from Europe about it? The fall was known to be imminent, and there were days when it seemed as if it really must at last fall. Such were accounted good days to assert that it had fallen on the chance that the next day's news would prove the guess true. After all, the risk run by these papers was slight, for most of their readers skip the foreign news and those who read it forget all about any untruthfulness that may occur, and only remember the general impression that they got at the time that their paper got ahead of other papers in being first to say that Adrianople had fallen. After all Adrianople did fall, and they knew it was going to; what harm then in saying that it had a few days in advance of the event? Take this true story of Canadian journalism. Three reporters of three papers walking along together. One of them discovers a

knife. He immediately says, I have my story and hurries back to the office of his paper. The next day that paper comes out with a story of how a burglar had tried to steal with a rusty knife as his whole burglars kit. The story is a tragic detail of a first felled attempt and a subsequent successful return visit. One of the greatest troubles with Canadian journalism is that Canadians, like most of the people of the United States, do not care how often their papers say things that are not true.

One of the chief tasks of the consular agents of any country is to seek trade openings for the merchants of the country which sent them out. Wine being one of the chief products of France, it is not surprising to people of the old world that the French consular agents should be drumming up business of that nature for their country, however shocking it may be to us that a nation should use its foreign service for such ends. But surely even countries used to looking on the liquor trade as a legitimate one must share some of our horror at the cynical disregard of honor and religion displayed in a recent report in the "Monthly Bulletin," of the French office at Cairo. Traders are told that they should no longer take for granted an exclusively European custom, but work up a mixed one, "the most important factor of which would be the native element." * * * "The native population being poor cannot treat itself to the products of luxury; it requires cheap cognacs, but sufficiently strong to cause intoxication. To introduce cheap cognacs it is necessary to proceed as follows: establish a general agency in Cairo for all Egypt, with a stock of a hundred and fifty to two hundred cases, the agent chosen also having the Sudan as a sphere of influence." * * * "Only notices in the Greek and Arabic newspapers are of any use, the European papers having but a small following and being read only by persons whose opinions are already formed and thus difficult to influence." The native people of Egypt and the Sudan are Mohammedan and their religion forbids the use of intoxicating drinks. The French merchants are told by the French Government officials how to make an attack on their prohibition principles and tempt them to their downfall. Notice in the above quotation that while the drink must be cheap it must be sufficiently strong to be intoxicating. The idea evidently is that by intoxicating the heathen he is made a slave of drink and consequently a paying customer.

Australia has a system of compulsory training whereby every lad in the country under eighteen years of age has to take two years' military training with field camp for a period each summer. The budget for next year was brought down a few days ago. The estimates for the military service for the ensuing year and for military works amounted to twelve million, two hundred and fifty dollars. For this sum every young man in the country is trained. In Canada we pay a larger sum annually for military service and works, but we only get a very small fraction of our young men trained for it. Is it not time that the Government compared the two systems with due regard to the effectiveness of the results obtained, both numerical and individual, in comparison to the money spent? Our military expenditures have been going up by leaps and bounds, but has the enrolment of men trained? If we are to spend lavishly let us at least do it in the way to get the best results for our people, both educationally and in the matter of defence, should that be needed.

A truer or more self-abnegatory action of loyalty has seldom been performed within the British Empire than that just enacted by the Hindus in South Africa. These men, who are a majority of the non-negro population of Natal, are engaged in a sharp dispute with the Government over laws that have been made to impose a special fifteen dollar tax on them, and to prevent them moving from one province to another. They were fighting their battle by passive resistance when the

labor war broke out between the white labor element and the Government in such violent form as to force the country to mobilize its militia and stand ready to defend the right of the majority to govern through their elected parliament. When the Hindus saw the Government with its back to the wall fighting another foe, they had a chance to peremptorily demand concessions, on the threat of joining the foe. Instead of that they voluntarily decided to call off their dispute with the Government till it was free to give them its undivided attention. That was an example of political fighting that may well put others to shame. They would not have acted thus had they not had a sincere belief in the justice of their cause and a belief that their arguments are unanswerable before an impartial tribunal.

Since Mr. Lloyd George spoke his mind about the growth of armaments and permitted an interviewer to quote him saying that he, for his part, thought they should increase no further, every one of the leading ministers has taken public occasion to say that the government adheres to its programme. The latest are the Lord Chancellor, whose great peace speech in Montreal recently rang over the world, and Mr. Herbert Samuel, who was also among us a month or two since, full of peaceful counsels. Lord Haldane longs for and looks for the time when all nations "will be able to reduce their armaments, but says this can only be done by co-operation. Mr. Samuel, speaking the same evening, declared that the government was constantly offering the olive branch, but none had responded, and in view of the Empire's world-wide liabilities nothing less than a sixty per cent superiority to the next strongest nation was adequate security. In answer to these pleas it may be said, and is of course said by the rival peoples, that so long as Great Britain claims to be mistress of the seas—in other words, mistress of the world—she cannot look for the concurrence of other powers. What right has she to demand that such an overmastering power should be concurred in? To this Britain replies, as we have just quoted, that Britain has world-wide responsibilities, and, being insular herself, the safety of her communications is essential to her very existence. This is the impasse. Where is the solution?

The full political emancipation of women, both as regards the vote and holding office, is announced as a government measure in the King's speech opening the present Swedish parliament. So we find the countries of slow old Europe one after another outstepping the latest and most advanced of the nations, namely Canada. There is already full female citizenship in Finland on Sweden's left hand and in Norway on her right. So Sweden pretty well knows what she is doing. Is it the men or the women who in Scandinavia are wiser than those in Canada? Whatever any of us may think of woman suffrage as a means of restoring paradise, it seems likely that whichever party in Canada bids first for the women is going to get ahead. In the plebiscite taken by the "Witness" a year ago, the men's vote showed that there were two men who wanted it for every one that did not, and that there were four women who wanted it for every one who did not. It would appear from this that the men would grant it, and that the new votes when obtained would for a time at least be largely enlisted on the side of the party that took their part. We presume that few statesmen are in haste to invoke so disquieting a subject. But if the house should be divided on the question, we should look for a majority on its behalf. Such a division would, at all events, be a pretty fair indication of the opinion of the present electorate.

The shipbuilders of Glasgow and their whole following have been having a banquet to express their sympathy with the expansion of the navy. It was a rather simple thing to do. Everybody knows that they are shipbuilders and dependents on shipbuild-



AN EYE-OPENER. The Duke has sold his Covent Garden estate (originally Church property) for several millions—every penny of it unearned increment. The Workman (to the Duke of Bedford)—"I see now what you fellows mean when you blab about 'the burdens of the landowner.'"



PROTECTING SPIRIT OF THE BIG GUN INDUSTRY. —"Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart)."

ing. The Lord Provost, that is, the mayor, it seems, wrote a letter not in sympathy with the object of the banquet. It was a plucky thing to do. It made him the subject of jeers. He was told that the Emperor of Germany was on his side. But it so happens that most of the best people in Great Britain are on the side of the Lord Provost. How it may be in Glasgow, where labor is largely equivalent to shipbuilding, we do not know, but throughout the United Kingdom the labor element is on his side.

One would think from all the cable news and from the headings and from the comments of the capitalist press—and that is getting to be practically all the regular newspaper press, which is mostly controlled by one money interest or another—that a great calamity had hung over the world by the threatened competition between Atlantic steamers, and that the nations must breathe more freely on learning that it has been averted by a get-together agreement. One would think from the tone of those publications that the world was made up of shareholders in transportation companies or of persons whose fortunes depended on them in some way. So naively do the news mongers and news compilers hold that competition is a bad thing and that full rates are desirable that they assume it to be the view of all their readers. There is no doubt a good deal of force in such assumption. The ordinary Canadian reader, whose only interest in steamships is that they shall carry our harvests cheaply one way and our imports cheaply the other, as he reads such paragraphs, almost imagines himself a ship owner. It will be a good time when the shares in all great industries shall be so distributed that the buyer and the seller, the employer and the employed will rejoice as one

It is said that the suffrage members of the House of Commons in Britain are considering the holding of a meeting to discuss the possibility of bringing the question before Parliament during the coming session. It must seem to most of those who are interested in the Government's pending measures, Welsh Disestablishment, the abolition of plural voting, the Irish question, and a number of wholesome laws, intended to secure to the people homes on British soil, that the coming session is the most ill-advised time that could be chosen for an attempt to force to the front a contentious and shattering question. Those in the country who believe in this parliamentary programme, and who have it very much at heart, are believed by the Liberals to be in the great majority, and even their opponents must allow that they are about half the nation. To antagonize them is treason to the interests of the suffrage cause, as the Liberals, as a class, are the friends of extended suffrage. A considerable amount of impatience on the part of the women who have got it into their heads that the lack of the suffrage is a restraint in their natural rights, imposed on them by men, is quite natural. But whatever their rights may be, for ages they have tacitly delegated to men the duty of being their spokesmen, and just now, when parliament is absorbed in an acute but winning struggle over the most vital matters, and when the party which they have singled out for their sole attack because it was the one they had hoped most from, is on the eve of winning in the greatest series of reforms ever attempted in a given time, is neither a particularly advantageous nor a particularly honorable time to force a recall of the power, so long tacitly delegated.

The underlying wisdom of the Emperor of Germany is revealing itself in his raising the question whether the clause in the army regulations giving supreme rule to the army should be there. We presume that his inquiry means that so barbarous a provision shall be completely expunged as trenching upon the prerogatives of the Emperor himself, with whom alone rests the proclamation of martial law, though the civil authorities will still, as everywhere, be able to call on the military in case of riot. Some such reputation by the imperial authority itself of the infamous decision of the Strassburg court martial, exculpating the colonel who imprisoned leading citizens and even the whippersnapper who used his sword upon a cripple cobbler, is absolutely necessary for the safety of the empire. The petty and studied insolence of German officers towards common civilians needs to be seen to be imagined. There is a combination of parties in the Reichstag to place such legal limits on military interference as will keep the government of the country in the hands of the people. It is better that the revocation of such absolutism should come from the emperor himself. He as well as the people must have misgivings as to what might happen in other hands than his.

HONOR GOOD MANHOOD. When war ceases there will still be abundant room for manhood as manifested in physical courage. A more noble daring than that of the soldier, whose task is to kill men, is that of the man whose task is to protect person and property, and that, occasionally in the face of great bodily risk as the soldier has to face, and which requires another kind of manhood, often, instead of the cheers that greet the soldier, in the face of an adverse popular sentiment; often, too, in the presence of the greatest possible temptations to be unfaithful to his trust. All policemen of to-day are not proof against either of these moral evils. Regarded by people of their own social rank as the myrmidons of despotic power, they are in danger, especially when so taught by these higher up, of taking on some of that character. Far more are they in dan-

ger, under like suggestion, to be corrupt in their indulgence of wrongdoing, making gain of not doing their duty. The man who under such conditions does his work truly and bravely is greatly to be honored. The sailor who does brave work at sea will, it seems, be always needed. What implicit faith those who lightly face the dangers of the sea place in men of whom they know nothing! What perils are faced for other men's sake even by men whose behavior when ashore will them more pity than respect. But it is to the man who respects himself wherever he goes that we look for manliness in the hour of danger. It is not only the man who lowers a swinging boat and takes an oar among the tumbling waves whose courage we have to bless, but the man who, in the depths of the ship, stands by his engine and the man who cooped in his cabin controls his nerves at the wireless key. Imagination goes out to those who, caught in the storm of last week, were able for a brief time to cry for aid, and then could cry no more, but must wait in icy conditions, without food, fire, light, under the ceaseless bombardment of the merciless sea, able at any moment to sweep them into its gulf, for help that unseeing and unseen was soon all around them. We hear with a thrill of the good seamanship of the rescuers, and with pride of the manhood of the captain and those who with him, after so long a struggle with the disheartening cold, remained in the doomed ship another night. The more we picture the scene the more we feel that good manhood lives.

But the form in which courage has been familiar to us in Montreal during this past week has been in the devotion and daring of our brave firemen. A sudden cold snap is always the occasion of ire, partly through overheating where woodwork has become inflammable, partly through efforts to thaw frozen pipes. A fire at such a time is a terrible tax on firemen. We had last week a cold snap, such as is more often found in years than in history, during which the thermometer ranged for days from twenty to thirty degrees below zero. In the twenty-four hours of Tuesday there were thirty-three fires, and for several days it was for our firemen a constant rush from point to point, facing a boreal breeze that almost no skin could stand. Here was work for ten fire brigades—unremittent, sleepless, utterly exhausting toil for one. There was everywhere danger of getting soaked. Everywhere the men's helmets froze to their heads. There was everywhere the peril of slipping, and in one case there were considerable supplies of explosives in a time-honored building that burned like tinder.

This is the sort of work that our peaceful, but rushing and reckless, civilization imposes on the guardians of our safety. Reckless, in its mode of building, and in its irresponsible ways. A recent fire that made a widow and a family of orphans was due to combustibles carelessly accumulated and easily ignited. The person who permitted this seems, from improved appearances, to have got his insurance all right. The plumber who burned gasoline among dry timber to thaw out pipes should surely have his responsibility brought home to him. Such facts are disheartening to true service. Our fire service has been splendidly managed and heroically performed, and deserves the highest recognition. Had these men been off at a war the people would cheer them frantically. Wisdom and experience may remove some of the dangers of to-day. Science may defy some of the catching diseases which brave doctors and nurses have to face. But there are ever new dangers. Some day duty will encounter the perils of the air, which are now faced in the spirit of adventure. As greater things are achieved by our race there will still be call for courage. We need not kill each other, as some people would have us do, for the sake of practising our manly virtues. That is a method that belongs to head or scalp hunters.

HAVE WE A SOUL? An Australian, writing to the Sydney "Bulletin" from Canada and about Canada, says "Canada" has no literature because Canadians have no souls. They are the most villainously commercial people I have ever met. They speculate, they finance, they trade, and they gamble, morning, noon and night, and if they wake up with a pain in the middle of the night they get up and finance some more." The letter goes on to tell how we have no art at all and the plays that please us Canadians would be hooted off the stage in Australia. If we can take our writer as an example of the breezy hooting that pleases the Australians, we can easily believe in their gifts in that way; though, taking his letter as a whole, we are forced to believe that they are as partial to vulgarity as we are. Still if we want to learn what manner of men we are, let us ponder the words of our critics. Always give heed, said Beecher, to what a man says of you when he is angry. As to that, any other form of frankness serves just as well; and we must confess that, though painted in the broad and exaggerated lines of the caricaturist, this portrait is quite recognizable.

We have produced literature and art, but it has for the most part, gone elsewhere to find a home. Our boast has been in our continued and unexamined prosperity. We have seen the nation's treasures multiplying at a rate that our acquisitiveness could not keep up with, and we have all been after them like schoolboys scrambling for marbles that some lavish friend flung to them. And all the time we were getting deeper and deeper into the mire, under the foolish obsession that a man's life consists in the abundance of the things that he possesses, whereas, looked at from the soul's point of view, instead of making him great they

make him small. Wealth is a burden-some bag of anxieties. The bearer of it wears himself out with attempts to get happiness out of it. The more he tries the more he finds it is not there. If Australia had been as prosperous as Canada, materially speaking, during late years, she would have given no more evidence of an artistic soul than she did in the days of her gold fevers. There comes a time of great art in prosperous countries. It is when the mad rush for material things subsides and the high-strung soul of the country finds need for other and nobler activities. The Australian writer says the cold Canadian climate does not conduce to poetry; for that we must go to sunny climes. Byron and Shelley—he might have given other notable English names—brought forth their verse while basking in the southern sun. It is probably true that genius finds freedom in relaxed idleness, but it was Byron and not the Greeks who wrote about the Isles of Greece. It was in and after strenuous days that philosophy and the arts flourished in Greece. It was after the strenuous days of Italy's commercial supremacy that her art effloresced. It will be spiritually a better time for Canada, when she finds, as she soon may, that all that glitters is not gold, that some tempting fruits are apples of Sodom, mere puff-balls made of dust, and her soul begins to hunger for higher things.

REFORM VERSUS PUNISHMENT.

A distinguished deputation from the Montreal Council of Women waited on Mr. Doherty, the Minister of Justice, to lay before him the worst than inefficiency of the present treatment of delinquent women in Montreal, most of whom are committed for immorality. Many offenders are not committed at all, because there is no fit place to send them to. The brief sentences others receive serve no other purpose than to install and confirm them as bad characters. The deputation said that what was wanted was a reformatory institution to which the women might be sent on indeterminate sentences, to be discharged when reclaimed. It was the business of the Provincial Government to provide such a place, and they had made representations to Sir Lomer Gouin, who had told them that it rested with Parliament to make sentences of that sort possible. The Minister expressed sympathy with the purpose of the women, but took the ground that sentences must be considered as primarily punitive, and for that reason any sentence must have some termination. If, with that limitation, Sir Lomer Gouin would signify the sort of law that would serve the purpose he would do his best to meet the aims of the ladies.

Here we find two principles more or less at issue with each other. That to which the Minister, in a measure, adheres is that of punishment, that is, the vengeance of society for evil done. That principle, which has ruled in the past, cares nothing as to whether the culprit be made better or worse, and has usually doomed him to perdition. The other principle is that of reclamation. Apart from any question of humanity, there can be no dispute as to which of these principles works best for society. Taking the case of those arrested girls, the one system sends them back upon the streets with society's curse upon them, after schooling them for a time under hardened offenders. The other takes them off the streets, surrounds them with kindly influences, teaches them habits of diligence and then helps them into positions of usefulness. Speaking generally of all classes of wrongdoers this principle works best for the offenders, and best for society. It is much the cheapest in the long run. The work of these proteges of the state contributes something to their keep. But what is infinitely more important, it, as a general rule, takes them out of the category of destroyers of society and makes them into builders of society. But though the two principles are at war in theory, we do not see that in practice, as proposed by Mr. Doherty, the better one need suffer. If the commitment is for a long enough time, reducible on evidence of good character, the length of it will only serve as an indication of the greatness of the danger into which the offender has fallen. Under any Christian ethic, the good of the individual dealt with must ever be the ruling principle.

DEAD AND BURIED.

On a piece of railway construction seventy-five men were sent across the upper Fraser River on a barge just above a swift part of the current. The barge was wrecked in some way and many of its occupants, perhaps nearly all, were drowned. This happens in supposedly civilized Canada. What do the men responsible for the accident do? They do the thing that Canadian contractors have been doing for generations back, bury the dead and hush up all news of the catastrophe. Perhaps it was an accident that could not have been foreseen or avoided, who can say, perhaps it amounted to murder in a wholesale fashion. The first news that the rest of the country heard of the death or killing of all these men was about a month after it happened, when a man who knew of it turned up at New Westminster and told the story. At first his story was considered an extravagant fabrication. Then it was most positively denied. A second month passed, and now a second man has come out of the interior, who happens to have been one of the men who was in the boat when the accident happened. He, being a poor immigrant, and knowing that in his own country such things are not allowed to slip by unknown and without damages being paid to the survivors, went straight to an officer of the Canadian Government and told him his story and asked for payment for his losses. At first his story was not believed, but on inquiry the official has found that it is all too true.

It is an amazing fact that such a tragedy can be hushed up in Canada for two months and a week. This is well worth emphasizing throughout

the land, for it is only a sample of what is continually going in in the suppression of the news of accidents where they have to do with the running of trains on railways or with railway construction. The Department of Labor gives out figures monthly of the accident rate on railways. It would be considerably surprised if it got the correct figures of injury to workmen, not in the wilds a month from civilization, but in the very heart of the country. Continually all over the country fatalities are occurring that are never heard of except locally, because they never find their way onto the wires or into the papers from which the Department of Labor gleams its information. We venture to say that the figures obtained by the department are grossly misleading, and will remain so until all contractors and transportation companies are required to make an official report of accidents and injuries, such as poisoning from gas fumes, and illnesses due to tainted conditions, and placed under penalties for failure to do so. And what of the families and dependents of these victims far away? Is it no one's business to see that the families of the unfortunate of the Fraser River catastrophe got recompense, and that those that escaped maimed get enough to keep them from having to beg for the rest of their lives?

A LABOR UPRISING.

South Africa is essentially an aristocratic country. The Boers, or burghers, as they call themselves, are by tradition ranchers and planters who have all along employed black labor in a somewhat despotic way. Other white capitalists who inhabit South Africa are exploiters of labor. Labor itself is of three sorts, European, Indian, and native African. Between these classes there can be no co-operation. The white labor is largely made up of the adventurous sort, tempted to Africa by dreams of gold, not easily harnessed to monotonous work to which, in any case, the climate, especially in the north, does not conduce. The value of white labor is depressed by the presence of the other sorts. We have here the natural conditions for a labor revolt against a state of unwilling servitude. On the one hand, a restless and dissatisfied majority. We have also exceptional conditions for dealing with such a revolt in the fact that the established population of the country is all bred to arms, and takes more naturally to horse and rifle than to the steam plough and haryard. It is said that the universal strike that has been attempted had behind it a plan to establish a labor government. It is easy for newspapers in England to rebuke an otherwise prudent and conservative government for its drastic action in calling the population to arms. It is not so easy to see, in a land of such varied elements, what was to be apprehended in case of not doing so.

It is plain that what was planned was war upon society by bringing disaster upon it. The appearance at this writing is that the quick action of the government has resulted in the collapse of the revolt. When General Botha, who is a friend of labor, so acted, he said he was going to make certain that such a thing would not be again attempted in a generation. Is he right, or is that judgment more correct that says that such bitterness must follow as will inevitably renew the conflict? We should think that, however correct General Botha's view, the other is also true to the extent that the fruit must be bitter, and that the wisest course for the government is to do whatever can be done to make the government a labor government, at least so far as to give labor its full say in the councils of the dominion, and thus encourage it to get off its feelings in a constitutional way. With the aforesaid variety of citizenship, the suffrage problem must be one of the most difficult of any in the world. But it is better to be beforehand than behindhand with liberty. This South African strike is another example of the constant rule that the final arbiter in the case of a strike is public opinion. Of this there has been a notable instance in the town of Leeds, where all the town employees struck. As soon as the Leeds public servants saw that the population was against them, there was nothing for it but to give in. In like manner, in Africa, it was not strikebreakers, nor was it rifles, that broke the strike, so much as the realization that the judgment of the people was against it.

RAINSFORD ON KIKUYU.

Dr. Rainsford, once of Toronto and later rector of the great popular parish of St. George's, New York, and who has lately returned from a protracted stay in Kikuyu, in a letter to the New York "Evening Post," goes to the bottom of the question, with regard to Anglican communion, which has caused so much discussion. He quotes with approval, from a recent article in the "Post," as follows:—"It is pitiable to see men spending all their energies upon defining and defending the church, while what the times are crying for is a church that will make itself the living and fruitful embodiment of Christian truth and a potent means of social regeneration and renewal." He describes the black man of Eastern Africa as in bestial conditions, throwing his sick parents or children to the hyenas, hardly able to conceive the idea of a God, and entirely beyond the reach of any of the questions that divide Christian churches. Mohammedanism is with great insistence and success offering him a simple creed. "There is one God, and all Mohammedans are His people." Beyond that the things that it demands and teaches that it permits are very much to the native's mind. Over against this, he is deeply perplexed by a number of Christian denominations, each of which with each other over things quite incompre-

hensible to him. If Christianity is to win ground at all it must present to the native a simple creed. Indeed, why should he be puzzled with creeds which have in our own generation driven the intelligent, well-meaning people at home by thousands out of the church? In so saying, Dr. Rainsford is drawing upon his own experience, as it is not everywhere that people indifferent to religious fellowship can plead formal creeds or dogmas as their excuse.

Dr. Rainsford's creed is far more elementary than that which the African missionaries, assembled in Christian fellowship, agreed on, more so than these would probably approve. It is this:—"The Divine Spirit dwells in all men, and all who try to follow and obey the Great Master who came to teach this are real members of His congregation and actually compose His church." This is bald, indeed. Still, we find exceedingly elementary ideas used as the basis of membership in the infancy of the Church. This difference that has arisen in the Anglican church, Dr. Rainsford says, is nothing new. It has always existed in all religions and has been in the Christian church from the beginning. There is on the one hand the imperialistic view, which holds that it is the duty of the church to determine what men ought to believe and to require them to accept the prescriptions of "spiritual doctors, compounding spiritual pills and bidding the man on the street swallow the compound or take the consequences." On the other hand, there is the democratic view, which "recognizes no visible body on the face of the earth to whose judgment on points of belief man is bound to submit. The Christian democrat holds that, in the past, the best of men have erred in their religious conclusions, and that their scientific conclusions, and that they will err again, but that in spite of much error man's soul is the candle of the Lord, and by little and little men learn of him." He therefore holds that no creed can be a lasting bond of unity. He goes to an opposite extreme when he says that the service of our fellows, as Jesus Christ declared it, is the only imperishable basis of ultimate union. Probably the simplest African convert of any of these missionaries, no matter to which of the many denominations or societies he may belong, would find more than that—to him a thousandfold more—in his personal relationship to his Saviour.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Society never was so active as it is to-day in moral reform. The women have taken hold of the social questions which men have been too slow about, and are insisting on healthy housing, even healthy jailing, and on the protection of the virtue of young girls. Reformers have discovered that social life is the need of the people, and are providing the dance instead of the bible class. The slum is to be abolished. The schoolhouse is to be made the social centre, and the least and the lowest are to find there the uplifting influences and the needed opportunities for intelligent mating, which happy intercourse affords. There is a lot of truth in all this. Life is correspondence with environment. Life is hardly fulfilled without abundant intercourse. The primary natural environment is the family. The best social service that can be rendered to any community is to set the solitary in families. But, strange to say, while all these attempts are being made to mend people's lives from the outside, there is no diminution of immorality, rather an increase. There is a worm in the bud. Young boys and girls are fed on sensational newspapers, well seasoned with crime, on pictures and plays full of prurient suggestion, and on novels that cultivate the nascent passions as in a hot-bed, and life is poisoned.

Girls are no longer brought up under a glass case. They are allowed every liberty that is allowed to boys. Perhaps this is well. When girls begin to err like boys—like too many youths even in our better days—there is going to be a tremendous awakening. It was thought in the dark ages that, as in Eden, woman was ever the evil genius of man. It was much more truly thought in later days, and was the creed in which the latest generation was brought up, that woman was necessarily pure, and that to make society pure it was only necessary to put it in her keeping—that women's sins were sins of ignorance, entirely at the door of man. This also has proved a fallible doctrine. Society is getting alarmed. Free love and divorce among the idle classes have always been the poor, who are crowded into sties, what better is to be looked for? But when the young of the virtuous, hard-working, earning classes—the young of good families with a long history of church-going, reveal that they are human, and that when they flounder in thought in the foul marshes of earth's iniquities their souls are defiled, society feels that something must be done.

MANUFACTURING CURTAILED.

(Toronto "Weekly Sun").

Forty cheese factories in Eastern Canada ceased the making of cheese during the past season as a result of the demand from the United States for whole milk and cream. This statement was made by Chief Inspector G. G. Puhlow, at the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention. It bears out to the letter precisely what the "Sun" said months ago as to the effect of the new United States tariff, coupled with Canada's rejection of Reciprocity in 1911, would have on our dairy industry. If Reciprocity had been approved cheese and butter, as well as milk and cream, would have entered the United States duty free. But that offer was refused by our people acting under the advice of the Big Interests, and shortly afterwards the Americans abolished their tariff on milk and cream, while retaining a duty on cheese and butter. The result is that milk and cream which would otherwise have been made into cheese and butter, is our factories, for the Americans can market it now crossing the line in the raw state. By our rejection of Reciprocity we are losing the profit of turning the raw material into a finished product. We trust the Big Interests, who are constantly preaching the necessity of developing manufacturing industries in Canada, are satisfied with their work.

THE KINGSTON INVESTIGATION.

(Toronto "Globe"). All the influences are toward suppression in the Kingston Penitentiary investigation. Convicts do not dare reveal unwholesome facts, knowing their own helplessness under the men they may expose. Applicants for pardons tell what the authorities want to hear and conceal what they would conceal. Ex-convicts in respectable positions do not want the dark chapters of their lives published. Those who are poor know they may be arrested with impunity on hollow charges at

The parents' early instruction when attended to, is the active influence of all others the most powerful in the formation of character, though the effect of good counsel can be reversed by censoriousness, or by an example that contradicts it. Precept is vain, and sometimes injurious, when contradicted by example. In view of the tangle and certain modern improprieties of dress, the pope has issued a pastoral, warning parents that if they do not protect their children from the overwhelming immorality of the new paganism, they will be guilty before God of failure in their most sacred duties. There is no inheritance so valuable or so easily entailed on coming generations as a sunny, loving, pious home-life. We have copied from a fashion magazine, the "Pictorial Review," of New York, an article on the social problem of today which will make every parent think.

CANNOT COME BACK.

In the City of Ottawa the electorate have by a majority vote reduced the licenses from seventy-nine to fifty. The law of this province gives Montreal no such right. The results of the local option contests held in Ontario on the first Monday in January were gratifying. Seven places voted out the bar room, thus extinguishing twenty-six licenses. In thirty-four others there were majorities for the veto, but lost it through the operation of the three-fifths provision. Only in four did the liquor men have a majority. Most significant of all were the repeal contests. There were twelve of these, and the veto was retained in every one of them. The history of the various efforts for repeal which have been made from time to time in Ontario makes interesting reading. In 1909 there were ninety-seven places in which repeal contests could have been held. In most of these a mere majority would have won. The liquor men took up the game of battle in twenty-nine, and won in two. In 1910 one hundred and eleven repeal contests could have been held, but only twelve were brought on, and again only two were successful. In 1911 there could have been a hundred and thirty-four contests if the advocates of license had chosen, but they apparently considered discretion the better part of valor, and only brought on the vote in three. In all three they were "snored under." In 1912 they could have called for a vote in one hundred and seventy-eight municipalities. They tried in fifteen, and in all fifteen they were beaten. In 1913 there were two hundred and forty opportunities. They tried to pluck up courage for a big effort, and with a flourish of trumpets brought on a vote in twenty-two. They gained only one. This year they could have called for a vote in two hundred and twenty-three places. In fifteen they accepted the challenge, and in all fifteen they have been disappointed.

This shows in all five repeals out of ninety-six repeal contests, nearly all of which had gained immunity by a simple majority vote. Thus again the assertion so often made that "Local Option," as the common phrase is, is disappointing in its results is disproved. In all these constituencies its worth has been proved through the course of a number of years. It has been subject to all sorts of attack. Endeavors have been made to prove that it hurt business, that it interfered with pleasure, and with the liberty of the subject, that it ruined hotel accommodation and that it did all kinds of dreadful things. Efforts have been made to render it of no avail through illicit selling and then the trade as demanded license because it mocked at law. But the hard-headed farmers and business people of Ontario have seen through all these manoeuvres. The fact is that the veto gains friends almost wherever it is tried. A great many people who oppose it at its inception become its firm friends when they experience the benefits which it brings to their locality. On January 29th three counties in Ontario will vote on the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act. The splendid results of "Local Option" should be a sufficient argument for the wider application of the veto in all three instances.

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WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, January 17th:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Alleged Danger of Disruption in the English Church—The Spectator, London. Bishop Gore and Professor Sanday on the Eucharist Conference—The Church Times, London. In Search of a Revolution—Central America's Woes—By Luigi Barzani, in the "Daily Telegraph," London. Profit Sharing or Largesse—The "Evening Post," New York. Prison Life—By a Convict, in the "Outlook," New York. A Great Physician—The "Nation," New York. Telling About Birrell—The "Morning Post," London. Tom About Fairies—The "Small Boy Who Thought He Was a Cyclops"—By Dion Clayton Colthorpe, in the "Daily Mail," London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Rebel Dramatist—The "Nation," London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

An Exile—By Clinton Scollard, in the "Outlook," New York. Pragmatism and Its Affiliations—The "Spectator."

HINTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Autograph of an Iceberg—By J. E. Brown, in the "Scientific American," New York. The Menace of Radium—The "Sun," New York. A New Theory of Sunspots—Projectiles from the Sun—By H. H. Turner, in the "Mail," London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested.

It need not cost you a post card.

John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

any time, and that they are open to varied persecutions. This makes them fearful of offending the authority that they have been so long obeying. On the commission, too, there is an obvious desire to suppress and whitewash. But in spite of all these influences enough is leaking out to show that a prison is a prison.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, \$1.00. WORLD WIDE, \$1.50. NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; S.S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 200 per cent subscription. For Special Clubbing Offers see announcements elsewhere in this paper or write for particulars. Postage for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Alaska, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cayman, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Zanzibar, and Mexico. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, "Week-Wide" and "World Wide," 25 cents extra; "Northern Messenger," 10 cents per copy; for individual subscriptions, 150 per cent in clubs to one address. For Montreal and its suburbs—No reductions are made on these rates—they are specifically dated to be so. And the cost of postage or delivery must in all cases be added for delivery in Montreal or its suburbs. FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list as follows: "World Wide," \$1.50 extra; "Northern Messenger," 50c extra; "World Wide" subscription price, 100 per cent extra to foreign countries, plus \$1.50. Sample and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Special advertisements, 150 per line per insertion. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 10 words per week for non-subscribers at two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed to the advertiser, the advertiser pays an additional charge of twenty-five cents in addition to the above rates. Births and Deaths, 250 per insertion; Marriages, 50c. These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with postscript, 50c a line, space measure. Money to accompany notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS—Give street and number (if necessary) of residence and province. Remit—By express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection. Foreign—Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—\$5.00 and under, 30c; over \$5.00 and up to \$10.00, 40c; over \$10 and up to \$20, 50c. U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal. Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in circulation. CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

Publishers,

"Witness" Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post-card name and address to which he would like papers sent.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address on his paper? If the date thereon is

JANUARY, 1914.

it is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscription, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.

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THIRD SESSION OF CANADA'S TWELFTH PARLIAMENT OPENED

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The third session of Canada's twelfth Parliament was ushered in with all the customary ceremonial embellishments at three o'clock this afternoon, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught read the Speech from the Throne.

The programme of important, or what might be termed contentious legislation as foreshadowed in the speech is an exceptionally light one, it having been decided by the Government to withhold the Naval and Highway Aid Bills.

(Continued on Page 4.)

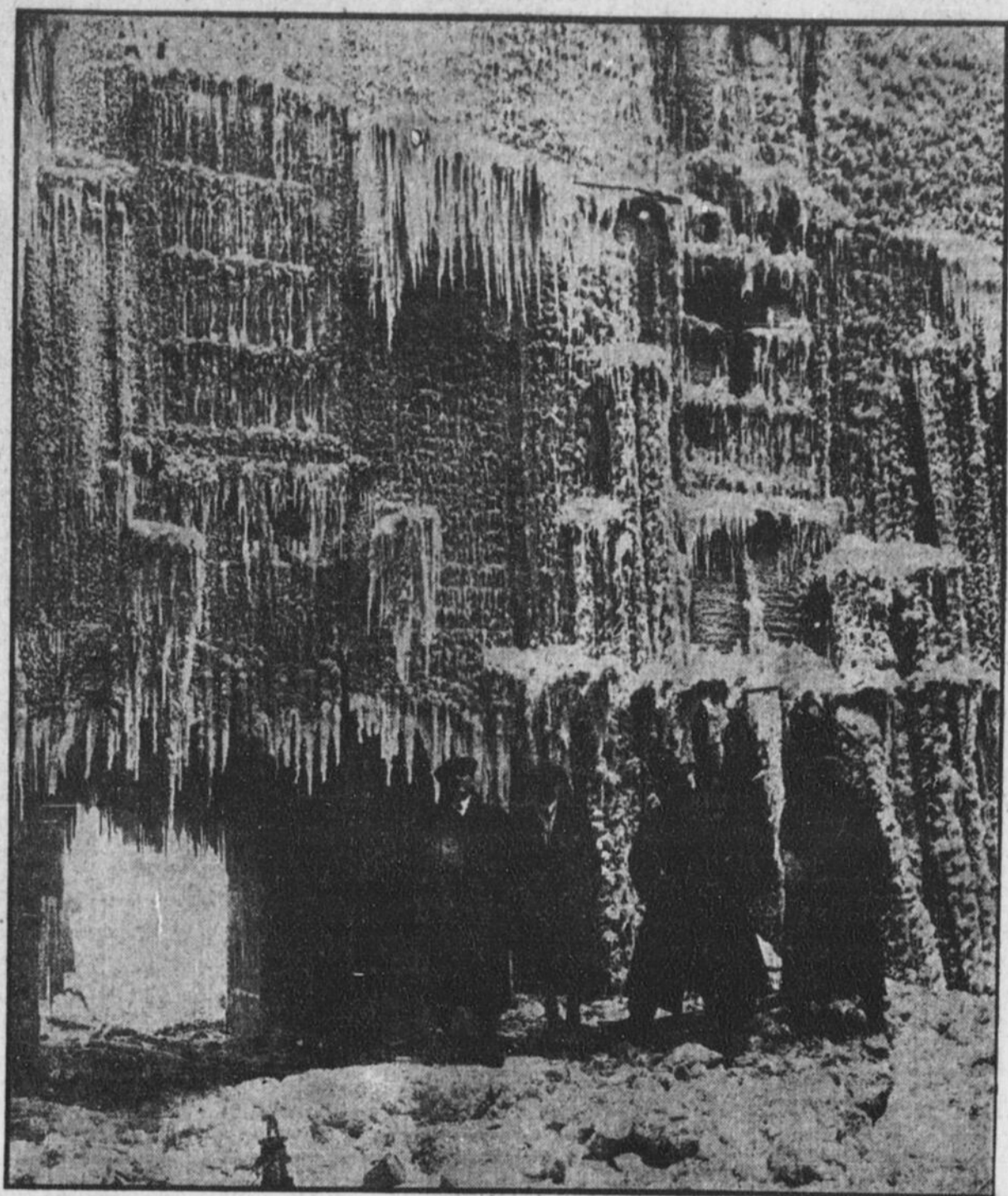
CAPT. HOWSON'S STORY OF WRECK OF THE COBEQUID

Yarmouth, N.S., Jan. 15.—All passengers are saved, was the welcome news received when two rescue ships arrived at this port last night, bringing with them ninety-four people taken from the "Cobequid," which is now being pounded on the treacherous rocks of Trinity Ledge in the Bay of Fundy.

OLDEST PASTOR IN DOMINION PASSES AWAY

The Rev. Thomas Wardrope, senior minister of the Presbyterian church and the oldest pastor in the Dominion, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. A. Grier, 88 Redpath avenue, on Saturday, at the ripe old age of ninety-five years.

FIREMEN'S HOSE PRODUCES FAIR YLAND.



The above is a photograph of a Montreal building covered with ice, formed from the hose of the firemen after a blaze fought while the temperature was 33 below zero. The day was the coldest Montreal has experienced since 1875.

KRAFCHENKO JAILED AGAIN, TELLS HIS STORY

Winnipeg, Jan. 15.—John Krafchenko, alleged murderer of Mr. Arnold, manager of the Bank of Montreal branch at Plam. Coulee, was arrested last night in an apartment block. Crippled by a badly strained leg, he made no effort at resistance, and uttered no protest.

SR JAMES HAS BEEN REMOVED TO TORONTO

New York, Jan. 15.—Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, who has been ill of heart disease at the Manhattan Hotel, since December 14, left for Toronto last night on a special car attached to the New York Central train leaving Grand Central station at 8:05.

ARRIVAL OF RESCUE SHIP.

Despite the perishing cold, the news that the "Westport" was steaming into port carrying survivors of the wreck, brought a tremendous crowd of people, and there were enthusiastic cheers as the ice-bound craft nosed her way to the dock.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Captain McKinnin, of the "Westport," said that he arrived at the wreck of the steamer "Cobequid" on Trinity Ledges at 4:30 p.m., with a strong north-west gale prevailing and a tremendous high sea running. He immediately gave signals to those aboard the doomed ship to prepare for the work of rescue.

LOCK OF LINCOLN'S HAIR BROUGHT \$330 AT SALE

New York, Jan. 15.—C. Hines paid \$330 for a lock of President Lincoln's hair cut from around the bullet wound the night he was assassinated. The lock was made at the closing sale of Lincoln memorabilia from the library of the late Major William H. Lambert, of Philadelphia at the Anderson Galleries, Madison avenue and Fortieth street.

THICK SNOW; HIGH WINDS.

Chief Engineer D. H. Douglas stated that at the time of the disaster the engine room was in charge of the second engineer, Mr. M. Webb. Thick snow and high winds prevailed all through Monday night, and at 6:15 on Tuesday morning the ship struck, and within fifteen minutes afterward the water was in the engine room.

AUTO. RACE WITH DEATH TO SAVE BURNED CHILD

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—Death won a race yesterday afternoon in which the life of a two-year-old girl, after a father and mother, crashed with grief, had driven an automobile twenty-five miles in forty minutes in an effort to get their burned daughter to a hospital.

JULIA MARLOWE ILL.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 15.—Miss Julia Marlowe, the actress, who is suffering from a slight attack of appendicitis, will give up the stage for six weeks, and leave to-day for New York, where she will undergo treatment, and possibly an operation.

10,000 AFTER 400 JOBS

Washington, Jan. 15.—Treasury officials have begun the task of picking out internal revenue agents and inspectors who are to collect the income tax. There are more than 10,000 applications on file for the 400 jobs. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue makes the appointments with the approval of Secretary McAdoo, and most of the members of Congress find their way to the Commissioner's office these days.

5,000 OUT ON STRIKE. Delaware and Hudson System Tied Up. QUIETNESS PREVAILS.

Albany, N.Y., Jan. 15.—Quietness characterized the walk out at 7:45 a.m. to-day of approximately 5,000 men employed by the Delaware & Hudson Railway Company. The strike order was issued early last night to every union engineer, fireman, conductor, trainman and telegrapher at work along the line from Rouse's Point, N.Y., to Wilkesbarre, Pa.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION OF LORD STRATHCONA

London, Jan. 15.—The physicians in attendance on Lord Strathcona, who has been seriously ill for several days, declare that no improvement has occurred in his condition to-day. This morning's bulletin declared that he passed a restless night.

EIGHT MEN KILLED. Explosion on Pembroke-Ottawa Line of C. N. R. DURING ROCK EXCAVATION.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—Eight men were killed and two others seriously injured in a dynamite explosion late Saturday on the C. N. R. construction work at Ross's Point, Quebec, opposite Arrprior. The name of the dead, so far as known, are: Jos. Elliott, aged 22, single, Bristol Mines; Stephen J. Trudeau, aged 32, wife and three children, Bristol Mines; Duncan Herron, aged 55, married, no children, Bristol Mines.

GOMPERTS AN OPTIMIST.

New York, Jan. 15.—Organized labor in the person of Samuel Gompert invaded Wall Street yesterday. Just before 3 o'clock, when the curb market was the throes of closing at the top prices of the day and the brokers were doing the best to give a correct imitation of "Mateswan" inmates sitting on a cot day, the president of the American Federation of Labor was found watching them with an interested eye.

BANDIT IN PISTOL DUEL WITH SHERIFF ON TRAIN

Atlanta, Jan. 15.—A masked bandit boarded Atlanta, Birmingham, and Atlantic passenger train No. 1 at Vinings, Ga., last night, robbed passengers in one of the coaches of several hundred dollars, and after engaging in a pistol duel with a deputy sheriff who was on board, jumped from the train at Bolton, Ga., seven miles from here.

WOMAN GRAND JURORS ASKED

Denver, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee, who became chairman yesterday of the State Democratic committee, sent as her first official act Saturday a recommendation to the judges here that women be made members of the Grand Jury. Her plea was endorsed by the Equal Suffrage Association.

NO TRACE OF the Sunken Submarine Believed That It Has Been Swallowed Up by Quicksands.



JOHN KRAFCHENKO.

A NUMBER OF SURPRISES.

Last night's arrest was the culminating event in a week-end of surprises. Following the Royal Commission's rapid investigation of the escape, Saturday's session was climaxed by the apprehension, after he had left the witness stand, of Constable Reid, one of Krafchenko's guards, on suspicion of complicity. The gasp of surprise with which the public received the news was barely over when news leaked out that Percy Hagel, Krafchenko's counsel, had also been placed under arrest.

LICENSE BILL READ THIRD TIME IN ASSEMBLY

Quebec, Jan. 17.—The Quebec License Bill, and the bill representing certain succession duties occupied the fore-front of interest in the Legislative Assembly on Friday. The first passed its third reading in a very few minutes after the resolutions on which it was based passed on division, but the succession duties bill occupied a major part of the afternoon. The Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie explained that it was a restatement of the old bill in order to make the provisions read in accordance with a judgment rendered by the Privy Council in the case of Cotton versus the King.

TITANIC SAILOR IN COURT.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Albert Horswill, who said he was in charge of the last lifeboat to leave the "Titanic," and saved forty-five women and children, told Judge Uher in court here that he was unable to support his wife, Horswill, 38 years old, married an 18-year-old girl last November and deserted her a week ago.

DR. COOK RETURNS.

Explorer Still Claims North Pole Discovery. New York, Jan. 17.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, who has been lecturing in London, returned yesterday to New York from Southampton, on the Oceanic, still claiming to be confident that he was at the North Pole ahead of Peary. Dr. Cook said he has no foundation of data to prove his contention and would continue to fight for recognition as the discoverer of the Pole.

PLAN FOR THE CHICAGO SUBWAYS

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A proposal to give Chicago a comprehensive subway system, costing from \$80,000,000 to \$150,000,000, to be paid for out of the earnings of the system, was made to Mayor Harrison and a committee of the City Council on Saturday by Wainston H. Brown, engineer of New York, and J. Morton Griffiths of Griffiths and Company, London, England. It involves a bond and stock issue, to be underwritten abroad if American money is not available, the city to pay 5 per cent interest on the bonds and to receive 25 per cent of the earnings from operation for twenty years, which is the legal life of a public utility corporation in Illinois.

STRIKE IN SOUTH AFRICA AT AN END

Capetown, Jan. 15.—The railway strike practically ended last night with the decision of the operating force to resume work immediately. The strike of the miners also is rapidly nearing its end.



The photo shows a gable view of the burned building referred to in the upper picture. The ice is in some places over two feet thick, and icicles four yards long formed.

THE HOUSE SESSION.

(Continued From Page 3.)

of the country is rapidly growing in volume, and its essential details are expected to take up considerable of the time of Parliament.

The Speech From the Throne

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

I take this public opportunity of expressing to you all my deep sense of gratitude for the comfort and support that were afforded us at the time of the serious illness of the Duchess of Connaught, by the numerous messages of sympathy that were received from Canada and by the knowledge that the hearts of so many Canadians were with us during these dark days.

BOUNTIFUL CROPS.

The bountiful crops with which the Dominion has fortunately been blessed during the past season have been harvested under unusually favorable conditions, which have enabled the transport companies to dispose of all the difficulties which sometimes arise in former years have not been manifest, and an unusually large proportion of the crops have been conveyed to the seaboard before the close of the season of inland navigation.

A REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

As a result of the recent decennial census the representation of the different provinces must be readjusted, as required by the British North America Act, and a bill will be introduced for that purpose.

A bill consolidating the Railway Act and amending it, as well as bills relating to the civil service and to trust and loan companies will be submitted for your consideration.

Several other bills will be submitted, including measures providing for increased representation of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, in the Senate.

The volume of immigration during the present fiscal year promises to be greater than that of any preceding year. It has come in greatest measure from the British Isles and the United States, but a large stream of desirable immigration has also reached us from other countries.

WORK ON THE N. T. R.

The work on the National Transcontinental Railway has been rapidly advanced during the past year, and notwithstanding the difficulties attending the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, and the provision of terminals, every possible progress has been made, in bringing that important project nearer to completion.

You have doubtless learned with satisfaction that the new Government terminal elevator at Port Arthur has been completed, and that it has been in operation since October last. In conjunction with this system, the interior terminal elevators has been begun, which will provide largely increased facilities for the farmers of the great grain producing provinces.

The accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before you. You will be pleased to know that revenue has been ample to cover both ordinary and capital expenditure.

The estimates for the next fiscal year will be submitted at an early date. They have been prepared with due regard to the necessary development of the resources of the Dominion, coupled with careful attention to economical administration.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In inviting your careful consideration of the subjects to which I have called your attention, I pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may attend your deliberations.

At the conclusion of the ceremony in the Senate Chamber the members retired, and again betook themselves to the Commons. The Prime Minister introduced a bill respecting the administration of oaths of office, which will never be heard of again, and he then gave notice of a motion to take up the speech from the throne. This motion was immediately introduced, resounding cheers from their respective sides greeting the appearance of each. The House then adjourned until to-morrow, when the business will commence.

GOVERNMENT WAITING FOR REFORM OF SENATE.

Of the speech from the throne, it may be said in the time-honored

to the address in reply to the speech from the throne will deplore the absence from the speech of any reference to legislation intended to curtail the high cost of living.

There will be a caucus of the Opposition chiefs this afternoon to determine what line of action.

The weather for the opening of Parliament was lacking in brilliant sunshine, but its mildness, in comparison with the extremely low temperature of the last few days, came as a welcome relief to officials and visitors.

Words of Government critics for sessions back that "it is remarkable more for what it does not contain than for what it does."

Probably that which has caused most comment is the omission that there will be no mention of the highways measure. The Government, it is believed, has decided to wait for a reform of the Senate by Providence and time and through the addition of twelve new Senators from the west before any measure submits its contentious legislation to Parliament.

WOULD HAVE TO BORROW MONEY FOR WARSHIPS.

It is understood that the Government is profoundly impressed with the fact that the treasury is depleted that money for the gift of ships to Britain could not be paid out of revenue, but would have to be borrowed. The Government is also said to be convinced by the events of the past year that Britain is threatened by no emergency of war, but that the tendency is toward better relations between Britain, Germany, France and other nations, that a contribution of ships by Canada at this juncture would be rather an irritant.

SUPPOSED TO DISCUSS IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION.

The speech from the throne is supposed to discuss legislation which the Government intends to introduce, this being the first time since the greater part of the speech has been taken up with a discussion of measures which Government does not intend to introduce. It is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will, in his opening speech on the address, introduce an amendment deploring the absence of mention of legislation designed to decrease the present burden of the cost of living and to render conditions in the Dominion more tolerable to the consumer and producer alike.

On this resolution it is expected the debate will hinge and the free food policy of the Liberals be enunciated.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament yesterday was remarkable more for what it did not contain than for what it did. That is a time-honored phrase used by Opposition critics ever since Canada had a Parliament, but probably never with more truth than when applied to the present session.

The volume of immigration during the present fiscal year promises to be greater than that of any preceding year. It has come in greatest measure from the British Isles and the United States, but a large stream of desirable immigration has also reached us from other countries.

The work on the National Transcontinental Railway has been rapidly advanced during the past year, and notwithstanding the difficulties attending the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, and the provision of terminals, every possible progress has been made, in bringing that important project nearer to completion.

NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

The Government apparently refuses even to take its own commission recently appointed to inquire into the high cost of living, seriously, for no mention is made of its appointment, its findings, the lack of mention of tariff revision, and the absence of any proposals along the lines above mentioned will present to the Opposition excellent opportunities during the debate on the address, to place before Parliament and the people the permanent legislation with regard to progressive economic reform.

The Government, in view of the recent resolution passed in the Manitoba Legislature, and of the fact that the Opposition will be asked to declare its stand on the question of free wheat. Attention will also be called by the Opposition to the continued delay of Premier Borden in introducing his permanent naval policy. It is expected that a number of amendments will be moved by the Opposition to the motion on the address, and that the debate will last some time.

NEW FACES IN COMMONS.

A number of new faces were seen in the Commons this afternoon. Alexander Macdonald, who was unseated in December last, entered the chamber on the arm of the Hon. Robert Rogers, and cheered from the government side, and

cries of "Come again" from the Opposition. Reuben L. Truax, the Liberal victor in the South Bruce by-election, was humorously acclaimed by the Opposition when presented by Sir Wilfrid. Frank Glass, the new member for East Middlesex, will take the place of Peter Elson, deceased. Mr. Glass had an uncle in the House forty years ago, who went out at the time of the Pacific scandal. James Morris, who defeated Sydney Fisher in Chateauguay, took his seat in the back benches amid cheers. The Hon. H. F. McLeod succeeded O. S. Crockett as representative for St. John's. He had a good presence, and is said to be an acquisition to the debating ranks of the Government. Dr. A. E. Hanna, who nosed out in the fight with Col. Borden down in South Lanark, is another new arrival in the Government's majority in the House, including Nationalists, is now 45.

This session, as last, it is expected that the Government will be on the defensive most of the time, no signs of aggression being apparent in the speech from the throne.

MARINE DISASTERS.

J. A. Currie (North Simcoe) gives notice of the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House inquiry should be held by a committee of this house regarding the disasters last fall on the Great Lakes and Atlantic Ocean, having satisfactory results as to life, with a view of ascertaining if, by legislation such disasters can be avoided in the future; and that such committee have power to call witnesses, examine them under oath and send up papers and reports and refer to this House from time to time."

RESOLUTION ON DIVORCE.

W. E. Northrup, of East Hastings, has given notice of a resolution on the subject of divorce. He asks that the problem be taken into immediate consideration. Mr. Northrup's resolution is as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House, the procedure under which divorces are granted by Parliament and the consequent unreasonable expense thereof are so unsatisfactory, besides being prohibitive to the great majority of the people of Canada, that the same should be taken into immediate consideration by the Government with a view to reform during the present session."

ADDITIONAL SENATORS.

Premier Borden gives notice of a resolution providing for two additional senators each from Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and three from British Columbia.

The Liberal members have already put 100 questions on the order paper. A. K. Maclean Halifax, has some 25 questions already in the list. A large number of them are in regard to the mismanagement on the Hudson Bay terminals at Port Nelson. Maclean is also asking for all papers in connection with the question of the removal of duty on wheat. Mr. Maclean, as well as Hon. H. R. Emmerson, also have a host of questions regarding the international railway during the present session.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Hon. Frank Oliver is anxious to find out all about the present standing of the question of Oriental immigration. Mr. Oliver also asks about the Steffansson expedition and the latest news of the missing Karik. He inquires what steps the Government has taken from and further what was his condition at that time and what were his intentions.

Onesiphore Turgeon, of Gloucester, N.B., has a dozen questions on the order paper, principally dealing with dredging along the shores of his county.

TO PUNISH BRIBERY.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux is also seeking information on various subjects. He also asks for an order of the House for copies of all papers concerning the closing of C.P.R. offices at various points. He also wants to know what progress has been made in connection with the proposed establishment of a Police wireless in Canada. He asks the Government if it is the intention of introducing a bill to punish bribery and fraud in elections, to expedite the hearing of election petitions and to prevent "saw-offs."

A similar question came from Mr. Sinclair, who asks if the Government proposes to make provision during the present session for the appointment of a public prosecutor to act in cases of electoral corruption. Mr. Sinclair also wants to know if the intention of the Government to readjust the provincial subsidies during the present session of Parliament.

Mr. Lemieux will also ask as to the redoubtable measure of damming of the Chateauguay river. He wants to know how many men have been employed upon the work, and what they have been paid. He will be recalled that this work was inaugurated during the progress of the Chateauguay by-election.

Mr. J. H. Burnham, conservative member for Peterborough West, gives notice that Mr. Burnham introduced this bill to abolish titles of honor in Canada. Mr. Burnham introduced this bill last session, but it did not get past the first reading stage.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Keen disappointment will be caused in several quarters by the paucity of legislation promised in the speech from the throne. Apart from the mention of the Oriental immigration question, the situation arising out of the constantly increasing cost of living, and the necessity for tariff revision, there are other omissions from the speech which will cause not a little chagrin in the next few days.

One of the most important of these undoubtedly is the promised legislation providing for a system of agricultural credits. It was announced two months ago in the Government press with a considerable flourish that the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new Solicitor-General, had drafted a bill designed to meet the requirements of the farming community in this respect. There is no announcement of such legislation.

The representatives of the Western Grain Growers' Association and the Ontario Grange who waited upon Mr. Borden and his colleagues asked the Government to pass a bill which would give the farmers of the West, more particularly, better facilities for establishing co-operative trading societies. The bill appeared to be sympathetic, but the request of the farmers has, apparently, been forgotten. Another piece of legislation, announcement of which was expected, was a Dominion mining act, to apply more particularly to the Yukon and other sections of the Dominion where the natural resources are under federal control. Mining in these districts, apart from the Yukon Placer Act, is governed by department regulations only. This means that the British and foreign capitalists are sometimes afraid to invest in Canadian mines. The Mining Institute of Canada asked for the adoption of federal legislation to govern

A BALKAN QUEEN.



Queen Milena of Montenegro is dangerously ill for several weeks. Queen Milena is sixty-six years old. She was married to King Nicholas in 1860, and is the mother of nine children. One of her daughters is the Queen of Italy, two are married to Russian Grand Dukes, and a fourth is the wife of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg.

the situation, and there will be much disappointment that the bill has not been foreshadowed. It is understood that a bill has been drafted by the department officials, and that strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government to introduce it this session.

Attention could be called to other omissions of almost equal importance, such as the proposed amendments to the Merchant's Shipping Act, but these are sufficient to indicate that the Government proposes to adhere to its policy of doing as little as possible.

Sharp attention will be called to the Government failure to deal with the most pressing problems of the day in the Liberal amendment to the address to be moved early next week, and which will be followed by several days of strenuous debating.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The Government's Redistributing Bill, notice of the introduction of which appears in the speech from the throne, is to be accompanied by a bill to increase the representation of the western provinces in the Upper Chamber, and which will be followed by several days of strenuous debating.

It is the intention to place the four provinces on an equal basis of representation in the Upper House, and to add two each to the others.

Already there is some speculation as to who will be appointed if the bill becomes law. While in the Capital the Alberta conservative members have discussed the matter with the Prime Minister and Senator Laughton, and several names are mentioned.

Orlando Bush, of Strathcona, a lifelong supporter of the party, is mentioned as a strong possibility, while Dr. Brett, of Banff, is a candidate for the Lieutenant-governorship, or place in the Senate.

For Saskatchewan, R. S. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, is considered a certainty. Mr. Lake is one of the foremost of the Government's fighters in that province, and was appointed on the Manitoba bench, which became vacant last year. Other candidates are H. W. Laird, of Regina; Sam Rathwell, of Moose Jaw, who fought two losing fights against Knowles; Donald McLean, of Saskatoon; and Thomas McKay, of Prince Albert.

For the Manitoba positions, Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, and D. N. Sprague, lumber dealer, of Winnipeg, are mentioned as being the most likely aspirants.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—To change the divorce law of Canada so as to expedite and cheapen divorce proceedings is the object of a resolution to be introduced by Mr. Northrup, M. P. for East Hastings. There are at present forty divorce applications before Parliament. The resolution which Mr. Northrup will ask the House to pass is as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House the procedure under which divorces are granted by Parliament and the consequent unreasonable expense thereof are so unsatisfactory, besides being prohibitive to the great majority of the people of Canada, that the same be taken into immediate consideration by the Government with a view to reform during the present session."

It is the intention of the Government to appoint nine new Senators, two each from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and three for British Columbia. Notice of this has been given by the Prime Minister.

Nearly a hundred questions have already been put on the order paper by Liberal members. The Hon. Frank Oliver will inquire about the present standing of the Oriental immigration question, and also about the Steffansson expedition. Mr. A. K. MacLean will inquire as to the renewal of duty on wheat, and has a number of questions regarding work at Hudson's Bay, the Canadian Navy, the Intercolonial Railway and steamship service to the West Indies.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will ask for the production of the papers connected with the closing of the C.P.R. offices at Vienna and Trieste, and will also inquire regarding the establishment of a Police wireless in Canada, and whether the Government will make more effective the provision to punish bribery and fraud at elections.

Famous Singer Better.

New York, Jan. 16.—Further improvement was reported today in the condition of Madame Lillian Nordica, stricken with pneumonia after escaping shipwreck near Thursday Island off the coast of Australia.

CAPT. HOWSON'S STORY OF WRECK

Yarmouth, N.S., Jan. 15.—J. W. Mitchell, of Mauchline, Scotland, the chief wireless operator, made the statement that he started calling "S. O. S." six minutes after the vessel struck. It was sixteen minutes before communication was established with Captain Sable. The captain reported he thought we were on Briar Island, but was not certain. At 7.10 the yamgo gave out, and we changed over to the emergency signal, which was established with Captain Sable. The captain reported he thought we were on Briar Island, but was not certain. At 7.10 the yamgo gave out, and we changed over to the emergency signal, which was established with Captain Sable. The captain reported he thought we were on Briar Island, but was not certain.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 15.—The agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company received word today that Captain Hewson and the eleven men who remained on the "Cobequid" through the night had been taken on board the steamer "Aberdeen" and were on their way here.

A wireless message said that the third officer, R. F. Powell, had been injured during the night and was in need of medical attention.

The passengers were rescued last night, as described on page 16. "Mr. Alloss, superintendent of the 'Cobequid,' says the steamer will probably be a total loss.

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At 3 o'clock the aerial again carried away, but was repaired. The chief officer lending assistance. Again I called "S. O. S." and reported we now possibly Briar Island. During the high tide the room was swamped and the receiver flooded, making it useless, but the transmitting set was working.

At 5.11 a.m. yesterday I again went into the room, rezigged the aerials, got signals fairly. I worked up to 8.15 a.m., and reported the sea was very rough. I was forced from the room by the tide. At low water I again called and remained in the wireless room until taken off by the steamer "Aberdeen."

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TRIBUTE FROM GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The Hon. J. D. Hector, Minister of Marine, yesterday afternoon, sent the following telegram to Charles H. Harvey, Halifax agent of the Canadian marine and fisheries department:

"His Royal Highness the Governor-General has been graciously pleased to offer his congratulations on the prompt action of the Department which has resulted in saving the life of Captain Hewson and crew of the 'Cobequid' and valuable lives on the steamer Cobequid."

"His Royal Highness also desires me to convey to the officers and men of the 'Cobequid' my warmest congratulations on the gallant rescue of the persons on the Cobequid his admiration of their gallant conduct and his sincere congratulations on the success of their work."

"The Earl of Desart, who delivered the judgment to-day, said the cumulative effect of the evidence was in relation to the origin of the gas, not in the storage, but among the chemicals carried as cargo. It could not, however, be attributed to spontaneous combustion."

Lord Desart paid a tribute to the officers and crew of the "Cobequid" and concluded his eulogy of them with the remark, "Of Captain Inch it is sufficient to say he did his duty."

The president of the court of inquiry emphasized the necessity of laying down international regulations to compel adequate practice for seamen in the lowering and manning of boats.

Burning of the Volturno

No Blame Attached to Ship Officers by Court.

London, Jan. 16.—No blame can be attached to Captain Francis Inch or the officers of the Uranium liner "Volturno" in connection with the fire which destroyed her and 132 of her passengers and crew in mid-ocean on October 11, 1913, now in relation to the abandonment of the ship, according to the judgment of the court of inquiry appointed by the British Board of Trade.

The court of inquiry, which delivered the judgment to-day, said the cumulative effect of the evidence was in relation to the origin of the gas, not in the storage, but among the chemicals carried as cargo. It could not, however, be attributed to spontaneous combustion.

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THIS BILL GIVES EXTENSIVE POWERS

Quebec, Jan. 16.—The Montreal East Boulevard bill passed the private bills committee yesterday without amendment. This gives Messrs. Joseph Versaille, J. T. R. Laurendeau, Joseph Hurlbut and Jean Versaille the right to establish large avenues or boulevards, with ponds, squares, groves and residences. The right to establish and operate omnibus, auto-buses, tramway and automobile and taxicab lines in or on the boulevards is part of the powers given. The right to borrow money and issue bonds and debentures and to limit the company's property, and the work must commence within three years.

Constantinople, Jan. 16.—The Sublime Porte has informed the American embassy that Turkey will participate officially in the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

The Pocket Testament League

ORGANIZE NOW.

Now, at the beginning of the year, is the time to organize local branches of the Pocket Testament League. Let every Sunday School, Young People's Society, or any other organization interested, begin at once. Appoint a secretary, (approved by the pastor), send his name and address to the League office, 84 Victoria street, Toronto, and receive full instructions how to proceed, also supplies necessary for carrying on the work. Sunday School teachers and workers will appreciate the fact that the boys in the Sunday School have always at hand the beautifully bound pocket testament of the League. Remember that we are co-operating with the League by keeping in stock this handy little edition, which we will supply to our readers at practically cost.

Any class, Sunday School or society enrolling members for the league may send in their membership cards through us, and they will be promptly acknowledged in the Montreal "Witness" and the membership cards will then be forwarded by us to the headquarters of the league. To secure such acknowledgment, and so to stimulate others to co-operate in extending the membership of the league, all membership cards to Bible Study Department, "The Weekly Witness," 223 Craig street west, Montreal.

For further particulars see elsewhere.

CAPTAIN TELLS OF DISASTER.

Captain Howson was modest in his description of the disaster and its effects. In the vessel struck there was a thick snowstorm and a 40-mile wind blowing. It was bitterly cold. We were on Briar Island, and the S.O.S. was sent out by the wireless operator. For forty minutes the calls for help were sent into the air, and then the water in the engine room put the dynamo out of business and the accumulators were rilled on. Some of the masts were struck away by a heavy sea and all attempts to communicate with land were abandoned until temporary facilities could be erected. The crew were huddled in the captain's cabin, the only part of the ship out of water. There was perfect order at all times, and no one seemed to have any fear of being drowned. There was plenty of food, but water was scarce, and we had to go easy on it. The fifteen of us on the "Lansdowne" were the last to be taken off.

Speaking of the disaster and its effects, Captain Howson said: "I was on the bridge myself at the time the steamer struck and if anyone is to be blamed I am the man."

"EVERYONE ACTED SPLENDIDLY." Speaking of the passengers and crew, the Captain said: "Everyone acted splendidly. The passengers after they had been rescued from the wreck were in no trouble. The officers and the white members of the crew did more than could be expected of them. I must speak particularly of the conduct of Dr. Lister, who helped to nurse the passengers and the stewardess Mrs. Jones, whose behavior was heroic. She was constantly on the alert to help everyone, and she saved my fingers from being frozen more than once by rubbing them when they had become numb."

"For a day and a half more than one hundred people were cooped up in the crowded quarters of two cabins with no heat except from the rude heater, and no lights except from a few candles which we had to husband carefully to make them last us."

"Under the circumstances I cannot speak too highly of the way in which everybody acted. The colored members of the crew, numbed by the cold, which they were not accustomed, and frightened by the disaster, were rendered passive and helpless, and remained passive, and gave no trouble."

In addition to the difficulty caused by the heavy seas and the blinding snowstorm, Captain Howson referred to the fact that the "Cobequid" light buoy was not alight, and was a mile from its proper position.

"This was one mark we were depending upon," he said, "and we did not see it at all."

For food, the passengers and crew had ships biscuits and a little water which the men found. The men also broke open the water cans in the small cabin, although the water was frozen there they cut the ice up and distributed pieces among the survivors.

Mr. Shrimpton, junior wireless operator, commended the man in whose post on the ill-fated Cobequid, continuing to send out S. O. S. signals until the mountainous seas carried away their wireless mast and the rising water prevented further work.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SOUTH AFRICA FIZZLED OUT

Cape Town, South Africa, Jan. 14.—A general strike throughout South Africa was proclaimed last night by the Trades Federation, and the Rand miners by a two-thirds majority voted to join in the movement. Government retaliation was swift. It took the form of proclamation of martial law.

This was the only step the authorities believed adequate to meet the situation, for the strike of the miners means not only the turning loose of the most turbulent spirits in the Rand, but raises the whole question of the position of the native workers. If the miners strike, the order of the Government will immediately take steps to send the natives under escort back to their kraals.

This means that about 200,000 natives must be marched on foot to their homes at enormous cost. It will be most difficult, after the end of the strike, to recruit them again. In brief, such a step would mean disaster to the Rand for many years.

LEFT PASSENGERS STRANDED.

Although official reports from Johannesburg show improvement in the train service, reports from other districts are less encouraging. In Natal the situation is one of great tension, and it is feared that the loyalty of the trainmen will not stand the strain much longer. An instance of the men's temper is shown by the action of an engine driver, who quit his train on the veldt and left the passengers stranded.

Practically no information is at hand as to conditions in the Orange Free State, but improvement there is not considered probable.

INDIANS REMAIN NEUTRAL.

From the Government's standpoint about the only ray of light was the assurance from the Indian leader Gandhi that the passive resistance movement by the Indians against their grievances would be dropped during the present trouble.

The Union Government remains firm in its attitude. The premier, General Louis Botha, is said to have declared that he would guarantee that with the end of the present crisis there would not be another workers' strike in South Africa for another generation.

Feeling runs high between the Government's supporters and the strikers, and the chance of mediation is practically hopeless. The Supreme Court has granted an application compelling the Government to show cause why the strike leaders should remain in prison.

PREMIER TO NATIVES.

Premier Botha has addressed a circular to the natives, advising them to obey the law and to support the Government, assuring them of the fullest protection, and the circular seems to have had an excellent effect.

The strikers are now making strenuous attempts to bring the railway staffs of the Cape Colony railways, but the pickets are not allowed to approach within a hundred yards of the quarters where the railway employees are housed.

All strike meetings yesterday were remarkable for the moderate tone of the speakers, who advised the men to proceed with the organization of their own police force, and keep the peace so well that the Government is able to force by the Government would be made ridiculous. The Government is already threatening to institute a press censorship as strict as prevailed in war time.

FOUR TO ONE FOR STRIKE.

Johannesburg, South Africa, Jan. 14.—The general strike declared by the Trades Federation in the Cape Colony of four to one. The strike is set for midnight. All street cars suspended service here last evening for an indefinite period. All employees of the railways are armed and sleeping in the building.

No natives are allowed abroad after dark, and the members of the cabinet venture out only when accompanied by armed guards.

The martial law proclamation covers the principal districts in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Natal, through which the main railway lines run, and includes the cities of Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg, and Pretoria, but does not take in the Cape province.

The Trades Federation counted its strike ballots behind closed doors and when the result showed that the measure favored a general strike, was announced from a window, a scene of intense excitement ensued.

When the news that martial law had been proclaimed reached here, military activity became general. Patrols armed with ball cartridges were immediately sent out in all directions. One of these patrols fired on a man who was playing dynamite on the railroad track. The man was not injured.

The president of the Bakers' Union announced last night that the baking of bread would continue, but that it would be distributed only to holders of permits, which will not be issued to members of the defence force.

SEARCH FOR MISSING PROFESSOR.

Boston, Jan. 15.—Friends of Professor Cecil F. Lavell, of the State University at Columbus, Ohio, who disappeared at Hamilton, Ont., on November 24 last, have commenced a search in connection with an investigation of possible New England clues to his whereabouts.

London, Jan. 16.—The Hamburg-American Company has decided temporarily to abandon the plan to make Queenstown a port of call.

COMPLETELY ISOLATED.

Eventually Bain and his followers were completely isolated, being cut off from all supplies. A correspondent who passed the strikers' pickets by aid of a permit, found a remarkable scene inside the hall last night. The 500 inmates were all fully armed.

They expressed themselves as determined to resist any attempt to storm their stronghold. The windows and doors were barricaded with boxes filled with bricks. Openings were left for rifle fire. Other boxes were filled with ammunition.

The defenders are subsisting chiefly on fruit, quantities of which are stored in the hall. They also have some stale bread. Many of the men are dressed up in trousers and boots. It was evident from their gaunt, hungry faces that they were already suffering hardships from the siege. They stoutly averred, however, that the hall would not be taken until all their ammunition was exhausted, and not a bar of iron or a stick was left.

From the hall could be heard the clang of arms and hoarse orders directing citizens away from the dangerous zone.

A detective named McBride was caught by the pickets approaching the doorway, and had to flee for his life after being badly beaten.

Johannesburg, Jan. 15.—The struggle between employers and trades unionists in South Africa continues doggedly to-day, and up to noon there had been no marked change in the situation. Organized men of all trades in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have almost unanimously thrown down their tools and joined in the sympathetic strike ordered by the Federation of Trades in support of the railway men who had struck as a protest against the retrenchment policy of the transportation companies.

The workmen of Cape Colony and Natal, on the other hand, have hitherto remained at their occupations. Some of the strikers in the city were in a very angry mood, but are restrained by the presence of large forces of armed police and of the citizens' defence force, over 100,000 of whom answered the call to arms when martial law was proclaimed. Most of the bakers' shops and grocery stores are still open.

In this city the greatest interest is centered for the moment on the Trades Hall, where the hall, secretary of the Federation of Trades, with a bodyguard of determined supporters, is besieged by a strong force of police who hold warrants for the arrest of him and his comrades.

INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER.

Mr. Bain this morning requested an interview with General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa. The Government regarded this as an offer to surrender and replied that the control officer of the region under the provision of martial law in the hall, arrested every one in the hall, and to use the most drastic measures necessary, if, after warning given, the occupants did not surrender without violence.

Strong guards were placed in position to keep close watch on the hall and no pedestrian or vehicle was permitted to approach anywhere near it.

The "Transvaal Leader," a newspaper which had hitherto employed exclusively union labor, issued only four pages this morning. These had been composed by hand instead of typesetting machines, and contained an announcement that in future non-union workmen only would be engaged on the paper.

Along the Rand the situation is reported serious and some of the workmen at the mines have volunteered their services for the protection of property.

MANY BUILDINGS WRECKED.

Other telegrams report that the barracks, governor's residence and the temples were among the buildings wrecked at Kagoshima. The soldiers are camped in the squares of the city, while the population has sought refuge in the shrines and temples in the hills.

The post office was one of the first buildings to collapse in Kagoshima at the start of the earth disturbance. The star escaped and after the first panic erected a hut in a field and are now busily engaged in repairing the telegraph equipment. Kagoshima is protected from looting by patrols of police and troops.

All foreigners who were in the vicinity are safe. Several missionaries were stationed at Kagoshima.

A MOUNTAIN OF FIRE.

Sakura-Jima, at the height of its eruption, is pictured in reports as a terrifying mountain of fire. The air for miles around is thick with ashes and smoke. The rain, however, has purified the atmosphere. The rivers have turned yellow and a covered with dead fish.

On Wednesday night additional explosive eruptions occurred constantly, and thousands of bright redish columns were shot heavenward, illuminating the sea for miles. The villages of Arimura and Yokohama, lying between the peaks, were exterminated by the explosions on Tuesday.

The victims of Sakura-Jima lost everything they possessed. They are ragged and suffering from hunger and exposure.

RAIN IMPROVES SITUATION.

Miyazaki, Japan, Jan. 16.—The situation here has improved, but there are still frequent earthquakes and terrific thunder storms throughout Kagoshima. The rain, however, has purified the atmosphere. The rivers have turned yellow and a covered with dead fish.

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DEFAULT OF PAYMENT.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Formal notice from the City of Mexico through the American charge, yesterday, that the suspension of the payment of interest on the Mexican National debt covers a period of six months only, was not regarded here as conveying much encouragement to the holders of Mexican bonds. State Department officials do not doubt that if the revolution still is in progress at the end of six months there will be another default for the same reason that brought about the present suspension of payments.

Mutterings of discontent among European bondholders, it was suggested yesterday, forebode a renewal of pressure from the European Government upon the United States to take some decided action to safeguard the interests of their subjects in Mexico. At one of the embassies it was stated that it was quite out of the question for any of the European powers, either individually or collectively, to intervene in Mexico, now that they have practically, if not formally, confided to the United States the protection of those interests, but that it was assumed that the United States would take notice of the present distress of these European interests.

WANTS INTERVENTION.

Some administration officials are disposed to believe that General Rivera has deliberately held up these interest payments with the purpose of forcing intervention if possible. In their view, the provisional president, alarmed at the success of the constitutionalists, prefers to yield to the United States Government as an intervener and thereby martyrize himself in the eyes of the Mexican people, rather than surrender the reins of power to the men who have sworn to feed his carcass to the sharks of Vera Cruz Bay.

HUNDREDS PERISHED.

Miyazaki, Japan, Jan. 14.—A party of refugees from the stricken island of Sakura, in the Gulf of Kagoshima, arrived here to-day, and reported that the inhabitants of 200 houses composing the village of Seto, on that island, lost their way in trying to reach the seashore and escape and probably all perished together. The refugees believe also that many others were drowned in trying to swim across the Gulf to Kagoshima.

The volcano of Sakura-Jima is said to have completely changed its form several new craters having opened.

Near Chiriki Island, a severe submarine upheaval shook the vessel as though she were in collision.

On Tuesday, the captain endeavored to call at Aburatsubo, on the east coast of the island of Kikushu, but owing to the waves was unable to advance without great danger.

UNABLE TO ASSIST.

Kagoshima, Japan, Jan. 16.—The houses on the island of Sakura—those that still stand—are enveloped in lava and resemble gigantic wasps. The fugitives who have returned are still in a terrified condition and refuse to enter their homes, except to make a hurried dash for valuables. Fears are entertained of the disintegration of Sakura-Jima.

The western part of the island is thickly covered with melted sulphur. The southern part is covered with a great deposit of ashes. The condition of the central part is obscured by the heavy smoke.

Throughout the eruptions the staff of the Kagoshima Observatory remained at their posts, facing extermination and calmly recording each phase. They were almost suffocated by poisonous gases.

The tomb of Saigo Takama, who fell in 1877 in what is known to history as the Satsuma rebellion, was not damaged.

A relief party reports that in four villages of Sakura 1,000 houses were destroyed and buried in lava immediately after the first eruption. The burning lava set fire to many other houses and villages on the coast are still burning. The shores are heaped with the bodies of animals.

FOLLOWED BY A STORM.

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The little Wesleyan mission church at Kikuyu, where the Bishop of Uganda administered the communion to an assembly of missionaries of different denominations that were attending a missionary conference. He is accused of heresy by the Bishop of Zanzibar for having given the Lord's Supper to people who had not been confirmed in the English Church, and it is expected that a trial will shortly be held in England.

RIVER OF LAVA SWEEPED DOWN ON HELPLESS PEOPLE

Kobe, Japan, Jan. 16.—The Ryukyumu, a passenger steamer, has arrived here after having rescued 158 of the inhabitants of the village of Yumara, on the island of Sakura-Jima and landed them at Kagoshima. All the residents of another village were found to have been rescued with the exception of one, who was taken aboard.

The captain of the steamer witnessed the awful spectacle of the eruption of the volcano. Flashes leaped from the ground, setting the villages on fire. While the steamer lay off shore ashes to the depth of one foot fell on her decks. On the way to Kobe there was a fall of ashes like a dense rain.

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FREE WHEAT RESOLUTION WAS CARRIED

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—The free wheat resolution, introduced in the Manitoba Legislature by H. C. Simpson, a Conservative member, was under debate in the House yesterday. It would up with the resolution being carried unanimously. T. C. Norris, Opposition leader, was the principal speaker, devoting his time to twitting the Conservatives on their charge of front since the federal reciprocity campaign. A resolution by Mr. Norris that the resolution be redrafted to include free entrance into the United States of oats, barley and flax and the entrance into Canada of agricultural implements duty free was ruled out of order.

Mr. Simpson's resolution memorialized the Dominion Government to remove the countervailing duty on Canadian wheat in order that the farmers of the Canadian West might be able to take advantage of the wheat clause of the new Underwood tariff in the United States.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The adoption by unanimous vote in the Manitoba Legislature yesterday of the free wheat resolution of Harvey Simpson, Premier here, was a considerable surprise in government circles here. The fact that Premier Roblin was compelled by his action to swallow the reciprocity convictions held by him two years ago, when the free wheat American market was never greater than to-day, and when the spread between Canadian and American prices was even more marked is not the least surprising feature of the situation.

It is believed here that the action of the Manitoba Government was taken entirely upon its own initiative, and without any promise of support from the Federal Government. The prospect of a general election in Manitoba in the near future is believed to be the main consideration for Sir Rodmond's action.

A PECULIAR POSITION.

The position is now somewhat peculiar. A month ago the Conservative opposition in Saskatchewan voted unanimously against the free wheat resolution moved by the Scott Government. The same reasons being advanced for the action as held good in reciprocity days. Yesterday the members of the Alber Opposition, assembled at Ottawa, decided in full caucus to make no demand upon the Government for free wheat, their decision, it is believed, being partly induced by opinions privately expressed to them by the Hon. Robert Rogers and other members of the Cabinet.

We will not discuss the question of free wheat at all, said Mr. Edward Michener, leader of the Opposition, when questioned on the matter.

The peculiar position now presents itself of one Conservative government of the West and two Liberal governments standing together for free wheat, with two Conservative oppositions opposing it.

It is not expected here that the budget speech will contain any mention of the abolition of the wheat duties this season. It is believed that the Government will save all its tariff revisions until the session before the next general elections.

Cunard Liner Rescued Crew

Schooner "Mayflower" Had to be Abandoned.

New York, Jan. 16.—The commander of the Cunard Liner Lusitania, which sailed from here on Wednesday for Liverpool, sent a wireless message to the line to-day saying that at 6:30 this morning, in lat. 43.12, long. 50.30, the Lusitania rescued the crew of the schooner Mayflower, which was abandoned and set on fire.

Marine records show that the British schooner Mayflower left Perth Amboy, N.J., on Dec. 30, for St. John, N.B., via Booth Bay, Maine, on Jan. 10. She could not possibly have been in the position indicated by the Lusitania to-day. No other Mayflower of the schooner type is recorded.

STRIKE IN SOUTH AFRICA DECLARED TO BE ENDED

Many of the Men Who Quit Work Have Returned.

Cape Town, U. of S. A., Jan. 16.—Despatches from all parts of the Union report that the strikers everywhere are returning to work, and that the victory has been won by the Government in the struggle with the Federation of Trades, arising originally out of the strike of railway employees against the retrenchment policy of the companies.

The iron grip of General Louis Botha was still in evidence this morning at Johannesburg, where 62 members of the Transvaal Union were arrested while meeting. The charge against them was contravention of the provisions of martial law. The men had just passed a resolution to resume work.

At the Salt River Railway workshops, just outside Cape Town, all the men have returned, their leaders having declared the strike ended.

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CAUGHT 'TWEEN TWO LAWS.

Babylon, L. I., January 16.—The buck deer on the estate of Edwin Hawley, at Babylon, L. I., that gored to death the keeper, Patrick Horan, was ordered killed by Mr. E. S. Moore, the coroner after an inquest yesterday into the death of Horan. But if John Williams, superintendent of the estate, carries out the coroner's orders, he will be violating the State Game Law, and will be liable to arrest and a heavy fine. On the other hand, if he fails to kill the deer he is liable to arrest for contempt of the coroner's order.

RAILWAY SERVICE IN PORTUGAL SUSPENDED

Lisbon, Jan. 14.—The entire railway service of Portugal was suspended to-day owing to the declaration of a general strike by the employees. About one-third of the railways belong to the State.

EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN THEIR LEADERS

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—At the conclusion of the audience granted by the Cabinet to the Conservative delegates from Alberta yesterday, a resolution of loyalty to the Hon. R. L. Borden and to Mr. Michener, leader of the Opposition in Alberta, was passed by the visiting delegates.

No Lives Were Lost in Flood

People Had Warning Before Big Dam Broke.

Cumberland, Jan. 16.—Reassured that the worst of the flood which swept down the Stony Creek and Upper Potomac valleys yesterday as a result of the breaking of the great dam of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Dobbins, W. Va., is over, the hundred of refugees who fled to the hills upon the first warning began to return to their homes early to-day. The valley is getting itself together and counting the damage from the flood. Although thousands of persons were imperilled, no lives were lost, so far as has been ascertained. There were, however, reports of many thrilling rescues. It is believed that the prompt action of the pulp and paper company's employees in sending out warning of impending danger throughout the valley, enabled all in the danger zone to escape.

It probably will be several days before anything like an accurate estimate of the damage to property can be obtained, but officials here fix it at about \$200,000. With telephone and telegraphic communication re-established, definite estimates of the loss soon may be had. The greatest damage was to railway property. The telegraph operator at Schell is being lauded to-day as a hero. He stuck to his post until he heard the noise of the on-rushing waters, flashing a warning in all directions. It was feared he had been lost, but he turned up safe at Cumberland later in the day.

NO REDUCTION IN ARMAMENTS, SAY MINISTERS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 16.—Two declarations of the most explicit kind were made last night by Lord Haldane and Postmaster-General Samuel regarding the immediate policy of the Liberal Government on the navy. Speaking at Hoxton, the Lord Chancellor made one fact quite clear, namely, that the Liberal party does not propose to go back on the policy which has been declared publicly and in Parliament, and have no intention of weakening the navy by departing from those standards.

Lord Haldane led up to this declaration by dealing with proposals which had been made for reduction of armaments.

"I should be thankful," he said, "to see the time close at hand when all nations are going to agree to reduce their armaments and relieve us of the monstrous burden which we have to keep up for defence. But that can only be done co-operatively. Experience shows that if in a heroic moment one country reduces its armaments before the others do, unrest follows and there is reaction, and the bill it would have to pay to recover would be much larger than if it had kept up to the current standard. 'The Liberal party,' he went on to say, "is against anything which will put the defences of this country in an unduly weak position. So far from having done that, we have devoted during the last eight years more scientific study to the subject of defences than has been devoted to it for a very long time. We have increased and strengthened the navy, the reason for which is that other powers are building up and increasing their navies with great rapidity. We have re-organized the army and as a result of prolonged inquiries we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have provided amply sufficient to secure the safety of this country. And we have laid down standards from which there ought to be no rash departure."

Herbert Samuel, replying to the cry that is being raised for reduction of armaments, declared the Liberal Government is always keen and is today willing to come to an agreement to limit the lamentable expenditure, but hitherto our declarations to that effect have met with no response. It takes two to make an agreement. Failure of such an agreement, our policy is that we must maintain in battleships and armored cruisers a superiority above the next strongest naval power of sixty percent. In view of the world wide responsibility which rests upon the Imperial Government, nothing less is adequate, and that margin of sixty percent, it is held, gives us sufficient margin for our security. That standard has been endorsed by Parliament. It has been accepted by the spokesman of Germany as a not unreasonable one for us to maintain, and to that standard I for one adhere."

TO IMPROVE DAIRY HERDS

A bulletin issued to-day by the Dominion Department of Agriculture says: During these short winter days when many cows are dry, and the cows that are milking are not giving very much, it is not wise to lay plans for improvement of the dairy herd. Seeing that the average household consumes a fair quantity of milk daily and through the winter, and seeing that the ice cream trade is not by any means dead during the cold months, it is not a pity that there is not more good milk and sweet cream available. Current prices and good demand should prove an inducement to a larger number of producers to go in more strongly for winter dairying.

Some of the variations in yields are very marked; it is a common thing month after month to find groups of cows in four adjacent sections, averaging one hundred pounds of milk difference, for instance, from 450 by even stages of 100 up to 750 pounds. Many of these poor cows could easily be given, under better conditions of feed and care, another three or four pounds of fat each month for a year or two at cow testing the herds will probably average, as many already have done, considerably more of an increase than that, even as much as forty or forty-five pounds in the year extra per cow. Those farmers who desire increase are invited to write to the dairy commissioner, Ottawa, to ascertain what assistance is given by the department of agriculture in organizing cow testing associations.

Ontario Licensing Laws.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—A deputation of clerymen waited upon Mr. Hanna yesterday, asking to limit the hours for selling liquor to 8 p.m. each lawful day, to close bars on Saturday afternoons, and on all public holidays, including Good Friday and Christmas.

New Freight Service.

London, Jan. 15.—An automobile was built in eleven minutes and put on the road in nineteen to-day at the Ford motor works at Trafford Park, Manchester. This beats by six minutes the record made at the Ford factory in Detroit.

POCKET TESTAMENT LEAGUE

★

"HOLDING FORTH THE WORD OF LIFE."—Phil. ii, 16.



EVERYBODY SHOULD JOIN

(See further particulars elsewhere in this issue.)

VEST POCKET TESTAMENT

For those, who in connection with the Pocket Testament League, need a small testament, we can supply a very fine one—a really rich, dainty, case leather, gilt edge beauty. The cut shown above is like it but does not sufficiently represent how attractive it is. This Testament (sent postpaid for Thirty-five Cents (35c), or three for One Dollar \$1.00).

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Tell your friends of their advantage.

1. The "Weekly Witness"—twelve months on trial—and the Testament both for only **90 cents**. Every Christian family would enjoy the "Witness" and profit by it.
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You start a powerful influence for good when you put the "Messenger" into a new home.

Address: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, WITNESS BLOCK, MONTREAL.

PROVINCE NEWS BY MAIL

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SUMMERSIDE'S FINANCES.

Charlottetown, Jan. 13.—The annual meeting of the Summerside Town Council was held last evening. The financial statement showed a surplus of \$1,817.52 on the year's work, the total revenue being \$29,114.08 and expenditures \$27,296.56.

CITY HAD TO PAY DAMAGES.

Charlottetown, Jan. 13.—The lawsuit brought by Mr. E. H. McEachen against the city for damages, owing to an accident sustained by Mrs. McEachen, by reason of a defective sidewalk has been settled, the plaintiff being paid \$425. Johnston and Inman were solicitors for the plaintiff.

CHARLOTTETOWN IS PAYING DEBTS.

Charlottetown, Jan. 13.—Charlottetown possesses a surplus of \$185 on the year's civic administration, the total revenue being \$101,531, and the expenditures \$101,346. Of the water debentures \$147,000 had been redeemed during the year and the total debentures now outstanding amount to \$615,500. The net debt is \$578,406, a reduction of \$4,956 from Dec. 31, 1913.

THE LIQUOR SENSATION.

Charlottetown, Jan. 13.—The prohibition trials at Souris to-day were dismissed in absent order. J. C. Ferguson, D. J. McDonald and H. A. Johnson all confessed to two first offences, and were each fined \$200 and costs. Isidore Chaisson confessed to the first offence, and was fined \$100 and costs. The case against Wallace Anderson was withdrawn by consent of the prosecution. There was no evidence taken.

LADY'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Charlottetown, Jan. 13.—The death occurred suddenly at Montague, last evening, about six o'clock, of Miss Ann Ely. She had gone to the yard to empty a pail of water and had just finished when she was seen to fall. When friends came to her assistance she was dead.

A doctor was summoned and pronounced the cause of death heart failure. Deceased, who was a middle-aged lady, had seemed to be in perfect health. Her sudden demise was quite a shock. She leaves her mother, a lady of 70, a brother at home, and one sister in the States.

WOULD RETAIN REPRESENTATION.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—Having failed to secure approval of the inter-provincial conference for their claim for an irreducible minimum of representation, the provincial governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have appealed to the federal government to retain their case as presented by Premier Fleming of New Brunswick, and Premier Matheson of Prince Edward Island.

FINES IN LIQUOR CASES.

Charlottetown, Jan. 12.—Judgments were given in the prohibition cases here to-day. George Carver and Owen Trainor were each convicted of first offence and fined \$100 and costs. The cases against Ronald J. Steele and George V. Moore were dismissed. Another case against Carver was adjourned. There was a case against Byron Brocks of the Revere Hotel. The detectives swore that they purchased whiskey from him. The case was adjourned till the 13th. Excitement over the prohibition trials in Summerside still runs high and the court room yesterday was crowded all day. In the case against Mrs. Patrick McKenna, of Albany, who was convicted of first offence, the court offered. The detectives swore that they bought a bottle of whiskey from her on December 22nd for \$1.25. She was fined \$100 or three months.

NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATOR DEAD.

Halifax, Jan. 12.—Premier Murray received word to-day announcing the death of his colleague, A. Buchanan, representative of Victoria County, Cape Breton Island, in the Nova Scotia Legislature, who died at his home at Kells Harbor, C.B., following an attack of heart trouble. He leaves a widow and nine children.

TUBERCULOSIS HOME FOR ST. JOHN.

St. John, Jan. 12.—The commission on tuberculosis will be asked to accept probably this afternoon, the plans for the institution which have been completed by Mr. F. Neil Trevis.

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Fredricton, Jan. 14.—J. Stewart Campbell, barrister and clerk of York County court, did not appear when court opened to-day, and was later found dead in his apartment with a bullet through his head. He was followed by the stock market, but his friends say not extensively. He was forty-five years old and single.

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WRETLER'S ROMANCE.

St. John, Jan. 12.—Dan McDonald, champion lightweight wrestler of the world, has returned from St. John's, New Brunswick, where he recently was a principal in a happy event. After winning the championship belt from Sam Anderson, in this city on New Year's Day, Dan left in search of new laurels, and was successful in winning a match which placed him in a new sphere—the ranks of the "benefactors." On last Monday he was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Lillian, a nurse in the St. John's General Hospital. There is a very pretty romance connected with the betrothal of the young couple, which was first announced in Newfoundland when he was stricken with typhoid fever and was sick for nine months. Miss Snow was appointed to take care of him during his illness, and during that time that the darts of Cupid did their work. The happy bride and groom arrived in this city a few days ago to take up their residence here, where they wish to unite in wishing him and his bride every happiness.

QUEBEC.

HULL'S TREASURER DEAD.

Hull, Jan. 14.—A. P. Thibault, city treasurer of Hull, died this morning after an illness of about a year. He was born in St. Charlesburg, Quebec, and had been an official of the Hull corporation for 24 years. His widow and nine children survive.

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farmers of the Canadian West might be able to take advantage of the wheat clause of the new Underwood tariff in the United States.

SASKATCHEWAN.

FIRE HOUSE IN THAWING PIPES.

Toronto, Sask., Jan. 12.—What might have been a rather costly and disastrous fire occurred this afternoon in the residence of Mr. Pejar, Sixth avenue. It resulted from some of the family endeavoring to thaw out the water pipes by the fire getting between the partitions. The fire broke out early on the scene, and succeeded in checking the blaze. The damage was estimated at about \$300.

WILL BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

Saskatoon, Jan. 12.—Antin Drevnick, charged with robbing and murdering Harry Karrol, a section foreman, was committed for trial on the charge of murder at Saskatoon. Inspector Duffus, J.P., of the Saskatoon detachment of the Mounted Police, conducted the preliminary investigation. Drawnwick was brought back to Saskatoon, and subsequently removed to Prince Albert jail to await trial.

DIED IN RAILWAY CAR.

Regina, Jan. 13.—A man, partially identified as F. G. Metburg, of Saskatoon, died suddenly in an empty C.P.R. coach standing in what is called the cleaning yards near Dewdney avenue and Smith street, about nine o'clock last evening. The only means of identification found on the body was a letter addressed to F. J. Metburg, Commercial Club, Saskatoon, 111 Second avenue north. The letter, which was dated Jan. 4, was signed Mrs. Metburg. It was supposed to be a shipment of butter consigned by the writer to Metburg.

POLICE CHIEF WAS NOT UPHELD.

Regina, Jan. 13.—Despite the fact that Chief Zeas asked the new police commission yesterday, at their first meeting, that the suspension of P. C. Cook be made permanent, the latter was reinstated by them, and the only punishment meted out to him was that his pay be docked from the time of his suspension to the time of his reinstatement. Constable Cook was suspended by Chief Zeas on the evening of December 24 for insubordination. He resumed his police duties last night.

BOYS TONGUE FROZEN TO POST.

Saskatoon, Jan. 13.—While returning from Sunday School yesterday afternoon the little son of George Potter, of Mayfair, playfully placed his tongue and lips against a telegraph post, and was unable to withdraw them owing to their having become frozen to the metal. Before it was noticed what was the real trouble a passerby put his arms round the little fellow and endeavored to pull him away from the post. Some hot water was procured and used upon the boy's tongue. Cold water was also used, and he was eventually parted from the post. The examination showed the tongue to have been partly frozen. He received medical treatment, and will be all right again in a few days.

STORY OF A CHECK.

Saskatoon, Jan. 13.—An echo of the case of the local school board in their civil action with the Brandon Construction Company has been sounded, with the result that the school board have indicated their intention of their solicitor to defend them in any suit which might be instituted. It will be remembered that a couple of years ago the Brandon Construction Company sued the board to recover the amount of a marked cheque for \$2,000, which they deposited with a tender for a contract on one of the schools in Saskatoon. Afterwards they discovered that they could not undertake the work at the price tendered, having failed to take into consideration or provide for certain work. The cheque was therefore the property of the school board. The Brandon Construction Company sued to recover the amount, but lost the case. They then appealed against the decision, and got decision for the forfeited cheque, but without costs. They are now bringing action, it is understood, to recover the costs of the first action, and the school board have accordingly given their solicitor authority to defend any suit which might be brought against them. The costs of the case were in the neighborhood of \$200.

TO HONOR PIONEER.

Regina, Jan. 13.—The history of the province does not record a reunion of men equal to the distinguished and representative gathering of pioneers who met last night in the hotel at Lumsden, to honor Edward Carey, the first white settler in southern Saskatchewan, who is leaving his homestead at Lumsden, for the West, where he has lived since 1851. Filling the large dining room to its capacity, seventy "trail blazers" or "empire builders," gathered around the table to do in their esteem of comrades who had shared their sorrows and joys in the early days, when these same pioneers suffered the hardships of privation, ever optimistic and confident that some day Saskatchewan would prove to be the land of promise. His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Brown, one of the first comers to the province, arriving in the Regina district one year later than did Mr. Carey, delivered an address. A. S. Balfour, mayor of Lumsden, acted as chairman at the reunion, and delivered an address prepared by the citizens of Lumsden to their departing "brother," and also a beautiful gold-headed cane, which were both presented with words of appreciation, praise and wishes for good luck.

ALBERTA.

RANCHER SHOT HIMSELF.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—Albert Trent, a rancher living on a mile north of Telford, killed himself at noon today, this morning in the granary on his farm, blowing off the top of his head with the discharge from a shotgun. He was a brother of A. G. Trent, Edmonton.

THREE NEW JUDGES.

Edmonton, Jan. 13.—An order-in-council of the Alberta Government has been issued, days ago, Ottawa, naming three new judges to fill the vacancies in the Alberta courts.

case, putting into effect legislation passed last session, creating three new Supreme Court judgeships. For these vacancies, the names of J. D. Hyndman, Edmonton; M. S. McCarthy, Calgary; and W. B. Ives, Lethbridge, are most prominently mentioned.

ALBERTA'S GRIEVANCES.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 12.—Over twenty strong, the members of the Opposition in the Alberta Legislature and their friends bombarded the capital and interviewed Premier Borden on questions affecting the party in the West. It is understood that the delegation brought up the question of grazing leases, cabinet representation, natural resources, free wheat, redistribution, and other questions affecting the West. The interview was, of course, private, but it is said that Alberta's claim to more representative strength in the Cabinet was strongly urged, and the name of Mr. R. B. Bennett was mentioned. The delegation also urged fully into redistribution and urged the carving up of the province so as to have the large centres of population distributed so as to offset the farmers' vote as much as possible. Their grievances over the Government leases, and the delay of the Government in changing regulations was discussed, and it is likely that action will soon follow.

The delegation is said not to have been united on the question of free wheat, but the Government was strongly advised that something had to be done to offset the growing feeling of antagonism throughout the West. Mr. Borden thanked the delegation and promised to give the representations made the most careful consideration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MISSIONARY DIES.

Vancouver, Jan. 14.—The death of the Rev. Thomas Crosby, of Vancouver, who was well known throughout the country as a missionary, took place this morning.

CONTRAST IN VERDICTS.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 14.—John Simpson was awarded \$1 in the Supreme Court for the loss of his wife when the steamer "Cheslake" went down a year ago off Vandala Harbor. This award is in strong contrast to a verdict given in the same court and previous day, when a woman was awarded \$6,000 for the loss of her husband in the same disaster.

CLAIMS NOTHING IN SHUSHANNA.

Vancouver, Jan. 13.—Sheriff Ellibeck of Dawson, formerly well known in eastern Canada, came from the north to make a claim in Shushanna, for reports of strikes other than the original one are false. Sheriff Ellibeck declares that better gold bearing ground exists on the Canadian than on the American side of the line, and he adds that anyone who recommends the American trail into the district should be prosecuted.

NURSE KILLED BY TRAIN.

New Westminster, Jan. 12.—Struck by the G.N.R. train No. 630, at the railway crossing on the Pitt River road, near the P. E. Sabatino, Miss Lillian Inkster, night nurse at the Royal Columbian Hospital, died 30 minutes later at the hospital from injuries received. The nurse was visiting her mother at the hospital in the afternoon, and was returning to her home at the time the train passed. According to reports the train slowed up before it reached the crossing and the engine driver blew the whistle but too late for Miss Inkster to clear the tracks. She was picked up 20 feet from where she was struck and taken to the hospital in the police ambulance. Dr. G. E. Drew attended to her injuries.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THREE PARTIES.

St. John's, Jan. 14.—The Colonial Assembly was convened to-day by Governor Davidson and organized by the election of Godson, a member for Carleton Place. Although Mr. Godson is an adherent of the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, his election was made unanimous by the Opposition members. The following of the former Premier, Sir Robert Bond, and members of the Fishermen's Protective Union, which united to form the Opposition in the campaign, to-day decided to sit as separate parties at the present session. They agreed, however, to have Mr. Kent, formerly attorney-general in the Bond ministry, recognized as the official spokesman for the Opposition. Sir Robert having recently resigned his seat.

FIRE NEAR JOLIETTE CAUSED \$10,000 DAMAGE.

Joliette, Que., Jan. 16.—A large fire broke out at St. Viateur, Alma, near a house in Joliette at 11 o'clock last night. As soon as the alarm was given the Joliette brigade was there and the fire was under control at 4 o'clock a.m. Without the slightest loss of life or property the Joliette brigade the whole building would have been a complete loss. Damages by water and fire are placed at \$10,000. This large community and congregation of brothers has existed for seventy years and has institutions all over Canada and the United States. At midnight all movable, stables, and valuable paintings were transferred outside with the aid of the numerous brothers of the community. Insurance covers all loss. The fire caused great excitement in Joliette.

SHOT BY CAR THIEVES.

St. Petersburg, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Moses Brice, 45, of Lorain Lake Shore railway, was shot and killed here early this morning by car thieves when he attempted to stop them. They were breaking into a car in the yard.

Sir Frederick Cullinan Dead

Was Long a Prominent Official of the Irish Government.

Sir Frederick Fitzjames Cullinan, K.C.B., whose death is announced from Dublin, had been connected with the government of Ireland for over forty years, and was closely concerned in some of the stormiest passages in that country's recent history. Born in 1846, the son of Dr. P. M. Cullinan, J.P. of Harmony House, Ennis, Co. Clare, his mother being a daughter of Mr. Peter Fitzpatrick, who in his day was one of the best known politicians in Dublin. Sir Frederick belonged to a family many members of which have held important administrative posts. A brother, Mr. John Cullinan, was for many years Crown Solicitor for the County of Clare, and on his retirement last year, was succeeded by his son. A nephew was until recently County Coroner for the same county, and other members of the family have been prominent at the bar, on the bench, and in the public life.

Sir Frederick was appointed Principal Clerk in Dublin Castle in 1871, and held this important post all through the land agitation, and long afterwards, during which time he saw many changes of government and served under various Chief Secretaries and Lord Lieutenants. During the Viceroyalty of Earl Cadogan he acted as chairman of the Street Trading and Sanitation Commission. Later he acted as chairman of the Commission on Prisons and Asylums. In 1892 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William S. B. Kaye, for many years Under-Secretary for Ireland. This coveted office, which was held by Sir Frederick when Lord MacDonnell resigned, but declined. He was created C.B. in 1894, Knight Bachelor in 1897, and K.C.B. on his resignation in 1911. In January, 1913, Sir Frederick had a narrow escape from death. In response to a bell summoning him to the Chief Secretary's office he left his own apartment, and had only gone a few yards when an explosion occurred, completely demolishing the room in which he had been writing. It seems that some repairs were being carried out in the Chief Secretary's wing of the castle, and the presence of the munitions utilized by some miscreants as affording a safe opportunity to explode a bomb.

CHURCH COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS WORK

St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 15.—After a week's deliberations with the idea of simplifying and enriching the prayer book used in the Anglican churches in Canada, the sub-committee appointed for that purpose completed its work yesterday and adjourned.

The meetings were held in St. George's Parish Hall, three sessions being held each day, with Right Rev. Dr. Williams, Bishop of Huron presiding, and Venerable Archdeacon Armitage of Halifax as secretary. The report will recommend the addition of special services and special lessons for special purposes and occasions, with certain changes in the phraseology where it may have been considered antiquated. The definite result of the work of the committee will be provided for the general committee, which meet in April, probably in Toronto, for consideration and presentation later to the synod of the province at a general synod in September at Vancouver.

DR. HERRON'S WIFE DIES IN FLORENCE

End of Novel Marriage With An Ex-Minister.

New York, Jan. 15.—News was received yesterday in Metuchen, N.J., the former home of Prof. George D. Herron and his family, of the sudden death last Sunday in Florence, Italy, of his wife, Mrs. Carrie Rand Herron. The news came in a despatch from John J. Flemming, manager of the estate of Mrs. Herron's mother, Mrs. Carrie D. Rand, who died in Florence several years ago.

Mrs. Rand left \$200,000 for the founding of the Rand School of Socialism at No. 113 East Nineteenth street, Manhattan. The romance of Prof. Herron and Miss Rand culminated in a novel marriage that caused much discussion. He has been the pastor of the Grinnell Baptist Church of Burlington, Ia., and there won the support of the wealthy Mrs. Rand, who is his second daughter. Carrie, though Herron was married. Eventually his wife, the mother of three children, sued for divorce, alleging five years' desertion and cruel treatment. She got a decree, and it was announced that the question of alimony had been amicably adjusted. It was learned that Mrs. Rand had given the divorced wife \$60,000.

The wedding of Prof. Herron and Miss Rand was held in the schuyler apartment house, No. 69 West Forty-fifth street, this city, on May 27, 1901. It was attended by Richard Le Gallienne, poet; Bolton Hall and other prominent Socialists. The ceremony consisted of the mere signing of the first by Prof. Herron and then by Miss Rand, that they took each other in wedded companionship. Then the Rev. William T. Brown, a Socialist from Rochester, N.Y., formally announced that Herron and Miss Rand had become man and wife.

At the time Herron was in hot water with his congregation in Burlington. Mrs. Rand endowed a \$50,000 chair in applied Christianity in Grinnell University and Herron was placed in the chair. She denounced modern Christianity as practised by the churches, and termed it "a colossal caricature" of Christ's teachings.

Volleys of denunciation met him when he came to a prominent clergyman assigned to throw their acceptance to a banquet that was to have been given for him by Socialists of New York. The wealthy Mrs. Rand then bought a large tract of valuable land in Metuchen, N.J., where Herron founded a Socialist colony. Many persons came there but drifted away.

LORD ROTHSCHILD ASSISTS BEILISS

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—A despatch from Kiev says that Marcell Beiliss, who was recently acquitted of a so-called ritual murder, and his family have gone to Jaffa. It is understood that Lord Rothschild has bought him an estate in Palestine.



JOHN BULL "It's all very well, you know, my dear Asquith—you're rather an optimist. I can't help feeling that, in view of the smoke, the strong smell of gunpowder, and the ticking inside, we shall be wiser to open it in a bucket of water."

CLERKS SHARE IN ALTIMAN'S WEALTH

Million Dollars Given Among the Deceased Merchant's Employees.

New York, Jan. 16.—Those long-time employees of the late Benjamin Altiman who were rewarded by the will of that merchant, received yesterday more than \$1,000,000. More than four hundred men and women who have given fifteen or more years of their lives to the construction of the big Altiman system received checks of \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,500 and \$5,000. The size of the check given each depended upon the years of service. The payments were made in the offices of Michael Friedsam, president of the Altiman company. The names of the recipients were not made public but it was a mighty tribute to the memory of the merchant that was to be seen in Mr. Friedsam's office. Unchecked tears were seen on the cheeks of the workers who had known Mr. Altiman in the days when the now splendid store was in its youth. It was announced that the Altiman Foundation will receive soon from the executors of the estate the legacies provided for it by the will. The plans will be made public in a week or so, according to Mr. Friedsam. Further benefit to the employees and donations to charities institutions will be provided for. The trustees are Mr. Friedsam, Edwin R. Read, Dr. B. Sachs and George J. Steiner. There is one still to be selected.

GIRLS SCRAMBLE OUT.

Wild Stamped in New York Fire, but No Lives Lost.

New York, Jan. 16.—Eighty girls and twenty men, clad only in light working clothes, leaving their coats and hats as added fuel to the flames, scrambled frantically down the fire-escapes of the three-story brick factory building of the Consolidated Water Company, running from Duport to Clay street on Oakland street, Greenpoint, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fire started near the engine room of the factory five minutes before the workers' day was to end. It spread so rapidly that in a moment the entire first floor was in flames. Employees on the upper floors, hearing the outcry and the crackle of flames, ran to the stairs, but the fire was there before them. The wide, open staircases and the shaft of a big freight elevator were fuel for the flames, which roared into the upper floors and filled them with smoke so dense that stragglers had to grope their way to windows to reach the fire-escapes and several narrowly missed being overcome.

COALING OF FRENCH TRAWLERS IN CANADA

Bill Passed Prohibited This, But Has Never Been Enforced.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—A question of considerable importance now under consideration by the cabinet is one arising out of the practice which has been in vogue for some time of allowing French steam trawlers who fish off Canada's Atlantic Coast to coal in Canada. The practice has been opposed by Maritime Province members for years and last session's legislation was passed with the object of preventing the practice in the future. For some reason or another which is not quite clear the provisions of the bill have not been enforced and up to the present time the trawlers have continued to coal at Atlantic ports. It is said that some doubts exist as to the scope of the bill passed last session and that an amendment to the measure then passed may be brought down during this session which opens the way for the practice. The principal objection to the trawlers is that they are destructive to the fisheries and that everything possible should be done to prevent the depletion of the fisheries, which are such a valuable asset to the people of the Maritime Provinces.

LAST BOAT TO DISCHARGE.

London, Jan. 16.—The steamer Glaxoyle goes in "edit of being the last steamer" to discharge this season. Richardson's elevator was working all day yesterday in order to discharge the wheat which it has been holding since she was laid up many weeks ago.

Ended His Life by Inhaling Gas

Vice-President of Southern Railway a Suicide.

New York, Jan. 16.—Richard D. Lankford, a vice-president and secretary of the Southern Railway, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling gas in his apartments in Brooklyn. He was soon to have been married to a Brooklyn society girl. Mr. Lankford was 45 years old. On Saturday he was to have married Miss Nellie Patterson. So far as is known he left no note explaining his act. A porter employed in the bachelor apartments where he resided, smelled gas and forced his way into Mr. Lankford's rooms. In the bath room lay Lankford's body, unclothed.

PARTRIDGES ARE WARY.

Experience at many English partridge shoots this season suggests that the partridge has now developed a special instinct for avoiding man. The coveys or family parties have this year merged themselves into great associations for defence. Fifty or sixty birds may commonly be seen in packs, and it is unusual for the guns to get even a single shot at them. They have so many pairs of eyes that the slightest movement of the gun or the sound of a word can scarcely pass undetected; and it is an astounding fact that the whole pack will respond instantly to the signal or movement of one bird. One of our greatest observers says that flocks of finches have some sixth sense or method of thought transference, for they move simultaneously, and as one bird. The partridges are acquiring a like sense.

These packs also fly much farther than the coveys or pairs or single birds, and they are rather less local or parochial. They are harder to find and harder to acquire a like sense. There was always a tendency among partridges to "pack" late in the season; but now this packing habit is becoming normal. It has never been so thorough, at least in one district, as this year. It is begun early in the season, and is this autumn, almost for the first time, absolutely successful, as a device for avoiding the enemy. Fields thick with partridges will yield blank drives.

The time has come when partridge shooters will have to resort to some counter device by which the pack can be broken up. One sportsman proposes to mount the leaders in order to follow up the birds, which tire very soon.

WILL CLAIM TITANIC WAS UNSEAWORTHY

London, Jan. 16.—The plea that the Titanic was unseaworthy when she left England in April, 1912, on her disastrous maiden trip to the United States, which cost the lives of over 1,500 people, is to be advanced in a suit for damages brought against the White Star Line by Thomas Whiteley, one of the surviving stewards. The plaintiff sustained a fracture of the right leg in the wreck. Whiteley's counsel, Allen Clement Edwards, lawyer member of Parliament, will also argue on behalf of his client that there was negligence in the steering of the ill-fated vessel. The hearing has been provisionally fixed for March 1.

This will be the first time that a suggestion in regard to the unseaworthiness of the Titanic has been raised in the courts. Whiteley, in an interview given while he was lying in a New York hospital after the wreck, declared that the officers of the Titanic had disregarded the warnings of the lookout that icebergs were in the vicinity.

COSTLY FIRE AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16.—The immense fertilizer plant of the F. E. Royster Guano Company, Fairfield, just south of this city, was swept by fire to-day. Before the flames were gotten under control, after several hours of hard fighting, damage estimated at between \$200,000 and \$400,000 had been caused.

A WATER MOTOR TO MAKE WASHING EASY.

With a Wooden Box, a Water Wheel, a Pulley, You Can Make a Motor to Run the Washing Machine for Mother.

Here's a handsome washerwoman who takes no muscle and creates no confusion in the kitchen. And besides it doesn't cost \$1.50 a day and two good meals as the regular washerwoman does. It is simply a water motor that



for the iron rod. These holes should be large enough so that the rod can turn easily, as the rod is to form the shaft of the water wheel or disk. On one side of the box a pulley wheel is driven onto the end of the rod. This wheel should fit the rod tightly so that it will turn with it. On the wall, some distance from the sink, put another pulley. An arm or pitman, as it is called, is fastened to one side of this pulley and its other end fixed so that it can be attached to the handle of the washing machine. The box containing the water wheel, as we now call the disk, has a large hole at the top near the side and directly over the edge of the wheel where the water comes in and another at the bottom where the water can go out. In the box there is a hole that is high enough from the sink to admit in the box with the water wheel is placed under them. If not, a piece of hose is used to run from the spigot to the top hole. The hose of the washing machine is necessary to start the motor working is to turn on the spigot. The average city water pressure at the kitchen sink is about 20 pounds to the square inch. This is sufficient to turn the handle of the washing machine, through which holes have been made

FLYING NOT NEW—ANCIENTS DID IT

Automaton Pigeon Was Made Before Christian Era For Flight.

In 1883 M. G. Tinsand appears to have been the first to apply an electric motor to balloons, although Professor thought in the following year that the navigation of these things was impossible. In 1853, it is remarkable for its resemblance to the modern dirigible airship, having a rudder and propeller complete. But let us pass to the heavier-than-air flying machine, as being, perhaps, one of the most "modern" of all inventions. In the very earliest times men have conceived the idea of flying with wings like birds. There is no reason whatever to doubt the fact that Archytas of Tarentum (about 350 years before the Christian era) constructed an automaton pigeon that would fly. Cardan, the mathematician (1501-1576), says: "There is no reason why such a machine should not be put in motion, but there is a certain obstacle to its being made." The body would contribute to this result, as well as larger as of the wings and the strength of the wheels; and probably the dove could take its flight in a certain fashion, but with a waving motion, like the flickering of a lamp. Thus it would sometimes mount upward spontaneously, flutter its wings, then leave off suddenly and fall. Its motive power being unequal to its weight." Regiomontus also made an eagle that would fly. But a flying machine invented by a Vienna watchmaker named Degan, in 1599, has so many points in common with the modern dirigible that we will give a description of it. A frame was made, principally consisting of rods of some strong but light material, on which the man proceeded to erect a flat-topped wing, four feet long, eight feet broad at the swell, and terminating at a point, proceeded from that part of the frame close to each shoulder, and a fan-shaped tail, apparently connected with both wings, and a series of ribs composing it, could be suddenly contracted so as to give percussion against the air, and consequently by its resistance produce elevation. It is not sufficiently explained how the working was effected, but it seems that this was done by elevating, depressing or revolving a crank connected at each extremity with the ends of rods which displayed or contracted the wings. Degan is said not only to have mounted high in the air with his machine, but to have exhibited a feat resembling that of a bird, "not consisting merely in ascent or descent, but in real aerial navigation."—"The Stra."

FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE.

For Man Who Hired Youth to Fire His Neighbor's Home.

Corwall, Ont., Jan. 16.—At the winter assizes, when he being held in before Mr. Justice Litch, three cases of considerable interest were heard. The first was that of Ephraim Racine, a farmer living near Crysler, charged with arson. A 17-year-old lad, Henry Duhaime, was hired by Racine to set fire to the farm buildings of Mr. Benoit, near Crysler, Racine driving Duhaime to the farm building and watching him set fire to the building. Frank Brucy, the tenant on the farm, lost everything, and his family narrowly escaped with their lives. Racine was found guilty. He was given five years in the penitentiary at Kingston.

BEQUEST FOR BECKER.

Mother of Condemned Murderer Leaves Him Money.

New York, Jan. 16.—The will of Mrs. Mary Becker, mother of former Police Lieut. Charles Becker, now at Sing Sing awaiting execution for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday.

Mrs. Becker died December 18 last in ignorance of the fact that her son had been implicated in the Rosenthal case. She was ill at the time of his trial and many stories were told, to her to account for the long absence of her son from her bedside. By the will the former policeman inherits one-ninth of his mother's estate. This share is estimated at about \$3,500, according to the petition filed by John P. Herren, an attorney, of No. 2 Rector street. Three other sons and two daughters are given like amounts. The residue of the estate goes to six grandchildren, who are bequeathed one-eighth each. All the bequests are in personal property, no real estate being recorded.

U. E. LOYALISTS WILL HOLD CELEBRATION

Toronto, Jan. 16.—At the annual meeting of the United Empire Loyalists last night, it was decided that this year will witness the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists in Canada, the anniversary in a fitting manner. An invitation will be sent to the Governor-General to be present. The officers for 1914 are as follows: President, Col. G. Sterling, Ryerson; vice-presidents, Col. G. T. Denison, Col. Hugh MacLean, R. S. Neville, K. C. E. L. Hill, Mrs. Dignam; honorary general secretary, Miss Helen Merrill; honorary treasurer, A. R. Davis; honorary legal adviser, C. E. McDonald; hon. genealogist, E. M. Chadwick, K.C.; hon. chaplain, Canon Alex. W. McNeil; standard bearer, Miss Laura Ryerson. General council, Rev. Canon A. Brown, Halifax, N.S.; Mrs. John J. Gemmill, Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. J. Gregory, Lacombe, Alta.; Lieut.-Col. W. Gregory, St. Catharines; Mr. George H. Ham, Montreal; Albert J. Hill, New Westminster, B.C.; Col. A. H. Macdonald, Guelph; Mr. E. B. Merrill, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Lieut.-Col. W. Hamilton Merrill; Mr. Hugh Munro, M.L.A., Alexandria; Sir John Beverly Robinson, Edgewater, N.J.; Lieut.-Col. H. C. Rogers, Peterboro; Mr. M. S. Seaman, Winnipeg.

POOR MAN'S CABARET.

New York, Jan. 16.—A unique cabaret, where a cup of coffee is given with each 3-cent meal and where religious songs are sung to popular tunes, has been opened by Major Wallace Winchell, of the Salvation Army, at No. 111 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Regular cafe fixtures have been installed. In the cellar is a big pile of wood, and anyone who has the price of a meal can go there and "work it out."

ST. PIERRE, MAN, JAN. 16.—Thomas H. Mollon has been chosen as Liberal candidate for Caplon in the forthcoming provincial elections.

THE PRESIDENT GIVES AN INSIGHT INTO CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD FROM A BANKER'S POINT OF VIEW.

A year ago the tide of expansion seemed still to be in flood, although in some quarters a check was either in plain sight or had here and there made itself felt.

It is in order that we may do what we can to restore the balance between the investment resources of the world and the securities offered for sale.

Now that we have come to a slight pause in the growth of North America, it is well to bear in mind some of the more important things accomplished during this period of expansion in Canada, in addition to growth in many other directions.

The fact remains that under all this pressure England has taken more of our securities this year than ever before. She has patiently remembered that we are obliged to finish the money sound and important enterprises, public and private.

the police system of the world, but the more ink in their creation is none the less a sad burden to the industrial world.

FISH PRICES HIGHER

Price changes in the wholesale fish market are slight this week, although wide variations in quotations have been made, are upwards.

ONTARIO BANK AFFAIRS.

Shareholders May Receive Another Payment of 15 Percent.

A. M. MINING STOCKS.

Table listing mining stocks with columns for Bid, Asked, and various stock names like Bell, Beaver, Chambers, etc.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

Table listing Montreal stocks with columns for Sellers, Buyers, and various stock names like Ames Holden, Bell Telephone, etc.

HOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT PERCEPTIBLE, THOUGH SOME CANADIAN CENTRES ARE BACKWARD.

Bradstreet's trade report of the week says: "There continues to be a very optimistic feeling in trade generally."

There has been some competition between some of our large millings in the rolled oats business, and prices were out to get the better orders.

RATIFY AGREEMENT.

New Haven Directors Approve of Dis-solution Plan.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.

There was a fair attendance of the farmers in the vicinity of the Bonsecours market this afternoon.

APPLES IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 19.—Nova Scotia apples, Fallwater No. 1 quote at 20 to 22 shillings per barrel.

PRODUCE IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 19.—Canadian bacon export, Denmark quotes at 67 to 71 shillings.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.—Dusting, Wheat, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Jan. 19.—Today's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 200 head.

Real Estate Effects.

Vancouver reports to Bradstreet's say that after a good deal of pessimistic talk the close of 1913 leaves business conditions rather quiet but sound.

London, Ont. Doing Well.

London reports to Bradstreet's say that business is moderately active.

Quebec Reports to Bradstreet's.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say a quietness is noticeable amongst the wholesale trade, which is usual at the season.

Hamilton's Progress.

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say that this city is having its problem of shoe trade at Quebec.

unemployed in common with other manufacturing centres. Business in wholesale houses is quiet, but orders for the spring already in hand are fairly voluminous.

Winnipeg Electric Railway's Gross Earnings on Actual Street Car Operation for 1913.

The city of Winnipeg will receive \$125,783 as its share of the company's earnings for the year.

NOON CLOSING.

Table listing noon closing prices for various commodities like Ash. Corp. bonds, Can. Light and Power, etc.

FALLING OFF IN TRAFFIC.

Canadian Railways Showing Big Decline This Month.

PROVISIONS QUIET.

Breakfast bacon sells at 15c, medium hams at 18c, selected Windsor at 22c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Wheat, 92c; Corn, 21c; Oats, 17c; Beans, 21c; Pork, 11c.

SUN LIFE'S YEAR.

The business of the Sun Life Assurance Company for 1913 shows an increase of \$4,245,948.43 over that of 1912.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Wheat, 92c; Corn, 21c; Oats, 17c; Beans, 21c; Pork, 11c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Wheat, 92c; Corn, 21c; Oats, 17c; Beans, 21c; Pork, 11c.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Wheat, 92c; Corn, 21c; Oats, 17c; Beans, 21c; Pork, 11c.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

About 550 head of butchers' cattle, 105 calves, 700 sheep and lambs.

Stratford Ont., January 18.—The Western Ontario Dairyman's Association held its concluding session yesterday.

The iron market still rules dull. The price of conservation in buying is still strongly manifest.

Winnipeg Electric Railway's Gross Earnings on Actual Street Car Operation for 1913.

The city of Winnipeg will receive \$125,783 as its share of the company's earnings for the year.

NOON CLOSING.

Table listing noon closing prices for various commodities like Ash. Corp. bonds, Can. Light and Power, etc.

FALLING OFF IN TRAFFIC.

Canadian Railways Showing Big Decline This Month.

PROVISIONS QUIET.

Breakfast bacon sells at 15c, medium hams at 18c, selected Windsor at 22c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Wheat, 92c; Corn, 21c; Oats, 17c; Beans, 21c; Pork, 11c.

SUN LIFE'S YEAR.

The business of the Sun Life Assurance Company for 1913 shows an increase of \$4,245,948.43 over that of 1912.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Wheat, 92c; Corn, 21c; Oats, 17c; Beans, 21c; Pork, 11c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Wheat, 92c; Corn, 21c; Oats, 17c; Beans, 21c; Pork, 11c.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Wheat, 92c; Corn, 21c; Oats, 17c; Beans, 21c; Pork, 11c.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

About 550 head of butchers' cattle, 105 calves, 700 sheep and lambs.

THE TRAYS OF THE BEL POST SHALL RATTLE

With the present government pledged to the policy of parcel post, it is curious to figure just what effect this system of delivery will have.

During the first three months of the installation of parcel post in the city of New York 2,123,782 parcels were received and delivered.

It is significant that during the first three months, parcel post in New York city has not been prepared as to the average weight of the parcels.

Of course several businesses have prospered as a result of the parcel post in New York city.

There is little sympathy in the U. S. A. for the express. According to their own statements only about 45 percent of their net returns have come from their transportation business.

Instructions lately issued by one of the express companies to its employees, only the most efficient of whom it could retain, was as follows:

The new year brought to the express business a company worthy of its motto, the new parcel post.

There should be no hesitancy as to our attitude. We show great sympathy with the newcomer as worthy of respect.

Assisted Commercial Growth. For three-quarters of a century the express has been a vital part in the greatest commercial growth the world has ever witnessed.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address. Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is.

Send me the name of the person who has cured you of your rheumatism, and I will send you a copy of the book.

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"NATIONS OF THE WEST" WILL BE STRIKING EXPO FEATURE



Over the Arch of the Setting Sun, which is to surmount the western entrance to the great Court of the Sun and Stars at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, will be placed a magnificent sculptural group, representing the "Nations of the West," which will be a companion to the group representing the "Nations of the East."

The "Nations of the West" is a composition by three noted sculptors, and depicts the great exploring, colonizing races of the Occident. The central feature of the composition is an old-fashioned wagon, drawn by oxen—a typical "prairie schooner," such as the westward-bound pioneers of the last century used for their immigration into the Far West.

Leo Lentelli designed the four equestrian figures, which represent the Latin-American, the Englishman, the Frenchman and the Indian. All of these types have left their impress upon America and upon American history.

done, has been to increase the mail order business by leaps and bounds. Thousands of dollars worth of goods such as ostrich plumes, ribboned goods, and heretofore sold by hand have been sold in enormous quantities by parcel.

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION

An important change in the legal status of women in the Province of Quebec is proposed in the bill drawn up by the Hon. Mr. Perreault, Government leader in the Legislative Council at Quebec.

STEAMER HAD TO RETURN TO PORT. Cherbourg, France, Jan. 12.—The steamer "Majestic," which left here for New York last evening, returned to port this morning, the violent seas she had encountered having broken in some of her starboard port holes, through which she was taking water.

ASSASSINATED IN THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Jan. 12.—Z. F. How, founder and managing director of the Commercial Press, was shot in the street yesterday. The assassin was arrested. Within three months there have been sixteen murders in Shanghai. The killing of How is believed to have been due to the part he took in urging the municipal council to take over control of the Chapel suburbs in July.

Boy Swallows Whistle. Toronto, Jan. 15.—Charlie Jeffrey, a nine-year-old boy, is in the hospital with a small iron whistle lodged somewhere between his throat and his stomach.



"The Nations of the West" and Close View of "The Latin-American." A crew of Spaniards and other Europeans, sailed from Palos, Spain, and discovered the western continent for Europe. The Spanish, English, French, Portuguese and others followed and opened up and settled the land.

COMPROMISE LIKELY ON BISLEY QUESTION.

Little Question But That Canada Will Be Represented at Meet. (Canadian Associated Press.) London, Jan. 15.—The National Rifle Association is unwilling to make any statement concerning the possibility of a Canadian team appearing at Bisley if the War Office target rules are adopted, and the aperture sight barred.

Alligators as Household Pets. Can any one imagine a more novel house pet than an alligator? Go to the zoological park and watch these hideous, scaly bunched relics of the age of monstrosities blinking lethargically at the sunlight or gaping toothfully at the prospect of an approaching meal.

KILLED BY FALLING WALL. Bangor, Maine, Jan. 15.—Two firemen, John Leonard and Walter Merrill, were killed by a falling wall while fighting a fire that destroyed the Bangor Opera House to-day. Four other firemen were hurt, but are expected to recover.

Magic "Nerviline" Ends Stiff Neck, Lumbago. Any Curable Muscular or Joint Pain is Instantly Relieved by Nerviline.

GET A TRIAL BOTTLE TO-DAY. You don't have to wait all day to get the kick out of a stiff neck if you rub on Nerviline. And you don't need to go around complaining about lumbago any more.

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Yankee's D.C. Jan. 15.—The end of steel on the Grand Trunk Pacific reached Fort George Tuesday from the east.

CANDIDATE FOR PRIME PREVENTION

Toronto, Jan. 15.—That a vigorous campaign of fire prevention should be inaugurated immediately and that an inspection of six large theatres revealed not only the existence of many technical violations of the law, but an absolute disregard for the most common places fire prevention measures in at least four of them are the features of the second section of the report on Toronto's fire department prepared under the auspices of the civic survey committee.

To put it mildly, the conditions disclosed indicate that some of the theatres are a positive menace to public safety. In fact so serious was the situation considered by the New York experts, who conducted the survey, that an emergency report was at once submitted to the Association for the setting city architect. One theatre was found to be in such a dangerous condition that the experts recommended in their emergency report that it be immediately closed.

Sued to Recover for Loss of Mails

New York, Jan. 15.—The dismissal by Federal Judge Learned Hand of the Admiralty suit brought by the United States Government against the Hamburg-American line was sustained yesterday by a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

GERMAN WOMEN BANKERS TO CELEBRATE SUCCESS. Will Shortly Issue World's First Financial Daily For Women.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—A novel social function will take place Saturday at the Women's Bank of Berlin, the first financial institution in the world organized and conducted exclusively by and for women.

FIVE ATTRACTIVE PREMIUMS. When You Send a Year's Subscription to the Weekly Witness (new or renewal)

1. ADD TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (25c), and get the popular PRINCESS TAMBOON INDIAN DOLLS for the little folks. Sure to please. Set of three, one 17 in., two 7 in., printed in colors on heavy cotton, ready to make up.

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Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, One Year on Trial.

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"Left Hand" has something vehement to say to the cold country where even poetic feet freeze.

You were asking some time ago what is the matter with Canada, which has practically no literature.

Not only is the taste for literature lacking, but it also has the same low standard in all forms of art.

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS. Toronto, Jan. 17.—Jammed between two cars on St. Lawrence street, Motorman Johnson and Conductor McPherson were seriously injured early this morning, and at now in the hospital.

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DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING?

That this is the day of public and private uplift we are already well aware. Moral forces are at work in the home, the school, the industrial and the recreation centers.

And yet, when these moral forces at work, has there ever been a time in the history of the country when immorality has reared its head so daringly and so frequently?

An exclusive suburb of a New England city which has given the United States some of its greatest men and women, statesmen, scientists, authors, artists and preachers, there were three grave scandals in one high school term.

The manager of a hotel at a popular Atlantic Coast resort gave out a remarkable interview concerning a certain situation which arose during the Fourth of July holidays.

The boys and girls involved in those two high school scandals spring from good old American families, from respectable homes.

Professional philanthropists have been inveighing against the idle rich and fretting over the underpaid working girls, but they have forgotten the middle-class girl, her opportunities and her temptations.

Who can stem this tide of immorality? It is not work to be left to the efforts of philanthropists, sociologists, statesmen, employers and the church.

Does any father who knows the book of life, dare make that last statement? Does he really believe that these dances are either of the party or of the good?

Not long ago, an experienced, cultured man returned from a trip around the world. On the night of his arrival in his home town, he dropped in on a dance given by his debutante niece.

the danger zones of every foreign city where I've stopped on my travels. "How silly, Jim," she merrily replied complacently. "Wherever they came from, they've been modernized and brought up to drawing-room usage."

Unquestionably American ideals or American standards of morality have changed. You see young people, their parents and even their grandparents one-stepping and tangling in the ballroom hall.

It is high time that American parents pull themselves up with a jerk, and decide how far we, as a nation, are to drift toward the shoals of lax living.

I remember how shocked one mother was when I told her that certain teachers in New York had to train little immigrant children in habits of personal cleanliness, the washing of their hands, the brushing of their teeth.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—It is stated to-day that the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has decided to introduce legislation this session which will have for its object the closer supervision of cold storage plants throughout the Dominion.

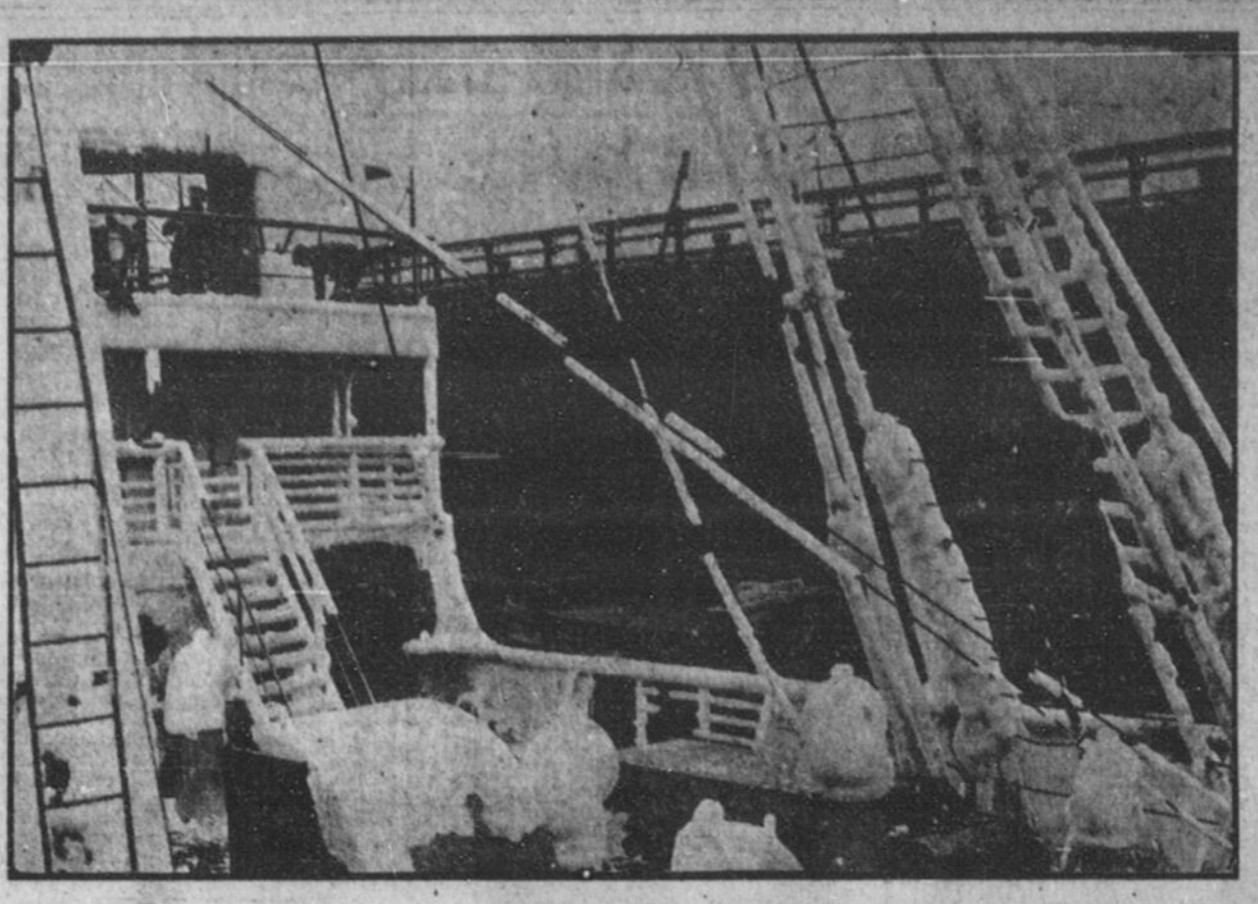
Brussels, Jan. 17.—The Roman Catholic bishops in Belgium to-day issued the faithful an order forbidding them to take part in the new, lascivious dances, which, the bishops say, they will not list their names by mentioning.

New York, Jan. 17.—Two men were arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny made by the driver of a grocery wagon told the lieutenant in the West 63rd street station they were just crazy about eggs and could not resist the temptation when they saw two dozen lying unguarded.

Hillsburg, Ont. Jan. 17.—Mrs. Christina Campbell, wife of Donald Campbell, is dead here in her 89th year. Besides her husband she was survived by four sons, James, principal of the Model School at Madoc, Ont.; David, on the homestead; the Rev. Duncan Campbell, British Columbia, and the Rev. William Campbell, of the Dominion Alliance, Toronto.

Orillia, Jan. 17.—(Special).—Mr. Thomas William Taylor, for 52 years a member of the Masonic order, died at Orillia. He was connected with Alpha Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Toronto.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 12.—Rev. Dr. Thomas Crosby, foremost among the early Methodist missionaries of British Columbia, is lying at the point of death at his Klusano home.



ICE-CLAD "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE." The intensely cold weather, combined with high winds at sea, and mountainous seas encountered by incoming liners, have resulted in coating the ships with ice. The biggest of these ice liners to arrive is the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," of the North German Lloyd Line, which came in this week. It kept the sailor men busy for several days chopping away the ice, and shows the conditions encountered by the ill-fated "Gobekwid."

Janitor's Wife Claims Fortune. New York, Jan. 17.—Another chapter in the strange tale of Dudley Jardine, a rich recluse, who lived thirty years in squalidness in the Bowery under the name of William Smith, and dying barely escaped burial in Pottery's Field, was brought to light yesterday, when a woman who says she is the daughter of "William Smith," came forward, contesting the Jardine will, and alleging that the old man had lived a double life for fifty years.

Suspension of Cold Storage. Ottawa, Jan. 17.—It is stated to-day that the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has decided to introduce legislation this session which will have for its object the closer supervision of cold storage plants throughout the Dominion.

Bishops Forbid Tango. Brussels, Jan. 17.—The Roman Catholic bishops in Belgium to-day issued the faithful an order forbidding them to take part in the new, lascivious dances, which, the bishops say, they will not list their names by mentioning.

Legal Battle Over Titanic Claims Starts. Washington, Jan. 13.—Compensation for the stupendous loss of life and property when the steamship "Titanic" went to the bottom of the ocean will be up for consideration to-day, by the Supreme Court.

Money in Flour Jar. Connelleville, Pa., Jan. 17.—More than \$12,000 of the \$13,000 stolen by Ralph Wiant, a clerk of the United States Express Company here, Monday night, was found to-day in a flour crock in the home of Frederick B. Wiant, a brother.

How'd You Like to Own This Pinch of Radium—\$150,000. The radium in this tube, made in America by the Radium Company of America, is worth \$150,000. The little tube held between the thumb and forefinger contains seven milligrams of radium.

Less Typhoid in State. Albany, Jan. 17.—Typhoid fever is diminishing throughout the state. Comparisons by the State Health Department for the year 1913 show the death rate from this disease was only 10.5 per 100,000 population, the lowest during the twenty-five years' death records have been recorded.

Leprosy Case Cured. Chinese Patient in Massachusetts Set Free. New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 17.—The cure of a case of leprosy is said to have been effected at the State colony on Penikese Island.

Woman and Girl Struck by Train. An Erie train came up behind the three persons. Whether Mrs. Oberweis was struck by it or jumped to her death from a sixty-foot embankment probably will never be known.

U.S. Delegates Opposed to Arbitration. London, Jan. 14.—The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, which has been holding its sessions here since last November, is in danger of splitting on the same rock that wrecked the first international commission.

Back to the Land. Daniel Currie, third son of Mr. David Currie, of the "Witness" staff, after serving an apprenticeship in a machine shop in Montreal, worked a number of years at various mechanical vocations, including engineering on sea and land.

Obituary. The late Mr. T. Hynes. Mr. Thomas Hynes, a resident of Renfrew for 45 years, died suddenly last month.

The late Mr. J. D. Ross. In the death of Mr. John Duncan Ross in his 83rd year, Hope town has lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens.

The late Mr. Robert Armstrong. The late Mr. Robert Armstrong passed away at his residence, Leaside, Que., on Saturday, Dec. 27th.

Says Eugenics Bars Progress. Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 14.—"If the size of the families of college graduates should continue to decrease as it did during the nineteenth century students graduating in 1925 would have no children," said Dr. J. McKee Cattell, Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, in an address yesterday before the National Conference on Race Betterment.

Reports Were Satisfactory. Lachine, Jan. 17.—The annual meeting of the Baptist Church was presided over by the Rev. J. F. Forsythe. A large number of members and adherents responded to the roll call.

Wanted in Flour Jar. Connelleville, Pa., Jan. 17.—More than \$12,000 of the \$13,000 stolen by Ralph Wiant, a clerk of the United States Express Company here, Monday night, was found to-day in a flour crock in the home of Frederick B. Wiant, a brother.

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Belgium Villages Suffer from Floods. Brussels, Jan. 12.—The rivers in Northern Belgium are rising rapidly in spite of the cold weather, and threaten to exceed the devastation done by the floods in the province of Liege and Namur.

Circus Girls to Bar Foreigners. New York, Jan. 12.—The real sign of Spring here, Crocuses may have appeared in Boston, dandelions in New Jersey, and the lured and honeysuckle bloomed in Westchester, but yesterday Dexter Fellowship, who looks out to keep the light of the program and Bailey Circus from being hidden under a bushel basket, dug away the snow and leaves that covered the entrance of his place of hibernation.

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Dodge Condemns Tango Dancing. Rome, Jan. 17.—The condemnation of the tango by many prelates individually has now been followed by its denunciation by the Cardinal Vicar with the approval of the Pope.

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Old Country News

ENGLISH.

Was 102 Years Old. Mrs. Rose Wood, of the Abney Cottage, Chertsey, died there, aged 102 years. She had been twice married, and both her husbands were named George Woods.

He was killed, but his companion escaped. His Argument. Charles Price, a miner, was fined 40s. at Gateshead for interfering with the comfort of the passengers on the railway. It was stated that, being requested not to smoke in a non-smoking compartment, he tried to put the person who spoke to him out of the window.

with other youths when he ran out of goal to meet the ball and collided with another player. Their heads came into violent contact and both fell. Bradley became unconscious and died about three hours afterwards without regaining consciousness.

HAD TO STOP WORK FROM THE PAIN Suffered Ten Years Until "Fruit-a-fives" Cured Him

St. Thomas, Ont., Jan. 22nd, 1913. "I was troubled for ten years with the most distressing Constipation and Indigestion of the worst form. No one could have been worse with these troubles than I was for this long time.

of Alexander McCrae, an unmarried man of 62, who belonged to Buckle, and who owned the premises. Soldier Died in a Chair. The death took place with startling suddenness in his father's house at 23 Rochester street, Glasgow, of Robert Miller, soldier, Miller, who was a private in the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch, was home on furlough.

Man From Canada Got Stung. An Oldham man, who had been working on the C. P. R. at Port Arthur, Ont., for eight months, recently returned to the Old Country. He landed in Glasgow from the "Saturnia," and while walking in the city, met two men who professed to have been fellow-passengers, although he could not recollect their faces.

Tragedy Ended Church Service. A painful sensation was created in St. Mark's Chapel-of-Ease, Glasgow, through a member dying during the opening of the service. Thomas Gorrie (66), residing at 15 Paul street, handed his Bible to his daughter, who was standing beside him, and falling on her shoulder, expired immediately.

Whose Car Killed Woman? The Surrey police are searching for a motor car which is supposed to have caused the death of Mrs. Jane Moore, aged seventy, the wife of John Moore, a retired farmer, sergeant of the Seventeenth Lancers, living at the Hollies, Knappill, Volung. Mrs. Moore was found lying under an arch where the railway passes the Woking golf links with her left arm broken and a terrible cut on her forehead.

Fell into Boiling Beer. A shocking tragedy occurred at Whitworth's Brewery, Waltham-Dearne, the victim being an old employee named Matthew College. He was performing his duties as usual, and while working near one of the vats he overbalanced and fell head first into a copper full of boiling beer.

Jealous of His Reputation. Sir Alfred East, the landscape painter, who died worth £14,418, gave his trustees power to destroy, if they see fit, any of his unfinished work, or any of his works which they may consider likely to prejudice or damage his reputation as an artist.

Had Head Cut Off. A sheet inspector, John Keogh, who resided in Old Shetlerson Road, was fatally injured on the North British Railway at Carnynte, on the eastern outskirts of Glasgow. It is supposed that he had been run down by an engine and light van, and when he was discovered his head was completely severed from his body.

Died in Ruins of His Shop. Fire was discovered to have broken out in a joiner's shop, built of wood, with corrugated iron roof, situated opposite the Victoria Hotel, Fortknocko, in front of the Glasgow and Eastern Railway at Carnynte, on the eastern outskirts of Glasgow.

PROVIDES FOR TEN NEW SEATS IN MANITOBA

Redistribution Bill To Be Introduced by the Roblin Government. Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—The Tribune this afternoon publishes what claims to be a correct forecast of the redistribution bill the Manitoba Government will shortly bring down. This provides for ten new seats, eight of the new members are pretty certain to be as follows: The four existing Winnipeg seats, two members each instead of one, with a possible slight boundary rearrangement. The present constituencies of Kildonan and St. Andrews, Gimli and Russell to be divided, giving three more members, and one more member for the north.

BERNHARDT DECORATED WITH LEGION OF HONOR

Paris, Jan. 15.—Arach Bernhardt was decorated last night with the Legion of Honor, Mme. Bernhardt had been nominated any time by various ministers of instruction, notably M. Briand, but the chancery had always rejected the nomination for reasons not made public. It is understood that the same objections were made on the present occasion, only to be withdrawn on the direct intervention of the president Poincare.

BARRISTER A SUICIDE.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 14. — Mr. J. Stewart Campbell, barrister, and clerk of the York County Court, did not appear when court met to-day, and on inquiries being made, he was found dead in his apartment, with a bullet through his heart. It was evident that it was a case of suicide. He followed the stock market, but friends say not extensively. He was aged 45, and single.

IRISH

Big Order for Belfast. The Red Star Line (Antwerp to New York) has just ordered from Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, two new 32,000-ton liners, in addition to the 27,000-ton steamer already in construction. All will be double keeled.

War Material. In connection with the search for arms in Ireland, a remarkable incident took place at Greener, where the Customs officer detained an eighteenth century sword consigned to a Belfast customer and intended to form a part of a costume to be worn at a fancy dress ball.

Dogs Dragged Him to Death. At an inquest in Dublin on Oscar Laing, a regimental chef, who was killed by a motor-car, it was stated that he was leading two dogs on a leash and that they pulled him under the car.

WELSH

Did They Like It? Despite 11 degrees of frost there were two bathers in the Roath Lido, Cardiff, on New Year's morning. The ice had to be smashed before they could enter the water.

Two Killed in Pit Explosion. A fall of roof at the Great Western Colliery, Pontypridd, released an accumulation of gas, which ignited and caused an explosion. There were only five men below, and all escaped except Henry Bowkett, contractor, and

Victim of the Snow. A pensioner named John Davies, of Llanyra, Radnorshire, was found lying dead on the hills near Llanibister, having been overtaken by a snowstorm.

Dublin Professor for Canada. Professor John Adams of Dublin, has been appointed by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture to take charge of the investigations into the outbreak of potato disease in the Maritime Provinces.

8815.—A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL. Tan colored French serge with trimming of ecru lace and brown satin is here shown. The right front of the waist is shaped at the closing and trimmed with fancy buttons and loops of brown satin. The sleeve is in bishop style, and finished with a deep cuff of the lace. The collar, too, is of lace. The skirt forms a wide plait over its centre, and at the back has a deep hem tuck. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a ten-year size.

8790.—A NEW AND BECOMING LADIES' APRON. Suitable for gingham, percale, cambric, nainsook, or lawn. The design has front and back waist portions cut wide over the shoulders and caught in deep plaits at the panel edges. The design is cut with square neck edge. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 4 3/8 yards of 38-inch material for a medium size.

8814-8806.—A CHARMING GOWN FOR DINNER OR OTHER OCCASIONS. Blue silk crepe in a new shade with facings of white and with shadow lace for the tucker, was used to develop this stylish creation. The waist is made in Japanese style, with aur-plice fronts. The skirt is in barrel shape, with the fullest laid in dart tucks. Ladies' Waist Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure, and ladies' Skirt Pattern 9803 is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure, furnish the models. It will require 6 yards of 40-inch material, with 1-4 yard of 27-inch material for the tucker for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern, in silver or stamps.

8802.—A PRETTY STYLE FOR THE LITTLE GIRL. Girl's Dress in Empire Style, with long or short sleeves. Here is a charming design for a simple dress, that may be elaborated by trimming of lace or embroidery, or may be finished with and embroidery or feather stitching, lawn, chambray, gingham, challis, albatross, nainsook, dimity, or null, dotted swiss, or all over embroidery may be used. The round yoke of the front is especially nice, and the Empire effect is always pleasing for young girls. The style is easy to develop and will look well either with long or shorter sleeves. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, and requires 3 7/8 yards of 27-inch material for a 4-year size.

8807.—A SIMPLE EASILY MADE GARMENT. Ladies' Combination, Brassiere and Petticoat, in raised or normal waistline. This model may be developed in lawn, cambric, muslin, nainsook, or silk. The skirt and brassiere may be finished separately. The petticoat is a one piece model, with seams that terminate below knee height in plaited extensions. The closing of brassiere and skirt is at the back. Flouncing may be used for the petticoat, which has a straight lower edge. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 4 yards of 28-inch material for a medium size.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Are The Original Pill For The Cure Of Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back Or Any Other Kidney Trouble. The fact that Doan's Kidney Pills are the original Kidney Pills has not prevented the placing of other preparations in pill form upon the market under the name Kidney Pills. It is necessary, therefore, that all wishing to secure the curative effects which have made Doan's Kidney Pills so popular everywhere, should see that the trade mark, the Maple Leaf, appears on the wrapper. Without this trade mark you are not getting the genuine Kidney Pills as originally placed before the people by Mr. James Doan, as shown by the following declaration.

Declared before me at Essex, this 27th day of January, A.D., 1896. W. A. Smith, A. Commissioner, etc. Price, 50c a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

RETURNED UNOPOSED. Calumet, Que., Jan. 14. — At the election of councillors for the Township of Grenville, held at Calumet, the following councillors were returned: unopposed, N. Williamson, A. Goddard and A. St. Amant, replacing E. D. Chautau, Jas Garland and J. Quenel, the retiring councillors.

Hindu Priest Cannot Return. Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 15.—Justice Morrison, by a judgment just given, has killed all chance of the return of the Hindu priest, Baghwan Singh, to Canada.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department. It is to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation. The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

Illustrations of various women's dresses and patterns, including 9815, 8790, 8814-8806, 8802, and 8807. Each illustration is accompanied by a detailed description of the garment's features, materials, and measurements.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon. Please send me Pattern _____ Size _____. No. _____ No. _____ No. _____ No. _____ for which I enclose _____ cents. Name _____ Street and No. _____ P.O. _____ Prov. _____ For blouse, etc., give bust measure in inches. For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches. For children give age only in years.

CONTENTS OF HOUSES ON THE LICENSE BILL

Quebec, Jan. 13.—In the hour preceding midnight of last night's sitting of the Legislature...

The principal change in the bill during the consideration of the first four clauses was to lessen the distance from the premises of any place of worship, college, convent or public school at which intoxicating liquors can be sold...

It was a bad judgment, anyhow," said Mr. Prevost, "and would not have been given if the commissioners had waited to hear the evidence..."

Mr. J. M. Teller, leader of the opposition, also expressed dissent to the bill. He said that he was not against the reduction of the license, and that he was anxious to forward temperance as far as he was able...

Quebec, Jan. 14.—The language of Mr. Jean Prevost, member for Terrebonne, and Mr. Armand Lavergne, member for Montmagny, at times yesterday afternoon in the debate on the Quebec License Bill...

The warm words stirred up laughter at times, but everyone seemed fully aware that this effort to make a mountain out of a molehill had no serious connection with the subject in hand...

Mr. Bernier (Levis) made one amendment, which was accepted, to the bill to the effect that in place of Montreal and Quebec whenever anyone wanted to oppose the granting of a license...

During the afternoon the Quebec License Bill was the topic of discussion. Messrs. Jean Prevost, Armand Lavergne and Hon. J. M. Teller were the principal opponents of the Government...

The Hon. Mr. Teller recalled also what was done when the 21-year limit was recalled in 1893. He believed he could prove to the Commission that the liquor sellers obtained the reduction of the age limit in 1893...

Eventually the amendment was defeated by a vote of 39 to 11, three Liberals, Messrs. Stein, Gregoire and Langlois (St. Sauveur), voting for it.

Mr. Lavergne—it was a dirty act to send it to papers like that. Premier Guin reiterated his statement that it was an error; that might have happened to anyone...

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Mr. Lavergne said that the classification of hotels and the proper licensing of wine and beer would produce better temperance results than the decision of a Pharusis like Recorder Weir.

cerning the cabarets had been given. The premier replied that the member had been badly informed. On Mr. Prevost stating that the Tanco and other dances which had been mentioned as being danced at the Parisian and other places were also danced at the Windsor and Ritz-Carlton and other hotels...

TO RAISE AGE LIMIT. Hon. Mr. Teller, leader of the Opposition, proposed that the age of majority should be raised to 21 years of age, stating that in allowing liquor to be sold to boys under 18 years of age they were putting temptation in their way at the most dangerous age...

HAS WORKED WELL. "The License Commission of Montreal have been in force as a check for some time," said the Minister, "and it certainly has worked well, and we believe it should continue in existence."

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Mr. Bouchard (St. Hyacinthe) reminded the House of the fact that the present age limit of 21 years is the same as that of the United States and Canada, and that the Government would not give them the additional power recommended by the License Commission...

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make more willing to disappear than would otherwise be the case. In the city of Quebec no change has been made in the reaction being from sixty to fifty, and the compensation \$3,000. This was thought sufficient, as the licenses are not supposed to be of as great value here as in other parts of the province...

VICTORY FOR TEMPERANCE FORCES. The temperance people feel that they have won a victory in that the right of a majority of electors in a voting district to oppose the granting of a license is put into the bill...

Another source of revenue has been opened to the Government by decree of Huerta placing a tax of one per cent on all money invested in mortgages. Exemption is given in the case of mortgages held by charitable institutions or where heritable institutions derive revenue from such an investment...

SUFFRAGISTS RAISE \$10,000 FOR CAMPAIGN. Close to \$10,000 was raised recently at Washington at a meeting of the Congressional Union to carry on the work of that body.

AIM TO CHEAPEN RADIUM. Experts at Work on New Methods of Extraction. Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 19.—Two important discoveries, which it is expected will materially lower the cost of radium, have been made at the University of Pennsylvania...

CORPSE SCARES BURGLARS. Mantua, N.J., Jan. 18.—Burglars were here again early to-day, and but for the fact that they entered a house where lay a corpse they might have made a greater haul.

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MISS ALICE M. PAUL

Close to \$10,000 was raised recently at Washington at a meeting of the Congressional Union to carry on the work of that body. The meeting was held in honor of Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Suffragist Congressional Union, at the home of Representative William Kent.

AIM TO CHEAPEN RADIUM. Experts at Work on New Methods of Extraction. Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 19.—Two important discoveries, which it is expected will materially lower the cost of radium, have been made at the University of Pennsylvania...

CORPSE SCARES BURGLARS. Mantua, N.J., Jan. 18.—Burglars were here again early to-day, and but for the fact that they entered a house where lay a corpse they might have made a greater haul.

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ULSTER FORCE NOW NUMBERS 100,000 MEN. London, Jan. 19.—Addressing six battalions of the East Belfast Regiment at their drill on Saturday, Sir Edward Carson declared: "We shrink from nothing. We are even told by a Minister that the men of the Radical party were anxious to see it bleed."

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AGRICULTURE

SOUNDNESS IN HORSES

How to Detect Any Imperfections When Buying.

(By Professor Chas. Grosswell, in the "Quebec Journal of Agriculture.")

If possible, see the horse in the stable before the owner has a chance to "warm him up." In the stable look for evidence of "crib-biting," "winducking," and "night-kicking." Watch the animal for signs of "weaving." Notice the character of the excreta, to see if the grain is properly assimilated, if there are any worms or bots, or for signs of urinary sediment, etc.

Then have the horse bridled or brought to the stable door with the halter on. Notice if there is any trouble during this attention. Have the horse brought quietly to the door, allowing no bustling or excitement. At the stable door examine the eyes carefully, using a black hat to cast the proper shadow over the eye. Look for any difference in the convexity of both eyes; examine the cornea for opacity or cloudiness, and the lens for contraction; notice the contraction of the pupils to determine the effects of light. Examine the eyes and breath for signs of opiate or other drugs. Listen to the heart. At this time, examine the ears for any abnormal tenderness, and also for deafness. Examine the teeth and mouth, and smell the breath. Determine the age and make note of this, and also at this time of any distinguishing marks and color, and note the color of the skin.

Examine the glands under the jaw and the glands in and around the throat, especially the parotid gland. Examine the poll for poll evil. Examine the mane for signs of winducking; the jugular vein for evidence of having been bled. If this evidence exists, at once associate it with any other evidence which there may be of founder or of nervous or brain disease. Examine the shoulders for fistula, swollen and shoulder joint concussion, or chronic sore shoulders from bad conformation.

Proceed down the fore legs and examine for any enlargement of the elbow joint or old sores denoting previous operation; the knees for enlargement or evidence of having fallen; the cannon bone for splints; and ligaments and tendons most carefully for any enlargements; the fetlock for sprain or bursal enlargements; the coronet for ringbone or sidebone; and then the foot for corns, quitters, founder, sandcrack, quarter-crack, seedy toe, canker thrush, contracted feet and navicular disease. Compare the size and shape of the feet and notice if shoes are of equal wear. Compare both fore limbs carefully for conformation, as well as for any enlargement.

Pass the hand over the back and loins to determine any irregularity in the bones of the spine or for any signs of abnormal tenderness of the skin or muscles.

Then proceed to examine the hind-quarters and limbs. Compare both hips, standing behind and passing the hand over the hip joints. Look out for drooping of the hip bones. Examine the tail and notice if there is anything abnormal. Frequently a shiver can be detected by suddenly forcing the tail upward.

Examine the anus for signs of worms, at the same time the genital organs. Examine next the stifle joints and compare one with the other. The hocks compare them by very carefully inspected for capped hock, curbs, spavins of all kinds, thoroughpin, and for cracks or fissures of the skin in front of the joint.

Next examine the hind limbs for enlargements of ligaments or tendons, and the fetlock joints for bursal enlargements and thickening due to old sprain; the inside of the fetlock joints for commonly called brushing or interfering. Examine the manes by standing in front and looking between the fore legs and also by standing behind and by feeling with both hands on and off and on the near side after this general manipulation have the horse walked and trotted on level, soft and hard grounds, and also, if possible, on uneven ground. Have this repeated until you are quite satisfied there is no lameness or imperfect action such as stagging, etc. Back the horse, turn him sharply around to the left and quickly back again to the right, in order to determine any chronic disease of spine or pelvic system.

The next thing will be to have the horse saddled or harnessed or put to drawing heavy loads, depending upon the character of the horse and the business for which he is intended. Examine under these conditions for action and lameness. The next in order is to examine carefully for wind, by galloping or driving hard up hill or by putting the animal to drawing a heavy load. In case of a young unbroken horse, have him lunged by hand.

Examine for whistling, roaring or broken wind. Before doing this it is as well to examine the throat and make a pretence of striking the animal with a stick, in order to bring out the characteristic grunt or roar or the wheeze of broken wind. After the examination of the wind, have the horse walked and trotted again and remain perfectly quiet for 10 to 20 minutes, if the patience of the owner will allow you that time. At any time allow the animal to get perfectly cool, and let it be brought out again and trotted up and down with the rider and without. Together with other evidence, this will generally settle the question of the presence or absence of broken wind, and it will also bring out latent lameness in some cases of obscure bone disease. At the same time, test the permanency or not of cures of slight sprains. Take note of the general health and condition of the animal, and how it has stood the work of the day, and its elimination. If severe distress is noticed, coupled with an apparent high state of healthy condition, look out for evidence of drugging, especially with strong alkalies, such as arsenic, very commonly used by unscrupulous dealers to produce an artificial appearance of good condition. After severe exercise, the evidence of arsenic will appear in a vivid red, and sometimes a blue, line along the gums, and also at times by severe diarrhoea, and abnormal thirst. The use of digitals, in order to hide the evidence of symptoms of broken wind will be detected before and after exertion by an intermittent pulse, the use of cocaine, opium or morphine can be detected during the examination for the abnormal varying of the size of the pupil of the eye, and also occasionally by the breath after galloping.

The determinations as to whether any imperfection constitutes unsoundness must be governed by the purposes for which the animal is intended to be used.

PLANNING AN ICE HOUSE

There is no farm building requiring less ingenuity or skill or even expense to construct than an ice house. In fact, many farmers have their ice houses in old sheds, and ice has been known to keep fairly well with even no roof over it, although there should be some means of keeping out the rain and sun.

The secret of keeping ice is to protect it from moisture, air and heat. The nearer you approach these conditions the better will be results. The site may be on a side hill, on top of a mountain, or in a valley, provided it is well drained, either naturally or by artificial means. The north slope of a hill, or a protection from another building to the south or west, is an advantage worthy of consideration in keeping off their direct rays of the sun.

Plan to make your ice house rectangular, so the ice may be packed in a cube. For instance, if your building is 12 feet square on the ground, you should be able to pack the ice about 12 feet deep. Such a building would enable you to make a cube of packed ice 10 feet wide, 10 feet long, and 10 feet high.

As to construction, the department of agriculture at Washington a short time ago recommended the following plan: Set ordinary chestnut or cedar posts in the ground at intervals of four feet and board up on both sides with rough sheathing, and protect this enclosure with a roof having one-third ditch. The outside sheathing can be covered with or replaced by ship lap siding. The space between the walls may be stuffed with shavings. The stuffing will increase the insulation, but shavings should be thoroughly dry when they are packed in order to prevent decay. Have at least 15 inches between the wall and the ice, which is to be tightly packed with sawdust, shavings, or some other good insulating material. In order to breathe the ice, a doorway in the centre should extend from bottom to top, with sectional door pieces similar to those used in a silo. A good supply of ice on a farm goes a long way toward modern dairy methods and constitutes a luxury in the home, except that its cost is extremely slight.

POTATO LATE-BLIGHT FUNGUS IN THE SOIL.

The opinion generally prevails that the late blight of potatoes (Phytophthora infestans) may be and is often carried over winter on rotten tubers and diseased stalks left in the field to the next season's crop of potatoes on the same land. Several eminent authorities, such as Professor Massee, of the Kew Gardens and Professor Clinton, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, are of the same opinion. However, with the object of determining whether this opinion is valid, Prof. F. C. Stewart, of the New York Agric. Exp. Station at Geneva, conducted a series of experiments for two successive years in 1911-12 and 1912-13. Following is a summary of his work (Bulletin 287):—Boxes of soil containing blighted potato vines and decaying tubers were left in the field exposed to the weather until January 20th, when they were transferred to a greenhouse and planted with potatoes. Some of the resulting plants were placed in a glass inoculation chamber and inoculated with the spores of blight or brushing the foliage with an infusion of the soil containing the decaying potato tubers and stems. Meanwhile, the air in the inoculation chamber was kept constantly at or near the point of saturation. Notwithstanding the conditions were extremely favorable for infection no Phytophthora appeared either on the leaves or tubers. The conclusion reached is that while the negative results of these experiments do not prove that Phytophthora does not persist in the soil they indicate that its persistence appears highly improbable.

QUEBEC'S RECORD FOREST REVENUE.

A despatch from Quebec states: "In his annual report submitted to the Quebec Legislature, Hon. Jules Aldred, Minister of Lands and Forests, states that the receipts of the Department for the year amounted to \$1,760,466.25, the greatest revenue ever received by that department. Part of this amount was derived from the sale of land, but the chief revenue comes from the Woods and Forests Department, the cutting licenses along giving \$1,124,147.19, the rest \$330,203.06, and penalties, interest, etc., bringing the total up to \$1,510,111.41. The fire protection system, was successful in preventing all but a few fires. Seventeen Stations were established for observing the water powers of the province at all seasons, for the purpose of noting their adaptability for industrial purposes.

Damp corn is generally to be avoided for seed purposes, but a doubtful sample may often be used with success if sown within three days of threshing—one day, if possible. If it lies longer in a heap its germinating power deteriorates.

WINTER CARE OF BREEDING EWES

The winter is here. This is the time when a little extra care will mean a great deal to the flock and woe of the lamb crop next spring. Ewes that have not been getting grain earlier in the fall should be started on such a diet at once. The cold nights and scant pastures had a tendency to reduce the condition of the flock. A little grain now will tone the sheep up for maternity and with better prospects of coming out in the spring in the best of bloom. A habit of grain fed regularly will tone bushels later on.

Do not make the fatal mistake of confine the breeding ewes too closely. They have been accustomed to roam at leisure during the summer, and lack of exercise now will prove injurious. Get them out every day for a few hours and leave their quarters fairly open at night. Sheep will stand any amount of cold provided they are kept dry and free from draughts. Fresh air is infinitely more essential than warm quarters.

The grain ration fed at this time will depend largely on the condition of the sheep. If the flock is in good condition there is nothing better to return health and vitality than a mixture of bran and oats, mixed in a barrel. If the ewes are in very poor condition a little crushed corn added to the oats and bran will bring them back to condition more quickly, but the feeding of corn should be discontinued after a few weeks, as corn is

FORESTRY IN QUEBEC

The methods of dealing with sand lands in old settled parts of the province is proving its value. In case any of our readers have forgotten how this is done it may be explained that Quebec has adopted what has been termed the "Massachusetts system" of dealing with these lands in settled communities, which are fitted out to produce forest trees. By this system the province pays a nominal price of \$1 per acre for all the lands in a given district which it is intended to reforest. The Provincial Forester then examines the tract, decides what trees it is advisable to plant, and arranges for their planting. The plant material is supplied by the provincial nursery and the government pays the cost of the work. The care and necessary cultivation of the plantation devolves upon the government for fifteen years from the time of purchase, at the end of which time the original owner may regain possession of his lands upon payment of the cost of planting and cultivation. In order, however, that the owner may have a definite basis, it is agreed that no matter what the cost has been to the government, the re-purchase price by the original owner will not exceed \$10 per acre. This is not a compulsory law, but so far there has been no difficulty in securing lands to be planted under these conditions. In fact at present the Department cannot begin to overtake the work that is offered in different parts of the province.

There seems likely to be a development of this line of very great promise, which is the acquisition by municipal organizations, particularly by towns and cities of the complete areas to these sand portions and the maintenance of these as municipal forests. This could be done by one of several methods. For instance, the city might purchase the land outright from its present owner, and then turn it over to the government for the fifteen year period; or it could act under the advice of the Forestry Department, do its own planting, and receive the profits from the same as soon as the thinning process began. In any event in order to secure continuity and uniformity the government would probably regulate the general direction of the management and cutting of the timber.—"Canadian Forestry Journal."

GROPP PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

The December number of the "Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" has just been issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. It contains information on preparatory work and sowing of winter cereals in the Northern Hemisphere for the year 1913-14. Sowing was carried out generally under favorable conditions, and the harvests are at present looking well. Following this are tables dealing with cereals, crops, sugar beet, vines, tobacco, and cotton, giving the latest data for areas under crops and the production in 1913 in the countries of the Northern Hemisphere.

For cereals the most important additions relate to the production in Germany and in Austria. In the whole of Germany the production of wheat in 1913 is 46,555,550 quintals (106.8 percent of that in 1912), of spring barley, 38,832,540 quintals (105.5 percent), and of oats 37,159,650 quintals (114.0 percent).

For Austria the production in 1913 of wheat reaches 16,230,233 quintals (85.6 percent of that in 1912), of rye 17,045,326 quintals (80.3 percent), of barley 17,502,902 quintals (102.6 percent), and of maize, 3,371,989 quintals (88.3 percent).

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A NOVEL METHOD OF MILK-DELIVERY.

The picture shows a novel method of milk delivery adopted by a milk dealer of Keighley, Eng. when his horse went lame he fitted up a metal cage, previously used only for a mule, and found it to work so well that he now has no use for the horse. He finds that he saves an hour and a half each day, and at the end of the week, reckoning all expenses, he is \$5. to 10s. (\$1.25 to \$2.50) better off.

not such a safe food to feed through-out the winter as the oats and bran. Barley or peas might be substituted for the corn. Roots, if available, should be fed. They take the place of the green grass and add variety to the ration and tone up the appetite of the ewe. Turnips are preferable to mangolds and have a higher feeding value for sheep. Clover or alfalfa hay is the best roughage for sheep. Timothy hay is more expensive and is not so suitable for feeding to ewes on account of its fibrous content and lack of nitrogenous materials. Pea straw and oat hay may be used to good advantage.

Examine your ewes for ticks. Good feed is practically wasted if fed to sheep infested with these vermin. The following remedy may be applied during the cold weather and is very effective, if the proper precautions are taken: Take 1 lb. of arsenic, 1-4 oz. mercuric iodine, 1 qt. of soft soap, add 15 qts. of soft water and boil for ten minutes. Cool by adding sufficient water to make thirty quarts of the mixture. This quantity is sufficient to treat thirty short-wooled or twenty long-wooled sheep.

Application: Lay the sheep on its side and open the wool with the hands or a stick. Pour in the liquid from a vessel with a fine spout. As you are treating both sides, open wool along the back and treat in the same manner. After a few days examine the back and sides and apply grease to any parts that appear wet. This prevents irritation. Care must be taken to apply this remedy in the correct proportion, as otherwise it will irritate the skin. It must never be applied in warm weather.

The tendency of the average farmer is to give less thought and attention to his sheep than to the rest of the stock. Sheep require proper attention and if given sufficient care will give as good returns as any class of stock on the farm.—A. A. MacMillan in "Quebec Journal."

SELLING FARMERS WHAT THEY NEED

Every farmer in Canada needs and uses one kind of pencil. Over 2,000 men are making one selling Rawleigh Quality Products: Household Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Soap, Toilet Articles, Stocking Socks, and many other articles of the highest quality, well known and reliable. We want a man at once in every locality to represent the general selling, manufacturing, distributing and delivery organization, Rawleigh Products Co., established 19 years. Capital and Reserves over Two Million Dollars. Refuse, please, to be deceived by any man who offers you the opportunity for \$100 to \$200 PROFIT PER MONTH. Get Into Business For Yourself. With little capital. We are the only concern of our kind who own and operate a factory in Canada. No day, freight charges. We want men of good standing in their community, who are familiar with the needs of the farmer. We teach you how to handle the goods, and send you back to work with the raw material. If you can meet our requirements, write for particulars to our marketing office. The W. T. Rawleigh Medical Co., 85 Henry Street, Westchester, Mass.

THE BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

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DO YOUR MILKING THOROUGHLY

When milking cows it is most important to strip them thoroughly—that is, to draw as much milk as possible from the udder at each milking. When cows are not properly stripped they soon give less milk, and it is of poorer quality. The first, or fore milk, drawn from the cow is of very poor quality, often containing as little as five percent of fat. The last milk or stripping, contains from 8 to 10 percent of fat, so that if the cows are not properly stripped the milk will not be of good quality.

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PEERLESS PERFECTION

"Bulletin" are in connection with the produce of Russia. Taking into account all the data received, the following totals are obtained for the production of 1913 in the Northern Hemisphere (within brackets are shown the percentages which this year's production bears to that of last year): Wheat . . . 371,347,391 quintals (108.9), Rye . . . 464,462,807 quintals (99.0), Barley . . . 331,866,175 quintals (107.7), Oats . . . 463,397,393 quintals (102.3), Maize . . . 773,486,091 quintals (82.0).

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BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES

are as well made as the machinery that makes them. BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD. TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION. 1 1/2 to 50 H.P. Stationary. Mounted. Tractor. GRAIN GRINDERS 6 TO 15 INCH BURS, PUMPS, TANKS, WATER BOXES, STEEL SAW FRAMES, CONCRETE MIXERS, POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS.

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AMERICAN SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid returns. Investigating our separator justifies you in purchasing our separator to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims cream equal of a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

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POULTRY

MUST HAVE STRONG BREEDING STOCK

For Successful Incubation Parents Should Possess Abundant Vitality.

Care should be exercised in the selection of the male, since his influence in the flock is so great.

The above general characteristics may also be applied to the female. A two-year-old or yearling hen should be used as a breeder.

Among the contributory causes to the loss of physical vigor are the following: The greatest and most potent cause is soil contamination.

It is impossible to pass judgment on the merits of any particular variety or individuals of the breed without knowing how they have been bred and handled.

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A FOOD QUESTION.

Where fowls have free range, as on farms, it is becoming constantly a more debatable question whether any soft feeding is either necessary or desirable.

Perhaps those who fall dismally with incubators have only themselves to blame. Many get hold of a second-hand machine to start with.

WHY NOT NEW FEMALE BLOOD?

The term out-breeding is understood to mean the reverse of in-breeding, or, in other words, the introduction of unrelated blood into the existing flock.

The farmer is one of the last who should keep such birds, because he has, as a rule, not got the time and opportunity to trap-nest or otherwise select his best layers.

There is usually the place on a farm where a separate breeding pen can be placed. The initial outlay may be a little more, but if care is exercised in purchasing, there will be value for the money.

WORK WITH THE INCUBATOR

The best temperature to start is 103 degrees, that is when the eggs have got completely warmed through.

I desire to emphasize the importance of changing the position of the eggs every time they are turned.

Testing should be first done on the seventh day. If the eggs are held before a strong light in a dark room, the live germ on the seventh day will appear like a spider's web.

The following are given why poultry should be kept by farmers: 1st.—Because the farmer ought, by this means, to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money.

2nd.—Because, with intelligent management, chickens ought to be all-year money makers.

3rd.—Because poultry will yield him a quicker return on the capital invested than many of the other departments of agriculture.

4th.—Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in other vegetable gardens or orchard.

THE FARMER AND THE FOWL

By M. A. Jull.

The poultry department of Macdonald College, Que., recently inaugurated a bulletin for the members of its girls' and boys' poultry clubs.

It is the object of the poultry department of Macdonald College to assist in every possible way in the development of the poultry industry of Quebec.

The term out-breeding is understood to mean the reverse of in-breeding, or, in other words, the introduction of unrelated blood into the existing flock.

There are two classes of fowls with which the farmer is chiefly concerned, first, general purpose breeds, and, second, egg laying breeds.

In the egg laying class we have such light breeds as the Leghorns and Anconas. These are typical egg laying machines and are bred especially for egg production.

There is usually the place on a farm where a separate breeding pen can be placed. The initial outlay may be a little more, but if care is exercised in purchasing, there will be value for the money.

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Poultry Market

Want to buy or sell anything in the poultry line? The "Weekly Witness" is your best medium. Its greatest circulation is amongst the rural and agricultural communities of Canada.

On account of its principle, it is often THE ONLY PAPER THAT GOES INTO THE HOME.

A small want ad. on this page will cost you only a cent or two, but it is always a valuable order. It may mean a lot of money to you. Try it.

JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, WITNESS BLOCK, MONTREAL.

to somewhere within the vicinity of an egg's actual age. We must now leave the shell and give our attention to the contents of the egg, now lying in the saucer.

On looking closely at this we shall notice that it appears to be of varying thicknesses, which in reality it is, for the albumen of an egg is composed of three layers.

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THE MAKING OF AN EGG

An egg is such a very ordinary object that we are all inclined to think that to connect it with anything romantic or interesting seems, on the face of it, almost out of the question.

Now, to deal with the exterior of an egg first, you should obtain one that is a genuine new laid, and one that has been laid for some time, and here the average "shop egg" comes in useful.

If you will compare the two, you will notice a good deal of difference between the two, for whereas the shell of a fresh egg has a smooth, but rather dull surface, that of what is termed a "bloom" upon it, the shell of the "shop egg" is very shiny, and lacks the "bloom" of the newly laid egg.

We will now carefully break the shell and empty its contents into a plate or saucer, but before throwing the shells away there are one or two things which I should like to point out to you.

In the first place the shell is lined with what appears to be a very thin white membrane, which if pulled apart, will be found to be not one but two skins, and technically called inner membrane and the shell membrane.

At the larger end of the egg there is what appears to be a bladder, but which in reality is the air chamber, formed by the separation of the two aforesaid membranes.

The peculiarity of the turkey hen, however, is that it can easily be induced to become broody without having laid an egg. The French peasants of years ago, who knew a good deal more concerning the eccentricities of poultry than is within the knowledge of the modern authority.

The French principle had been known to a correspondent for many years, but was regarded as nothing but a fable, until having failed to procure a brood hen to hatch a valuable clutch of eggs.

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Going to a large farm and its principal live stock production is chickens, ducks, and pigs. Mr. Gong spent his time investigating and studying incubators. Then he told how some of the Chinese poultrymen incubate eggs.

The breeder first roasts a quantity of unshelled rice and cools it until it is lukewarm. He then spreads a three inch layer of the rice in a wooden tub, upon which he places about 100 eggs. A layer of rice is then spread over the eggs, and another layer of rice is placed on that.

The rice is removed during the heating process. When the eggs are again put into the box, the bottom layer of rice is placed on top, and each succeeding layer is then spread down.

At a world assembly in London some time ago, a speaker insisted that he had rather have a healthy burglar for a father than a consumptive bishop, provided that at birth his environment should henceforth be of the best.

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We pay highest Prices For RAW FURS And Remit Promptly. HALLAM'S TRAPERS BUREAU. JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED, TORONTO.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-cover rate of one cent a word per insertion.

EGGS AND POULTRY. BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FOR Hatching from Barred Rocks, S. C. Red and S. C. W. Leghorns, of quality. Descriptive circular upon request.

SOME FINE YOUNG STOCK FOR Sale in Silver Spangled Hamburg, Buff Wyandotte, Dark Cornish, also Black Rose Comb Bantams. M. B. COBB, Smithville, Ont.

WANTED, QUALIFIED TEACHER for S.S. Nipissing District to commence Jan. 3rd. Apply stating salary to JAS. ECKFORD, Secretary-Treasurer, Powassan, Ont.

SHATESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL. A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and Modern. Rooms Central Hall and Electric Gardens and every Station. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 14. References: Rev. Dr. Higgs and Rev. Dr. Cross of Toronto.

DOG DISEASES AND How to Feed. H. CLAY GLEWER, D.V.S., 118 W. 51st St., N.Y.

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST WHEAT LANDS. Improved wheat farms, with buildings, at \$16 to \$25 per acre. Wild prairie land at \$10 to \$25 per acre.

VIRGINIA FARMS AND HOMES. FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. B. R. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

succeeding, and, with belief at zero, the turkey was let out of that nest for a quarter of an hour, a good feed was given, and she was put back again.

The following morning she was sitting on the eggs, and on being lifted off for exercise and breakfast, she returned to the nest quite readily.

The average broody hen in such a case would likely have trodden or and smothered the lot. Since then scores of turkeys have been used to hatch eggs and rear chickens, and in only a few instances have the birds failed to be as careful and gentle as the heroine of the original experiment.

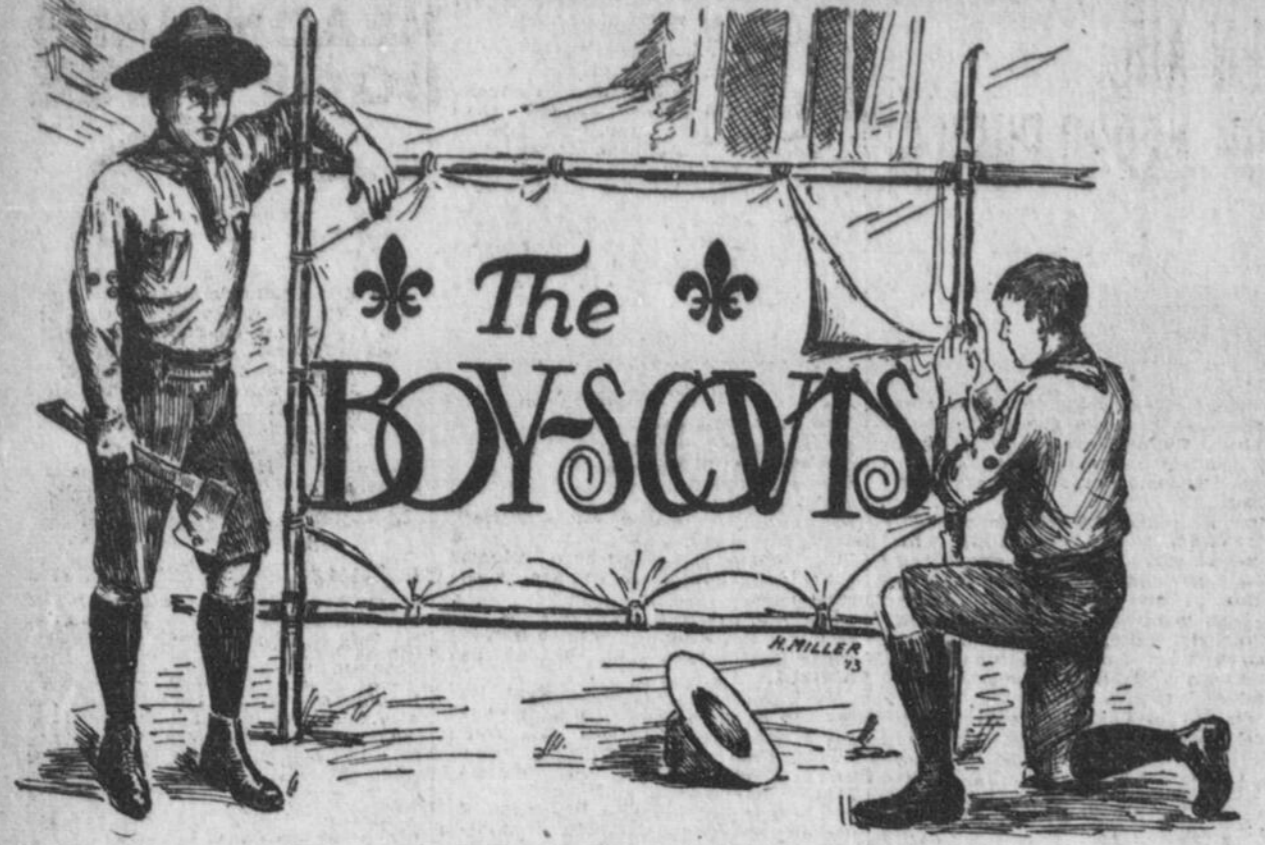
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An Ideal Cottage. Here is another "Ideal Cottage," the size is 20 ft. in width by 25 ft. in depth. Special study has been given to obtain all of the most desirable modern improvements, without one foot of unnecessary space or cost.



REPORT OF EXHIBITION COMMITTEE

N. E. E. DISTRICT MEET AT ONTARIO RINK.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Allen, Thomson, Lyman and Peterson met on Saturday evening last and made the following recommendations to the Scoutmasters' Club regarding the proposed Exhibition to be held next spring:—

That the Exhibition be held on Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and Saturday evening, April 24th and 25th.

- Ambulance ... 16th Troop
Carpenter ... Laehine
Clerk ... 11th
Cook ... 20th
Electrician ... 13th
Handyman ... 44th
Laundryman ... 33rd
Leather Worker ... 41st
Master-at-arms ... 14th
Missioner ... 39th
Model Camp ... 8th
Pioneer ... 17th
Signaller ... 28th
Training of Tenderfoot ... 9th
Wireless ... 38th

Also a booth for Publicity, at which printed matter will be distributed. That a Hobby Show be on exhibition for entries by Scouts only, prizes being given for each section.

- MODELS. Mechanical models of all sorts excepting meccano. MODELS IN MECCANO. CARPENTRY. PHOTOGRAPHS. Class A.—Taken, developed and printed by the Scouts. Class B.—Taken only by Scouts. SCOUT MODELS. Class A.—Bridges. Class B.—Model camps. Class C.—Huts, looms, etc. SKETCH MAPS. MISCELLANEOUS. Side shows may be run if thought best by the club. REFRESHMENTS. That the ladies be asked to take charge of booth for refreshments and candy. E. R. PATERSON, Chairman.

tel them to me in detail we came to his command and he had to let off. His Scout smile and pleasant greeting were, however, good turns in themselves. I asked another Scout what special good turn he had done for Christmas. He told me that he had minded the cause for his father and mother when they wanted to ut. That was a very appropriate good turn, indeed. If we want to learn how to do big good turns and to make ourselves useful in the world there is no where we can learn so well as in the opportunities which are presented in our own homes.



I visited an entertainment given by the Young People's Club of a Montreal church the other evening. There I saw some Scouts, who were making themselves generally useful and seeming to enjoy the experience. It was a snowy night and two of them were in the vestibule with whisks, which they used industriously. Inside there were others who were taking tickets, ushering and distributing programmes. They were in uniform and looked very neat and certainly added to the success of the occasion. I wish more people would ask Scouts to do "good turns" like this.

A FIGHT WITH THE 'BOGS.'

(By George C. Lane, in the "Youth's Companion.") The next morning the craft struck forward with a jarring smack that sent him to his knees. When he rose, he could see the white sand a few feet below. "There's plenty of water here for me."

WORD BUILDING COMPETITION. The word Christmas has almost, if not quite, as many words concealed in it as Christmas time has pleasures. One boy I know was invited to three Christmas dinners at different times on Christmas Day, and he tried to eat them all. It was a case of trying to get in too much. Now, some of our readers have tried to get more out of the word Christmas than it has in it. In lists with words containing the letters used twice or even three times, while a was the only letter they really had more than one of. So the lists have come down, even though the Judge was as liberal as possible. One thing made it more simple, and that was, that the mistakes were the same in most of the papers.

AN ARCTIC SLED.

How many boys have thought of the rough service to which the sleds of the Eskimos are put, or of how they are constructed to withstand this service, says the "American Boy." The sleds of the Eskimos, which are pulled by teams of sturdy dogs, travel over bumps and hillocks of snow and ice, uphill and down, in a fashion which would soon wreck a sled of ordinary make. Even a stout sled made with saws and iron binders would strain and split before many journeys had been taken over those icy wastes of Eskimo land.

MEN AND HORSES.

An attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin sends me a circular that is being distributed through the German army. A free translation of this circular is as follows: "Men and horses: In the army of the fatherland horses have always played an important part. We owe a great debt to our horses for service, both in times of war and peace. And it is hoped that all good soldiers will see to it that the rights of our dumb brothers are respected. Our horses are entitled to food, water, bedding and shelter just exactly as a trooper is. But beyond this it must be remembered that a horse should not be insulted or distressed, either by cruel treatment or vehement language. To curse a horse is just as bad as to curse a man. "Perhaps it is worse, since a man may strike back, but the horse is practically within our power. The courage of the horse comes from the courage of the rider. Alone he is timid and nervous. See to it that he is not needlessly alarmed. "Although a horse cannot express himself, he has a high intelligence. Words of encouragement and affection are grateful to him; rough usage and hateful language distress and frighten him. "It is, therefore, ordered that all swearing at horses be considered an offence. "Vile language toward a horse shall be looked upon henceforth by officers exactly as if the vile language were applied to a human being. "Reproof and punishment must follow accordingly. OFFICIAL. "Done at Potsdam, this 2d day of August, 1913."



JOTTINGS.

Early doors of the S.M.'s meetings open at eight o'clock. North End officers please note. The cold weather made several men get quite fresh, last Monday night. In fact, the chairman felt quite hot once or twice. Mr. Bill Bailey is to be congratulated on the outdoctors' committee report. He submitted several bits of cloth and a drawing of a proposed Quebec badge. "Some" badge, says Mr. Hughes. Something like the guests of His Majesty wear at Bordeaux. How nasty! Who was the handsome gentleman who posed for the photograph of his uniform? The A.S.M.'s of St. Andrew's patterned on swimming would have gladdened the hearts of the R. L., S. S., had they heard it. Sergeant Bailey, beg pardon, I mean A. S. M. Bailey, is now S.M. of the Montreal West Troop. Congratulations, sir! Will the gentleman who borrowed the owl rubbers, IN MISTAKE, last Monday, kindly leave them at the H.Q.'s, where he will find his own? A number of Scoutmasters have lately been noticed prowling around Fletcher's Field with stretchers, first-aid kits, etc. Up to the time of going to press, however, no one has been obliging enough to run into a tree. We hope to see a number of new faces at the coming banquet of the Scoutmasters and Patrol-leaders of Montreal. It is not often that the officers of the movement, in the city meeting together in a social way and when they do the attendance is generally not what it should be. Let every Scoutmaster and Patrol Leader consider it his duty to attend this meeting, and so help to bring the troop more in touch with each other by means of their officers. At the request of several scoutmasters of the central District main pie will be included in the menu. Mr. Johnson, late instructor, at camp is THE COMMITTEE in charge of the officers' feed to be held this month. A little pep this time, sir, if you please. It was suggested that mess uniform be worn by S. M.'s, "some" mess, too, I can tell you. Pyjama coat, troop scarf, shorts and dancing pumps. This almost gives a pain to THE OWL.

PERSONALS.

To the correspondent who in speaking of our "Owl" in "it," don't do it again, sir. "HE" is correct. Did we hear a whisper about a Scoutmaster's hockey match. We would suggest the following team—subject to weather conditions. Goal—S.M. All-in. Point—The Prevention Somebody, Cover Point—S.M. Long Tom. Centre—S.M. Leman. R. Wing—S.M. Asker. L. Wing—S.M. Woodlen (if zero weather). A. F. L. entered the headquarters office a few days ago and actually asked if there was really anything doing among the Scouts nowadays. We would respectfully recommend that he read the Page, and then perhaps he'll wake up. The 18th and 89th are joining forces in earnest and are applying to drop one of their numbers. Which will it be? One of them will have to be unselfish. This combination should make itself felt in the Scouting world assuredly. One strong troop plus another strong troop equals one very strong troop. The Provincial Secretary is at present at Asheville, N.C., on his holidays. He will return about the middle of next week. S. M. Seton has left for Toronto, to be gone for about a month. Mr. E. O. H. Forman, of ancient McGill fame, also well-known in connection with the "Sports versus Breaches" controversy, has again left the city and is stationed in Toronto. He has written to several of our S. M.'s but as he never gives his address they cannot respond. A somewhat shabby way of trying to get the last word. S. M. Asch has recovered from a bad cold. The N. E. E. District had a gala night at the Ontario rink last Saturday. The editors of the "Page" have received several requests to continue the "Troop Movements" department. They will be only too glad to do so if the troops will send in reports. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Scoutmaster: "I noticed an officer at a recent parade wearing a hat badge with a white plume. Could you tell me what rank this badge stand for?" Answer: "The hat badge with the white plume is worn by district scoutmasters. The Montreal officers of above rank are at the present time anxiously awaiting the arrival of this coveted decoration from London, owing to the Provincial Headquarters supply running short of the demand. Another Scoutmaster writes: "I noticed a number of smaller boys have applied to join the Troop, according to 'Scouting for Boys,' a Scout should not be under twelve years of age, but have noticed that a number of troops have Scouts under that age. Should I take on these smaller fellows?" Ans.—In a recent issue of the "Scout" the Chief Scout tells us that a new organization will be started for the younger boy. This will probably be called 'The Wolf Cubs' and will take up most branches of scouting. In the meantime some Scoutmasters have started Junior Patrols for boys under scouting age, but not allowing the boys to wear Scout uniforms. Ten thousand different kinds of animals eat ten thousand different kinds of food. But they all drink water.—Elbert Hubbard.

Don't Fail to see the "Princess Tambon" offer on Page 22.

FROST BITE. To avoid frost bite, start out warm. Keep the blood circulating, especially in the extremities. Cover the ears, etc., if possible. Feel or rub (but very, very gently) the ears and cheeks occasionally to make sure that the blood is circulating. Breathe through the nose and keep the mouth closed. If this is done the nose is not likely to freeze. HOW TO TREAT FROST BITE. Don't rub or handle roughly any part that has been frozen. Such treatment bruises the flesh and may do serious injury.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Contributions for this page: Mr. Johnson, late instructor, at camp is THE COMMITTEE in charge of the officers' feed to be held this month. A little pep this time, sir, if you please. It was suggested that mess uniform be worn by S. M.'s, "some" mess, too, I can tell you. Pyjama coat, troop scarf, shorts and dancing pumps. This almost gives a pain to THE OWL.

PRIZES FOR EVERY WEEK.

All drawings reaching us between Tuesday and Tuesday will be judged together, three prizes will be awarded, and Honorable Mention will be given the next seven. Each of you, when sending in a drawing, may write the names of two articles chosen from the list of prizes given below, on the back, and if the drawing wins a prize, we will send one of the two chosen. Write your name (age, if under 16), and address, clearly on your drawing and forward it to The Competition Editor, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

LIST OF PRIZES.

- Leather collar bag; pocket tool case (tools enclosed in handle); pocket knife, pencil case, fountain pen, book, scout game, paint box, pocket purse, cuff links, "Witness" watch box, enamel brooch or pin.

DRAWING COMPETITION AWARDS.

Not such good work this time, or so many original drawings; try more illustrations of things you have seen, draw the people and objects you see every day, and try to be as possible in good lines. First Prize—A "Witness" Watch Box, given to Marie MacMillan, for her drawing of "Pigs at Dinner." Second Prize—Callie Bag, won by Hector Orchard's drawing of a "Western Gluck," with Santa Claus stuck in his tin chimney. Third Prize—A Scout's Game, given to Harry Spittal for his sketch illustrating "The Sporting Instincts." (14)

PARADES OF ICE AND SNOW IN THE MALAYAS

Virgin Peaks Scaled—Traces of Vanished City of Ice Found on Pinnacle of the World.

(Correspondence to the New York Sun). London.—Before a large and interested audience of members of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington Gardens recently, Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman and Dr. William Hunter Workman, the American explorer of the Himalayas, presented some of the results of their latest expedition among the enormous glaciers and dizzy peaks on the very pinnacle of the world.

ascended to a rock ridge jutting out below the main peak. Here Dr. Hunter and his camera men and instruments remained at 19,900 feet, while I continued upward with three guides. It was a rather difficult climb, the middle part being decidedly precarious owing to the melting of the snow which was very soft on hard, black ice, which necessitated constant step cutting. On the last 200 feet the snow was deeper and more stable. The gradient was from 45 to 50 degrees.

FOUND FLOWERS ON GLACIERS.

Up in these frozen regions of the Himalayas flowers were found and cases of grass and bounded by the glaciers and rocks. The Siachen Glacier is named after roses. The lecturer explained: "Sia is the Balti name for jungle roses and chen means a collection of thorns. Such wild rose bushes are prevalent in the valleys and flourish in pink and white splendor on the tongues of the glaciers in this part of Baltistan. Siachen when correctly spoken is guttural and requires an effort to pronounce and to my taste the English names, Rose and Siachen, are quite appropriate. Its very incongruity as applied to this huge ice sheet pleases the fancy. On many glaciers the jungle roses are found on mountain flanks well above the snow line. In the lower Siachen flanks one is fortunate to find stunted edelweiss and other small alpine flora, while on the route of its upper thirty miles only snow roses thrive. Ice formations resembling roses I noticed in some of the chasms.

There is a legend that there was once a flourishing city high up in these forbidding regions, the fabled city of Tairin Shehr, which the Baltis destroyed by magic as the result of a feud with the Yarkandis who inhabited it. "This is a unique spot in the heart of this ice world," said the lecturer, "surrounded on all sides by miles of glaciers and ice gilt peaks and may be named Tairin Shehr, or 'last oasis.' Thus spelled Shehr in Persian means 'city,' and in the legend furnished me by the 'learned men' there was supposed to be an ancient city here inhabited by Yarkandis. Here also the Baltis are said to have placed a pole on the top of the Bilaphand Pass and to return to their village via Yarkand. The Baltis, having done the first part, disobeyed the priest and refused to return the same way, by the pass, home. However, some after a great storm Tairin Shehr and the snow from the mountain slipped and fell upon the city, destroying it and its people, including those who had stolen the woman.

COOLIES KNEW OF PLACE.

"Curiously, when first on the Rose glacier, the coolies never mentioned the place to us, and it was only when I spoke to my cook about going to the

promontory that he said: 'Oh, yes; the coolies call it Tairin Shehr, and say it is a nice place with much grass.' How they knew of it is one of those native mysteries one cannot solve.

"Here is a simple description of an incident somewhere up on the Siachen glacier related by the explorer, which gives a thrill as one imagines these intrepid pygmies standing high on the tremendous barrier of north-eastern India and gazing down into Chinese Turkestan.

"We came to a peak, the east shoulder of which gave us a sharp bit of climbing. By this time we were well out of sight of the main Siachen range, and after a descent continued along a previously untraced high snowfield. The whole tract in the deep soft snow was exhausting and we were relieved when upon contouring a reach of gaping crevasses the ridge was at last approached and distant peaks rising from beyond a void, came into view.

"The guide, stepping ahead, called out: 'Slowly, we must rope; it is a line of huge cornices.' And so it was, not one, but rows of them, extending right across the ridge to the base of the main peak which forms the east boundary of the water parting. We went as near the edge as possible and saw these monsters curling over in great white hoods fringed with massive pendants of ice. Below these fell a perpendicular snowwall 5,000 to 6,000 feet to a basin.

TOO WARM DRESS CAUSE OF COLDS

Americans Are Overcareful in Avoiding Rigors of Weather.

(Dr. Wolf Freudenthal in New York Medical Journal). Americans wear too many clothes, Dr. Freudenthal thinks, and they are afraid of drafts and fresh air that they do not harden their systems so as to be in condition to resist colds. In order to lessen the great prevalence of catarrh, says Dr. Freudenthal, "our systems of heating should be changed so as to allow much more moisture to evaporate in each living room. That is especially important in schools or meeting halls of every kind—churches, theatres, concert or lecture rooms and assembly rooms of every kind. In order to prevent colds we have to limit the amount of garments worn by most persons, and they will present a coryza or some other form of cold.

BATH, BREAKFAST, OPEN AIR, BUILDS UP NEGRO PUPILS

Class in Philadelphia School, Selected From Physical Low Grades, Enjoys Morning Spray and Outdoor Study ---Building Strong Bodies.

Shower baths are being used as aids to education in the Durham School, Sixteenth and Lombard streets, where thirty children, boys and girls, are enrolled in a special class, the chief feature of which are the morning bath, a morning meal, and open-air study. The Board of Education has made manifest in various open-air schools the physical and mental advantages to be gained by study out-of-doors. The Home Aid School League has demonstrated the efficacy of wholesome food, and school feeding is gradually becoming part of the curriculum.

Now, at the Durham School, medical inspectors are proving that water, externally applied, combined with good food and fresh air, is also a vital factor in the general development of the child. In the experimental class at the Durham School, which is a vocational elementary school for negro children under the supervision of teachers of that race, are thirty youngsters, chosen because of their tendency toward a low-grade physical condition. Most of them are under developed, many are victims of malnutrition, and some are anemic. The tendency of the negro race to tuberculosis and the prevalence of anemia in so many children makes the experiment in bathing and feeding of particular importance among the population of the negro section.

Bath, Then Breakfast.

A shower bath is the opening event in the school day of the youngsters in the special class. In speaking of this novel feature of the curriculum, J. Paul Brock, principal of the school, says it is not compulsory but 75 per cent of the children take to it like ducks. At first they were a little shy of the proceeding, but the habit has grown, and the boys particularly now rush to the bathrooms in the morning, say for their spraying. The cold weather hasn't diminished their ardor. A little change in temperature, a little rain or draft will upset the equilibrium of most persons, and they will present a coryza or some other form of cold.

Breakfasts served by the Home Aid School League follow the baths, and the pupils have no trouble in putting away the hot cereal, baked apples, stewed fruit and toast that is served to them. The daily tasks of the school room are dwarfed to the boy or girl who starts out with the blood circulating after a bath and the stomach properly filled. All the windows in the special class-room are open, and in cold weather the children are dressed in sweaters, heavy coats, mittens and arctics, with blankets to wrap themselves in.

There is never a fatigue period in the special class of the Durham school. The time of the day when the average child in the average overheated class-room becomes restless and stupid, is a time of sustained interest and even energy in the open-air class. Good Results Reported.

Dr. Agnes P. Berry, who is in charge of the class, has kept records on the children's physical improvement since the introduction of the bathing, feeding and open-air treatment. She finds that the pupils, both boys and girls, have increased in height, weight and chest expansion. A girl who weighed 82 pounds in October now weighs 89 pounds. One who weighed 77 pounds gained five pounds; another who weighed 89 now tips the scales at 95. The average increase among the boys is about four pounds, while the chest capacity of nearly every one has increased from three-quarters of an inch to an inch. Doctor Berry says the children have lost the air of languor that characterized them at first. They are bright and energetic, fond of work, and abreast of their grades. Those who were pre-disposed to tuberculosis are building strong bodies, a cream just the opposite of those who have a heritage of weakness and predisposition to the physical ills of the race are being strengthened to fight these tendencies. — Philadelphia "North American."

THE ZABERN EPISODE.

(London "Chronicle.") Public opinion in Germany has been remarkably outspoken against the cruel and cowardly assault by Lieut. Van Foerster's regiment on an Alsatian cripple. Later on, the brave lieutenant had to have an escort with fixed bayonets when he went into stores. Arrests made by order of the colonel of Van Foerster's regiment also aroused great indignation. La Liberte, Paris, hits off the thing in the following skit:—

"The officers of the 99th Regiment of Infantry stationed at Zabern are on the way to cover themselves with glory. In one single day they have made the following prisoners of war: 1. A child of five. 2. The public prosecutor. 3. Two law-officers of the Court. 4. A barrister. 5. An old lady. 6. A dog, two canaries, and a stuffed parrot.

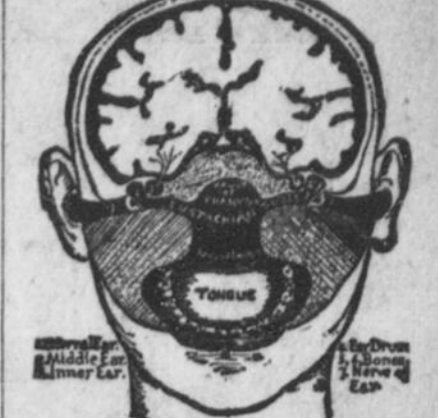
"The noble and high-born colonel of the 99th Infantry, as you see, is an energetic man. "But the existence of these heroic officers is becoming very difficult, more difficult even than that of the Alsatians. "Each of them when he went to the safe to take his demitasse, was obliged to have an escort of four soldiers with fixed bayonets. Since recent happenings the four soldiers were no longer found sufficient.

"This morning the 99th Regiment of Infantry has been completely mobilized, and the inhabitants of Zabern have seen it march past, bands playing, as if on a parade; there was a great clatter as the machine-guns, the ambulances, and the caissons followed. "Where are they going?" asked the people of Zabern. "It is quite plain — Lieutenant Baron von Foerster is going to buy a cigar."

Drunken Indians Jailed.

Quebec, Jan. 15.—Seven Indians from Kiskinewik have been sent to jail for being drunk on New Year's Day, and the authorities are looking for the men who supplied the liquor. Another Indian whose frozen body was found is believed to have met his death while in a drunken stupor. Italian Church Looted. Rome, Jan. 15.—St. Anthony's Church, at Ferrara, was stripped of practically everything of value by thieves yesterday. The articles stolen include votive offerings and gems. Five Years For Arsen. Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 15.—Ephraim Racine was yesterday convicted and sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary by Mr. Justice Leitch for setting fire to the barn of E. J. Byer, on October 24. Niagara Falls Man Missing. Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 15.—Clad only in a cotton night shirt with the temperature ten below zero, James Lockhardt wandered away from his home on Monday night, and has not been seen or heard of since. Deputy Minister at Home. Ottawa, Jan. 15.—Mr. George F. O'Halloran, deputy minister of agriculture, is not in London, as stated in a cable, but is attending business at his office here in Ottawa. Sailors' Bodies Found. Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 15.—Two boats containing the dead bodies of the second mate and two sailors of the German steamer "Aelia," were found yesterday in Anguillo Bay, Tierra del Fuego. Buys Land For Farm. Ottawa, Jan. 15.—A decision was reached at yesterday's Cabinet council for the purchase of 415 acres for \$46,600 for an experimental farm at Lennoxville, Que.

HEADNOISES BOOK FREE



Ear Passages Where Trouble Starts If you have buzzing, ringing noises in your head and ears, or a snapping in your ears when you blow your nose, write at once for the wonderfully helpful book on head and ear noises, and how absolutely free of charge by its author, the famous Deafness Specialist Spraul. This book explains just what causes distressing head and ear noises, and shows how they are the forerunners of that terrible affliction—Deafness. It points out the way of escape, and has already helped hundreds to get rid of their head and ear noises absolutely and permanently, and to regain clear, distinct hearing. From beginning to end it's full of medical information of great value to all sufferers from head noises, and it's illustrated with fine pictures of the head and ear passages where the trouble comes on. Send for your book at once, and learn of the successful new method for the treatment of your head and ear noises. It's yours, just for the asking. Write your name and address on the dotted lines and mail the Free Book Coupon to Deafness Specialist Spraul, 288 Trade Building, Boston.

Free Headnoises Book Coupon NAME..... ADDRESS..... College Destroyed. Catskill, N.Y., Jan. 15.—The large wooden building overlooking the Hudson river, occupied by St. Anthony's Seraphic College and Novitiate, was destroyed yesterday by fire. First Polish Bishop. Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 15.—The Right Rev. Edward Koszowski, of Bay City, Mich., was yesterday consecrated Milwaukee's first Polish auxiliary Roman Catholic bishop. Sailors' Bodies Found. Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 15.—Two boats containing the dead bodies of the second mate and two sailors of the German steamer "Aelia," were found yesterday in Anguillo Bay, Tierra del Fuego. Buys Land For Farm. Ottawa, Jan. 15.—A decision was reached at yesterday's Cabinet council for the purchase of 415 acres for \$46,600 for an experimental farm at Lennoxville, Que.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

KING SNOW AND KING HEAT.

Away up in the bitter cold north was the home of King Snow. Away down at the equator was the home of the peppery King Heat. For centuries and centuries there had been a decided coldness, so you might call it a decided heatness, between these kings. There was no way of mitigating the bitter feeling they entertained for each other. They each simply could not see the reason for the other living. They spent their lives trying to kill each other. Year after year came and went and there was no decision in the battle between King Snow and King Heat. The other only to be flung back when he had gone too far into the other's domain. Then the positions would be reversed, only to have the same result in a year.

October. It was already kind of cold up there then, but it was not bothering about what it was up there. His thoughts were on King Heat, who was looting in his palace down at the equator, having slaves fan him with hot air so as to keep him in his regular normal condition. King Snow took up an icicle that had curiously frozen holes in it, and placed it to his frosty lips. He blew a blast that sent the echoes flying all around the icebergs in the Arctic regions. He blew three times most loudly. There he stood, a truly royal sight indeed. He yanked his head and on his head was the insignia of his authority, a crown of snowflakes held together with pieces of walrus tusks. As soon as he had blown three times his mighty host began to assemble. There came Brig-Gen. Jack Frost and Brig-Gen. Icicle and Brig-Gen. Winnow and a score of other high commanders ready to do his bidding. They came to attention right there in front of the iceberg palace and stood quite frozen stiff and precise until they had heard the commands of their King.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Do you remember my telling you that you must be patient when you try the puzzles and competitions, because a great many of our friends lived so far away and could not answer as quickly as you? Well, here are New Year greetings which have just come from some of these friends, although it seems a long time to you since you wished me a Happy New Year. We will have to hurry up the clever people who are working over the wireless telephones. Would it not be great fun to be able to talk and listen to the boys and girls away north and south and east and west of us. Mildred Thornton: Your triangle has just come to me, and a very good one it is, but too late for the competition, I am sorry to say. What happened to your letter, I wonder. Did someone carry it in his pocket and forget to mail it, or has it been stuck in the mail somewhere? Write me a real letter about yourself and your home, and tell me at the same time how long it takes the "Witness" to reach you and how often you get your mail. Mae G. Crockett: The paintings suit me fine, Mae. The only trouble was the Judge found some others still prettier, so you could not win this time. I'm glad you think it fun to paint; so am I and when I was younger than you are I had hard work to resist the temptation to paint the pictures in every book I saw. Sometimes even now I come across books in my library that I colored, and colored very badly. That is one reason I give you a great many coloring competitions, for I want you to learn to do it neatly and beautifully, and practice in the Children's Corner instead of in the books you will want to have unspotted when you grow older. Dear Editor: As I tried before for a prize and I failed, I guess it is "try, try again." I am eleven years old, and I would be very pleased to be able to win a prize from your paper, for I never was able to win a prize. Yours truly, KATIE M. McANDREW. Good girl, Katie. It is far better to be plucky and learn to up and try again than to win a prize, and let the people who don't give up, but keep on trying, who win the best things in the end. Perhaps you will find some of the new competitions easier. Write me another letter and tell me if you have always lived in Ontario. Dear Editor: I am willing to draw a rabbit, and I am doing it to win a prize if I can. I like drawing very much. I will write a good lesson next time. My master and I are two good chums for reading the "Weekly Witness." It is a good paper, and I like it. A Happy New Year. I remain, your truly, THOMAS WILLIS. Did you see your rabbit, Thomas? He got in all right, didn't he? He won't win a prize, but he'll practice well as liking to make the drawings. You are a lucky boy to have

WHAT WAS THE SECRET.

Three little girls were talking about a party. "What was there," said Lulu Morris, "but did not have a nice time, for I had to wear my old dress, and that spoiled it all." "I went," said Kitty Smith, "but my dress was so new and nice I didn't dare play much, for fear of spoiling it, so I couldn't have much fun either." Nellie looked from one to the other and laughed. "Really," she said, "I forgot all about

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BIRD RIDDLE COMPETITION.

One of our big boys tells me we are letting the fellows who can draw have too much their own way with the Competitions, "Let's have some riddles, where a chap can use his head instead of his hands," he says, so here goes, in the rhyme given below: 1.—There's a bird whose name tells if he flies fast or slow. 2.—One, which boys use, when with long sticks they are. 3.—One, we're led by the post, at Heavens gate sings. 4.—There's one which in Holland the new baby brings. 5.—Which bird is an artisan, works with his trade? 6.—And which is the stuff of which flags are made? 7.—There is one that a farmer in harvest would use. 8.—And one you can easily fool if you choose. 9.—What bird, at desert, is it useful to have? 10.—And which in the chimney place oft hung of old? 11.—Which bird wears a bit of sky in its dress? 12.—Which one always stands in the corner at chess? 13.—There is one built a church, of London, the purchase of. 14.—We have one when we walk with a friend by our side. 15.—What bird would its bill find useful at sea? 16.—Which would its tail use to steer with at sea? 17.—Which proddy a musical instrument wears? 18.—And which the same name as a small island bears? 19.—Which bird is called foolish and stupid, and silly? 20.—And which always wanting to punish poor Billy? 21.—From the porch wind at evening, what name is inferred? 22.—Guess these and you're wise as Minerva's own bird. —Our Dumb Animals.

YOUR CHOICE IF YOU WIN.

Packet Knife, Weaving Set, Crayon Drawing Set, Doll, Ring, Tiddle de Wink Game,ENAMEL Beauty Pin, Tiny Doll Bath Set, or Change Purse, "Witness" Watch Fob, or "Witness" Pin. Give your full name, age if under twelve, and address, and your choice of a prize, if you win, and send as quickly as possible to The Puzzle Editor, "Weekly Witness," Montreal. CHRISTMAS MESSAGE AWARDS. Our Christmas message of "Glory to God and Goodwill to Men," was a beautiful one, and I think most of those who colored it did so with a thought of its beauty, and so put into it a little more careful work than they have done in other pictures. First Prize, won by O'Brian Spraul, who has chosen a drawing set. Second Prize, won by Ethel Gardner, who has chosen a drawing set. Third Prize, won by Alta F. Grant, who has chosen a leather change purse. Special mention was made by the Judge of the coloring done by Walden O'Shaughnessy, Gladys McGregor, Margaret Lovell, G. Irvin, Edgar Thomas Leslie, Edith Fowler, Jacques P. Dunn, Marjorie Cobb, Zaida H. Copp, Elsie B. Swain, Roy L. Williams, Willie Heward, Margaret Deysel, Charles J. M. Kinross, Myrtle McCreary, Ruth MacDonald, Katie M. Teyser, John Moon, Alice Peader, Ethel McLeod, Wilfred Crighton, Phyllis Broome, May Emerson, Max G. Crockett, and Jessie McLean.

EVERY WOMAN'S PAGE

Women in Professions and Industries--Dentistry



DR. GEORGIANA MCBAIN, THE "LADY DENTIST," AT WORK IN HER OFFICE.

Woman as a Citizen.

We have received a number of very excellent letters in reply to a visitor from England...

I think these two women were both trying to be good and to do good as I believe, these aims cannot be separated.

The second woman saw in every human creature the social and mental of the members of her own family and the few others whose cases appeared to her.

If these women had had votes, I believe the first one, by being forced to observe and read a certain amount in order to be able to vote intelligently.

The second one would have exercised her franchise "heartily as to the Lord, and for humanity. Her service to others would have been increased immeasurably because she would have been able to make her ideas and ideals felt by the strength of her own vote.

had men they would be doing more good than by voting. If all women were to follow that rule the half of the mischief that rule the half of the mischief...

I have faced the terror about ways and means, (so have great sympathy for poor girls), but I know it is better to do good in the way that is better for their own sakes and for children who may have to face even more terrible trouble.

DOROTHY.

WOMAN A CITIZEN.

As regards the English visitor's two examples of womanhood, I think that the one in whose footsteps I would follow. No doubt the first woman was trying to be good, rather than do good, in the way she thought right, thus sacrificing her chance to do good but not actually striving for that end alone, was being good. Thus they were both on the same point from different directions.

Dear Madam.— It seems to me that the difference between the two women pictured by "A Visitor from England," is a difference in their outlook on life, and that the two are fundamentally on different tracks.

The second woman, however, had a true conception of life than the first. In that she saw clearly the relationship of the individual to the family, to the state and to mankind.

It is doubtful whether the possession of the vote would have made much difference to the first woman. She misconceived the power and scope of the vote as a part of a mechanism and it follows that she would underestimate the power of her vote as a factor of the communal will.

The second woman already knows the power of the vote as she was enfranchised, would use her ballot to actualize her noblest conceptions of what the state should be.

Yours truly, M.B.S. A Daughter and Wife Only.

ON THE WOMAN A CITIZEN.

I think both women were trying to do the same thing only they went different ways about it. I prefer the second woman's way, but I doubt if the average children would grow up any better with such training than if they were trained after the first woman's method.

I think that the first family would use the vote in the way that they thought it would benefit themselves most, while the second family would use it in the way that they considered the world in general would get the most real benefit from it.

HEATHER.

MESSAGES FOR THE YEAR.

"The Gentlewoman," which came from England by the last mail, contains a number of messages from noted women to women generally for the year 1914.

Lady Helen Emily Forbes, the authoress: "One must look back, as well as forward, to achieve success. Solomon said, 'There is nothing new under the sun.' The achievements, the aspirations of women, have not yet gone beyond those of the women, whose 'price is above rubies.'"

The Marchioness of Townshend: "I wish for the women of England what they most wish for themselves. If it is the vote, then I wish them success in their efforts to obtain it, always supposing those efforts are normal and reasonable."

Lady Frances Balfour: "At the birth of each new Era, with a recognizing start, the Nation mingles looks at Nation, standing with mute lips apart. And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child leaps beneath the Future's heart."

DOES A LIBERAL EDUCATION INCLUDE TRAVEL.

A rather heated discussion took place recently over whether travel was or was not essential to a broad and liberal education. One side held that the ordinary person could by wise reading and study, learn more of foreign countries and their peoples than any tourist.

plomer: "My message to women is to take life seriously and work ever forward toward her further emancipation."

WOMEN TEACHERS HAVE EQUAL CHANCE.

A triumph was achieved for the women teachers of Pittsburg at a meeting of the committee on elementary schools of the Board of Education this week.

It was decided to place all women who have passed the examinations for principals on the same lists with men.

MEMORY'S PLEASURE.

From the crushed flower of sadness on the road of life a sweet perfume is wafted over to the present hour—Richard.

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The entrance of women into professions and industrial occupations is one of the remarkable phases of the economic development of society in the last quarter of a century. The proportion of women who engage in some employment which brings in a money return has increased greatly even within the last ten years.

Not all who are advocates of woman's advancing professional place in the world of work are aware of the fact that here in Montreal we have a woman dentist with a large clientele, one who has been practicing for ten years and who is an enthusiast over her chosen vocation.

The first year of the university dental course is identical with the first year of medicine. The second year, which includes the study of Biology, Embryology, Anatomy, Histology, Physics, Chemistry and Elementary Bacteriology, differs from the medical course in several particulars.

Concerning Social Customs

AT A LARGE RECEPTION.

With the winter social season at its height many are interested in receptions and the like assemblages. Many who are invited to attend this favorite form of entertainment are a little in doubt as to some points, especially those which are not being gone out much heretofore.

On the cards that are sent out for a reception there will be stated the hours and a guest may attend at any time between the hours mentioned. It is an unparliamentary thing to appear before the time designated; preparations may not be completed and the hostess and her receiving party may not be ready.

When you arrive you go to the dressing room that has been reserved for women and by aside your own card, you put in your finishing touches to your toilette, or you can do it for yourself, after which you proceed to the reception room.

When you are ready to go it is not necessary to return to the reception room at a very large affair. At a smaller reception, when one can do so without breaking into a line of arrival, one may go to the hostess.

A LADY BANK PRESIDENT.

In Japan, where woman is supposed never to take precedence of man, one would scarcely expect to find a woman at the head of a financial institution, but a bank of a year's standing in Tokyo has a lady as its president. The person accredited with this achievement is Mrs. Kin Seno, head of the Seno Bank, Tokyo.

You and Me

SIMILARITY OR CONTRAST, IN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

In this, as in so many of our discussions, one general conclusion was reached, though the differences in expression made it seem as if there was a difference of opinion among our readers. A point of agreement was the deep, essential things.

MARRIAGE WITH OPPOSITES. IS IT WISE? OPPOSITE TEMPERAMENT.

A young woman should choose, as husband, a man whose temperament differs from her own, but whose tastes, pleasures, pursuits, and principles are similar. A high spirited vivacious person finds greatest satisfaction and comfort in the company of a calm, quiet companion, and vice versa.

COMMON AIM IN LIFE.

For pleasures, it matters not so much if a man prefers the strenuous sports and his wife very quiet pastimes; in books, if he prefers Carlyle and she Mark Twain; but twice well for the happiness of their lives if they agree on religion (though they see not eye to eye in all points, yet be one in belief and practice).

UNITY OF IDEALS.

To me happiness in married life consists in unity of ideals and similarity of tastes and ambitions. I am sure I should not find happiness much less expect even a fair degree of contentment if my husband's interests were separate and apart from my own.

GOOD COMRADE.

There must be agreement on all important matters of right and wrong, or there would be no basis for mutual attraction, and no peace. But to agree on all questions under the sun, would prove deadly monotonous. It would almost hint at idiosyncrasy in one or the other.

THE IDEAL MARRIAGE.

"We argued the thing at breakfast, we argued the thing at tea, and the more we argued the question the more we didn't agree," says Will Carleton in "Betsy and I Am Old." Now, there can be no question about it, that arguing does not make for happiness in married life.

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BUYING AT THE JANUARY SALES. DOES IT PAY? UNLESS YOU ARE STRONG-MINDED.

Dear Editor.— The January sales! What woman is proof against the wiles of the bargain sales! When I see the wonderful bargains advertised I always feel like going straightway and getting a sharp discount, but my prudence always whispers to beware of temptation.

EDUCATION INCOMPLETE.

It is perhaps impossible to analyze all the influences which induce people to be victimized by the allurements of January Sales. The experience of several seasons should convince one that "something for nothing" is not the motto of the average merchant.

THE BUYER AT FAULT.

I for one do not think it the fault of the advertiser, but the person who is led away by thinking because they can get an article a few cents cheaper they must buy it whether they want it or not, and perhaps let it lie on the shelf or some out of the way place till it becomes dirty, and at the same time their families needing something more substantial in order to keep out the cold of our Canadian winters.

MERCHANTS NOT TO BLAME.

We cannot blame the merchants for having these sales, as they know the majority of women are always ready to rush to them.

"MOLLY."

It is the lack of training in making decisions and sticking to them that accounts for people buying things they do not need and cannot afford. At the sales and especially the January sales goods are often noticeably reduced in price and one may buy a dress or gown she can take advantage of this out price. The rich people, however, are not the ones who patronize these sales.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION IN KANSAS CITY

Nearly four thousand students, professors and other representatives of seven hundred and fifty-five institutions of higher learning of the United States and Canada met at Kansas City, December 31st to January 4th, in the seventh international Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

Among the notable speakers at the convention were Dr. R. A. MacDONALD, of Great Britain; Bishop L. L. Kinsley, of South Brazil; Dr. Robert E. Speer, perennial inspirer of North American students; Dr. W. D. Mackenzie, of Hartford Theological Seminary; Dr. S. M. Zwemer, Cairo, Egypt, Christian apostle among the Moslems; Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, Harrows, lecturer in India last year; G. Sherwood Eddy, student evangelist in Asia; the Hon. H. B. Macfarland, the great layman of Washington; J. Campbell White, of Hartford Seminary; Secretary of State of the United States, and Dr. John R. Mott, Christian leader of students throughout the world.

The present status and the future task of the Student Volunteer Movement were set forth in the Report of the Executive Committee of the Movement as read by its chairman, Dr. John R. Mott. Here are some of the most significant paragraphs: The distinctive purpose of the Volunteer Movement is to secure students throughout the world who will actually go forth from the United States and Canada and spend their lives in non-Christian lands in the work of establishing Christ's Kingdom.

The general sessions of the Convention were held in Convention Hall, thus providing for a thousand Kansas City patrons and hostesses whose generosity and hospitality helped so much to make the Convention possible. Afternoon Section Conferences were held for the most part in churches of the various denominations.

The great themes of the Convention were upon the larger discovery of God; a greater appropriation of the spiritual resources available to every worker in the Kingdom; the tragic and compelling needs of the nations of the world; especially those provokingly non-Christian; the characteristics, equipment and training of worthy workers for foreign service; the message they are to deliver; the develop-

Table with 2 columns: Country and number of students. Includes China, India, Burma and Ceylon, Japan and Korea, Latin and Greek countries, Europe, Mexico, Oceania, Persia, Philippine Islands, Siam, Laos and Straits Settlements, South America, Turkish Empire, West Indies, and Other countries.

Most gratifying is the fact that during the four years which have elapsed since the Rochester Convention 1,466 volunteers have sailed. This is a far larger number than have gone out during any preceding quadrennium. It exceeds the number who sailed during the first twelve years of the life of the Movement.

During the last four years a larger number of new volunteers has been enrolled than during any corresponding period in the history of the colleges of North America.

A most commendable activity of the Volunteer Movement is the promotion of mission study. This underlies and makes possible the largest and most satisfactory achievements in other directions, such as enlisting new recruits, training missionary candidates, the preparation of intelligent leaders for the home base, the promotion of missionary giving, and the multiplying of missionary interest.

Each afternoon the Convention broke up into sections, once for the consideration of specific fields, again, in the afternoon, for the consideration of special problems pertaining to the promotion of missionary intelligence and activity on the part of the students.

Between sessions the students interested themselves in a large and comprehensive exhibit of literature and accessories for use in up-to-date mission study classes in the colleges.

More interesting and impressive than any speaker, longer to be remembered than any one feature of the program, however great, was the Convention itself. Prohibited by history, never before in Christian history has there been so large a number of Christian college men and women together, among these were the largest number of intending missionaries—student volunteers—ever assembled at one time.

The Sea Twilight

Oh, Christ, who stilled the troubled waves On restless Gullies, Be near when at some twilight hour My barque puts out to sea. Mid channel where the treacherous gulf Is yawning deep and wide, Dear Pilot of the loneliest track, Quell Thou dark Jordan's tide! Near hast Thou been when I have quaffed Life's chalice at the brim; Be nearer as the shadows creep, And the long day grows dim. Lord, Thou art changeless, and the soul Now anchored safe in Thee, Waits fearless for the call that bids The barque put out to sea.

—Annie S. Swan.

vice, already significantly numerous, added to hour by hour. In such a presence and amid such processes, significant for the extension of the Kingdom to earth's farthest bounds, were the days spent. On the forenoon of Sunday night there was read the honor roll of skilled volunteers who had died during the four years since the convention of 1910. A large number of volunteers who are expected to sail during 1914 stood while in prayer and song they were commended to the Father's care; and farewell charges were delivered by Mr. Eddy and Dr. Mott.

Sunday School Lesson

THE UNFRIENDLY NEIGHBOR.

By Dr. R. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN.

February 1. Golden Text, Luke xi, 1-13.

And I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.

THE NARRATIVE.

In this lesson again we have a parable or an illustration rather, the value of which must be derived from a careful consideration of its setting. The Lord had been praying, evidently observed by His disciples. It is a remarkable and interesting fact that we have no record of His praying together with His disciples. It is evident that He had been praying, evidently observed by His disciples. It is a remarkable and interesting fact that we have no record of His praying together with His disciples.

THE OLDER GENERATION AND REFORMERS.

It would not be difficult to give religious examples of that ever-present peril. Some of them would be in appropriate here and now, but not I think, all of them. What about the potential difficulty which, in times of change and stir, the older generation finds in understanding and respecting the younger and the younger in understanding and respecting the older?

THE PERIL OF SCORNFULNESS.

Now turn back to our outlook upon the facts and conditions and temptations which are round about us in English life now, in these borderland days as 1913 becomes 1914. Does the warning fit? For our contemporary and schemes tell speaking in this place on a like occasion just a year ago I ventured a firm warning against our shirking the responsibilities of deliberate thought which intelligent citizens in a country like our own ought one and all to be giving to the central questions and controversies, political and social, which are stirring.

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THE TEACHING.

In this answer of our Lord to the request of the disciples we have a pattern of prayer; the authority for praying; and a revelation of the principles which must operate if we are to pray prevailing and effective.

The pattern we have glanced at. The authority is found in the fact that our Lord distinctly commanded His disciples to pray and that in terms which assured them that prayer does prevail.

Immediately after the uttering of the sentences from the pattern prayer we have a paragraph which really consists of our Lord's arguments concerning prayer. It falls into two parts, which are indicated by the repetition of the inquiry, "Which of you?"

The arguments concerning asking are contained in or result from the illustration of the friend. Let us examine this carefully. The case which Jesus suggested is that of one of themselves at whose dwelling a friend has arrived on a journey at midnight, for whom he has no provision.

To return to the illustration. Our Lord proceeding, supposed the friend who has plenty refusing to be disturbed, but at last consenting because the

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.) (Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.) The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Bramford, Ont., Canada.

Feb. 1, 1914. The Unfriendly Neighbor. Luke xi: 1-13.

Golden Text—Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. Luke xi: 9.

(1) Verse 1—Did Jesus have the same need as other men to pray for himself? Why?

(2) What do you consider would be the principal thing which Jesus would need to pray for?

(3) What reason, if any, is there to believe that Jesus would ever use a liturgical form of prayer in his approach to God?

(4) Verse 2—Did Jesus mean what we call "The Lord's Prayer" to be used as a form of prayer or to be simply suggestive of the manner and matter of prayer? Why? (See Matt. vi: 9.)

(5) What would you say is the predominant or key note in the prayers of all goodly people?

(6) How will it be brought about, and when will the day come, when the will of God will be done on earth as it is in heaven? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(7) Verse 3—How many true Christians have you known that have lacked bread or any of the necessities of life?

(8) May all the truly good feel absolutely certain that God will provide them with all the temporal things they need? Why?

(9) Verse 4—Why would you say, or not, that God will never forgive those who do not forgive their fellows?

(10) What radical difference is there whether God directly leads us into temptation or permits the devil to do so?

(11) See I Cor. x: 13, and give your opinion as to whether Jesus desires us to pray to be kept from temptation or to be kept from yielding to it?

(12) Verses 5-7—Where in does the man in this parable differ from God?

(13) What was it that finally decided this man to loan his neighbor the leaven he wanted and what is it that influences God to answer our prayers?

(14) What is the thought which Jesus sought to convey by this parable?

(15) Why does God often answer impudently prayer that would not be answered in any other way?

(16) Verse 10—May we be absolutely sure that God will in due time answer every prayer of ours that is for our good?

(17) Of what service to us are prayers for things we never receive?

(18) If we are to pray for things we need may we rest with confidence in the assurance that we shall get all we do need?

(19) Verses 11-13—If a Christian asks for a stone, thinking it will bread which he needs, what will he get?

(20) Will God ever answer the unwelcome prayer of any good man?

(21) Verse 12—Is it our will to give the Holy Spirit to those who ask, as parents are to give good things to their children, how is it that so few claim to have the Holy Spirit?

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 8, 1914, Darks and Light. Luke xi: 14-26, 28-35.

"This great advancing movement is a new thing in the world's history, and it is new because universal education is now..."

"These words come from Australia. But they are, in their meaning, every whit as true of England. It is the Church of Christ—I use the word in the very largest sense—is the Church of Christ equal to her opportunity?"

"The strong young Gothic nations from the north in the flush of high and raw enthusiasm flooded the old provinces of Italy and the Mediterranean. They might have taken any high ideals. They might, in sheer wantonness of power, have dragged down an old and worthless whatever was venerable in faith and art and history."

"The Northmen learned their lessons from the fathers of the modern Europe. They took the best out of her treasure things new and old. My brethren, 'The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.' 'Though the vision tarry, wait for it.' Christ lives to-day."

IDEALS FOR 1914.

(Sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached at the service in Canterbury Cathedral December 28. Speaking of the present as a time in which—nothing understanding that here and there just now in this latter time was a revelation to ways of violence—arguments and influence rather than bludgeons or axes were the weapons used, he said that Christ declared that in His Kingdom there was no room for the sword and of attitude towards others might become grave and perilous offences.

Against the danger of entertaining anger or contempt for their opponents he warned alike those of the older generation and those of the younger, and extended the application of the warning to such topics as the color question within the Empire, the due apportionment to manhood and womanhood of their joint trust for the common good, to the Irish problem, and to the position of the church in Wales.

In the increasing power of organized industrial forces in the government of the nation he urged that there was opportunity for the influence of the church to be exercised in a new way. Talking for his text, St. Matthew V, 23, "Whosoever shall say Thou fool shall be in danger of the hell of fire," the Archbishop said:—

"We are come to the closing days of a memorable year. This week another opera, which some tell us may be one of the most eventful in our history. Such days—it is the very commonplace to remind you of it—occur but rarely. It is a year in which the world grows, not gradually, but in leaps and bounds, in all the troubling, pulsing intercourse and traffic of information which literally flames round the world in every minute of day and night. Picture what it meant, two 100 years ago for the people of Canterbury Cathedral to look out at the juncture of old year and new, upon the life of the Kingdom, or Empire of Great Britain. It was comparatively a simple thing. It was a world of peace, and great issues of wealth or war, but at least they were understandable and reasonable in a way which is now practically impossible for most of us to view. The hourly changing kaleidoscope of facts and figures within and around us, the Western and Eastern, the line of which the world in all its changes has never seen so dressed of before. And the fact that the things which we see are upon which we are to live."

has to rest, goes on apace. Take any ordinary book of New Year's reference and figures which is published annually and compare its size, its contents, its tables of statistics, with the corresponding pages of its issue twenty years back. You will find the contents doubled, and this simply because there is so much more to tell; so much more which is not knowable only but known, and therefore comes within our range of outlook if we are to make facts not fancies, the basis of thought and policy and, above all, of prayer.

CHRISTIANITY AS THE TOUCHSTONE.

Yet, it is far harder than it used to be, but that does not make it any the less a duty. The Lord Christ has to do with every bit of it, social, industrial, political, patriotic, Imperial, International. Not only are we part of Christendom, and Christendom should mean much, but we are in position of an increasing part of Christendom, and to Christ's standard as the touchstone we ought to be bringing every bit of policy, or partisan loyalty, or to use modern words, of "movement" or "trend" wherein we have any regulative power. Thus, then, looking out upon it all, with Christ's teaching as our guide, we ask ourselves gravely, are a few years down, what are the special aims we ought just now to be cherishing, the special faults we ought just now to be conquering, the special perils or temptations against which we ought to be upon our guard? They are, of course, quite different from those of our days—the days of long ago. The whole atmosphere and conditions have changed. What we call our civilization, that is, the relation of citizens to one another and to the body as a whole, moves on by slow stages. It has a new regulative power. Thus, then, looking out upon it all, with Christ's teaching as our guide, we ask ourselves gravely, are a few years down, what are the special aims we ought just now to be cherishing, the special faults we ought just now to be conquering, the special perils or temptations against which we ought to be upon our guard? They are, of course, quite different from those of our days—the days of long ago. The whole atmosphere and conditions have changed. What we call our civilization, that is, the relation of citizens to one another and to the body as a whole, moves on by slow stages. It has a new regulative power. 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NO TRACE OF MISSING CREWS

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 14.—Search for the crews of two schooners... The John Paul, Ellsworth, Me., and the Greta, of Dorchester, N.B., was made in Nantucket Sound yesterday by the revenue cutter Acushnet.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF YOUNG LADY LECTURER

Brantford, Jan. 14.—Where is Miss Lottie Tillotson, a lecturer and entertainer, who was billed to appear at the Congregational Church in this city on December 28, but failed to appear before the audience which had gathered to hear her?

Fleet Admiral Count Ito Dead

Tokio, Jan. 14.—Count Yukio Ito, fleet admiral of the Japanese Navy, died this morning in his seventy-first year.

Huge Ice Bridge Forms at Niagara

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 14.—The ice bridge that formed in the lower river yesterday was the largest since it was first turned on twenty odd years ago.

INJURED BY SKIRT.

Weights in Skirt Damage Eye of Woman. New York, Jan. 14.—Makers of women's garments are being held responsible for the damage to the eye of a woman from flying up when passing the Flatiron Building cannot be forced to pay damages should one of the weights start out and damage the dress.

TEN THOUSAND IDLE MEN RETURN TO WORK

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 14.—Plants which are resuming operations early this week are giving employment to 10,000 men. Fourteen hundred employees of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company's plant are going back to work after having been idle since December 31.

CITY COMMISSION BOARD DISMISSED

Edmonton, Jan. 14.—The city council endorsed the recommendation of a special committee and dismissed the entire city commission board composed of A. G. Harrison, A. J. McLean and John Chalmers. It was then decided to appoint commissioners, each with specific duties.

INDUCTION OF NEW PASTOR

Budapest, Hungary, Jan. 14.—Francis Kossuth, son of Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian liberator, who himself, after years of exile, became a leader of the party of independence in Hungary, on his sick bed yesterday married Countess Benyorky, widow of his intimate friend, Count Alexander Benyorky.

PIONEER METHODIST MISSIONARY DEAD

Vancouver, Jan. 14.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Crosby, pioneer Methodist missionary who left his home in Woodstock, Ontario, over fifty years ago to labor among the Indians on the northern coast of British Columbia, and continued in that work until about four years ago, died his home here last night, aged 73.

CHURCHES GIVE MUCH FOR MISSIONARY WORK

New York, Jan. 14.—Churches in the United States and Canada are giving at least \$50,000,000 more annually for missionary work than they gave eight years ago, according to J. Campbell White, general secretary of the Layman's Missionary Movement, who was one of the speakers at the third annual dinner of the Home and Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada, held here last night.

MISSING RELATIVES.

ASHCROFT (Maria Maud), nee Chadwick, was living in Kilroy street, Dorchester, Mass., two years ago. Mother asks.

AWARDED \$1 FOR LOSS OF HIS WIFE.

Vancouver, Jan. 14.—John Simpson was yesterday awarded one dollar in the Supreme Court for the loss of his wife when she was drowned in the "John" at the harbor. This award is in strong contrast to a verdict given in the same court the previous day when a woman was given \$200 for the loss of her husband in the same disaster.

TO DAM FRENCH RIVER.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—A contract was awarded to Jennings & Ross, Limited, for the construction of a dam at the head of the Big Chaudier, French River. This is practically a piece of construction preliminary to that of the Georgian Bay canal.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 14.—George Russell, of this city, while working on the new Canadian Pacific line, was caught between the engine and tender and crushed to death. He was 27 years of age.

GRANT OF FORESHORE.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 14.—It is stated that the Dominion Government has made a grant of practically all of the foreshore at Newport, at the head of Howe Sound, to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway for a seaport.

LEADS STRIKE OVER.

London, Jan. 14.—The Leeds civil strike, demand for an increase in pay of two shillings a week ended yesterday in complete surrender of the employees, the terms offered being accepted.

REMARKS OF NEW PASTOR

Valcartier, Que., Jan. 13.—Yesterday was a most interesting day in the history of the Presbyterian congregation of the Rev. Dr. A. T. Love, Rev. S. T. Martin, Rev. J. Wright, Mr. J. Seward, and Mr. Andrew Brewin, elders. The moderator presided at the induction of the new pastor, Rev. Dr. A. T. Love.

GENERAL.

SCOTTISH POEMS. The following Scottish poems, by Alexander Anderson, requested some time ago, were forwarded by Mr. F. W. Porter, Dresden, Ont.:

LEGAL.

PAID UP STOCK. Ontario. A joint stock company in Ontario sold stock. Certificates all marked par value \$100, fully paid and non-assessable. A purchase of stock in 1911 at \$50. A purchase of stock in 1913. The company failed and is in the hands of a receiver.

INJURED CREWS.

D.R. Ont.—An animal grass from Farmer B who was to put up fences in road repair. A to see that if any railroad down that they were put up again. B was to tell party C, when fences were ready, to tell A. A did not put cattle out for two weeks after.

VETERINARY.

NOT IN THE FOOT. R.F.—I have a mare colt, six months old, that has a navel rupture about the size of a marble. As there is no surgeon within fifty miles, please prescribe. A yearling bull had the foot rot last summer. I treated him by cleaning thoroughly and applying blue-stone. It seemed healed, but is again returning, and I would like to know what to do. Am I to use a wet cloth or a dry one? I have seen a wet cloth used with success. The proper thing to do is to cast the navel, make sure that any contents of the hernia are returned into the abdomen, then apply a strong clamp, either of hard wood or iron. The clamp must be made sure that any contents of the hernia are returned into the abdomen, then apply a strong clamp, either of hard wood or iron.

THE HEAVENLY RAILROAD.

L. D. Sterling, Maxwell, Ont., sends the poem asked for recently: "The road to heaven by Christ was made. With heavenly truth the rails were laid—From earth to heaven that line extends To life eternal, where it ends."

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