# Montreal Weekly Witness

## and Canadian Homestead.

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# The Week's Outlook

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 10, 1918.

### A Word to Our New Subscribers.

First: we welcome you to the goodly company of "Witness" readers—leaders in their respective environments, and many of them with great provincial or national influence.

Secondly: we take this early opportunity of letting you know something about the "Witness." It is not, never has been, and never will be, a party paper; so long, at all events, as it is published by its present owners. It has never had any understanding with any politician, party or government, or any relationship with any interest other than that of the people. It has spurned alike both threats and bribes, and, what was still harder, withstood at great cost to itself popular clamor for unprincipled policies. Its function in politics is to test the political professions, programs and practices of politicians, parties, or governments, by the fundamental principles of democracy—of Christian democracy. And this it does to the best of its ability, without fear or favor, as those who know it best and longest will attest—even though each will naturally think the "Witness" prejudiced at that particular point where he does not agree with it. No two blades of grass are alike. Who then could expect two sincerely independent minds to think alike on all subjects at all times? Multiply two by tens of thousands of readers, and differences of opinion—even of conviction—are bound to be frequent. But if we are all prompted by the same motives, the same devotion to the common weal, we shall none of us go far astray. In any case, the "Witness" must loyally steer by the light as it sees it. Service is its watchword; and in the service of the people of Canada it has shirked no duty, no course, however unpopular, or at whatever sacrifice to profitable patronage.

As an independent paper the "Witness" has enemies, and some both bitter and powerful, and we never know where or when a bomb from their submarine tactics will strike us. Nothing would please them so well as to put the "Witness" out of commission. But that they cannot do if the people of Canada support the paper by giving it a circulation by which it can live irrespective of advertising. The readers will better get their own when it is the readers and not the advertisers who pay for the paper. Among its enemies are the liquor interests, over whom after seventy-two years of conflict it has a right to lay some claim to the victory. Also, the gambling element, the immoral, the profiteer, the "big interests," and certain publishers who have had vast incomes from support of those very enemies of mankind in general, and who feel that the "Witness" stands in the way of their lording it over the people. Publishers who have been in the habit of swelling their bank accounts from "questionable" sources never have a kindly thought for the "Witness," which refuses to do so. We only wish all the good people of Canada understood the "Witness" as well as do so many of its enemies. But only those who value its independence of selfish interest and its utter devotion (slavery?) to fundamental principles will appreciate it. Given right motives—and wrong measures will be few and far between.

Thirdly: If you think that an independent force like the "Witness" can serve the people of Canada in these critical months of reconstruction, you will co-operate with it by introducing it to your friends—to members of your church, your society, your farmer's club, or other organizations. By so doing, each will individually share in its influence and achievements.

This is the time of year that your friends are wondering what papers they will take during 1919. Just tell them why they should put the "Witness" at the top of the list. Our reason is that we want to serve them, and through them our country. Your incentive will be similar. Notwithstanding that we draw your attention to specially reduced rates for new subscribers and for those who get them.

### Difficulties Surmounted.

We have been publishing under great difficulties for the past few weeks. Sickness of some of the important members of the staff and in every department, and the extreme shortage of men due to the war, has handicapped us seriously. While the epidemic has now passed and the permanent staff is nearly normal again, it is still impossible to add men for the extra work that always accumulates at the year end. Added to this, the outside company that has for years been doing our press work has had its own war-time difficulties. The number of papers big and little that have suffered beyond endurance by the high prices of material and labor during the past few years is very great. Although, all over the world, it is customary for "weekly" papers to be "printed out" we have for some time wanted to install a big printing equipment on our own premises, so that we might not be menaced by the breakdown of any outside establishment. For if that happened, we would have to print for a few weeks under disadvantage, if not, indeed, at greater expense. We of course, want to be safe from any adverse influences that might be able to take advantage at critical times of our dependence on outside service. But during war-times we found it almost impossible to install a plant large enough to do our work, and felt that no one should undertake such developments when the big factories and railways were being so taxed in the making and forwarding the heavier munitions of war. But we have again opened negotiations for the installation of a plant of our own as soon as possible. Meantime we know our readers will understand the handicap under which we are publishing, and will loyally stand by us. The big mails we are now receiving with renewal and new subscriptions are evidence of the splendid devotion of "Witness" readers. The atmosphere is full of optimism.

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The challenge! You either would like to see journalism of the "Witness" type developed or you would not. Your own subscription is a sign you want it to exist. But a new subscription is a sign you want to see it developed and its influence extended.

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### A Meteoric Fall.

"I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven." What people are saying to each other every day is, how hard it is to believe that it is only three or four weeks since the German Emperor was the greatest personality on earth, and his empire still a solid structure of iron, and since some who had made Germany their special study were still convinced that there could never be a revolution there. The collapse was as sudden and complete as was that of the rotten structure at Petrograd, which was as honeycombed with decay as though the white ants had eaten out all but the thinnest shell of the timbers. The Emperor that was did not take time to wave his hand over the past with all its cloud-capped towers, and say, "Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness." He has since followed his flight with a formal abdication, and men have seen him at a window writing, writing, writing; busy, perhaps, preparing his case against the great assize to which the world is determined to summon him. He is only the embodiment of an order of things that has been through all the ages paramount in the world, but survived at last only in him and in the coterie of evil spirits that clustered round him to his undoing. He had tempted into his doomed fellowship all the remaining despotisms of earth, and these all preceded him to judgment. The hollowness of the whole vast combination is now apparent to the most servile German and the most stupid junker. The Crown Prince and other Germans are right in saying that the German army was not defeated in the field. It was, as elsewhere, the life that fell out of it. It was found in Turkey that Enver, who had poisoned the wholesome Young Turk movement and made it putrid, and who had sold the Turkish realm to the infidel, was the best hated man in Turkey. He and his gang, fleeing to Berlin for comfort from those to whom they had sold themselves, found themselves equally abhorred there. The new Emperor of Austria, against whom we have heard no ill except his necessary subservience to the Berlin gang who had entrapped his predecessor, has found the Hapsburg empire, whose record for brutal dominance is long and unvaried, crumbling beneath him into its ancient tribes, till there was left him no standing ground on which to place a throne. Where are now those prophets who were sure there would be no revolution in Germany? It was as in Russia, not conquest but decay—in their case unsuspected—that brought the empire to an end, and well for the world that it is so. For, whatever is evolved from the ashes of the old empire, we may at least look for something that will be the people itself, and not an iron monster sitting on the cage that contains the people, of whose real mind it is not capable of knowing anything. The decay was, in the case of Germany, entirely unsuspected. Not even the leaders of radical factions suspected it. So let other nations take warning.

### Justice.

Our demand with regard to the criminalities of this war should be that every accused person should have a fair trial before as unbiased a jury as can be found, and that his exact responsibility for the crimes in question be determined. Small odds, if the finding of a jury might fail to fit the crime. The sinner branded, like Cain, with his crime, would not go unpunished. It is to be feared, however, that vengeance has part with justice in the hearts of those who are clamoring for the full punishment of the German people for the crimes of their masters. This, if all we are told about the irreclaimable brutality of the German fairly represented the nation, would have just warrant. But people who live a little above community passion have a notion what our own human nature would be under given circumstances, and find it mirrored, possibly much exaggerated, in the ways of the German. Let us analyse an example. A German lad, who was in the family of a Scotch minister learning English, was, when the war broke out, seen to the train by his young Scottish companion, who hoped that the next time they met it would be under pleasanter circumstances. The German boy replied by spitting in his face as he jumped upon the departing train. The other was, however, able to board the train also, and gave the young Prussian all the drubbing he needed before disembarking at the next station. This appeared in the "Scotsman" and all Scotland was delighted, as, of course, we would have been. Apart from the peculiarly German method of expression, let us reverse the picture. The Scotch boy was staying with one of the German pastors to learn German. When the war broke out he heard all about him nothing but execration of Britain in the most offensive language, much of it specially intended for his ears. He is in an enemy's country, but in parting he is led by patriotism or by passion, but with unusual courage, to strike a blow for his own country, whereupon the native Prussian, amid the plaudits of all in the compartment pounds the poor stranger unmercifully. The feat gets into the newspapers, to the intense satisfaction of all Germany. Somehow, the thing does not put on exactly the same appearance. In the same way, if we reverse every circumstance, and consider how many diverse moral qualities there are in an army, we may at least be helped towards justice. There was a time in the development of man when a whole race was held guilty of the crime of any individual in it, at least till that race had purged itself of the sin. We, on the contrary, would take it as cruelly unjust to be held guilty of something in which we personally had no part. We would feel this the more if our whole nature had risen in abhorrence of the evil in question, and if we had made plain, as Dr. Kurt Eisner is doing, our resentment of it. We do not really know the present mind of Germany. Germany does not know her own mind, but there are many evidences of her abhorrence of the crime which brought on the war, and of those who plotted it. It may be that while we should not cease, for the sake of the innocent, to demand the right apportionment of blame, the nation may reveal to us so different a character that the spirit of justice which has some hold on each of us will constrain us to change our minds with regard to vengeance on a people who necessarily are what we Anglo-Saxons would have been under like training.

### Britannia's Realm.

Hands off the British navy! league or no league, is announced by Mr. Churchill to be the attitude in which the British Government will enter the Conference. It will have no restrictions on its well-tried and well-deserved supremacy. "The President undoubtedly will ask disarmament at sea as well as on land," wires to Britain the American correspondent of the United Press on the eve of the President's sailing for Britain, when it is too late for the President to speak for himself. We should naturally look for that general attitude from him, and would in the abstract agree with it. Joint control of the seas is a thing to be aimed at. We have always had doubts as to how far the plan of a treaty bound league of nations could be carried out without causing dangerous friction. We have more belief in understandings than in bargains. But we believe most loyally in the principle of trustful co-operation between the powers, and the removal of every cause of offence. We, therefore, believe that the British, while maintaining present efficiency, should look forward to joint action for the policing of the seas. It is when this mischief-making correspondent goes further that we are convinced that he has misapprehended and misrepresented the President, Mr. Bender, the correspondent in question, is in line with the disgruntled newspaper man, just back from Paris, who a week ago got so well trounced for the same thing by the best of the American press, in saying that the President's insistence on the completion of the naval contracts under way "reflects his determination to ask other nations to scale down their navies, or the United States will scale up"; or, in other words, that the President has set out to threaten the very condition of things that eventuated in this horrible war.

### The Rule of the Seas.

Apart from the correspondent's innuendo, no fault can be found with the President's alleged maritime policy. Seventy years ago his country was in proud and successful competition with the mother country at sea, and could show some color for its transformation of the old English ditty "into Columbia, the Pride of the Ocean." The Boston clipper ships were the pride of the seas. The protective policy adopted in 1860 almost abolished the nation's ocean commerce, at the same time doing much to alienate both Great Britain and the Southern States, with direful consequences. President Wilson's study is to reverse these conditions, and give his country the place she is able to take in the world's ocean commerce. Britannia owes largely to America's mistake the commercial supremacy by which she holds her trident so proudly aloft. It is to be owned that the unshackling of United States sea activity would be the greatest possible threat to Britain's eminence. But there is no unfriendliness in the daughter of the most maritime nation taking to the sea. But the correspondent is to be entirely mistrusted when he adds that the President does not favor a joint sea policy between Britain and the United States. What then does he mean by his "League of Peace"? From that we could only gather that the President, instead of wanting to make the world safe for democracy or for anything else, was bent on bringing about new and still more hateful collisions. We have it since from Washington, not without still a faint suggestion of the same threat of building up a sea power to rival that of Britain, that the President's purpose in his crusade is, if he can, to internationalize the seas, but that short of that he would desire to have equal part with Great Britain thereon. Is this an unworthy ambition?

### The Fourteen Oracles.

Mr. Roosevelt has done a good thing in throwing Mr. Wilson's fourteen oracles into the melting-pot to see how they will stand analysis. Some of the English papers have persisted in declaring Mr. Wilson to be a master of lucid English. It always interests them over there to find good English speech coming from "America." Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, says most of these fourteen propositions are vague and ambiguous; which is probably the way they have struck most of us simpler people. Mr. Roosevelt says the President himself has rejected one of them outright, and has interpreted another in directly the opposite sense to its plain meaning. He says that none of the powers, except the defeated ones, have accepted the fourteen point program, and that except the pro-Germans and the pacifists, the United States has not accepted them. It has, indeed, had no chance to pronounce upon them, unless at the late elections, when, if they were a factor at all, it rejected them. He concludes with the hope that Mr. Wilson has not gone to Europe to try to be an umpire between "our allies and our enemies," but to act loyally as one of the allies. It is Mr. Roosevelt's special function in public life to withstand and decry Mr. Wilson. In these days a loyal opposition is recognized as a necessity of popular government; and one of its best functions is to put the torch to camouflages of all sorts, and find out what those in power are at.

### The High Arbiter.

Mr. Wilson, from long before entering the war, proposed himself as a final judge and divider between the quarrelling powers in the day of judgment. This was his leading argument for thinking neutrally, as a judge is bound to do. The United States would, he said, be, as a neutral, in an exceptionally good position to fulfil this Jove-like function. When German war madness forced him from that position, he still held that the United States was not one of the Allies, and that from its exceptional moral position of having nothing in the way of territory to gain by the war, was still on the lofty eminence of the judicial bench as between the self-seekers of the old world. His claim has been acknowledged by the defeated powers, whose hope for clemency centres in him. But the Allies, who have done the fighting and the suffering, prefer to accept him as one of themselves, though an important one, in view of the enormous unexhausted power that he wields, and in view, no doubt, of the moral strength of his position in having, like Canada, no territory to claim. It is probable, indeed, that he will go further than Canada in dealing with the question of indemnity. We are told, we do not know how true it is, that Canada is going to claim all that the war has cost her—that is, financially; she cannot ask her children back. The United States, from the greatness of her wealth, is able, and has before this shown herself to be minded, to act in such matters, as a true knight-errant, at her own charges. She joined the other powers in suppressing the Boxer rebellion, but refused her share of the indemnity levied by the allied powers on China. In that she stepped upon a more lordly moral plane than the rest; and was certainly not without her reward. The Chinese, with answering chivalry, consecrated the whole amount to educating young Chinamen in the United States, a policy which has had its speedy sequel in a friendly Chinese republic. "Give and it shall be given unto you, for with what measure ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again." The President is certainly looked to by all parties to this settlement as a moderating influence, who will seek to apply the divine law in restraint of human vengeance and greed.

### The Good Ways of Democracy.

President Wilson's phrase: "To make the world safe for democracy" has become current coin in all languages, and will remain monumental on the pages of history in the ages to come, as expressing the very essence of this war. The war is now over, but its figure in history will grow larger and larger as its epoch recedes, as being the world's greatest carnal struggle. We are convinced that as there has been no such earthquake before, neither indeed shall there be. That is not, however, to say that there will not be yet more notable conflicts and victories. The battles will be fought more and more in the arena of conviction, and less and less in that of force. The first thought of every reformer is that the law should do this or that; even though it may be something that the people notoriously do not want done. Agitation for a law is often the best available way of converting the people to the need of it. But it is vain under democratic conditions to blame statesmen for not doing what the people do not plainly want them to do. This consideration may, by the way, be applied to the tobacco question, with regard to which a Methodist minister correspondent criticizes the recent Conference for slackness. The same correspondent points out that the use of tobacco has enormously increased, and has been in prodigious demand during the war on account of its momentarily sedative qualities, thus making it evident that a very great deal of education is called for before governments can be looked to, to do much more than has been done in making the use of tobacco by boys illegal. Indeed, the war has been taken advantage of by those interested to glorify tobacco. The organ of these people has glorified it as it never glorified the blessed gospel. The glory of democracy is that it means, not to control the people, but to convince the people, and that what is needed more than a law is a gospel. By that we mean an active promulgation of the better way in each and every department of life. The appeal must be to the people. Politicians understand this, and appeal to the people's passions and prejudices. True democracy with nothing to gain but the people's good must appeal, and that in the most insistent and self-sacrificing manner, to the people's better nature.

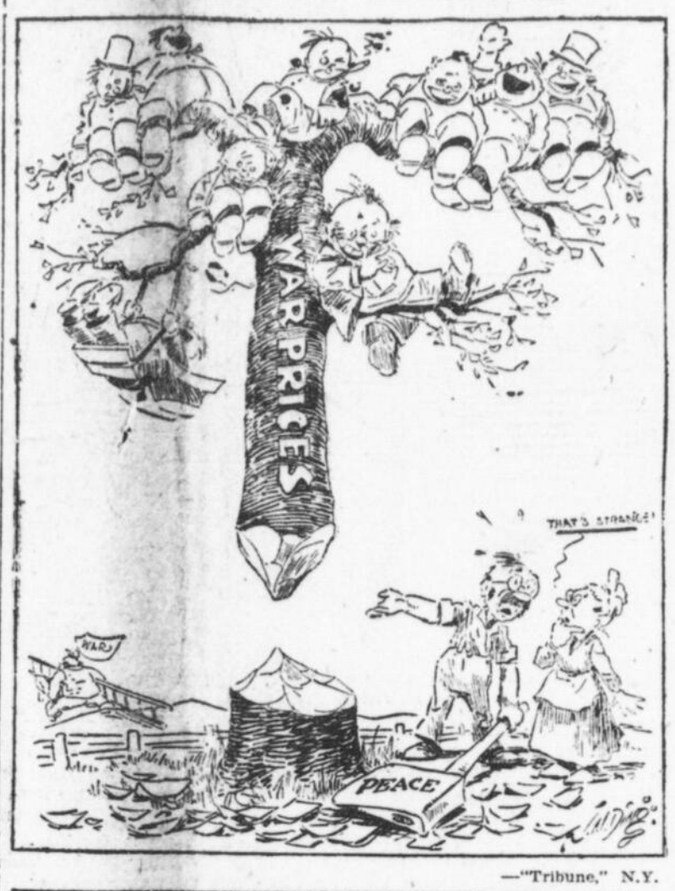
### To Make Democracy Safe for the World.

We have spoken of the great President's great saying as a monumental one that will shine through the ages; and yet it is already in the background. The war, to whose inner meaning it is the key is over. The most confirmed Tory is to-day a democrat. But a new war with a more serious motto is before us. The new motto, already almost as current as the other, is: To make democracy safe for the world. That has to be done by the spiritual weapon, not by the carnal. True we are fighting in Russia on that issue, and may perhaps, who knows, have to do so elsewhere. But we shall not conquer it by blood and iron. That is more or less like dreadnoughts pursuing submarines through a mined sea. If they came out at all they would own themselves a back number. Nor can the errors of to-day be reached either by press or pulpit. The lumber camp, the mine, the longshoremen's gang are out of range of the artillery of the pulpit and of the daily press. But not of the philosophy of revolution, which is everywhere burning under the surface like fires in the mould, and not only among those segregated by ignorance from the world's better thinking. The spirit of discontent is everywhere. Discontent is a very good thing. The spirit that inspired the old catechisms that made "To be content with thy lot and respectful to my betters," the common man's highest virtue, is reacting fiercely upon the unchristian conditions that produced it. What is wanted, and what is called for urgently, is the spiritual force that is to turn this right discontent into right channels. It is pleasing to see on all sides evidences of an interest on the part of many in the depressed conditions in which the predatory passion of Bolshevism breeds, and a public-spirited desire to cure the body politic of its plague spots. It is still more pleasing to note that there are some who realize that the principal cause of discontent lies in the undue diversity of fortune and that these betterments cannot come by way of benefactions and regulations, which, however well devised, will only nurse the resentment of the people at what they feel worse than their disadvantages, the underlying assumption of superiority and inferiority. The hardest thing for the agent of a charity to learn is that his beneficent work is vain, possibly worse than vain, lacking the brotherly and respectful touch of soul on soul. Has the Spirit no message to-day to the Churches to inspire them with the new-old commandment — with the Saviour's deep respect for and interest in man as man, that will make them once more a conquering force in the world?

### A Gain From the War.

Austria, at least, according to her republican secretary for foreign affairs, is in a reasonable frame of mind. He blames Austria for having criminally forced the war on Serbia in order to avert threatened disintegration of the empire. There were two reasons for this method. It is an old device of despotisms to smother unrest at home by stirring up strife abroad and enlisting the whole people in a common national enthusiasm. And the attack was made upon Serbia because it was to that country that the distressed Southern Slavs of Austria looked for sympathy, and there no doubt where they plotted. Serbia, as we all know, was given no alternative but to fight; and the attacking empire proved so senile and weak that it was completely beaten by its little neighbor until it called Germany to its aid. Dr. Bauer would apparently prefer the restoration of the old empire as a federation of republics, but accounts that impossible. So that the only thing left for German-Austria to do is to become one of a federation of German republics. This is what has been generally foreseen as the probable outcome of the war. She would thus have access to the sea at Hamburg, and would also like to have an internationalized highway to the Adriatic. This is an entirely reasonable request, and such an arrangement would be the birth of a new order of things, under which railways will not only be nationalized but internationalized under the guardianship of the League of Nations. Let us hope to see iron, which has been the symbol of enmity and mutual destruction, become thus the bond of goodwill. Internationalized waterways are not a new thing. Of

AND STILL THE TREE DOESN'T FALL.




—"Tribune," N.Y.

MONUMENT OF THE WAR.

—"Nebelspalter," Zurich.

these, the Danube river is perhaps the most notable example. Its waters flow past four capitals of mutually repellant peoples, and are the boundary of two others; yet it has been the common highway for all those peoples. The inauguration of a system of international highways would be a very great gain from the war.

### Conscription to be Abolished.

A very noble practical fruit of the war will be the abolition of conscription by all the nations of Europe. We hope we may say, will be, because Great Britain is going to make the demand, and because it is so obviously to the good of all. The difficulty will be to define the demand. If there is one lesson the militarists of all nations have regarded as imperatively taught by the war, it is that nations must no more be caught unprepared. Nations must henceforth train their whole peoples to war. We do not agree with them; it was the glory of the free peoples that they were not found armed to the teeth. The principle of the armed camp is repellent to economics, to democracy and to Christianity. And obviously it offers no solution of the danger of war: it rather makes war certain. Another thing that has been counted as determined by the war is that conscription is the only fair, indeed the only democratic, method of raising an army, as in democracies the burdens of citizenship with its privileges fall, equally upon all. Among a large proportion of our own people it would evoke only the wildest wrath so much as to raise a question as to this. Still, men being as they are, some timid and incapable of adding strength to the ranks: some through temperament of sentiment or by religious conviction, absolutely averse to taking human life, some whole peoples being ill-disposed, there have been thinking statesmen, who have been very slow to regard it as good public policy. For these it may be said that some of these practical difficulties have proved so real that the system has in practice to some extent broken down. It seems that, whether fair or unfair, the system has to disappear in countries on a peace footing. But, exactly what is to be forbidden? Many who have altogether shrunk from making the nation into an army have strongly favored putting the whole boyhood of the nation through a system of physical training along military lines, partly because one has to admit the value of such training on the physique and the morale of the boys, but also that all should be prepared in case of need to take up arms at short notice. In this way we should have a maximum of general preparation at less than no cost; as some such physical and disciplinary training is a desirable part of education: and the case would be extremely unlikely when there would be under such preparation any lack of volunteer service in actual warfare. Conscription we presume, means broadly compulsory military service for all, but we have said enough to show that, in abolishing it, it needs definition. So Europe is no more to be an armed camp of nations prepared to spring at each other, and, at least, one great cause of war will be removed. Let us be thankful for that.

### Are we at War?

When Britain is at war, Canada is at war. Is Britain at war in taking part with the Allies in backing the better elements in Russia in their effort to emancipate themselves from Bolshevik tyranny? The Allies undertook this while at war with Germany. The Bolshevik government in Russia was practically, if not intentionally, an ally of Germany, and, quite apart from any theories, of making the world safe for democracy, it was a necessity of war to back those who were opposing that government. Though war has ceased elsewhere, the Allies are not yet at peace with Germany. On what footing then is this war in Russia during an armistice with the central powers? We understand ourselves to be in Russia as the helpers of the party of law and order to stand up against destructive forces. From what knowledge we have, we are wholly in sympathy with those who are seeking to establish a genuine constitutional government, and wholly opposed to class rule of any kind. But we realize that we know very little of the matter. The last distinct news we had was that the Omsk government, to which the Archangel government had owned allegiance, had appointed a dictator with the approval of the Allies, the British being then in some force at Omsk, in the innermost interior of Russia. That, after all, was not very different from what each of the Allied countries has done—even Canada—or from what the Allied countries jointly did in the appointment of Marshal Foch. It was probably necessary. So then, if we are not actually fighting during the armistice—we do not even know as to that—we are at least there giving aid and comfort to this dictator. Even Mr. Wilson, the out-and-out champion of national self-completeness, is there on one side of an internal difference. And we are not merely waiting there for the peace signal to quit, but are increasing our forces against possible contingencies.

### Canada in Russia.

With regard to our part in this, the Canadian government may have had some such difficult problems before it, complicated by the varying aspects of the major war and by exchanging counsels with the imperial government. Only after long months of hesitation—after having, among other things, chartered a ship and then cancelled the charter—has it decided, emphatically but not perhaps irrevocably, to send forward the Siberian expedition. Canada has asserted for herself, on no clearly logical grounds, but with the full consent of the mother country, the right of deciding whether and how far she will be a party to any war of the empire. The natural deduction from the Laurier maxim: "When the Empire is at war, Canada is at war," would be that Canada was morally bound to help in proportion to her resources. All the more for that, it is the right of the people of the dominions, as well as of those of Great Britain, to have full knowledge of the issue upon which they are called upon to shed their blood. This is not furnished us. We see Russia through a thick fog. The Bolshevik government, forsaking its cardinal principle of doing nothing in secret, has double locked its censorship, and lets nothing pass it does not wish to. The Allies are now on the Dwina in the North of European Russia, at Baku on the Caspian, and apparently all over Siberia, yet news thence is equally blinding. We get stray stories through Baltic channels to which we pay small attention. There was one, for instance, that a massacre of all but the laboring class was planned for a certain day. The day passed and we heard no more of it. Either our government itself knows little or nothing of the facts, or a series of censorships, including our own, forbids us to know them. It is no doubt convenient for a government that rules by decrees to have the excuse of being still at war for maintaining a galling censorship among other despotisms. It supplies a continued reason for maintaining a war coalition, and for continuing the same autocratic course through years to come, neglecting domestic legislation, and perhaps giving the people's parliament the go-by with orders-in-council even while it is in session. Continuance of war conditions will also enable no end of contractors and placeholders to stick a little longer to their jobs. This is a heavy price to pay for sending a few hundred men across the Pacific. The country has been full of hymns of praise because the war is over. If it is over, let us have an end of the censorship. Let us get on a peace footing and get the country going forward.

### Set Russia on Her Own Feet.

The aim of the invasion of Russia has been to help Russia to deliver herself from the Germans, and from their allies the Bolsheviks. Now that Germany is conquered, the policy will no doubt be to draw out as soon as possible, and leave Russia to solve her own problems, as in fact every nation must. It has been urged on the side of the powers of law and order that the Bolshevik movement represents a small fraction of the whole people. That is to be hoped. If so, the people should soon be able to get itself right side up, and to prevent Germany meddling in its affairs. Nothing done by force is really done. To put either Germany or Russia right by force is to create eternal enmity against the benefactors. The Russian Bolshevists would gain rather than lose popular approval, if they could pose as having been cruelly suppressed by the tyrannical bourgeois governments which they set out to overthrow. They would lose the opportunity of demonstrating to the world what is good in their doctrine. At all events they would lose the chance of demonstrating to the world, to themselves and to their followers everywhere where it is hopelessly wrong.

### Government Without Parliament.

What is the Canadian Cabinet going to do about the price of wheat? We say the Canadian Cabinet advisedly, for it persists in considering itself the Canadian Government to the ignoring of Parliament. So self-satisfied is it with its competency to govern the country without help from the people's representatives that the calling of Parliament, which usually takes place early in December, but which this year, it was said, would not take place till late in December, is now, if reports are true, to be postponed to the very latest date possible, some time in February. Gathering as late as this it will just be in time to pass the speech from the throne, and then rush precipately at the budget, which must be got through for the close of the fiscal year. In this way, it is probably hoped to keep Parliament from doing anything. By so restricting it, it is expected that ground for friction between the sections of the coalition will be prevented from developing. The fact is that the Canadian Government fears, and does not trust the Canadian Parliament. It also finds it less work to govern without it. Why! with Parliament out of the way it can, as it did the other day, give a contract to the Vickers concern by Order-in-Council for thirty-one ships of a value of many million dollars without anyone noticing. And as the great part of the press throughout the country supports the coalition, all is plain sailing. Had Parliament been in session it would have most inconveniently wanted to know much about such a contract. It will thus be seen that it is definitely the small group of men who have taken on themselves the government of the country with whom the farmers must reckon, in the matter of wheat prices, and not their elected representatives.

"KEEP AN EYE ON THE PROFESSOR—WATCH CLOSELY!"

Prof. Borden—Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will have the pleasure of turning this document into an Act of Parliament!

—The "Pioneer."

### The Price of Wheat.

What then will Sir Robert Borden, et al., do about wheat? Last year we had a fixed price of $2.20 a bushel. In the United States the price is fixed at about that until 1920. In Great Britain a high price has been fixed for a still longer period. In Canada we have no price fixed for the next crop, a large part of which is already in the ground. Argentina and Australia have during the war amassed large stocks of wheat that could not be transported for lack of shipping. It is said that should the price of wheat fall next summer to a dollar and a half a bushel the United States Government would stand to lose from half a billion to a billion dollars, and that should Canada fix the price at last year's figure, the Canadian Government would in such a case lose two hundred million dollars, or about a fifth part of the whole war debt, if the above mentioned decline in price took place. As a result the Canadian Government has sent a couple of men over to Great Britain to consult Sir Robert Borden, and it is said that he in turn is going to ask the conference of the Allies to take some action. The fear of cheap wheat does not seem a very substantial one. The whole of Europe is hungry for wheat, and would devour in very short time all that Australia and Argentina can spare. Another consideration that will keep up the price will be the continued shortage of shipping. Next summer, if peace terms are satisfactorily concluded in February, as expected, every ship that plies the seas will be wanted for use between Europe and North America. Only where absolute necessity calls, or extraordinary freight rates are to be had, will there be ships away from this route. The very fact that the United States and Britain have already set the price will go a long way toward stabilizing, and should Canada do likewise, its action would go far to remove the unsettled factor that remains. Naturally, as a counter stroke, Italy, France, Greece, Belgium and Britain will be bargaining for the 1919 crops of Rumania, Russia and India. But to secure them they will have to bid against starving Austria and Germany, so that bidding may well go high. In the end we shall probably be controlled by whatever action is taken in the United States whose lead we have followed in most of our war measures.

### Fixing Prices.

In regard to the principle of setting a price for wheat that is higher than that which might be expected to result from cut-throat competition, or lower than that which might result from unrestricted trading, if the next world crop is poor; there is much that remains to be thought out. The fixing of an arbitrary price is contrary to long-established custom, and challenges the laws of supply and demand. If it is to be done in one thing, why not in others? And that brings us into a new world. There is, however, very valid excuse for the demand for fixing minimum price, on wheat that will be a little higher than it is calculated can be obtained on the open market. It is that, by organizing and securing artificial prices for itself, city labor has made the purchasing price of all manufactured articles that the farmer needs of an artificial height, and in exchanging grain at an openly competitive price for the products of labor at an artificially fixed price the farmer gets the worst of the deal. So long as labor fixes its price by united action the farmer will be at a great disadvantage if he does not do the same, and the only way to do it is to have the government fix prices for at least the more important staple articles of the farm. In doing this, however, the Government must take the responsibility of paying more for the crop than it may get for it.

### A Free Nation.

On November 22nd President Wilson signed the Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill, with its legislative rider providing for natonal prohibiton from the first of July next, until the United States army is demobilized. This prohibition amendment will especially affect the manufacture of wine, for, under the Presidential proclamation, the brewing of beer stopped on the first of December, while the manufacture of whiskey was stopped soon after the nation entered the war. Under the amendment the manufacture of wine will cease on May first. After the thirtieth of June next no intoxicating liquor of any kind may be sold in the country except for export, until such time as the President proclaims demobilization complete. The amendment also prohibits the importation of any intoxicating beverage into the country for the same period. It is a serious matter for Canada that the United States, while about it, did not prohibit export as well as manufacture, import and sale. There must be large stocks of liquor in various parts of the country, and we may expect there will be endeavors on the part of the liquor men to dump these upon Canada. It is for our government to protect us from dumping.

### Fiction and Fact.

So far as the law aims at protecting her own people, the United States is to be congratulated. Her government has very properly recognized no distinction between whiskey, beer and wine. All are intoxicating, all waste good foodstuffs, all hinder the exertion of the utmost power of the nation in the labors of reconstruction, all are direct incentives to extravagance and wastefulness—therefore all come under the ban as enemies of the country. As the law now stands, there can be no plea of class legislaion. What is sauce for the beer drinking goose is sauce for wine-drinking gander. Of course, the prohibition amendment met opposition. Before the Senate Committee some officials of the Shipping Board endeavored to make out a case for beer, telling the old story that if it were taken from the shipbuilders, their discontent would be reflected in their work. But Secretary Daniels told how, after sale of intoxicants had been stopped in the neighborhood of the naval establishments, the output of the workmen had increased. He referred especially to Mare Island Navy Yard in California, and to Seattle—output increased, and the workmen and the community more prosperous.

### Dying Groans.

The usual dope is furnished to our liquor advertising papers, regarding the blue ruin which is about to desolate New York and other cities when the prohibition wave gets in its evil work. How it will mean higher rates for the hotels, and lower rentals to owners of hotel properties. How it will be the "hardest industrial and financial blow ever landed on the community" (!) How immense revenues hitherto devoted to educational and pension purposes will be unobtainable. How property valued at close on $100,000,000 will be practically wiped out. How when 7,000 saloons and forty-one breweries close, 50,000 men will be out of employment, and 10,000 storerooms will be vacant, and investments of millions of dollars will be rendered useless. How the $729,000,000 brewery industry will fall like a house of cards. And yet we are told that—even to save the people of the United States these heart-breaking and staggering losses—there will be no attempt on the part of the liquor fraternity to nullify the law. All this wail is nonsense. Wherever prohibition has been tried it has paid. It has neither hurt the hotels nor the hotel business. It has made for the improvement of property and for civic prosperity. It has meant that investments have gone into legitimate and healthy industries which have employed more people and paid more wages. With a sober people, as Gladstone foresaw, there has been no difficulty in finding revenue. For, as every economist knows, the liquor trade never paid a cent of revenue. It merely collected many millions from the public, and paid over a small percentage to the government, over against immense burdens that it laid upon the government. It acted the part of those medieval robbers and pirates who used to pay over to the authorities a small fraction of their plunder for a practical license to rob and murder. Many of those who are making such doleful prophecies now will, by this time next year, be trying to explain that they meant something altogether different.

### The Dawning Day.

And by the time demobilization is complete it is not extravagant to hope that the United States will be under prohibition by constitutional amendment. Of the thirty-six states needed to ratify this amendment, fourteen have already done so. There are twenty-three dry states which have not yet voted upon the resolution. Then it is considered very likely that some "wet" states, disgusted with liquor rule, will also ratify. So we may perhaps hope to see, early in 1919, our neighbor nation enter upon its many new tasks with the incubus of the drink traffic forever removed from its shoulders. Will it once more get ahead of Canada which so long led the civilized world in this?

### Dropping Behind.

While the United States is nationally taking the liquor traffic by the throat the Canadian government only, so far as we know, promises an act to supplement provincial legislation in accordance with the existing order-in-council. It should be an act to hold the fort for total prohibition until the soldiers come home, and can vote. There is no question that Parliament has the power to do what the United States requires a constitutional amendment to do, namely, to enact national and total prohibition, and has, therefore, the responsibility. It would, therefore, be humiliating if we should let the United States get ahead of us in this. Indeed, the Licensed Victuallers are joyfully counting on the country taking backward ground. At least they profess to be; but who can believe an organization whose very name is a camouflage. Victuals are food—nourishment. It is not food they are licensed for. It is not food they are interested in. It is just drink. At a meeting in Montreal they based their optimism on three grounds: first, that the war being over, the willingness of the community to have its liberty restricted would not be so marked as it was when only one issue confronted the world; second, that demands recently made by Labor showed that that section of the population was not ready to acquiese in such legislation; and, third, that the returning soldiers are expressing some resentment that prohibition has been enacted in their absence. One or two speakers argued that illicit stills can be set up at small cost, and that the city ran a greater risk in allowing this sort of thing than in permitting license holders to sell standard "goods." In any case, even if spirits were banished, it was suggested that the Government might still see the desirableness of allowing wine and beer to be sold.

### Does the Country Want It?

The question is a fair one: Does the country want it? Parliament cannot act unless it does. As to the various points brought up by the liquor men, it may be noted that in this province at least the war had nothing to do with the decision of so many communities to banish liquor. The war was not mentioned in their contests. In the city of Montreal the war and repression elsewhere no doubt greatly accentuated the liquor evil. As for their judgment of Labor and the soldiers, the Licensed Liquorers are no doubt honest. The labor men and the soldiers whom they come in contact with are just the ones to give them that notion about those they represent. But all the gains prohibition has made, both in the United States and in Canada, have been made by the will of the working people. It is a reform for the people, carried out by the people. Certainly if ever there was an enemy to Labor it is the drink traffic. The employees of that traffic work under most unhealthy conditions. The death rate of those who make drink and those who sell it, is abnormally high. Then, in proportion to the capital invested, it pays less wages and employs fewer people than any of the reputable industries. The Liquor Capitalist is in every way a genuine enemy to the worker and to the community. As to the soldiers, also, some of their spokesmen have lowered their reputation as warriors for liberty by championing liquor. But the soldiers are simply our brothers in khaki, and in so far as they are Canadians are like-minded with other Canadians. The young manhood of many temperance societies enlisted almost in a body. Some of them may have yielded to temptations in the artificial conditions of warfare. But others have learned the mischief of drink as they would not have learned it at home. Regarding the fear expressed by some of the liquor advocates that illicit manufacture and illicit sale would flourish under prohibition, it may be asked, Do they not flourish under license? It is certain that Montreal has a bigger illicit trade than Toronto. Of course, where no one is licensed to make people drunk, the unlicensed sale betrays itself; but it is therefore the more easily watched. And as to a semi-prohibition regime under which beer and wine would be sold nothing could be more harmful. Many years ago England thought by multiplying beer-houses she would promote temperance. Instead of that the increase in drunkenness was something horrible.

### The First Need of the Time.

The period of reconstruction upon which we are entering will entail almost as many sacrifices as the war. If we are not to be distanced altogether by our neighbors, we shall have to keep our heads as clear and our hands as steady as theirs, and we cannot do this except we cut liquor out absolutely, as they are going to do. In the province of Quebec the Government should make its prohibitory law as stringent as its provincial powers can achieve. It would, to all appearance, have the support of the mass of the people. Such action is needed. The province is not to be made the sink hole of the Dominion. It is time, however, that we should do a complete job, and bring the whole nation into line. There are prohibitionists in the Cabinet to whom the country is looking. We do not, however, want to steal a march upon the soldier. Whatever he thinks, he has a right to his say. But so long as the soldier is in khaki, and demobilization still going on, the question is a war-measure. The request of the country to Parliament is that the measure now in force be adopted and perfected by legislation to be effective until such time, to be determined by government, as the soldier shall have returned, and that the question be then submitted to a referendum of the whole country. The permanent prohibition of the liquor traffic in Canada is the most important measure that could come before the country. History must never say that we beat Germany only to surrender to her ally—Drink.

### A Successful Year.

The Bank of Montreal presents a very satisfactory statement for its year's work. Besides paying its ten percent dividend, it has paid a two percent bonus and added a quarter of a million dollars to the profit and loss balance carried forward. Its total net earnings have been about thirteen and a half percent on its capital stock of sixteen million, but it must not be forgotten that the stockholders have laid aside a rest of sixteen million, so that the earnings of the year are just under seven percent on the capital and rest. The general manager, Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, in his statement tells us that in spite of the large subscriptions of the bank's customers to government loans the deposits have increased during the year by about eighty million dollars, which is an increase of one-sixth. Touching on the future he says, while not assuming the role of a prophet, he can at least go the length of stating that "the policy of the bank has been and is to conduct its business on the probability that both may decline rapidly, that values are certain to fall away presently, and that there may at the same time be a diminution in demand. Either of these conditions would be serious. A combination of the two would be disastrous to unprepared merchants and manufacturers carrying heavy stocks." It is to be hoped that those merchants and manufacturers who had the advantage during the last few years of a very rapid rise in prices will have been provident enough to save their excess war profits to a sufficient extent to meet such an emergency. If they have not Sir Frederick's warning should be taken to heart, for who knows how suddenly values may break. The note circulation of the Bank of Montreal now amounts to forty-two million dollars, about one-fifth of the total bank note circulation of the country.

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The challenge! You either would like to see journalism of the "Witness" type developed or you would not. Your own subscription is a sign you want it to exist. But a new subscription is a sign you want to see it developed and its influence extended.

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### The Camouflaged Girl.

It is getting very common in Montreal for girls who are entirely respectable to use paint and powder on their faces; some using it to such a degree that a person introduced to them on the street would hardly know them with the war paint washed away. Unfortunately for them, the custom is injurious to the skin, as, by hindering the pores from fulfilling their functions in a normal manner, it enlarges the pores and so makes it almost compulsory for the person who has been addicted to paint to continue the custom. It is natural that women who have not inherited good complexions, or who have found their naturally good complexions fading away on account of long confining hours of office work, should try to beautify themselves in any way they can. The custom is an old one. Both men and women have painted their faces in many lands as far back as history, written or pictorial, reveals them to us. Sometimes the paint was used to give the warrior a fiercer countenance, sometimes as a mark of distinction between a married and an unmarried woman, and sometimes for purely attractive reasons. It would seem, taken at face value, to be a habit that no one could resent, optional with every individual. In the United States, however, both the federal government and the municipal government of New York have taken serious action against the practice. The federal government started it by forbidding admission to military camps to those with painted faces. New York has now followed this up by setting its police women after the painted faces on the street. Probably quite illegally, a number of women have been forced to purchase their freedom from the police cell by a thorough wash. It is well worth knowing that across the line the painted face is looked on as a badge of dishonor, for United States have a way of coming north. While there is little prospect that painted faces will be arrested in Canada, the stigma that is being attached to them across the line is almost sure to come. In so far as it corrects an injurious habit, that will be all to the good.

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### Directions Wanted.

Oculist—Drop a little of this into your eyes three times a day.

Patient—Before meals or after, doctor?

THE POSSE.

—N. Y. "World."

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

TUESDAY DECEMBER 10th, 1918.

## STREET FIGHTING IN BERLIN BETWEEN GOV.'T TROOPS AND EXTREME SOCIALISTS RESULTS IN MANY PERSONS BEING KILLED AND WOUNDED

### Liebknecht in Open-Air Demonstration and Protected by Machine-guns, Calls Upon the Masses to Beat off Attacks of Counter-Revolution — Returning Soldiers Support Government

A clash between Government troops and followers of the Spartacus or Radical groups in Berlin on Friday night resulted in from twelve to sixteen persons being killed, according to various reports. The number of wounded is not expected to exceed fifty. Several girls who were passengers on a street car were among those killed.

It appears that the audience from one of three meetings of deserters from the army were marching northward in Charlottenburg Chaussee to join audience from a meeting held in a hall further north. The Fusilier Guards were drawn up at the intersection of Invalider Strasse, and the commander warned the people to disperse. The marchers were crying: "Forward! The soldiers won't shoot their comrades."

The marchers tried to pierce the line, whereupon the order to fire was given. Besides the wounded, several were hurt rushing through broken shop windows seeking cover.

#### Attack on Newspaper Office.

A group of soldiers stormed the editorial rooms of Karl Liebknecht's newspaper and attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on the newspaper office by Government orders, the soldiers then attempted to arrest the members of the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, the soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the Government to make the arrest.

The executive committee, meanwhile was holding a meeting in the former Prussian House of Deputies. The Chamber was invaded by the armed forces, and a demand made for the surrender of the council of twenty-eight in the name of the Ebert-Haase Government. People's Commissioner Barth, who also is a member of the committee, faced the invaders with a challenge for their authority.

#### Armed with Flame Throwers.

Inquiry was made at Government headquarters, and resulted in the detention of the leaders of the insurgent forces, who were armed with hand weapons and flame throwers, for the purpose of establishing responsibility for the attempted revolution.

It developed that the men had been invited by unattached men to meet at a given hour at the Brandenburg gate for the purpose of raiding and overthrowing the Soldiers' and Workmen's committee, as such action, they were told, was demanded in the interests of the Ebert-Haase Government, and furthermore that it was certain to meet with public approval. The raid proved a failure, as did also a similar attempt an hour later, which apparently was planned by Dr. Liebknecht's followers.

The suburb of Neukoelin now appears to be in complete control of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council there. This council is made up of seventy-two Sparatacus followers, who summarily ejected the majority Socialists and the members of the local garrison.

Neukoelin is an important industrial centre, with working people forming the great bulk of the population.

#### Allies May Occupy Berlin.

An extraordinary meeting of the German cabinet was summoned at Berlin on Thursday evening to discuss the possibility of the Allies occupying Berlin, owing to Germany's alleged inability to carry out the terms of the armistice, according to Amsterdam advices to the 'Express.'

The Berlin Government has revoked its decision to disarm the troops returning to Berlin, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

Public demonstrations on the part of the troops returning from the front are commonly interpreted as in approval of the Ebert-Scheidemann group. Philipp Scheidemann is delivering the bulk of the patriotic speeches and glorifying the revolution, while the Haase wing of the cabinet and its independent following apparently are in possession of a decisive strategic advantage.

The Spartacus or Radical Socialist groups are defending with machine-guns three sections of the suburbs of Berlin. The workers' and soldiers' committee has become demoralized and refuses to use arms.

Street fighting is reported by the 'Cologne Gazette' to be going on in Mayence, capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse and one of the principal fortresses of Germany. Many persons have been killed.

### LIEBKNECHT BLAMES EBERT FOR RIOTING

Dr. Karl Liebknecht staged a spectacular open-air meeting at the Tiergarten on Saturday night.

His call for the meeting brought forth 4,000 munition workers who had responded to the demand for a general walkout. These men and women marched through Unter den Linden to the Tiergarten until they reached the point where the Avenue of Victory intersects the Charlottenburg Chaussee. There Dr. Liebknecht mounted the base of one of the granite statues erected in honor of the Hohenzollerns and made an address.

The semi-circle of Dr. Liebknecht's auditors was flanked on all sides by machine guns mounted on motor trucks which commanded all approaches. Dr. Liebknecht harangued the crowd, indicting Frederich Ebert, the Premier, Philipp Scheidemann, and other "Kaiser Socialists" of complicity in Friday's rioting, in which sixteen persons were killed. He called upon the masses to organize Red Guards and beat off the attacks of counter-revolutionists. At a late hour Berlin was reported quiet. It is estimated by the "Tageblatt" that the number of deserters that Berlin is feeding exceeds 60,000.

Premier Ebert and his cabinet held a secret session with the executive committee of the Workers' and Soldiers' council, discussing Friday's rioting. Over thirty mass meetings of conflicting parties were announced for Sunday.

#### Capitalism The "Enemy."

The Spartacus group are carrying on a vigorous campaign against Premier Ebert and his colleagues, whom they accuse of having "induced the mortal enemy of the German revolution, namely, international capitalism, represented by President Wilson, to make the delivery of food conditional on the maintenance of order."

The Bolshevik organ, the "Red Flag," says: "This is treachery against the revolution. Any attempt to send food to Germany must be opposed as a capitalistic effort to beat Bolshevik aims."

The Government, declares Liebknecht, has no followers outside Berlin, and only a few there.

#### The Coming President.

On Friday evening Berlin foot guards and sailors marched to the former Chancellor's house and called out Premier Ebert, who made a speech urging the men to keep their military units intact for the purpose of responding to hurry calls. Premier Ebert was cheered as the coming President of the German republic. He modestly declined to seriously consider the proposition, urging that the Cabinet for the present was concerned in problems of immediate urgency, such as the food situation and demobilization.

The streets are deserted, and the university is closed, as its buildings on Unter Den Linden have been requisitioned for the purpose of quartering troops there.

#### Demand National Assembly.

Eight hundred and forty-six members of faculties of German universities have signed a statement demanding the earliest possible convocation of a National Assembly. Among the reasons given by the signers is that the new American Congress, which comes into office on March 4, "likely will be dominated by Republican imperialists, who will oppose President Wilson's fourteen points." The call concludes

"If we desire an even half-way tolerable peace, which would serve the vital interests of Germany, we must, at least, conclude a temporary peace before that time."

#### A Rhine Republic.

At a meeting of 5,000 leading citizens of the Rhineland, in Cologne, on Wednesday, it was resolved in view of the impossibility of establishing a regular government in Berlin, to proclaim at the earliest possible moment an independent republic "under the German empire." The republic will include the countries of the Rhine and Westphalia. The meeting was addressed by Karl Trimborn, a Reichstag deputy, and Herr Barth, a Radical Socialist member of the Berlin Government.

#### Eisner's Precautions.

At Munich, says a Berlin despatch, returning troops, led by two officers and bearing the old and new imperial and state flags, demanded a speedy summoning of the National Assembly. The Bavarian Premier, Kurt Eisner, was compelled to come out and respond to the demonstrators. He promised the early calling of the Assembly. Herr Eisner was surrounded by a bodyguard and had armored cars brought up. The soldiers protested so vigorously against the presence of the cars that they were withdrawn.

#### Councils Must Be Dissolved.

German officials who have returned from the armistice conference at Spa intimated that the Entente is about to address a note to the German Government demanding the dissolution of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils on the ground that they seemed to endanger German economic conditions to such an extent as to threaten the chances of indemnities being paid. It is reported that the note will have the character of an ultimatum, fixing an early date for the dissolution and threatening the occupation on a large scale unless the demand is complied with immediately.

No doubt the Spartacides will charge that this note was suggested to the Entente military officials by Mathias Erzberger, who returned from Spa on Friday, but even more moderate politicians protested their inability to find any excuse for what they term "such high-handed proceedings by the Entente, which cannot be justified by even the most arbitrary interpretation of the armistice agreement."

Before the alleged demand for dissolution became known the editor of "Vorwaerts," Erich Kutner, in an evidently inspired article, proposed that since the Entente might refuse to make peace with a government not backed by the whole people, the nation might make known its will by a plebiscite.

#### Chaos in Central Europe.

Writing from Berne, Harold Williams says the war has left a chaos in which it is difficult to discern any clear outlines. All Central and Eastern Europe is seething with rival claims, national conflicts and social disorders that have taken the place of the great conwlict of the war. There is a certain amount of shooting and killing going on over the various disputed frontiers, and pillaging and plundering by irresponsible bands.

The chief impression received from conversation with representatives of various national missions is one of enormous depression and exhaustion and of the complete absence of the ordinary essentials of civilized life.

### GERMAN PROTEST.

Amsterdam, Dec. 9.— The following despatch was received to-day from Berlin:

An Allied sea commission is to proceed to Hamburg, to inspect and demand the surrender of captured and interned Entente vessels, as well as warships under construction. It is declared that these demands exceed the terms of the armistice.

### BOLSHEVISM IS RAGING THROUGHOUT GERMANY

Paris, Dec. 9.— Chancellor Ebert's' Government is bringing new troops into Berlin, in an effort to crush the Spartacus movement, which has now spread throughout the northern suburbs, according to a Zurich despatch to "L'Information" to-day. Pillaging continues, the despatch says, especially in the populous quarters.

One confused despatch received here from Berlin declares Karl Liebknecht's followers have organized a revolution throughout Germany. The Reichstag building in Berlin is reported to have been taken, and the trouble appears to have spread to Munich nad Pilsen. Bloody riots continue in Berlin.

Another message says that Allied intervention in Prussia may save the Government.

## GOOD OLD BRITISH SHIPS SAVED WORLD'S LIBERTY

### Lloyd George Tells How Allies Took Risks, But "Sent the Men Across"

"I shall never forget that morning when I sent a cable message to President Wilson telling him what the facts were and how essential it was that we should get American help at the speediest possible rate, and inviting him to send 120,000 infantry and machine gunners to Europe," said Premier Lloyd George in the course of a speech to 3,000 persons at Leeds on Saturday.

"The following day," continued the Premier "there came a cablegram from President Wilson, 'Send your ships across, and we will send the 120,000 men.'

#### "Send Every Ship You Can."

"Then I invited Sir Joseph Maclay, the shipping Controller, to Downing Street, and said, 'Send every ship you can.'

"They were all engaged in essential trades, because we were cut down right to the bone. There was nothing that was not essential. We said, 'This is the time for taking risks.'

"We ran risks with our food, and we ran risks with essential raw materials. We said, 'The thing to do is to get these men across at all hazards.'

"America sent 1,900,000 men across and out of that number 1,100,000 were carried by the British mercantile marine. The good old ships of Britain have saved the liberty of the world many times. They saved it in the days of Queen Elizabeth; saved it in the days of Louis XIV.; saved it in the days of Napoleon, and have saved it in the days of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

#### German Flags Lowered.

"It is a change from December, 1916; a change from the days when, at the end of the year, we made our balance sheet and found that Germany had acquired more Allied territory than she had before; that a new ally had fallen and that another ally was tottering to the fall, and that Germany was advancing ruthlessly along from conquest to conquest.

"That was the story up to the end of December, 1916. What is the story to-day? Every German submarine is in a British port to-day. The best battleships and cruisers and torpedo boats of Germany are now, with lowered flags, under the surveillance of British seamen in British harbors.

"And the British army which has fought so gallantly — which has fought with a heroism which the world had never matched — that army after months of fighting and of suffering is to-day, at this hour, marching across the Rhine into Germany.

### ONE WOMAN'S WORK.

Many readers of the "Witness" will be interested in the following record of service. It was written, we understand, for the "Waterloo Advertiser," by the Rev. P. Pergan of Waterloo, Que.:—

Probably none of the many deaths which have occurred in recent years in our town have produced more profound sorrow and sadness than did the passing away of Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cochrane at an early hour on Friday, November 22nd, 1918. But a few weeks ago during the Influenza epidemic in our town, the late Miss Cochrane was untiring in her efforts to minister to the sick both in nursing and in providing nourishing food when convalescing. Many a one was doubtless greatly helped to restoration by her kind administrations. Just recently severe pains developed in her head. These were not considered at all serious, by herself or her friends, until the day before her death when she became unconscious. Her sister, Mrs. Frederick E. Dougall, of Montreal was notified and arrived here in time to spend six hours at the bedside before the end came. Her motto was "Others," and those who knew her, know how faithfully she lived up to it. Never was she happier than when she was ministering to the spiritual and temporal wants of the needy. Seven years ago, the departed one, in company with others, organized the "Gospel Temperance Mission" which embraced Waterloo, Granby, Abbotsford and South Stukely, and she became its superintendent. During those years "in labors more abundant" she devoted her time, strength and money to this work. Possessing considerable means, she generously provided necessities for many in her mission class, took children and made provision for their care and education in different homes, and institutions, and in some instances gave permanent financial assistance to those she deemed deserving. She never paraded her deeds of charity and mercy. On no occasion did she ever turn the poor away empty handed. There are many to-day who sincerely mourn the loss of a true friend. She conducted gospel services every Sunday afternoon in the homes of her people, and similar meetings were held weekly in the same places. Eternity alone will reveal the number of persons who have been converted to God or encouraged to do better through her words and works. The world is better because she lived in it. The funeral cortege proceeded on Saturday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. A. S. Newell, with whom she had lived for over four years, to the Methodist Church where service was conducted by the Rev. P. Pergan. An appeal was made to all to be true to the Saviour whom the deceased had served so faithfully. The choir sang appropriate gospel hymns. The bearers were Messrs. A. A. Sargeant, A. A. Racicot, H. W. Palmer and G. H. Whitehead, Mr. N. O. Rockwell was director and undertaker. The late Miss Cochrane had expressed the wish that she might be buried amongst the people with whom she had lived so long. Preceding the time when her Mission was organized she had carried on the similar work for a number of years among the same people. Accordingly the interment was in the Protestant Cemetery here. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dougall and her uncle, Mr. John Dougall, of Montreal, attended the funeral. She is survived by her father, Mr. A. McKeand Cochrane, of Blairmore, Scotland; one brother, Mr. Donald Cochrane, of Queen Charlotte City, B.C.; and two sisters, Mrs. Oswald Metcalfe, of Grant, Washington State, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Frederick E. Dougall, of Montreal, and to these the sincerest sympathy is extended. It is hoped that the work carried on by the late Miss Cochrane so energetically and optimistically, will not now suffer for want of workers, but that many volunteers may come forward to prayerfully and zealously pursue the good work. The memory of the just is blessed. He that winneth souls is wise.

## CANADA'S WAR BILL

The Canadian Minister of Finance has forwarded to Sir Robert Borden full particulars as to the war expenditure of Canada and as to the annual pension burden which will result from the war. The total expenditure of Canada is estimated at one billion and sixty-eight million dollars to November 30th. To the 31st March next, it is estimated at one billion, two hundred and ninety millions.

To this estimate should be added the amount of war outlay which will be incurred after March 31, 1919, which may exceed three hundred million dollars. The pension load is estimated at thirty million dollars per year, and probably more. Canada's net debt at March 31st, 1914, was three hundred and thirty-six millions. The net debt to March 31, 1919, is estimated at one billion and a half.

In addition to the above Canada will have large claims for indirect or consequential damage as well as those arising out of the rails of German submarines upon Canadian fishing vessels. The final advertising for claims of this latter character is now being done by the Secretary of State.

## BRITAIN WILL DEMAND 40-BILLION INDEMNITY

### Should Relieve British and Dominion Taxpayers of Two Billion Annually

Great Britain will demand of Germany £8,000,000,000 sterling for Great Britain and her dominions as reparation for the war, according to the "Daily Mail." The newspaper says it understands that David Lloyd George, the Premier, will make this announcement in a speech at Leeds.

This, the "Daily Mail" adds, is what the war cost Great Britain and her Dominions, and British taxpayers will be relieved of £40,000,000 per annum by the German payment.

The British claim has been prepared by a committee under Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, and Baron Cunliffe, former Governor of the Bank of England, who is one of the principal members of the committee.

The newspaper adds that the French claim for reparation will be infinitely larger than that of Great Britain.

### BORDEN MAY RESIGN.

#### General Election, And Return Of Straight Party Government Proposed.

An article appearing in the Toronto "Sunday World," from its Ottawa correspondent says:

"The Union Government under Sir Robert Borden, placed in power for a war job, has nearly completed its task and will dissolve into its component parts—Liberals and Conservatives—within six months.

"That is the almost certain outcome of present complications in the body politic as diagnosed by the Cabinet ministers themselves. Sir Robert himself was given to understand by some of his colleagues that there would likely be a destructive rifling and rending of his cabinet as soon as peace was declared, and the immediate problems of re-construction and demobilization were temporarily solved. It is stated that Sir Robert, realizing the political difficulties and dangers ahead, and personally wearied of the constant worries of leadership under especially tryin gtimes, is also preparing to unburden himself, and will resign the Premiership within a few months. It is generally believed in inner circles here that he will retire to the serenity, dignity and emoluments of either the Chief Justiceship of Canada, or of the Imperial Bench as Canada's representative on the Privy Council. A general election, and the return of a straight party government—either Liberal or Conservative, is scheduled for next summer."

### JUDGMENT IN SISTER BASIL CASE.

By a judgment of the appellate branch of the Supreme Court of Ontario on Friday, Sister Mary Basil loses her case against the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the diocese of Kingston and the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence, but the jury's verdict in her favor against Archbishop Spratt, Sister Mary Regis and Dr. Phelan is confirmed.

Three of the justices, Hodgins, MacLaren and Magee, agreed with the judgment of Sir William Meredith in the finding of the appeal, while Justice Ferguson held that all the appeals as against all parties should be dismissed with costs.

### MACKENSEN'S MEN DISARMED.

The disarming of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army has begun in Hungary, according to a Berlin despatch received at Amsterdam. The soldiers will not be interned, but will be permitted to cross the frontier. They are selling their motor cars, horses and other equipment cheaply.

A Berlin despatch states that a Bolshevist horde has been murdering, burning and plundering Esthonia and Livonia, according to a declaration made by Baron Aexkuell, of Esthonia, who escaped from that country in disguise.

* * * *

The Germans are building an airplane with which they intend trying a trip across the Atlantic, and have a Zeppelin under construction with the same idea in view, according to the correspondent at Berlin of the "Daily Express." The correspondent says he has learned that the Zeppelin factory at Fredrichshafen is building an airship for a transatlantic voyage capable of carrying 100 persons. It has nine engines and eight propellors.

## NEW OTTOMAN GOVT. ARRESTS ENVER PASHA

### Vigorous Action Now Being Taken Against Young Turk Party

The new Turkish Government is proceeding vigorously against the Young Turk party of Enver Pasha, according to information received at Geneva. The German Government, at the request of the Turkish Government, has arrested Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha, Djemal Pasha Nazim Bey and Churki Bey, prominent members of the former Turkish Government, who fled recently to Berlin.

In Constantinople the Ottoman Government has arrested 200 prominent Young Turks, including Bedri Bey, former chief of police in Constantinople. He was on board a vessel bound for Odessa and had in his possession 500,000 Turkish pounds, collected during one month's stay at Aleppo.

The Turkish legation at Berne, at the request of the Turkish Minister of Justice, has begun a search for certain Young Turk leaders known to be in Switzerland.

#### Armenians on their Defence.

To dispel what its officers termed "a certain unfavorable opinion of the Armenians as a result of the surrender of Baku to the Turks by the Armenian commander last September," the Armenian National Union has made public cabled reports of a British Government statement, declaring that the defence of the city had been abandoned with the approval of the British commander operating in that section of the Eastern front.

The challenge! You either would like to see journalism of the "Witness" type developed or you would not. Your own subscription is a sign you want it to exist. But a new subscription is a sign you want to see it developed and its influence extended.

## ARMIES OF OCCUPATION MARCH THROUGH GERMANY

### Allies in Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Coblenz and Dusseldorf

Three bridgeheads along the Rhine are being occupied by Allied forces. That at Cologne will be held by the British, and Mainz by the French. American troops will garrison the bridgehead at Coblenz, between Cologne and Mainz.

Fighting in Cologne between Republican revolutionists and Imperialist adherents has led to the speedy despatch of British troops there to maintain order, on the appeal of the Burgomaster.

The British were to have occupied Cologne formally on Sunday, but two urgent messages from that city led to cavalry and machine guns being rushed there on Friday.

Field Marshal Haig, in his official report on Saturday night on the movements of the British army in Germany, says:

"Cologne was entered last night by our advanced troops."

A Basle despatch says the British forces which entered Cologne were English lancers and armored motor cars.

#### AMERICANS IN COBLENZ.

A battalion of the Thirty-ninth Infantry left Treves by train on Saturday for Coblenz, a few hours' run. The premature occupation of Coblenz was due to the request of the German authorities, who were apprehensive of the conditions that might prevail there after the withdrawal of the German forces.

The main army continues its advance in the usual manner and on Saturday night had reached the general line of Geldsdorfau, Mayen, Kloeng and Schwarden. All reports continue to indicate that the Germans are withdrawing in an orderly manner.

While the marching forces are bringing more villages under American control, General Brown, the military governor of Treves, and General Smith, in charge of civil affairs, are completing plans for their temporary government.

Firearms of all descriptions and ammunition have been ordered turned in, with the warning that if this is not done a search of the houses will be made. Hundreds of the inhabitants have appeared with guns ranging from the German army rifle to ancient fowling pieces.

#### NO STAIN ON FRENCH LAURELS.

General Mangin, commanding the French army of occupation in Lorraine, who is preparing to enter Mainz, has addressed an Order of the Day to the troops of the Tenth Army, paying tribute to the fine discipline shown by them during the march through Lorraine. The order adds: "You will now continue your triumphant march towards the Rhine. Nobody can ask you to forget the abominations committed by the enemy. It is not on the ground of barbarism that you could fight against the enemy you would be beaten in advance. You will remain worthy of your great mission and your victories. You will remember that during the wars of revolution the armies of the republic behaved in such a way that the Rhine populations asked to be incorporated in France, and that the fathers of the you will meet fought side by side with your fathers on all the battlefields of Europe." The order concludes: "No stain on the laurels of the Tenth Army must be the watchword of all."

Several persons have been killed in street fighting at Mainz, and many houses have been plundered, according to reports received at Copenhagen.

#### POPULATION SUBMISSIVE.

The occupation by the French is described as staid and prosaic. Only the difference in language reminds the Poilus that they are actually realizing their dream of invading Germany. Otherwise it is simply a change of billets. There is no excitement, no resistance, not even evidence of hostile feeling. The people of the country now being traversed are simply inactive. There is no cheering, no flags, no welcome; but, on the other hand, there are completeness of submission and concealment of every sign of ill-will—if, indeed, any is felt.

As one moves along the side-walk of a German town or village people instinctively make way. It is not for friend or foe, but simply the uniform and rank marks of authority that they are considering. They have been so drilled to consider the soldier superior to the civilian and the officer a person to respect, that they automatically pay the same homage to troops of the enemy.

#### THE BELGIAN ADVANCE.

In Aix-la-Chapelle which is occupied by Belgian troops, streets are placarded with notices over the signature of the Belgian commandant, phrased as nearly as possible along the lines of similar German proclamations in occupied districts. People are warned against offering violence or disrespect to Allied troops. All men must take off their hats to officers on the streets. All cafes, restaurants and theatres are closed till further notice, as are all hotels, except a few kept open for the convenience of Allied troops.

People are forbidden to go out-doors between 9 o'clock at night and 7 in the morning. Shops and streets must be kept lighted all night. Use of vehicles on the streets is forbidden. No one may wear a German uniform or carry arms, the penalty being summary shooting.

Correspondents report that it is possible to obtain a most generous meal, much better than at Ghent, Bruges or Ostend. Nor is there in the shops any appearance of shortage. People complain, but do not show outward signs of under nourishment. Prices are about the same for eatables and lower for wine than in occupied parts of Belgium.

Two Belgian cavalry detachments, three hundred men strong entered Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine, twenty-one miles northwest of Cologne. All intercourse with the other bank of the river has been forbidden. The cavalry will proceed to Cleves, twenty-three miles northwest of Wessel, being relieved at Dusseldorf by infantry.

#### GERMAN INDIGNATION.

The German press is already waxing highly indignant over the measures taken in occupied territory. The Kolnisch Zeitung says:

"The enemy's intentions grow daily clearer, and Wilson's manifestoes were issued to blind us. The end of the war will not bring a league of nations, but the complete economic debacle of Germany."

This paper appeals to the people to unite politically, asserting that this is Germany's only salvation, especially on questions of foreign policy. It says that the people must unitedly protest against the armistice conditions, especially the closing of the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, and the inclusion of Saarbruecken and Saarlais in the Lorraine district, which they say means untold economic loss to Germany, complete isolation of the district, and the impossibility of transporting coal, iron ore and potash.

Germany can no longer export coal as a measure of economic exchange, says the Weser Zeitung, and the Essen exporters are already complaining of British interference in this step. It demands a German protest against the employment of negro types for occupation, and the compulsory saluting of Entente officers, as well as against taxes which will ruin Germany economically.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, referring to the measures taken by the French in Alsace-Lorraine, says:

"This monstrous, flagrant breach of international law, and the armistice terms must be energetically protested against. The French behavior opens up a perspective of terror. It is a shameless advantage of our defencelessness. The impossible position in which the revolution has put us is daily clearer."

### FRUITFUL B.C.

Indian Office, B.C., Nov. 19, 1918.

Gentlemen,—I beg to enclose new subscription to the "Weekly Witness." I fully expect to be able to forward a bunch of subscriptions this season, for there is no paper I value so highly. Wishing you every success,

ours respectfully,

J. ROBERT BROWWN.

[We have many very good friends in B.C.

We wonder who will send us the biggest "bunch" of new subscriptions from that fruitful province.

A big bunch of grapes on a vine excites the admiration of all, but it is the average yield that makes the vineyard a good or bad one. One new subscription from each of our B.C. friends would put that province ahead of some of the other provinces on the list. There's a challenge.—Subscription Manager.]

## We Would Sooner Every Subscriber Did Like Mr. Stewart Than Have a Present of a Hundred Thousand Dollars in Gold

N. S., Oct. 18, 1918.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find postal note in payment for my order. The three new subscribers are old settlers here and I am sure will continue taking the "Witness." I believe the "Witness" to be the best family newspaper printed on the continent, and I told my new subscribers to-day that they would think as I do concerning the "Witness" after having it coming into their homes for a year.

Yours very truly,

A. G. STEWART.

## A Little Chat With You, Please!

So many of our good friends have done more or less for their paper in the past, but their effort and ours, combined, was not sufficient to enable the "Witness" to compete effectively against the wealth-backed autocratic press. The latter is still able to give the "biggest bargain," and the general public are not sufficiently informed to discern the advantages of a genuinely independent press—even though it be smaller. The people at large get the kind of journalism they deserve.

The only hope of democracy is a strong, efficient, independent press, and that, in turn, is only possible if backed by a strong co-operation of all liberty loving people. In a tug-of-war all must pull, and they must pull all together. It is easy to get the selfish interests to pull all together, but it is not easy to get unselfish interests to do so. And that is precisely the reason why unselfish, independent, conscientious journalism does not flourish everywhere. In the last analysis the people are responsible for the newspapers that have the ascendancy over them. And it is the people who will suffer for their lack of thought and of zealous co-operation with the independent press. Are you a co-operator? If you are, and are doing all you can, you are one of the pioneer heroes of your community, whether your efforts be recognized or not. If you are not doing what you can to create or co-operate with independent journalism, do not blame autocratic journalism for doing what it likes with people and politics. It is doing it by your leave; for silence gives consent. Those who are not with us are against us. We would, honestly, rather every one send us three new subscriptions for the "Witness" than that one man would give us a hundred thousand dollars. We do not want wealth, but we do want a larger opportunity of service—a larger opportunity to serve you and your friends in a more efficient way.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

### STRIKE SITUATION AT MONTREAL.

In the event of the police and firemen going on strike, steps are being taken to have the military take over their duties.

The secretary of the Policemen's Union declares that they will resent any filling of their places.

The situation is considered grave, as both sides are standing firm.

# BANK OF MONTREAL

## Annual General Meeting Held 2nd December, 1918.

The 101st Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held yesterday in the Board Room at the Bank's headquarters.

On motion of Mr. R. B. Angus, Sir Vincent Meredith was requested to take the chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Sir Vincent Meredith, in moving the adoption of the Report of the Directors to the Shareholders, said:—

At a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, held on the 10th September, your permission was obtained to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of the Bank of British North America. At that time the nature of the transaction and the terms of purchase were explained; these, I believe, are equitable as well as advantageous to both Banks.

The amalgamation was completed on 12th October, 1918, but the combined balance sheet showing the new capital and rest and undivided profits cannot be examined until after the expiration of four months from the date of taking over, as the agreement stipulated the shareholders of the Bank of British North America should have that period in which to elect whether they would accept cash or our shares in exchange for their holdings.

Another matter that has engaged the attention of your Directors has been the distribution of profits. It was thought the term "bonus" was out of harmony with existing conditions. After giving the matter careful consideration, and having in view the fact that the earnings of the Bank for some years past have warranted the payment of the usual 10 percent. dividend with an additional 2 percent, it has been decided that the stock should be placed on a 12 percent basis, effective at the next dividend period.

A sum of $16,000 was donated to Patriotic and Red Cross Funds, and I know the action of your Directors in this connection has your approval.

The business of the Bank has been well maintained during the war. In view of possible Government financing and the somewhat uncertain outlook at home and abroad, we have consistently set our faces against over-expansion, which is to be deprecated under existing conditions. While giving our customers all reasonable accommodation required, and taking up many new desirable accounts, we have maintained a strong liquid position, continuing a well-considered policy of the Bank; a policy which, in the past as now, has added materially to the stability as well as the credit of the Bank at home and abroad and of Canadian finance generally.

SUCCESS OF VICTORY LOAN.

The overwhelming success of Canada's Victory Loan, 1918, again evidences the loyal and patriotic spirit of our people and enables the Minister of Finance to extend material assistance, should it be required, to the Imperial or Allied Governments, in the interests of Canada's trade. The oversubscription of the Loan is an index of the sound financial condition of the country and of the ability of the people to cope with whatever situation may occur.

Business generally has been active and profitable, as banking accounts abundantly attest, note circulation, deposits and loans being unprecedentedly large. As an adequate supply of raw materials again becomes available, it is reasonable to expect an extension of manufacturing operations, and in the necessarily small stocks in merchants' hands, there is assurance of a good demand for mill products, even though the expectation of a recession in prices may prompt caution in purchasing.

WILL ESTABLISH AGENCY IN PARIS.

The question of opening branches in foreign countries to participate in the business that may arise in connection with reconstruction requirements abroad is one that has received considerable attention from your Directors. Following the policy of many English Banks, we have deemed it prudent to refrain from establishing branches at points far afield where Canadian capital would be required in local and possibly competitive industries, preferring rather to strengthen and extend our relations with foreign banking houses and to retain their good-will, thereby conserving our resources for the assistance and encouragement of home trade. In this connection, it may be well to mention that we propose presently to establish an Agency of the Bank in Paris, not for the purpose of loaning Canadian funds, but to supply necessary banking facilities to Canadians travelling abroad and to further the interests of Canada generally in France.

The harvest in Canada, while not as bountiful as we have reaped in past years, has on the whole been satisfactory. Estimates from authoritative sources, place the yield of wheat from the three prairie provinces at 180,000,000 bushels, and from the whole of Canada at approximately 200,000,000 bushels, a large proportion of which is high grade. Saskatchewan, and more particularly Alberta, suffered somewhat through damage by drought and frost, but in Manitoba a full average has been reaped, with an exceptionally good barley crop.

Immigration, upon which the future prosperity of this country so largely depends, has been of a somewhat negligible quantity since the outbreak of the war, although a number of experienced farmers, with cash capital, have come into the West from the United States.

The total number of immigrants from foreign countries of necessity has not been large. The immigrants entering Canada during 1916-17 numbered 87,000, of whom 75,000 came from the United States. In 1917-18 the total immigration was 55,000, of whom 45,000 came from the United States. The reduction in 1917-18 is no doubt in a large measure due to the entry of the United States into the war and the subsequent draft regulations.

It is confidently expected that we shall receive a large influx from that country to our Western Provinces with the return of peace conditions, as the superior fertility of these lands is becoming more widely recognized; but I am not so sanguine in regard to settlers from Great Britain and foreign countries, where the difficulties of transportation will be an adverse factor, although probably less serious than anticipated. There is also the possibility that some restraint may be placed on intending emigrants by their home Governments for some time to come. Notwithstanding this, however, I feel Canada will attract and receive a very considerable immigration in the not distant future.

The debt of Canada after the war is likely to reach a total of possibly $1,800,000,000, and, with other capital obligations, may exceed that amount. How the interest on this vast sum is to be met is one of the most important of the many and complex after-the-war problems we shall have to solve. Increased production will relieve us of a portion of our burden and this, with strict economy and growing population, will in time adjust our difficulties.

POLICY OF TAXATION.

Taxation cannot easily be lessened and may be increased. A levy on capital, advocated in some quarters, must only result in the stifling of individual incentive and enterprise, and the penalizing of industry, self-denial and thrift. Taxing capital to the point of unemployment in industrial enterprise would involve unemployment of labor and produce serious consequences. If placed principally on consumption, the burden of taxation is distributed. In this connection, it may be pointed out that comparison, frequently made, of our taxation with that of Great Britain ignores the incidence of customs duties, restricted in Great Britain but supplying a large part of the public revenue of Canada.

The war which has convulsed the world for over four years has now happily ended in a glorious victory for Great Britain and her Allies. During that long period of conflict we have experienced anxieties, but we are now assured of a peace such as we have so confidently anticipated and for which our gallant men have so valorously and successfully striven.

With the cessation of hostilities, the cancellation of munitions contracts has begun and the adaptation of war industries to peace conditions will doubtless bring about a check, with possible dislocation of business and displacement of labor, but these adverse factors, I believe, will prove transitory.

Manufacturers who have conserved their resources during war-time prosperity and have taken advantage of this prosperity to become efficiently equipped, should be in a position promptly to adapt their organizations to peace requirements, and to take advantage of an onrush of business during the reconstruction period.

PREPARING FOR POST-BELLUM PERIOD.

Already much preparatory work of practical value to meet post-bellum requirements has been undertaken by other countries, and with wise foresight, the organization of strong central bodies, equipped with large powers, has been encouraged, to link up the great manufacturing industries, the promotion of scientific and industrial research and the employment of a competent Intelligence Staff to seek out new markets abroad.

We in Canada have embarked on a shipbuilding programme of considerable magnitude, a first important step in preparedness. If operated on business lines, as I feel sure it will be, the capital expenditure will be amply justified. The action taken by our Government in appointing a Trade Commission to provide employment for the increased tonnage that will soon be available, and to secure for Canada a full share of the large and urgent demands of the devastated countries for reconstruction and replacement purposes as well as for food stuffs, is a further step in preparedness, and is to be commended.

Owing to the financial straits of these countries in consequence of war's devastation, requisite credits to meet the unusual demands, estimated for France alone at Fes. 50,000,000,000, must be provided. If Canada is to share in the business opportunities, and in order that our present prosperity may be continued, the Banks must stand ready to arrange liberal and probably long-term lines of credit, providing the necessary funds from their own resources, or availing themselves of the privilege of rediscount with the Dominion Government.

Should these facilities prove unequal to the demands which may be made upon them, I feel sure the Minister of Finance, with the sound judgment he has displayed in financial affairs, to the advantage of the country during the war, will not hesitate to supply adequate financial assistance, in the same manner in which Imperial Government credits for purchasing in this country were established during the war. In doing so, he will be fully justified.

As the war ends, all signs point to a great demand for capital for reconstruction, refunding and replacement purposes, and interest rates, in consequence, will in all probability rule high for some time to come. A temporary shortage of all kinds of merchandise, owing to labor having been diverted from domestic to war purposes, also seems probable.

But sooner or later we in this country will, without doubt, have to meet foreign trade competition of cheap and skilled labor, together with advantageous transportation facilities, to a more pronounced extent than Canada has yet experienced. If this competition is to be effectively coped with, the increased efficiency, co-operation and co-ordination to which I have referred are essential. Our best energies must be directed to greatly increased production of our basic, agricultural and other great natural resources. In this way, and by strict economy in Government, Municipal and personal expenditures, a solution can be found of our difficulties of exchanges, the maintenance of our favorable trade balance and the payment of our war debt. Otherwise, we must look for a shrinkage in business, to be followed by a readjustment of the scale of wages for labor and of the prices of all commodities.

We shall undoubtedly for some years have to pay in relatively high taxation the price of our devotion and patriotism, but I am confident this will be done uncomplainingly, in the belief that all present and prospective difficulties can and will be overcome.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank, then made his annual address, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—The annual balance sheet presented to-day for your approval is the fifth issued during war conditions and the first in the second century of this Bank's history.

The increase in our resources, and also our responsibilities, through the purchase of the Bank of British North America, referred to by the President, is reflected in our statement. The number of our branches has been increased by seventy-nine. Also we have taken over excellent material in a staff that will serve us as loyal and efficiently as they did the fine old institution, whose honorable career of more than eighty years is now ended.

As we all know, bankers throughout the world have had to cope with abnormal conditions since the outbreak of war. This statement applies fully to Canada. During the year under review Canadian banks have encountered their share of problems. We have become accustomed to problems. In consequence, we have faced difficulties of unusual character with increasing equanimity. It is well to have reached this stage; otherwise the strain would have been unsettling.

CANADA'S ADEQUATE BANKING SYSTEM.

The ease with which financial Canada has met the stress of war conditions has been favorably commented upon abroad. At home one hears no expression of surprise at the stable financial conditions in the Dominion.

The real basis of that stability is a banking system that has proved most efficient in peace times and, with the facilities accorded by the Minister of Finance, has withstood the severe test of war times. The system as it stands is, without doubt, adequate to meet any possible demands arising during the reconstruction period and for years thereafter.

The public, long accustomed to banking stability, now accept it as a matter of course. The strong liquid position of your own bank has been an important factor in the situation.

It is quite possible that the economic and financial problems of the next few years will be more difficult to surmount than those we have faced of late.

The anticipated disturbance in bank deposits resulting from domestic Government war loans has subsided, as was to be expected. Seeing that the proceeds of such loans remain in the country, the money, of necessity, finds its ultimate way back to the banks through one channel or another; and therefore, the loanable capital of the banks is, in the long run, undiminished. On the other hand, the strength of a banker's position lies largely in his command of numerous small deposits. The volume of deposits has increased by many millions, but the number has not grown proportionately. Our own deposits are now $469,727,-311.96, as compared with $339,795,-290.72 a year ago. This sum includes $58,950,000 Bank of British North America money. As usual, we have certain large deposits of special character. The increase in our savings deposits is reasonably satisfactory.

As regards profits, an impression exists that these war years have been unusually fruitful for the banks. The reply is that when adequate provision has been made for unknown future rates of taxation in Canada and elsewhere, for the increased cost of administration, for heavy depreciation in even the most gilt-edged securities, it may be stated without reservation that the net results are none too ample for safety. I would emphasize another point, viz., that while the cost of everything else has risen, the public have paid no higher rate of interest for banking accommodation than before the war.

So far as this Bank is concerned, the dividend has been comfortably earned, and, as usual, we have made proper allowance for depreciation and for business hazards.

Now that the war is won, the foremost thought in every serious Canadian mind to-day is directed toward the future. Every business in the country, large and small, from our great railways to the small shops, is concerned and involved. As the business of our banks is with the whole community, we are specially and vitally interested. War prices have brought great prosperity to land and water transportation companies, to merchants, to manufacturers, to farmers, and to the laboring class. Only the salaried class and those whose incomes are fixed have suffered. Not only are prices of all commodities unprecedentedly high, with a liberal margin of profit, but the demand for the staples of life and many luxuries is unlimited.

The Bank's current loans in Canada are now $146,028,861.28, an increase of $18,421,456.30 during the year. Bank of British North America business accounts for $30,000,000 of the increase.

Our loans to municipalities are $15,-368,069.21, as compared with $11,415,-383.61 a year ago. Practically the whole of this is advanced against taxes and none on capital account.

During the war this bank has done its full share in financing the Dominion Government, also Imperial Government purchases of wheat, flour, etc., in Canada.

HELPING EXPANSION OF CANADA.

With the acquisition of the Bank of British North America we are now the custodians of $538,413,346.12, of which $34,468,283.72 belongs to you as shareholders and $523,945,262.40 is entrusted to our care by the public. It is worthy of note that this Bank's total assets are now as great as were the combined total assets of all the Canadian Chartered Banks seventeen years ago. Thirty-four banks were in operation then as compared with nineteen at this date. You may be confident that we have a proper appreciation of the responsibility involved in using this great sum of money. We keep ever before us our duty to our depositors and to the shareholders. At the same time the Bank has a further duty, national in nature in financing established business and in fostering the young industries of the Dominion; in loaning capital for all legitimate enterprise from the small farmer and live-stock breeder to the great packing and milling industries; from the small trader to the great merchant and manufacturer. Governments, cities, railways and public bodies look to us for temporary financial aid. For these various purposes our power is greater than ever before, and the Bank has never been in a stronger, more elastic position.

There have been fewer commercial failures in Canada than for many years. The number in 1918 was 905 as compared with 1172 in 1917 and 1662 in 1913.

Our note circulation has risen to the great height of $42,082,209.08 or $12,774,123 more than last year. Present figures naturally include Bank of British North America circulation. The total bank circulation in Canada for the same periods were $227,597,808 and $189,852,907 respectively. We look for a rapid post bellum reduction from the abnormal heights caused by high prices and business activity largely of a war nature.

In conclusion, it will bear repeating that Canada possesses all the attributes of a great nation excepting population. The crying necessity of the hour is for increased production. This cannot be fully achieved without immigration. We have room and opportunity for many millions of farmers and for a good class of labor to develop our mineral wealth and our fisheries and to convert our great forests into lumber and into pulp and paper. One sure way of attracting such immigration is to make living in Canada cheap. To attain this object there must be an end to the public and private extravagance of the past.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The ballot for the appointment of Auditors and the election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. The Scrutineers appointed for the purpose reported that Messrs. James Hutchison, C.A., J. Maxtone Graham, C.A., and George Creak, C.A., were duly appointed Auditors, and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors:—

D. Forbes Angus,
R. B. Angus,
J. H. Ashdown,
H. W. Beauclerk,
Colonel Henry Cockshutt,
H. R. Drummond,
G. B. Fraser,
Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.,
C. R. Hosmer,
Harold Kennedy,
Wm. McMaster,
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.,
Major Herbert Molson, M.C.,
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.,
The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was re-elected President, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected Vice-President.


## Halt! Who Goes There?

"World Wide," *published by loyal Canadians*, who have the best interests of Canada at heart and who realize how interlocked Canadian interests are with those of the Empire, and, in turn, those of the Empire with those of the American Republic.

*"World Wide" is published for loyal Canadians*, who, while desiring to have access to the best thought of the other nations, desire such access through publications that could not be seduced or influenced by adverse alien interests. Canadians have had and still have reason to fear surreptitious and underhand alien propaganda. Huns who, in the guise of friends, went to the attack of French forces clothed in uniforms snatched from dead American soldiers, will not hesitate to attempt to undermine British and Canadian interests under the guise of fulsome loyalty to the Allies, and waving the American flag. It will not be forgotten that German propaganda perverted some important American publications before and during the war, and will do its best along the same line whenever the time seems opportune. Are German named publishers now screaming themselves hoarse for the Allied cause. "Methinks they do protest too much." Their Hunnish character does not change; their Hunnish strategy is too obvious. Who would be surprised to see any paper or magazine tainted with German gold or management surreptitiously sowing seeds of discord among the Allies?

Who publishes your papers? Note their names in heading or imprint. There's no Sinn Fein or German blood in the veins of "World Wide" publishers.

☛ Canadians who get in the "World Wide" the best thought of the most eminent British and American writers on the social and political problems of the time will not be easily mislead.

"World Wide" is published by loyal Canadians for loyal Canadians—and some twenty-five thousand of the most enlightened Canadians think it the best publication of its kind in the world—for Canadians. They think and many are saying that true Canadians are as anxious to build up all-Canadian channels of information and opinion as they are to control their trans-oceanic cable and steamship lines.

Whatever other papers you are taking you will find "World Wide" an immediate saving of time and a future economy. If you are a true and broadminded Canadian you will find "World Wide" indispensable to you.

**JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.**

Nearly everyone is beginning to realize that social conditions the world over are changing and that the coming year

**1919**

will record the most wide-spread evolutions or revolutions in human history.

What part Canada will play in the triumph (or shall we admit even the tragedy) of democracy depends on the spirit, intelligence and zeal of each of its citizens.

Every man and every woman will count. No one may shirk the duty, no one should lose the opportunity of making his or her influence felt on the reorganization and reformation of society.

The press of the country will, generally speaking, line up according to its political complexion, or "straddle the fence," as usual. To be neutral is to be negative or even retrograde. The problems before the citizens will be complex. The citizen will not always have the choice between good and evil, but sometimes will have the very difficult task of choosing the lesser of two evils. Neutrality spells ignorance, cowardice or carelessness.

It will be the first endeavor of "World Wide" to bring before the Canadian people the ablest British and American articles on the social reconstruction and reorganization. These articles will help Canada, through our readers, to come to right conclusions and programmes for giving those conclusions effect in Canada.

Inspiration and information are the great need of the time—the very needs for which "World Wide" was specially designed to supply.

Sample copies free on application.

**WORLD WIDE SUBSCRIPTION RATES**

($2.00 a year)

"World Wide" ON TRIAL to the readers of the "Witness" at the specially reduced rate of $1.25, or, with the "Witness" also for only $2.50; worth $3.50.

(The regular renewal clubbing rate for both publications is $2.65.)

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

**Coupon**

.....191

Dear Sir,—

I am a reader of the "Witness." I have not been getting "World Wide," so I am taking advantage of your special rate of $..... for a full trial year and also enclosing my "Witness" subscription, according to the above offer. Money Order enclosed herewith.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

In filling out coupon please cross out words not applicable.


## PEACE CONGRESS TO OPEN FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY, AND DELIBERATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FOR PERIOD OF FOUR MONTHS

### Lord Robert Cecil Preparing Draft for League of Nations—British Representatives Will Demand Abolition of Conscription Throughout Europe — No Limitations to be Placed on Right to Maintain Naval Supremacy

The opening of the Peace Congress is set for the first week in January. It was the desire of the Americans to begin at the earliest possible moment. Other delegations felt that a later date would be necessary, owing to the Christmas holidays and the official functions connected with the presence of President Wilson and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, but the first week in January finally was chosen. The first meetings will be for the actual framing of the preliminaries of peace with the representatives of the enemy powers who will be present.

It is expected at Paris that the peace deliberations will last about four months. Unless unforeseen obstacles arise, the belief prevails in well-informed quarters that final action will be reached toward the early part of May.

THE BRITISH DELEGATES.

The names of the French delegates to the Peace Congress have not as yet been announced, but it is understood they will be three members of the Government, and possibly a fourth member.

The British delegates will be Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Minister Balfour, Chancellor of the Exchequer Andrew Bonar Law, George Nicoll Barnes, Labor member of the War Cabinet, and a fifth delegate not yet selected.

President Wilson is being informed by wireless of the plans for the assembling of the Inter-Allied Conference at Paris on December 16 or 17, and the meeting of the Peace Congress in January. He has also been advised concerning the recent gathering of the Supreme War Council at London.

The President will land at Brest on December 13, but will not come to Paris until the following day.

FRENCH PEACE ENVOYS.

Premier Clemenceau may act as President of the French delegation to the Peace Conference. It is reported that the presence of President Wilson as head of the American delegation has led to this decision on the part of the French Premier. He may select as his collaborators Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters and high commissioner to the United States; Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador to the United States and to Germany; Marshal Foch, and the French Ministers of the Navy and Labor, Georges Leygues and M. Collard respectively.

AGREEMENT OF ALLIES.

Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in outlining his views on the Peace Conference, told the Associated Press that he thought the meeting in Paris this month would be merely informal and preliminary to the Conference of the Associated Governments at the first of the year, which would formulate all the important terms of the peace agreements. This Conference, he added, would be the most important and the longest of the series. When it was finished the enemy countries would be called in to ratify the conclusions reached.

Mr. Balfour said the British Government had not yet made any fixed arrangements for President Wilson to visit England, as it would be premature to do so until more was known regarding the President's own plans. Great Britain would be guided solely by his wishes.

The Foreign Secretary said he believed the question of a League of Nations was the most important work imposed on the conference.

Asked if Russia would be represented at the Peace Conference, Mr. Balfour replied:

"I think Russia's status will be settled at the Peace Conference. I cannot conceive that the Conference will regard any Russian Government as at present constituted entitled to send delegates."

## BRITISH NAVAL DEFENCE MUST BE MAINTAINED

### Mr. Asquith on American Industrial and Mercantile Rivalry

The British naval authorities have decided that it will be unnecessary to demand the return of Heligoland to Great Britain from Germany, Winston Spencer Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, announced in a speech at Dundee.

"We enter the Peace Conference," said Mr. Churchill, "with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defence. We do not intend, no matter what arguments and appeals are addressed to us, to lend ourselves in any way to any fettering restrictions which will prevent the British navy maintaining its well-tried and well-deserved supremacy."

TO ABOLISH CONSCRIPTION

Mr. Churchill further stated that the British representatives at the Peace Conference will demand general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

INTERNATIONAL RIVALRY

Referring to the significance of the visit of President Wilson to Europe, Mr. Asquith in a speech at Rochdale on Saturday said that for permanent purposes the world was a new one. These purposes, he contended, would not only not have been achieved, but there would have been no advance toward their achievement unless before the President returned a league of nations had begun to be translated from a formula into fact.

In his judgment the best security against the dangers which beset the coming conference, was the maintenance in its fullest and freest sense of real understanding between the Allies and the United States.

"There are all kinds of hints and suggestions to upset and confuse us," Mr. Asquith continued. "We are warned of the growth, rapid and unprecedented, of the United States, of the vast development of their mercantile marine, and of possible American economic penetration of Siberia and East Russia. It should be clearly understood that a League of Nations does not mean the cessation of industrial and mercantile rivalry."

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Lord Robert Cecil, former Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been asked by the Government to take charge of the British section at the Peace Conference, which is to deal with the question of a League of Nations.

Lord Robert made this announcement in a speech at Letchworth on Thursday night.

"I very cordially accepted the invitation," said Lord Robert. "There is no work I would more readily do for my country than to get up the British case and state it at this Conference in favor of the greatest political and social reform it is possible to achieve in the interests of mankind."

REPORTING THE CONGRESS.

Published reports from Paris that limited cable space for many newspaper men may compel "rationing" of news from the Peace Conference, were brought to the attention of the Senate by Republican members. Senator Johnson, of California, read a statement that Edgar Sisson, of the Committee on Public Information, will issue statements for the American delegation.

"I am not concerned with the legal aspects of the President's trip," Senator Johnson said. "He was determined to go and we must make the best of it. But I am concerned that news which comes from the Peace Conference shall be rationed or censored."

Senators Watson and New, of Indiana, Republicans; and Sherman, of Illinois, joined in the criticism. Senator Walsh, of Montana, Democrat, suggested that wire "rationing" might be absolutely necessary, in view of the number of newspaper men at the Conference.

TRANSLATORS WANTED.

Translators in twenty-three languages, including Chinese, Arabic, Turkish, and some not even so well-known, have been called for by Brigadier-General William W. Harts, who is directing the equipment of the American peace delegates. The number required is indicative of the diversity of the races and countries having interests before the Peace Congress, either through participation in the war, or by reason of treaties or other relations.

The full list of languages comprises French, Italian, Greek, Japanese, Spanish, Montenegrin, Norwegian, Bulgarian, German, Hungarian, Turkish, Chinese, Portuguese, Polish, Swedish, Persian, Russian, Serbian, Armenian, Czech, Rumanian, Danish and Arabic. This, with English, makes the quota twenty-four.


Every reader of this department would find "World Wide" a most profitable investment for the coming critical year. For special offer see page 1.


RACE PROBLEM FOR PEACE CONGRESS

(N. Y. World.)

To the infinite number of problems to come before the Peace Conference for solution, Japan and China, it is reported may contribute the race question. Of all the nations of the world, they have been made to feel most severely the effects of discrimination. Against them special laws have been directed by foreign countries and special treaties drawn. Both to their native pride and sense of justice violence has been deliberately done by other nations, sometimes from expediency, sometimes purely from prejudice.

If the Peace Conference should find time and means to reconcile old differences of opinion and establish true equality among all nations, whether white, yellow or brown, the world would then approach the day of a universal brotherhood. To some are the difficulties in the way of the conclusion of so ideal a covenant more apparent than to the American people. They have faced it from their own standpoint under complicated conditions because of clashing local interests and motives. Great Britain and her colonies have been confronted with the same situation. And, like the United States, the British Empire has dodged and temporized with the issue, while the Asiatic nations patiently waited for an honest answer.

Reason compels the confession from even those most obstinate or outspoken in their race prejudices that both China and Japan in theory have right and justice in their side in seeking to have the barriers against them removed everywhere. The real test will lie, if the issue is presented at the Peace Conference, in whether the western nations will have the courage to be true to the principles they profess to honor, or whether through selfish habit or political cowardice they will adhere to a system of racial discrimination for which they have no sound defense.

HINDENBURG'S APPEAL TO GERMAN TROOPS.

The Berlin Tages Zeitung of Monday says that Field Marshal Hindenburg addressed the following proclamation to his troops:

"The preliminary work for a land settlement on a big scale is in progress and will be pushed forward as rapidly as the shortage of coal and of building materials will permit. The returning warriors will first receive the thanks of the country for more than four years' work in a thousand battles in which they were unbeaten.

"Hundreds of thousands of buildings will be erected on cheaply acquired land with public money loaned at low rates to farmers, gardeners and country artisans. Houses will be built for workers, employees and officials belonging to sedentary occupations and transferred to them on the payment of a moderate portion of the actual costs. Only have patience a little while. Help the wounded Fatherland through its hardest time. Save it again by German manly discipline and order, and thus make your own future and your own happiness."

Prince Henry of Prussia has addressed an announcement to all the members of the Prussian Royal House, according to the Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin, in which he says:

"I am forced to recognize the King's abdication and will assist in the policy for order and the constitutional government. But, on the other hand, I consider myself personally attached to my King to the end of my life and shall do everything to preserve him from harm and shall recognize him absolutely as the sole family head."

WHY?

(By Caroline McCormick.)

Oh, why should I be always wrong, and
nurse be always right?
I cannot guess the answer, though I've
tried with all my might.
No matter what I ever do, no matter
how I play,
She shows me that I should have done
it quite another way.

And since I'm sure to make mistakes,
whatever way I do,
Some time or other does it not seem
probable to you
(I've thought about this oftentimes,
and carefully and long)
That by mistakes I may be right? And
that would make nurse wrong!

—"Youth's Companion."


**Fight for the "Witness" as it has fought against drink, profiteering, etc., etc.**

**To double the circulation of the "Witness" before the end of the year is as easy as it is for each subscriber to get a new one—and no easier. It could be done if each one did his best. You'll acknowledge that if you think about it. But is it worth your while to share in such an effort?**


The World Attitude.

"German statesmen say——"

"I would not believe a Hun," interrupted J. Fuller Gloom, "even if I knew he was telling the truth."

## MUNICH TAKES THE LEAD UNDER KURT EISNER

### Will Not Submit to Criminal Activity of Solf and Erzberger

Kurt Eisner, discussing his objections to the personnel and character of the Berlin Government, said: "We cannot work together with those men. Compromise personalities like Erzberger and Solf will never gain us tolerable peace conditions. They cannot and will not, because they fear being found out. They fear what will come when they no longer control the whole apparatus of the press.

"This must not continue. The masses in Berlin should bestir themselves and create a trustworthy government. Until then Munich will take her place at the head of Germany. We cannot longer submit to the criminal activity of a small band of men who tremble for their existence.

"That is the meaning of my agitation. I do not wish to separate Bavaria from Berlin, but if the masses in Berlin do not create a new republic, we shall never get peace.

"From now on I shall do the necessary thing right here in Munich. There is no other way."

Eisner made this appeal to the Entente: "We do not come to you in sackcloth and ashes, asking penance. We come as men, conscious of having cleared away the old system. We come with pure hearts. That is why we remind you that we are 70,000,000 human beings who want to live, and that it is your duty to forget and to help us reconstruct the new world."

He continued: "They fear Bolshevism over in the Entente countries as much as we do. The Entente's fear is caused by the fact that we created workers', soldiers' and peasants' councils after the Russian fashion. But we have no use for the Russian methods or aims. With the exception of a few fanatics, none now believes we can reach our aims on the Russian lines.

"We know it is impossible to socialize production at the moment when it is completely disorganized. Even the executive committee of soldiers' councils in Berlin unanimously supports this view. We do not want a Germany of the sword, but by hard work and inventive activity we hope speedily to reconstruct Germany, and we beg the Entente to aid us.

## BRITAIN WILL HOLD SEA SUPREMACY

### Germany Need Not Surrender Heligoland, Says Winston Churchill

The British naval authorities have decided that it will be unnecessary to demand the return of Heligoland to Great Britain from Germany, the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, announced in a speech at Dundee on Wednesday night. Mr. Churchill also said the Government had decided upon the nationalization of the railways.

"We enter the peace conference," said Mr. Churchill during the course of his address, "with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defense.

"We do not intend, no matter what arguments and appeals are addressed to us, to lend ourselves in any way to any fettering reservation which will prevent the British navy maintaining its well tried and well deserved supremacy."

The island of Heligoland, formerly Danish, was ceded to Great Britain in 1814. In 1890 Great Britain ceded it to Germany, who began developing it into an extremely important naval base. It lies in the North Sea off the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and off the entrance to the Kiel canal, which it dominates. The island was a German naval stronghold throughout the great war.

Its occupation by the Allies was under consideration shortly after the signing of the armistice when the German naval revolution made it appear doubtful if Germany would comply with the naval terms of the armistice.

## BRITISH ELECTIONS

### Many Coalition Members Returned Unopposed

Among the surprises on nomination day was the appearance of an opponent to Premier Lloyd George at Carnarvon, from which district Mr. Lloyd George holds his seat. He is Austin Harrison, editor of the English Review, standing on the plank of a league of nations and the abolition of conscription.

Another striking feature of the nominations was the large number of unopposed returns.

Thus out of 707 members to be elected to the new Parliament, 104 have already been returned unopposed—41 coalition Unionists, 28 coalition Liberals, 11 Laborites, 23 Sinn Feiners, 1 Nationalist, and 1 Independent.

Among those elected are A. J. Balfour, William Brace, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Department; John Robert Clynes, former Food Controller; J. Austen Chamberlain, James William Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Will Crooks, Laborite.

The Sinn Feiners elected include Professor Edward De Valera for East Clare; Count Plunkett for North Roscommon, and William Cosgrave for Kilkenny.

The success of the Sinn Feiners in securing 22 returns out of a total of 105 Irish seats was another of the day's surprises. They had only six seats in the last Parliament.

## GERMAN BLACK SEA FLEET SURRENDERS

The Allied fleet of British, French, Italian and Greek war vessels has taken from the Germans ten warships including smaller craft, in the harbor of Sebastopol.

The Russian dreadnought Volia is now under the British flag. Five destroyers were apportioned among the Allies, the British taking two, the French two and the Italians one. Four submarines, all German, were divided between the French and British.

All the remaining warships and merchant vessels of the German Black Sea fleet will be held at the port.

There are about 11,000 German troops in the Crimea. They have requested permission to proceed to Germany by the way of Trieste so as to avoid a repetition of an incident three weeks ago, at Odessa, when German soldiers going to Constantinople were attacked by hostile citizens and some were killed.

## FREDERICK WILLIAM TO HIS SOLDIERS.

The German Crown Prince's last proclamation announcing that his resignation from his command was necessitated by the Emperor's resignation and thanking the troops for their heroism and self-sacrifice, is published by the Taglische Rundschau of Berlin. In this proclamation Frederick William says: "My army group is unvanquished by arms. Hunger and bitter need conquered us. We can quit the soil of France proud and with heads erect. Your shield, your honor as soldiers, are unspotted.

"Deeply moved, I separate from you, bending my head for your mighty exploits—exploits which history will relate to the coming generations with indelible characters. Be true to your leaders as before. God be with you and our Fatherland."

According to the Holland News Bureau, the Crown Prince has definitely decided to renounce all claims to the throne.

## AUSTRIA'S AMBITION— TO BE ALLOWED TO LIVE.

### "Americans Surely Will be Fair," Says Minister of Justice.

Dr. Franz Klein, former Minister of Justice, who is considered one of the greatest jurists in Austria, and who will represent that power at the Peace Conference, said to a correspondent at Vienna: "If we are permitted to attend the Conference, I presume it will be merely to receive its mandates, though we trust we will be heard. However, so far we have no information as to when we shall attend or the conditions attached to our attendance.

"It is to be hoped that the Conference will arrive at a solution satisfactory to all the new republics of the empire, so that we may be able to live peacefully in the future. We feel that the Americans surely will be fair. It would be advisable for the Allies to send here groups of statesmen and business men to look into conditions before trying to settle matters. Outsiders might find a solution of the difficulties which we ourselves have been unable to find.

"You may say that the Austrian republic certainly wants no more wars and has no ambition other than to live."

Dr. Klein said that free trade among new republics of the empire was the first essential to peace and prosperity.

## BERLIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Berlin was to have been bombed by a squadron of eight to twelve super-Handley-Page and De Haviland-10 airplanes on the night of November 11, the date of the signing of the armistice, according to a number of American aviators who returned to New York on Wednesday on the transport "Lapland."

Forty fliers of the new and powerful aircraft had been preparing for weeks at Ford Junction, Sussex, on the English Channel, to attack the German capital by means of the machines, which had never been used at the front but which had been put to the severest tests.

Plans had been made for dropping tons of T. N. T. on Berlin. The distance from oFrd Junction to the German capital is about 500 miles. Each super Handley-Page machine had 176 feet of wing spread and carried, besides five machine guns and a ton of explosive, a crew of five men, navigation officer and two mechanicians, who were also machine gunners.

## PRESIDENT WILSON INVITED TO VISIT GERMANY.

### Prussian Minister of Finance Considers Him Fairest of all Enemies.

Dr. Suedekum, the Prussian Minister of Finance, stated in a recent interview with the correspondent of the New York "Times" that of all Germany's enemies, President Wilson was regarded by the German people as the fairest. They asked that he might come and see with his own eyes that he is dealing with a new nation, having nothing whatever in common with the Germany of the Hohenzollerns and the twenty other monarchs and princes.

"He will find a Germany that has completely burned the bridges leading from old Kaiserism and militarism to the most modern republic in the world.

"A Paris message, however, mentions that President Wilson intends to defer his visit until the peace negotiations are about to be signed. I hope that in the interest of a fair deal President Wilson will reconsider this intention and see for himself before he commits the fair name of the United States to a deed that is bound to have the gravest consequences for the world's future welfare."

## WON BY A SAMPLE COPY,

### A Case in Point.

Ont., Oct. 26, 1918.

Gentlemen,—I have examined your sample of Montreal "Witness" and am very much pleased with its contents and moderation and fairness of opinion. Like yourself, I lean to the Liberal side. God bless you and the paper you publish. Please find enclosed my cheque.

Yours very truly,
(Rev.) WM. RITSMORE.

## MURDER OF ROMANOFFS.

### New Version of Tragedy Given in Kiev Newspapers.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Kiev newspapers publish a story, given by the valet of the former Empress of Russia, of the murder of the entire Romanoff family by the Bolsheviki. According to this story, the former royal family was compelled to live in a single room of a convent at Ekaterinburg for weeks before the murder, under guard of Bolshevik soldiers, who insulted them shamefully.

The valet said on July 17 all the members of the family were taken to the cellar of the convent and placed against the wall and shot one after the other. The murderers granted the last request of the former Emperor Nicholas, that his wife, who was ill, should die in his arms.

According to the valet, the Grand Duchess Tatiana was only wounded by the shots of the riflemen and was killed by blows from their rifle butts. All the bodies were burned in the outskirts of Ekaterinburg.

Fight with the "Witness" against the conspiracies of privilege and vested interest, and against capitalistic and self-interested journalism.

To double the circulation of the "Witness" before the end of the year is as easy as it is for each subscriber to get a new one—and no easier. It could be done if each one did his best. You'll acknowledge that if you think about it. But is it worth your while to share in such an effort?

## DAY OF RECKONING FOR CENTRAL POWERS

### Extreme Penalty for Rulers and All Guilty of Atrocities

Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Local Government Board and Minister of National Service, in a public address, said that the line of policy advocated by the Coalition Government was a peace which, so far as the enemy powers were concerned, should be based on stern justice and so far as those men who planned and started the war were concerned should be founded on justice of the nature meted out in the highest courts of the land. Such men as the former German Emperor, Enver Pasha and the former rulers of Bulgaria and Austria would be placed on trial and if found guilty their lives would be forfeited.

"Men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands," he continued, "must stand trial, and if they are condemned must suffer death."

### Pay To The Uttermost.

It had to be proved how far commanders of submarines acted under orders which they had to carry out under pain of death, or how far they acted on their own volition, he pointed out, but if the atrocities at sea were committed on the volition of individual commanders, he declared they too must suffer the extreme penalty.

"To-day is the day of reckoning for our enemies," said the Minister, "and they will have to pay to the uttermost farthing that it is possible to bring out of them."

Right Hon. Walter Long, speaking at Trowbridge, said that not only must the Kaiser be tried, but that Germany must pay to the last farthing. She could pay, if it took her thirty years, but he would be no party to calling upon Germany to pay a sum which would necessitate her receiving such assistance as would enable her to begin the old game of dumping articles on British markets.

### Opinion of Asquith.

Herbert H. Asquith, the former Prime Minister, speaking at Rochdale, Lancashire, on Saturday, ranged himself alongside those who have declared that the men responsible for the war and the atrocities shall receive adequate punishment. The Allied powers he said, had announced their joint intention of summoning the late heads of the German Government and state before some kind of international tribunal. There was a broad distinction between errors, even lying and wicked errors, of policy, and a deliberate and systematic infraction of rules which rest for their sanction not only on international usage, but on the instincts and dictates of humanity. Such were some of the incidents which attended the devastation of Belgian territory, the sinking of passenger ships and the almost incredible brutality of the maltreatment of Allied prisoners of war.

"We ought to insist that justice be done," declared Mr. Asquith, "and that not only the forms, but the spirit of justice—the meting out to the wrongdoer of his due, not less and not more—should be scrupulously observed."

### An International Jury.

The formation of an international jury to try the former German emperor is gaining wide support in France, the "Matin" says.

Attorney General Lescouvé, after an investigation, has transmitted to the Ministry of Justice the charge of murder against the former Emperor by Madame Prieur, whose husband was killed in the torpedoing of the mail steamer "Sussex." The Attorney-General said that he considered the charge inadmissable in the French courts.

### Berlin Wants Justice Done.

Messages from Germany show that there is an increasing demand for something more drastic than the neutral commission suggested by the German Government to inquire into the question of responsibility for the world war. Numerous soldiers and workers' councils are pressing on the Government the need for setting up a state court of justice to try all those concerned in the conduct of affairs prior to the opening of the struggle, and that the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince be sent back to Germany.

The Berlin Government has ordered a search among the private documents of the former Emperor for matter relating to the outbreak of the war.

## HOLLAND WILL YIELD.

If the Allies insist upon the delivery of the former German Emperor and Crown Prince to an international court of justice, Holland will yield, but will first urge that the Allies content themselves with an undertaking by Holland to intern them for life in one of the Dutch colonies, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the "Express."

Holland, it is understood, will suggest that Herr Hohenzollern and his son be placed on an island in either the East or West Indies, where he will be guarded by a Dutch fleet.

It is also anticipated that Holland will be asked for compensation for permitting a violation of her neutrality by allowing German troops to pass through the province of Limburg on their retreat from Belgium, and receiving German ships from Antwerp.

This compensation, says the correspondent, may possibly be the cession of certain territory along the Belgian frontier owned by Holland since 1839, perhaps the southern part of Dutch Limburg, the population of which region is claimed to be principally Belgian.

### Illness Of Ex-Kaiser.

A German physician summoned from Berlin on Tuesday by the former German emperor arrived in Holland on Thursday on a special train, according to an exchange telegraph despatch from Amsterdam.

Three members of the former Emperor's staff, the despatch adds, have left Amerongen for Berlin. They are carrying many documents concerning the former emperor's private property.

## CROWN PRINCE RENOUNCES HIS IMPERIAL RIGHTS.

Crown Prince Frederick William has renounced his right to the German throne. A despatch received in Basel from the semi-official Wolff Bureau quotes the Crown Prince, in renouncing the throne, as having written:

"I renounce formally and definitely all rights to the crown of Prussia and the Imperial crown, which would have fallen to me by the renunciation of the Emperor-King or for other reasons.

"Given by my authority and signed by my hand.

"Done at Wieringen, December 1, 1918.

(Signed) "Wilhelm."

### Prince In Dutch Sabots.

The former German Crown Prince trudging over muddy country lanes in Dutch sabots is a familiar sight in the island of Wieringen, says a correspondent of the "Telegraaf." He declares that what he misses most is a riding horse.

Frederick William plays billiards with the villagers and treats them to drinks and smokes and buys candy for the children.

The younger Hohenzollern has his breakfast at 8.30 o'clock and his dinner at 7 p.m. He eats oysters and drinks champagne regularly, unlike his father who dines plainly.

Nevertheless, he is reported to suffer from fits of depression. Sometimes, according to eye witnesses, he dons a full uniform resplendent with medals and parades in front of the mirror. He then resumes a woollen sweater and knickerbockers and plays the violin. He is said to have a deep dread of Spanish influenza and takes preventive medicine regularly. He becomes extremely nervous, it is added, when strangers near him make abrupt movements.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of former President Grover Cleveland, and mistress of the White House until his marriage, is dead at Lucca, Italy. Miss Cleveland taught school for several years, and then became a lecturer. She edited "Literary Life" in Chicago. After her Washington experience, published a critical work on George Eliot, and one novel, "The Long Run." Since the war began, she had become deeply interested in war hospitals. She was 72 years of age.

If not now getting the "Northern Messenger," the new story entitled "The Big Brother of Sabin Street," will be found both entertaining and stimulating to works of social service. It is a really good and opportune story. See special offer on page 5.

## BUTTER MARKET QUIET BUT STRONG.

### Record Prices For Car Lots of Finest Creamery.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There has been no important change in the condition of the local butter situation during the week, but the undertone to the market is strong and the general impression is that prices will rule much higher later on in the winter as it is claimed that Montreal is the only place in Canada with any stock to speak of, and if this is drawn upon to any extent to meet other requirements than our own the indications are that there will be a shortage of fine to finest creamery before the next season opens. A fair amount of business was done this week, and sales of straight car lots of finest creamery were made as high as 55c per lb., which is the record price paid so far this year here, but it is not the market value, as these purchases were made for a purpose, as our the same day the above figure was paid round lots were sold for shipment to outside points at 52c. In a wholesale jobbing way as high as 52c per lb. has been realized for solid packages in a few instances, but the bulk of the business for the week was done at 50c to 51c. It was reported that a cargo of butter had arrived at Vancouver this week, of which about 3,000 packages of Australian creamery were offered on this market for through shipment to England, and if this lot is disposed of for the above account, the duty of 4c per lb. will be saved; otherwise it will have to be sold in Canada.

The receipts of butter for the week endinf December 7th, 1918, were 4,768 packages, which show a decrease of 2,818 packages as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 1,523 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date show an increase of 121,507 packages as compared with the corresponding period in 1917.

We quote wholesale prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest creamery | 51c to 52c |
| Fine creamery | 50c to 50½c |
| Finest dairy | 44c to 45c |
| Fine dairy | 40c to 42c |

The feature of the week in the cheese trade was at the final meeting of the Brockville Dairymen's Board a sale of 80 boxes of white cheese was made at 25⅞c, and 260 boxes of colored at 26 1-8c per lb., which were the highest prices realized on this board during the season of 1918. Apart from the above there have been no new phases in the situation to note. The export trade for the season from this port is closed, and it is estimated that the stock carried over for shipment during the winter months is one of the smallest ever known.

The receipts of cheese for the week ending December 7th, 1918, were 8,512 boxes, which show a decrease of 3,621 boxes as compared with the previous week and a decrease of 1,803 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date show a decrease of 109,182 boxes as compared with the corresponding period in 1917.

The following prices are being paid by the Commission:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 cheese | 25c |
| No. 2 cheese | 24½c |
| No. 3 cheese | 24c |

## RESCUE OF SUBMARINE CREW IN GAIRLOCH.

### Extraordinary Story of Naval Tragedy in War Time Now Told.

An extraordinary story of the salvage of a British submarine which went down in Gairloch, in the Firth of Clyde, has now been published.

The submarine had 78 persons on board, including naval contractors and men from the yard where she had been built. The order was given to submerge and she had descended just beneath the surface when water began to pour into her aft and she descended stern down to a depth of fifteen fathoms.

An inspection showed that the ventilating shaft had been left open and thirty-one persons in the rear of the vessel were immediately drowned. The forepart was shut off and the forty-two persons there were saved.

How their rescue was accomplished was sensational. A few hours had passed before divers were sent down on what they considered a forlorn hope so far as bringing any one up alive was concerned.

Getting to the bottom, they discovered that the stern of the vessel was embedded in many feet of mud. Knocking at the hull, they were amazed to hear a responsive tapping.

Then Captain Goodhart attempted a task which reads like a tale from Jules Verne. The high pressure bottles were brought into use and the Captain undertook, with their aid, to be projected through the conning tower and shot into the water with the hope of reaching the surface and giving information regarding those below.

He was shot forward, but his head struck a beam and he was instantly killed. Another officer volunteered and was fortunate enough to reach the surface and give information about the condition of the others below.

Rescuers inserted through a water flap, a flexible hose through which air, food and chocolate were passed. The entombed men asked, by means of Morse signalling for playing cards "to beguile the tedium of waiting," as one of them said.

Strong wires were put round the vessel and the air bottles utilized to blow out the oil fuel stowed forward which enabled the vessel to drive upwards at high speed until her bow was well above the water in a perpendicular position.

Immediately a big hole was made in her by actylene burners and the twenty men brought out and conveyed to an infirmary. They had been below twenty-four hours when Captain Goodhart made his ill-fated attempt, and altogether the party was down fifty-seven hours before being saved.

Captain Goodhart was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross.


Use more soup

Put in plenty of vegetables and rice or barley. Even with poor stock delicious soups can be made by adding a dash of

BOVRIL

23

Canada Food Board, License No. 15-442



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## NONE MORE WELCOME IN OUR HOME.

Winnipeg, Nov. 28, 1918.

Gentlemen,—I am pleased to hand you herewith a postal note renewing the subscription of my brother, Dr. W. J. MacTavish, Winnipeg, to your splendid old paper, the "Weekly Witness," for another year. We take a good many newspapers and magazines of almost every sort and description, but there is none more welcome in our home, I assure you, than the good old "Witness." It has paid us regular weekly visits now for these many years, and may it long continue as good as it has always been in the past.

With all best wishes for the publishers of the "Witness" during the remainder of this year and throughout the new year upon which we shall soon enter, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
MENZIE MacTAVISH.

## "OUR PAPER."

Grand Valley, Ont.,
Nov. 28, 1918.

John Dougall & Son.

For about sixty years or more I have been a reader of "Our Paper," and you may be sure I highly value the "Witness" and wish it every success. Yours truly,

R. G. SANDERSON.

## GREAT DAYS BEFORE US.

The Manse, Scotch Ridge,
Char. Co., N.B. Dec. 3 1918.

Dear Sirs,—Allow me to express to you my sincere appreciation of your two valuable papers, and also to wish you abundant success in your fight for righteousness in the great days before us. New subscriptions for both papers accompany my own renewal.

Yours sincerely,
GEO. COUGH.

## HIGHLY VALUED.

Toronto, Dec. 3, 1918.

Gentlemen,—Herein please find P.O. order for $1.50. Renewal of "Weekly Witness." It is highly valued in this household.

MISS WHITING,
161 Dowling Avenue,
Toronto,
Ontario.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

Canadian Government

# War-Savings Stamps

THE Canadian Government will pay $5.00 each for War-Savings Stamps you own on January 1st, 1924. You can buy these stamps until January 31st, 1919, for $4.00; the purchase price then increases one cent each month.

Buy W.-S. S. at Money-Order Post Offices, Banks, and wherever you see the above sign displayed. Place your stamps on the Certificate provided.

$5.00 for $4.00

THE CERTIFICATE

The Certificate is a pocket sized folder containing 10 spaces upon which to affix W.-S. S. It costs you nothing, and as soon as you have filled one, you are entitled to another. Fill in your name and address in spaces provided.

SURRENDER VALUE

If circumstances compel you to realize on your investment, your money is available. The cash surrender value of the stamps at various dates will be found on the back of the certificate. It is very desirable that War-Savings Stamps should be purchased regularly.

REGISTRATION AGAINST LOSS

A certificate with one or more W.-S. S. thereon will be registered for you without charge at any Money-Order Post Office. This protects the owner in case such certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed, when on application at the Post Office where certificate was registered, your money will be refunded.

THE THRIFT STAMP

In order to make it easier to acquire W.-S. S., you can buy THRIFT Stamps of the value of 25 cents each. These do not earn interest, but 16 of them affixed to a Thrift Card are exchangeable for a W.-S. S. Every man, woman and child should be saving for stamps, as a personal as well as a patriotic duty.

$5.00 for $4.00

19



*Make Right Triumphant*

# VICTORY CLUB OFFERS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| One Renewal and 3 New Or FOUR New Subscriptions. | " 6.00 | " | 3.00 |

New subscriptions will start at once and run for twelve months, while the sender's own renewal will be extended for a year from the date of expiry of his last subscription.

Those who have already renewed their own subscriptions more or less recently may remit NEW subscriptions at the above rates, i.e., at the $1.00, 90 cts., or 75 cts. rate, according to the number they secured, as above. But they must make sure that their friends are bona fide new subscribers.

Those whose renewals are not yet due or even not nearly due, may yet send their renewals now with their new subscriptions, and so secure the reduced rates. This puts all on the same footing as those whose subscriptions happen to be due at this time.

MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

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NAMES — ADDRESSES — AMOUNT

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## ABOUT PEOPLE.

The challenge! You either would like to see journalism of the "Witness" type developed or you would not. Your own subscription is a sign you want it to exist. But a new subscription is a sign you want to see it developed and its influence extended.

Hon. Herbert Asquith, Liberal leader and former Premier, will be opposed for his seat from the east district of Fifeshire in the coming elections by Mrs. George E. Hope, widow of Lieut.-Col. Hope, who was killed during the war. Col. Hope was a nephew of the Earl of Rosebery, a former Premier. Mrs. Hope is running independently of any party, and one of her planks is a demand that William Hohenzollern, former German Emperor, be brought to England to be tried for murder. Mrs. Hope, before her marriage, was Miss Margaret Cockton, daughter of J. C. Cockton, of Kirkborough, Northumberland. She has one son and one daughter. She has homes in Fifeshire and East Lothian, and her London residence is in Lowndes Square, S.W.

Timothy Healy, who has represented Cork in Parliament for the past seven years, has announced his intention of withdrawing from public life, and he has declined to stand either for Cork or for any other constituency at the impending general election. He will be much missed in the House of Commons, in which he has been a notable figure for the last thirty-eight years; that is to say, ever since his election for Wexford in 1880. Tim Healy ever since the disappearance from the political scene and the death of Parnell has been a species of Nationalist free lance in Parliament, and some of his most cutting jibes have been addressed to the Home Rule contingent in the House of Commons. He has treated them on occasion with the utmost contempt, and has been an Irish party all by himself, never showing the slightest hesitation about giving expression to his opinions, no matter whom they offended, whether Nationalists or anti-Home Rulers. Indeed, Tim Healy has been throughout his public life in a state of rebellion against everybody, and a sort of political Esau, and yet an Esau so witty and so brilliant that he always commanded an attentive audience and a full house. Indeed, his disappearance from Westminster will be regarded by nearly every one there as a distinct loss. Tim is a remarkably successful lawyer, with a large and lucrative practice, which could be trebled were he to accept all the briefs that are showered upon him. For he is a still more dangerous opponent in the courts than in Parliament, and is dreaded as such; added to which he shines, according to the principal Judges, in the possession of a most remarkably legal mind. He has the faculty of making the most intricate of legal cases clear in a most concise and lucid fashion, and long since nicknamed "Lord Chief Justice Healy" would prove a wonderfully able and successful Judge were he to find it possible to keep control of his tongue and to resist the truly Irish inclination of fighting everything and everybody in sight. The nearest thing that he ever came to the bench was when he was made a Queen's Counsel on account of his legal eminence, and while this gave him a higher standing at the bar than he had previously enjoyed it did not mean in any way that the late Queen Victoria ever sought his advice. The one dark page in the career of Tim Healy—who in marrying the daughter of the late T. D. Sullivan acquired a comfortable fortune—was his treatment of Parnell, who had raised him from obscurity and from the lowliest sort of employment in a small country newspaper office to be first his confidential clerk, then his private secretary, and who had eventually put him into Parliament and furnished him with the means of being called to the bar. Tim Healy owed everything to Parnell. And yet it was Healy, when Parnell was overtaken by his misfortune, who displayed the most savage venom against his former chief and benefactor and who virtually led the Nationalist party in that committee room No. 15 at Westminster, where Parnell fought his last battle against the enemies among his own party, and urged his doom, as far as public life and political future were concerned.

It was quite appropriate that Sir Hermann Weber, who has just died in England, at the age of 94, should write a book on longevity, for he lived to exemplify it. He was a great believer in walking, and up to entering his 95th year he managed about 50 miles a week! A wonderful old man, Sir Hermann had been a fine mountaineer for many years, and his climbing records were quite extraordinary. An advocate of open-air treatment for lung troubles, he was a pioneer in many of his ideas.

## GRAIN MARKETS

### CLOSED WEAKER.

### Oats and Barley Lower—Increased Shipments of Wheat.

The course of prices in the option markets for this week has again been very erratic and the fluctuations have been rapid. During the first part of the week corn in the Chicago market ruled strong and scored advances, which was attributed to shorts buying, and the strength in the cash situation, but later in the week a weak feeling developed and prices steadily declined, but, strange to say, they closed 1⅜ to 2c higher than this day week. The trade in cash corn in this market has continued quiet, owing to the limited demand from the country for supplies, but, notwithstanding this fact, prices have been firmly maintained, with car lots of American sample grades quoted at $1.45 to $1.55 per bushel, ex-store. The Winnipeg option market for oats to-day was again weak, and prices closed ¾c to 1c per bushel lower, and at 1¼c to 1⅞c below the closing figures of a week ago. There has been some demand from local buyers for Canadian western and Ontario grades for future shipment and of quite a few cars were made at low prices, but apart from this, the trade in spot supplies has been very low and the market has been quieter than for several weeks past, which would indicate that buyers throughout the country have ample stocks on hand for the present, and no great activity is expected for the balance of the year. The market has been weaker and prices have closed 1c to 1½c per bushel lower than this day week, with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western quoted at 95½c, No. 3 C.W. at 93½c, extra No. 1 feed at 92½c, No. 1 feed at 90½c, No. 2 feed at 89½c, and No. 3 white at 88½c per bushel, ex-store. There has been no improvement in the demand for barley from any source, and the market for this grain has been dull, with a weak undertone. The offerings have been very liberal for future shipment, and sales of one or two round lots were made at a reduction of several cents, but spot values for car lots are unchanged, with Ontario extra No. 3 quoted at $1.27, No. 3 at $1.25, and Manitoba sample grades at $1.13 per bushel, ex-store.

## PRICES AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—Oats closed 1c lower for December at 78½c and ¾c lower for May. Barley closed ¾c lower for both months. Flax closed 2¾c lower for December and 2c lower for May.

Cash prices closed:

Oats—No. 2 C.W. 78½c; No. 3 C.W. 75½c; extra No. 1 feed, 75¼c; No. 1 feed 73¾c; No. 2 feed 70¼c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W. $1.03½; No. 4 C.W. 98½c; rejected 87¼c; feed, 80¼c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.24; No. 2 C. W., $3.19; No. 3 C.W., $2.97; condemned, $2.97.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Theodore Roosevelt declares that it is "sheer nonsense" to say the American army was fighting for President Wilson's fourteen points, as "there was not one American soldier in every thousand who ever heard of them."

* * * *

The Berlin wireless station has sent out a message categorically denying that control of the wireless stations in Germany have passed into the hands of any political group whatsoever.

* * * *

Mr. Stephane Lauzanne, editor of "Le Matin," who left Montreal on Tuesday for New York, en route for France, said: "I am sure that the Allies will stand shoulder to shoulder as one man. The ravings of Kent constitute the greatest lot of rubbish we have read since the outbreak of the war, coming of course, within the scope of the German propaganda."

* * * *

Eisner, addressing a meeting of soldiers' delegates in Munich, declared that the calling of a National Convention must be delayed. He referred to the criticisms passed upon him by the "pestilential press," and said: "I cannot expect mercy, because those scoundrels will fight. Don't believe one word you see in the newspapers. To-day you may read that my position is shaken. But there is not a particle of truth in it."

* * * *

Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet, declared in a speech to representatives of the first battle cruiser squadron that the humiliating surrender of the German navy was the proper end for an enemy who had proved himself so lacking in chivalry. He was "a despicable beast," not worthy the sacrifice of the life of one British bluejacket.

* * * *

During the peace celebrations at Peking, Chinese soldiers breakfasted with the American legation, and reciprocated by sending fifteen cows for the mess and two chickens for each man. They also instructed that five chickens be delivered to the Cossacks at the Russian legation, but, through a misunderstanding, five cows were delivered instead.

* * * *

Belgium has been given another credit of $12,000,000 by the Washington Treasury, making her total loans from the United States $210,120,000, and the total of the Allies' loans $8,196,576,666.

* * * *

There was launched on Tuesday from the yards of the Canadian Vickers, Limited, the steel steamship Canadian Pioneer," of 8,100 tons dead weight, 400 feet in length, with engines of 3,000 horsepower, capable of a sea speed of 11 1-2 knots an hour.

* * * *

Captain Fritz Joubert Duquesne, who fought in the Boer army, and was found guilty at New York on December 3 of making a fraudulent claim for $30,000 insurance, will be handed over to the British Government on a charge of being responsible, while in Bahia, Brazil, for an explosion on board the British liner "Tennyson" in 1916, when three of the crew were killed. His real name is said to be George Fordham.

* * * *

Any action looking to a demand upon Holland for the extradition of William Hohenzollern will be held in abeyance until President Wilson reaches Europe.

* * * *

The task of determining the boundary line between Ungava, now a portion of the province of Quebec, and that part of the Labrador coast belonging to Newfoundland, may be referred to the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council early next year.

* * * *

The German peace society at Munich Bavaria, has directed a passionate appeal to the Swiss press against the 'terrible (armistice) conditions and their injustice to a new Germany, which has ridded itself of its militaristic leaders. . . . . A Germany humiliated, torn to pieces, damaged and damned to a miserable economic existence, will be just a danger to a world peace as a Germany, protected in its obvious rights and conditions of being, would be a protection for it.'

"The 'freedom of the seas'" says Roosevelt, "is a phrase that may mean anything or nothing. If it is to be interpreted as Germany interprets it, it is thoroughly mischievous. There must be no interpretation of the phrase that would prevent the English navy, in the event of any future war, from repeating the tremendous service it has rendered in this war. The British must of course keep the colonies they have conquered."

* * * *

The Royal Montenegrin Government has issued a statement denying the report that King Nicholas has been deposed.

* * * *

There will be no formal surrender of German airplanes, as was at one time expected, because it has been found impracticable to assemble 2,000 airplanes at one place and it is doubtful whether Germany has a sufficient number of reliable pilots for that purpose. Hence, the first surrender in history of an air fleet is being effected by piece-meal. The Germans are shedding their wings in the course of retreat and the advancing Allies are picking them up.

* * * *

A W Campbell, until recently Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to make a report upon the part which the federal authority should play in the improvement of highways in the Dominion.

* * * *

The port of Antwerp is now opened to shipping of all tonnage.

* * * *

The German Government has consented to permit a number of the Hohenzollern princes to leave Germany on condition that they leave their fortunes behind them, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam. They have accepted the conditions, it is stated, and expect to proceed to Switzerland, Denmark or Holland. Prince August William, the former Emperor's fourth son, however, and his wife are going to Argentine as soon as possible.

* * * *

Forty-nine Belgian priests were tortured and put to death by the Germans during the occupation, Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, declared recently. He added that twelve thousand men were removed from his diocese to Germany, where they were forced to work.

* * * *

The number of deaths from Spanish influenza in the province of Quebec, including Montreal, was 13,100.

* * * *

Count William Hohenzollern wears a dejected appearance, according to the Telegraph's correspondent at Amerongen, Holland. Even his wife cannot change his moodiness. The former Empress is really something of a heroine and tries to make her husband look on the bright side of things, but in vain. The distinguished fugitive has terror in his heart. The correspondent declares that the former Emperor sits at a window writing as though against time, hour after hour, sheet after sheet, often all the forenoon and all the afternoon of each day.

* * * *

All mails between Europe and the United States eventually will be carried by airplane, according to Lord Morris, who has championed a movement before a parliamentary committee for the establishment of a port of call for Atlantic liners on the west coast of Ireland.

Every reader of this department would find "World Wide" a most profitable investment for the coming critical year. For special offer see page 4.

## LABRADOR FUND.

(For the support of Dr. Grenfell's Mission.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Acknowledged by General Treasurer | $961.01 |
| Since acknowledged | 28.90 |
| A Friend, Walkerton | 5.00 |
| Wilmot Union Sunday School | 15.00 |
| Carmel S.S., per Miss L. Wait | 1.65 |
| Total to Dec. 5 | $1006.56 |

## HOSPITAL COT FUND.

(For the support of two cots in the Harrington Hospital, Labrador.)

| | |
|---|---|
| E. M. D., Hamilton | $2.00 |
| Alice Cline | 1.40 |
| I. McGillivray | 5.00 |
| Margaret Wilson | 1.00 |
| Total to Dec. 5 | $9.40 |

## PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acknowledged by General Treasurer | $792.27 |
| Previously acknowledged | 11.00 |
| Big Lake Women's Institute | 17.00 |
| Stone Church Ladies' Aid | 5.50 |
| Total to Dec. 5 | $825.77 |

# Friend, YOU!

IF every other subscriber of the "Witness" would secure one new subscriber to it before the end of the year on condition that YOU WOULD—would you do it?

Of course you would. Any subscriber would make a point of getting a new subscriber at once if by so doing every other subscriber would do the same.

Is that so? Then every subscriber could if he would and would if he could.

Let each of our subscribers consider himself or herself the pivot on which depends the whole campaign for doubling the "Witness" circulation and influence within a week or two.

If all readers know what some families do for the "Witness" every year they would all do something this year end to ensure the "Witness" a wider sphere of influence during these days and months so critical to the people of Canada.

Friend, you will do your bit, wont you? As there is absolutely no selfish motive in the suggestion we do not hesitate to press it, even though it means real sacrifice in some cases. Still most of our readers could get one or two new subscriptions in a short time if they would only try to do so.

## ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.

**A special appeal on behalf of the starving people of Armenia and Syria is now being made to the Canadian Sunday Schools of all denominations. The sum of $200,000 is asked for, and it is hoped that the entire amount will be available by January 19, 1919, which is Christmas Day, according to the old Gregorian Calendar observed by the Armenians and the Eastern Church.**

**Any subscriptions to this fund, either by individuals or by Sunday-schools, sent through us, will be acknowledged in the "Witness" and the "Northern Messenger," and promptly forwarded to the treasurer of the fund.**

**Address all subscriptions to John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Building, Montreal, and mark the envelope "Armenian Relief Fund."**

## Y.M.C.A. FUND.

For Y.M.C.A. work among Canadian soldiers overseas.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Acknowledged by General Treasurer | $5502.59 |
| Since acknowledged | 26.00 |
| Elsie MacFawn | 5.00 |
| Lida MacFawn | 10.00 |
| Total to Dec. 5. | $5543.59 |

If not now getting the "Northern Messenger," the new story entitled "The Big Brother of Sabin Street," will be found both entertaining and stimulating to works of social service. It is a really good and opportune story. See special offer on page 5.

## PRESS OPINIONS.

### BON VOYAGE!

(N. Y. Tribune.)

Yesterday the President of the United States sailed out of New York Harbor on a high, romantic errand.

It is all his own. He heard Old World voices calling to him to come himself and slay the dragon.

And he has gone. His ear for once was deaf to those "atmospheric voices" which are the inarticulate thoughts and feelings of his own people.

As his vessel and grand convoy passed down the river and out to sea sirens blew and people cheered, but there was no spontaneity in the salute, no gayety at all in the strange occasion. It was impossible, in fact, to banish a sense of vague uneasiness.

May hope propitiate the elements. Faith be our hostage to fate and destiny. Optimism is our national trait. But this is a strange adventure. The end is not to be lightly prophesied. We doubt if the President himself sees it clearly. He is swept forward by a sovereign emotion. He has a vision of New World democracy triumphant in the Old, like a tableau. The details of what shall happen afterward are dim. We suspect that they are dim even to him. He says he must see that no false or mistaken interpretations are put upon his principles, and forgets that they have not been definitely interpreted to American democracy.

We say this in no spirit of criticism. It is too late for that. We mention it in the historical sense, and for the reason that it is a fact which deepens the mystic quality of this unique and amazing political drama.

That is all.

Gratuitous comment, be at an end. We cannot afford to seem petty about it. Mr. Wilson will represent in Europe the power and dignity of the United States. If by ill chance he should fail to represent the thought of a majority of the American people, that would have to be dealt with separately and afterward. But we hope not.

### A TEST FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE

(N.Y. Sun.)

Reports from the South American west coast continue disturbing, according to advices from Washington. War between Chile and Peru draws nearer. We may suppose that the Tacna-Arica question has reached a well nigh uncontrollable stage. Peru has an interest in forcing her claims upon the world's attention at this moment when a conference, about to meet at Versailles, gives some hope of straightening out international wrongs. If Peru wishes to bring the matter up, Chile, which has failed to keep her treaty word to allow the conquered population a referendum to choose their nationality, has an obvious interest to crush her former victim completely before the Versailles conference can bear aid.

It is hard to se how the United States can take any part in this difficulty, at least on Chile's side. For the troubles of two South American republics to come before a body chiefly made up of European diplomats for settlement might involve a disturbance of the Monroe Doctrine. It was precisely against the previous great concert of Europe that the Doctrine was orignially formed. But how will it be if a wronged nation ask redress of a council of nations the broad humanitarian lines of which have been laid by our President himself?

So the Monroe Doctrine may presently have its test, along with all else. Washington if it had foreseen this, might some time ago have proposed a reasonable settlement of the Tacna question. As for the present our hopes are that all concerned may deem it wise to submit the dispute to American arbitration.

### AN ENTENTE CORDIALE.

("Le Canada")

The entry of George V. into Paris, and the wonderful reception of which he was the object has a most profound significance. Not long ago, or during the war of the Transvaal, there was very little sympathy in England for France, and in France, England was considered her secular enemy. The admirable diplomacy of Edward VII., that great and popular sovereign who laid the basis of an entente cordiale, an entente which the threatening ambition of Germany, more than ever, grouped together the forces of these two peoples. The present war has rendered definite, we hope, indeed, the English and French friendship, it was above all the English and French who fought side by side during the great war. The Russians, up to the day of their lamentable failure, were far away, and the Italians were sustaining a combat on a special and distinct ground, but the Pollus and the Tommies were together from the very first. England threw into the furnace the only army she possessed and she undertook the gigantic task of providing, first by voluntary enrollment and secondly, by conscription, an army which during the last months of the war reached seven million men, and spread over all quarters of the globe. It was with the English soldier in France that the French have the longest fraternized, and the sympathy of four years of combat manifests itself to-day by a simultaneous enthusiasm. It is also to be wished that this sentiment will cross the seas, and that the descendants of the English and French races who live in Canada will find in the hour of peace an entente cordiale leading us to harmony and peace.

### THE LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

(The "Outlook.")

There now exists a League of twenty-three civilized nations who have just brought to a successful issue four years "fighting for peace." This League includes all the civilized Powers who could join it with safety to themselves. It is bound together by no consitution, no formal treaties. Any member could leave it at any time. Two members have left it during the war—Russia and Roumania; Russia voluntarily, Rumania under compulsion. Its only bond of union is a common spirit and a common purpose. It is fluid like a river; its peoples, like the drops of water in a river, make one organization because they are all flowing toward the same harbor—justice, law, and peace among the nations.

Twelve of these twenty-three Powers have been active contributors of money and men—Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Portugal, Japan, and the United States. These twelve nations have co-operated in this war as one people. American grains have supplied England, France, and Belgium with food; British ships have furnished transportation to American soldiers; American destroyers and submarine-chasers have co-operated with the British navy in affording protection to the world's commerce; American, English, and French soldiers have been brigaded together; and all have fought as one army and under one commander-in-chief. These twelve nations are now about to determine the conditions of a world peace. One of the questions before them is this: When thise conditions are determined, shall the League be dissolved? Or shall it be continued, with such modifications as will tend to promote more than a European peace—a world peace?

The question whether we can make war impossible may be left to debating societies. The question of statesmen is, Can we make it easier to maintain peace and more difficult to provoke war?

Discredit has been thrown upon those who advocate a League of Nations by dreamers who wish to abolish Nationalism by substituting Internationalism; who wish to organize the world by creating a Republic of Nations. A Republic of Nations may grow, but it cannot be manufactured. It must be rooted in the supreme desires and intelligent purposes of the peoples of the various nations, or it will be powerless to resist the ambitions of monarchs and the passions of democracies. Indeed, the most difficult obstacle to such a League of Nations as is proposed is due to the doubt whether the nations are so far civilized that they can trust in each other's promises.

There was a league of nations before the war. Germany was a member of that league. Its constitution provided some safeguards against war and some rules for making war more humane than it had been in the past. Germany discarded this constitution as waste paper, declared that "necessity knows no law," acknowledged that she was going to commit an act of injustice to her neighbor, and trusted to repair it afterward. It is clear that no league to secure peace is of any value if it rests upon the promises of so faithless and unscrupulous a nation. It is clear, therefore, that any league to secure peace must be composed only of those nations who have a reasonable degree of confidence in each other's fidelity and integrity. We believe that those nations who have attained that degree of civilization can wisely form a league, the object of which will be to make it easier to maintain peace and more difficult to provoke war. But only those nations should unite in forming such a league that have demonstrated their moral power to endure self-sacrifice for the promotion of other interests than their own. Such demonstration has been furnished by the twelve nations that have contributed money and men to the prosecution of this war—Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro Greece, Portugal, Japan and the United States. To such a league once formed, other nations may be admitted, much as new States are admitted to the Union on evidence that they are likely to prove worthy members.

The object of such a League is not primarily to secure peace among the nations. It is primarily to secure justice. Charles Sumner, in his famous definition of war, says that its object is to determine a question of justice between the nations. The object of an International League is to find a better means than war to secure justice between the nations; it is to substitute the appeal to reason for the appeal to force. In this respect it would follow the method which individuals and organizations have long since adopted for the purpose of determining questions of justice which may arise within the nation.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must in riably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra, prepaid.

### DIED.

MacMILLAN.— On November 27th, 1918, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, of pneumonia, Neil MacMillan, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. MacMillan, of Gorkendon, Sask., and dearly loved husband of Isabella Dewar, of Lost River, Que., aged 28 years and 11 months.


# COULD NOT STOP THE HEADACHES

## Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" —Made From Fruit Juices

112 Coburg St., St. John, N.B.

"I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives.'

I have been a sufferer for many years from *Violent Headaches*, and could get no permanent relief.

A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of Headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine."

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.


PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that The Boys' Home of Montreal and the Directors of The Boys' Farm and Training School at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec will make application for the passing of Acts to amend an Act respecting The Boys' Home of Montreal, Chapter 138 of the Statutes of 8 Edward VII., Quebec, to bring to an end the connection which now exists between The Boys' Home of Montreal and The Boys' Farm and Training School; to amend the Charters of both institutions, and for other purposes.

Montreal, November 19th, 1918.

CAMPBELL, McMASTER, ANGERS & BRUNEAU, Attorneys for Applicants.


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## THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share has been declared on the Capital Stock, called and paid up of this Bank, and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Thursday, the second of January next, to Shareholders of record, Saturday, fourteenth December next at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, November 26th, 1918.

## WINTER TOURS.

There is no pleasanter way to recuperate from fall colds or influenza than by taking a trip to the south. Splendid climatic conditions and beautiful scenery await you, while there are scores of attractive resorts. Winter tour tickets are now on sale to points in Alabama, Arizona, Cuba, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas, Stop-over privileges allowed. The Grand Trunk System affords a variety of routes, and its representatives will gladly map out a tour for you. Consult M. O. Dafoe, 122 St. James St., Montreal.

The challenge! You either would like to see journalism of the "Witness" type developed or you would not. Your own subscription is a sign you want it to exist. But a new subscription is a sign you want to see it developed and its influence extended.

# Another Real Cooperator

STRASSBURG, SASK., Nov. 2nd, 1918.

EDITOR "MONTREAL WITNESS."

DEAR SIR,—

The warning you are giving us about monopolistic journalism is sinking deep into my heart. So I am taking this plan, and would earnestly recommend it to others who feel the gravity of the danger, and think that the case is worthy of self-denying effort. I am enclosing $1.05, and ask you to send to the year's end the "Weekly Witness" to the three addresses given below. Will you also send samples of "World Wide" to each. I shall follow these up. Those who really read these papers want more, and watch for their coming.

The Montreal "Witness" has been in our family for over 60 years, ever since 1855. It is unique among papers. Its principles and aims are those of the Kingdom of Heaven. It deals in a most masterly and interesting way with all the great topics of the present day. It is so different from other papers in almost every respect that I watch for its weekly coming with an appetite. Just try my way of seeking new subscribers. Send $1.05 for sending the paper to those likely families and follow them up after they have had the chance to read them. I am taking this $1.05 from the Lord's tithe money, because I think it is work He wants me to do.

ANNA ROSS.

STRASSBURG, SASK., Nov. 10th, 1918.

EDITOR "WEEKLY WITNESS."

DEAR SIR,—

I am much stirred up about increasing subscribers to the "Witness." Last week I sent in three names, and the $1.05 needed to send the paper to them for 3 months. When the papers begin to come I mean to follow them up and see if possible that they are read. Then my work will be to turn the readers into subscribers. I want to do more, but am so restricted both as to acquaintances and as to time that I cannot think of any more home where I could hope to do the necessary *following up*. So I am going to propose that some of the lovers of the "Witness" will co-operate with me. I am appropriating $10.50 for the sending of the paper to 30 new families for 3 months each. Who will send me the addresses of three families suitable to become regular readers of the "Witness," and at the same time undertake to follow up the papers when they have come, seeking to get them interested in them, and become first readers and then subscribers, I shall send in the names and the money needed up to $10.50.

Yours sincerely,

ANNA ROSS.

We cannot adequately express our appreciation of such co-operation.—John Dougall & Son.

Our friend not only has the determination to get one or more new subscriptions but has entered into the very spirit of the publishers of the "Witness" and desires to share with them the burden of publishing a paper, the only purpose of which is to benefi the people of Canada, and to prepare the way for, and hasten the coming of that better day when peace shall reign perpetually because all men shall love each other and find their highest joy in mutual service.

The "Witness" has a great commission. In the minds of many it has "lead a forlorn hope" for the past two generations. Not so. The day of achievement is at hand. If all the forces of righteousness will pull together NOW a great advance will be possible. Every cause needs its press. If you think that the publishers of the "Witness" are giving of their best and utmost you will want to co-operate with them.

We don't beg or plead with you. We state the facts in the tone of a challenge! and those who realize the nation's need of papers wholly devoted to the best interests of the people will promptly respond.

The plan our friend proposes would have been splendid in August. To-day people are forwarding their subscriptions for 1919. Soon their subscription money will be "all spent," or they will have "taken more papers than they can read." There is twice the chance of getting new subscriptions before Christmas that there is after the new year begins. So while we appreciate the spirit in which our friend is co-operating and the general plan of getting "prospects" to read the paper first and then ask for a subscription, we advise that we be permitted to send free sample copies to furnished addresses, and that these be followed up immediately, at this time of the year, by the friends sending in the list of "prospects." Better still is to carry one's own copy and lend it to some friend to read, and then secure the new subscription. Time is infinitely precious. We appreciate the dedication of the time our friends will devote during these coming days to extending the sphere of influence of the "Witness."


# 2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

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KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

A QUICK BRILLIANT LASTING SHINE. PRESERVE THE LEATHER.

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# SMILES

**Reminiscence.**

Mrs. Nelson: "You visited Venice before the war I believe, Mrs. Trotter?"

Mrs. Trotter: "Yes, indeed, and we were rowed about by one of the chandeliers for which that city is noted."

**A Lucky Fall.**

"Yes, I once knew a man, sir, who fell off a window sill in a flat six stories high and never hurt himself beyond a few bruises."

"Nonsense."

"True. Up there he was, cleanin' the window, and he fell right off."

"How could that be?'

"Well, sir, you see, he just happened luckily to fall inside."

"I see a lot of business places are closing their doors." "Bah, business was never better." "True, but the weather is getting a trifle sharp."

And some folks are afraid the World is going to be dull, no wthe War is over!

—New York "Tribune."

"So you're looking for a job, eh? Well, I'll give you work in my stable," said the proud millionnaire. "Thank ye, sor," returned the pleased applicant, "and Oi trust th' future will put me in a position t' do th' same f'r ye, sor."

**Financial Inquisition.**

William E. Weber, of the First National Bank, says a woman came up to his window the other day with a cashier's cheque for fifty dollars.

"What denomination," asked Mr. Weber in his pleasantest manner.

"Lutheran," replied the woman.

History repeats itself—with the exception of your own private history, which is repeated by your neighbors.

"I want you to testify in this case." "I don't know a thing about it." "Then, under skilful questioning, you ought to make a valuable witness."

**A Saving Clause.**

"Doctor, do you approve of all those don't-worry theories?"

"Well, I always like to have my patients indulge in a little healthy anxiety about paying my bill."

**The Printer Again.**

On one occasion a bishop sent an article to a paper, in which he said, "We pray too loud and work too little." The compositor, consciously or unconsciously, perpetrated a little joke, for when the article appeared it read, "We bray too loud and work too little." "I let it go at that," said the bishop. "The fact is, I believe the printer was right, and I have never ventured to correct him."

**A Rural Methuselah.**

"Uncle Ike Bassett says the best fence posts are red cedar, and that they will last a hundred years."

"I know," said Uncle Ikey, "because I've tried 'em twice."

**Slight, No Doubt.**

Neighbor—They tell me your son is on the college football team.

Proud Mother—It is quite true!

Neighbor—Do you know what position he plays?

Proud Mother—I'm not sure, but I think he's one of the drawbacks!

**Partly a Native.**

"Are you a native of this parish?" asked a Scottish sheriff of a witness who was summoned to testify in a case of illicit distilling. "Maistly, yer honor," was the reply. "I mean were you born in this parish?" "No, your honor, I wasna born in this parish, but I'm maist a native for a' that." "You came here when you were a child, I suppose you mean," said the sheriff. "No, sir, I'm just here about sax year. I just weighed eight stane then, an' I'm seventeen stane noo, sae ye see that about nine stane o' me belongs to this parish an' the ither eight comes from Camlachie."

**Schwab Tells This.**

The Steel King and Director-General of America's Shipbuilding, "Charlie" Schwab, has been amusing the men of the yards with some breezy yarns. Here is one about a man who was dismissed from the shipyard. "This man got slacker and slacker in his work," says Schwab, "so at last his foreman dismissed him, but the man turned up on the following morning. 'I thought I dismissed you,' said the foreman. 'I know you did,' the man replied, 'but don't you do it again; my wife gave me beans for it.'"

**At The Play.**

"A horse, a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" roared Richard III.

A wag in the gallery shouted:

"Wouldn't a donkey do for you?"

And the quick reply came back:

"Yes; come round to the stage door!"

**He Understood.**

Papa—"Bobby, if you had a little more spunk, you would stand better in your class. Now, do you know what spunk is?"

Bobby—"Yes, sir. It's the past participale of spank."

**Resented Inquisition.**

A mother went into a footwear shop to buy a pair of shoes for her little son, who accompanied her.

An assistant came briskly forward, and, learning that shoes were wanted for the boy, looked at his feet intently for a moment.

"Freach kid?" he asked.

"'Tis none of your business whether he be French or Irish," flashed the mother. "I want a pair of shoes fur 'im."

**Made One Mistake.**

Pat Mahon, the village druggist, during the last influenza epidemic in Ireland used to be called up at all hours of the night to make up prescriptions. Curious to state, he never made a light to make them up. So one night one of the villagers, who was getting a mixture made up by Pat, remarked:

"Do you never make a mistake, Pat?"

"Oh, begorra, I do," said Pat. "I took in a bad sixpence last night."

**The Wrong Plaster.**

Old Pompus was shaving himself the other morning when he made a slight cut with the razor on the extreme end of his nose. He called to his wife for the court plaster, and was told to look in her sewing basket. At the office every one who entered his sanctum smiled. Very much annoyed, he asked his partner if there was anything wrong with his appearance.

"I should say there was," answered that gentleman. "What is on your nose?"

"Court plaster," was the reply.

"No," said the other; "it is the label from a spool of cotton, and it says, 'Warranted 200 yards.'"

**Not a Lost Leader.**

When George Reid, the high commissioner for the Australian commonwealth, was knighted, his democratic associates balked at calling him "Sir."

A heckler at a meeting called out, "Say, 'Sir' what does K. C. M. G. after your name mean?"

Without a moment's hesitation the new Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George answered, "Keep Calling Me George."

**The Last Word.**

The Irish propensity to get the last word in an encounter of wits is quoted by "Good Health" in this story: "Well," a friend of the Irishman asked, "and how is that dog of yours doing?"

"Oh, be jabers, he's dead, he is. The poor baste swallied a tape measure."

"Oh, I see. He died by inches then?"

"He did not. He wint round to the back of the house and died by the yard."

## FORMER CROWN PRINCE PROTESTS INNOCENCE

### Had Never Desired War, and Thought the Moment Inopportune

In the course of a lengthy conversation with representative of the Associated Press, the ex-Crown Prince, Frederick William Hohenzollern, declared himself perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, and to do anything to assist his country. He would even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory.

Asked what in his opinion was the turning point of the war, he said: "I was convinced early in October, 1914, that we had lost the war. I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne, which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our General Staff had not suffered a case of nerves.

TOLD TO MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS.

"I tried to persuade the General Staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business and confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this."

What finally brought about the downfall of the German military power, he declared, was revolution induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming numbers being gathered by the Entente Powers, since America's entry into the war had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces.

SOLDIERS LOVED HIM.

"My soldiers, whom I loved and with whom I lived continuously, and who, if I may say so, loved me, fought with the utmost courage to the end, even when the odds were impossible to withstand," the refugee Prince went on. "They had no rest, and sometimes an entire division numbered only 600 rifles. These were opposed by fresh Allied troops, among whom were American divisions containing 27,000 men apiece."

Describing how he left the front, Frederick William declared:

"I was with my group of armies after the Kaiser left Germany. I asked the Berlin Government whether they desired me to retain my command. They replied negatively, and I could not continue to lead armies under orders of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council.

"Therefore, I came to Holland without hindrance. No shooting or bombing occurred and I quit the army with the greatest regret, after having participated in the trench life with the soldiers for so long.

OUT OF GERMANY FOR A YEAR.

"I have not been in Germany for a year and from the beginning of the war I have taken three or four fortnight leaves."

Speaking of the beginning of the war, Frederick William asserted: "Contrary to all statements hitherto made abroad, I never desired war, and thought the moment quite inopportune. I was never consulted about a Crown Council being held in Berlin to decide on the war. I deny on my oath. I was enjoying a stay at a watering place when mobilization was ordered.

"My father also, I am sure, did not desire war. If Germany had sought the best opportunity for making war she would have chosen the period either of the Boer War or the Russo-Japanese War.

"From the beginning I was certain that England would enter the conflict. This view was not shared by Prince Henry and the other members of my family.

ONLY A SOLDIER.

"People have credited me with warlike intentions. But I was only a soldier with a desire to see the army kept thoroughly efficient, and I worked hard to bring this about. People blame me with the failure at Verdun. But I refused twice to attack there with the troops at my disposal. On the third occasion my attack was successful for the first three days, but I was not properly supported.

"I thought that the Verdun attack was a mistake. We should have attacked to the eastward of Verdun, where there would have been great probability of success."

The ex-Crown Prince was rather bitter regarding the work of the General Staff, which he asserted was responsible for numerous mistakes, including the attack in March, 1918, which he was ordered to make, contrary to his own views, and was compelled to obey. He declared that Ludendorff was the mainspring of Germany's warlike activities, while von Hindenburg was a mere figurehead.

Ludendorff and his staff continually underestimated the enemys forces and never believed that America's contribution of soldiers was as great as it actually proved to be.

ADMIRES PRESIDENT WILSON.

Frederick William declared himself to be an admirer of President Wilson, who, he felt assured, would bring about a peace of justice for the German people, and concluded:

"Any humiliation of a nation containing seventy million people would only leave a feeling of revenge. Such a nation cannot be crushed."

"The armistice terms are very severe and almost impossible of execution, as the Entente Powers are taking away a large portion of the means of transport."

Asked whether Germany, if victorious, would not have imposed even more severe terms, he expressed the belief that such would not have been the case.

OPPOSED TO SUB. WARFARE AND AIR RAIDS.

When the Brest-Litovsk treaty was mentioned, he said its terms were hard because in Russia the Germans were confronted by the Bolsheviki.

With regard to air raids on unfortified cities, the fierce submarine warfare, the bombardment of Paris and the deportations of women from the occupied districts to work in Germany, Frederick said he had always entirely disagreed with these policies.

"The air raids on London and other towns and the big gun used against Paris were useless militarily, and, in fact, silly," said Frederick William. "Orders to submarine commanders were read differently by various officers, who went much too far. Regarding air raids, I suggested two years ago an international agreement confining air activities to the actual war zone, but my opinion was entirely disregarded. I was again told my job was to command my armies."

MISTAKES OF DIPLOMATS.

In connection with Germany's actions in Belgium at the beginning of the war, the ex-Crown Prince said that the German General Staff had informed him that Field Marshal Haig was in Belgium in July, 1914, making a complete military survey for future operations. When it was suggested that the German Staff had done the same thing, Frederick said he knew nothing about it.

German diplomats, he declared, had made "awful" mistakes, being unable to see the viewpoint of the countries where they were stationed and misreading opinion in other countries. Referring to the notorious Kaiser telegram during the Boer War, he said: "My father was made to send this telegram by his political advisers."

LIVING THE SIMPLE LIFE.

The former Crown Prince is living a very simple life now. He strolls about the island, chats with peasants, and is learning the Dutch language from a small boy who speaks English. He says he is interned, although in reality not interned, as all the other German officers have been permitted to leave Holland. He does not expect his wife to come to Holland; she will remain in Berlin to superintend the education of their children.

Frederick William discussed various subjects quite frankly with the correspondent for two hours, but requested that some of the matters under discussion should not be published.

STATEMENT BY EX-KAISER.

"I am a private citizen ,and while in Holland will not make any statement whatever for publication."

This was the former German Emper-correspondent, when he called at Count von Bentinck's castle on Tuesday.

"You must fully recognize my position. I am threatened on all sides with criminal charges which, if brought, I must face. Therefore, I must reserve any statement until charges are actually brought.

"Also, I owe a certain loyalty to the present German Government and cannot make a declaration which might compromise others."

The correspondent requested the General who acted as orderly and delivered the message, to ask the former Emperor whether he would confirm the Crown Prince's assertion regarding the Kruger telegram, and the General brought back the answer:

"The Crown Prince is absolutely correct in his facts. The telegram already written, was laid before me for signature.

"I refused to sign it for three days, but finally did so under pressure of the German diplomats and my political advisers, who advanced many reasons for sending the despatch. Of course, having signed it, I take full responsibility."

**TRUE PATRIOTISM.**

Mr. George Thompson of Craigmyle, Alta., who during the past year has knitted 75 pairs of socks for the "Red Cross." Mr. Thompson is in his 81st year.

Mrs. Thompson, though in her 80th

year, and suffering from a painful malady, also felt impelled to do her "bit" for the Empire, and worked two beautiful quilts that netted $98.50 for the "Red Cross." She had started on a third quilt when death called her.

## NORTH RUSSIA DESCRIBED BY CANADIAN MAJOR

### How His Men Made Tepees, and Bivouacked on Cold Ground

In an interesting letter to a friend in Montreal, written from the Murman coast region of Northern Russia, where Canadian units are taking part in the military operations against the Bolsheviki, Major Walter C. Hyde, D. S. O., says:

"It is hard to tell whether this will ever reach you, as postal arrangements were among the last things to be provided in this type of warfare, and I do not think much has yet been done in this regard. However, I have a chance to send this to the base by aeroplane to-morrow, and will hope for the best.

"We have been continually on the move since I wrote you last from the base, and the brigade is split up for the present, even my battery being divided. I am attached to one force, with most of my battery under me, while Mowat has the rest with another force.

ADAPTABILITY OF CANADIANS.

"This type of war is totally different from that in France, more like South Africa, I should imagine. We came miles up a big river on a barge, then disembarked and commandeered little Shetland pony-like animals from the peasants with which to haul our guns. The work of accustoming these horses to our harness and to working in teams was most amusing, but the adaptability of Canadians was never made more evident than it has been since my bunch of sports landed here. They jolly the natives until the latter will do anything for them. They laugh at any difficulty or obstacle, and in no time overcome it. I heard one of them say at the end of a twelve-mile march through mud and forest, that he 'wouldn't have missed the trip for a million dollars.'

"We bivouacked in the wood just off the road at the end of our first day's march. It was very cold, and the ground damp, but we had axes, and optimism with us, and in no time every man had a comfortable lean-to or tepee, such as we used to make at Temagami, and the fires having been lit we soon had a good supper, the gramophone going and everyone content. Up again at dawn the next day, and another twelve miles to hike to our area of operations.

CHASED BOLSHEVIKI AWAY.

"Our first 'battle' occurred the next day, and we captured a town. I think the noise of our guns did more than actual casualties in chasing the Bolsheviki away. Our side suffered no casualties. That was a week ago, and since then we have captured two more towns with little or no trouble.

"As a matter of fact I do not think the 'towns' are worth any trouble, for of all the forlorn, dejected, ramshackle, filthy, dirty abodes of human beings I have ever seen, these peasant hamlets of this part of Russia take the cake. The one we are in at present consists of a dozen houses surrounded by mud, manure and filth. The houses are all log structures with huge brick and clay oven arrangements in them for stoves. They heat the houses very effectively, but the heat is so dry as to be almost unbearable, and there is no means of ventilation. All windows are nailed up.

"The country is covered with pine, spruce, cedar and fir as far as one can see, and the ground is swampy. All our transport work is done by the peasants, who attach themselves to us with their horses and droskis, or carts.

MISERABLE LOOKING PEASANTS.

"I have about thirty of these miserable specimens of humanity attached to me. They hang around in bunches ready to pounce upon a cigarette butt which anyone may throw away. They range in age from six to sixty of both sexes, and are all unspeakably dirty, the women fat and ugly, and the men replicas of the pictures one has seen of Rasputin. One cigarette will hire anyone of them to keep your fire burning all night, and one can almost buy all they own with a tin of bully beef or a package of cigarettes.

"One of the youngsters engaged as a driver, about eight years old, came in crying to-day to my interpreter. His horse was sick and he thought it was going to die. I went to see the horse and found it in perfect health but so weak from lack of nourishment that it had simply dropped in its tracks. He had not watered it for days, and had fed it only straw in spite of the fact that hay and oats had been given him. They are all unspeakably ignorant."

Every reader of this department would find "World Wide" a most profitable investment for the coming critical year. For special offer see page 4.

## PRESIDENT WILSON SAILS FOR EUROPE

### Cheered by Returning Troops and Enthusiastic Crowds on Shore

President Woodrow Wilson on Wednesday set sail from New York for Europe—the first President of the United States to cross the seas while in office.

The President and party are being conveyed toward France by the transport George Washington, at one time a German passenger liner, manned by a navy crew, and with deck guns ready for action.

Mr. Wilson took his place on the flying bridge as the great ship moved down the Bay. River craft and ships of many nations dipped flags and tooted whistles and thousands of persons bade him Godspeed in cheers and flag wavings from skyscrapers and piers.

Two thousand home-coming aviation troops on the Lapland cheered the George Washington as she left her pier, and outside quarantine the Minnekahda was sighted, steaming towards the harbor with more than 3,000 soldiers and passengers.

Off quarantine, where Staten Island throngs waved and shouted a second farewell, and monitors, gunboats and artillerymen at Fort Hamilton, joined in saluting gunfire, the George Washington met its ocean convoy—the superdreadnought Pennsylvania and a quintette of destroyers. With her official consort and ten other destroyers which joined the fleet for a cruise to the limit of American territorial waters, the George Washington disappeared over the eastern horizon shortly after noon.

It is expected that the President will be welcomed off the French coast when nearing Brest, by a squadron of American warships, French, British and Italian vessels also will join in the greeting at sea, which will be followed by a succession of official ceremonies marking the progress of the American executive to Paris, to the war-front, and presumably to the capitals of Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy.

The liner's passenger list contains a group of prominent names. With the President are two of his fellow delegates to the Peace Conference—Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Henry White, former Ambassador to France and Italy; who will join Colonel E. M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss already in Europe. Guests of the chief executive included the French and Italian Ambassadors, John W. Davis, newly appointed ambassador to Great Britain, high naval and military authorities, representatives of various Government departments, and a staff of specialists to advise the American peace commission on problems of political, economical, trade and racial characteristics of nations affected by the war.

Mrs. Wilson, together with the wives of Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Jusvis and the French and Italian Envoys, are members of the George Washington's company.

**ORIENTAL LECTURER DEAD.**

Rev. Ghosn-el-Howie, the well-known Oriental preacher, a censored notice of whose death in 1916 has only now reached the "Witness" from Mrs. Howie, Shweir, Mount Lebanon, Syria, will be remembered by many in Canada for his interesting lectures on Palestine, delivered at Toronto and elsewhere, which threw a flood of light on Biblical truth.

Ghosn-el-Howie, Lit. M.A., Ph.D., was a native of Shweir, Mt. Lebanon, Syria, and was the first subject of the Sultan to obtain British citizenship by naturalization. His grandfather was a priest in the Greek Orthodox Church. He went to Great Britain in 1874, and spent three years in different institutions for the blind, studying the language and the industrial crafts and methods in use there. It was while in Britain that he lost his eyesight.

Returning to Syria he became teacher and superintendent of a school for the blind in Beyrout till 1880, when he returned to Scotland, passed through the University of Edinburgh with distinction, taking the degree Literate in Arts and three prizes for essays in English, and one on Hebrew poetry.

He was afterwards licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh for work in the foreign field, but as there was no opening at the time he went to Canada in 1885 and preached and lectured throughout the Dominion with great acceptance, the local press everywhere being loud in his praise.

In 1888 he married Miss Sarah F. Spurr, of Scarboro, Yorks, and after holding a short pastorate, and taking a post-graduate course at Bloomington, Illinois, he gained the title of Ph.D. He returned finally with his family to Syria in 1893 at his own charges, and commenced voluntary work among his countrymen. He died July 22nd, 1916, in his 63rd year, leaving a widow and five daughters.

**GERMANS IN TREVES ARE "SLEEK AND PROSPEROUS."**

**Food Abundant Among the "Unlovely Upper Classes," While Poor Starve.**

Edwin L. James, in a cable to the N.Y. Times, from Treves, Germany, says:—

"This city of 75,000, an industrial centre, appears sleek and prosperous, and its inhabitants show no ravages of hunger. It is true that retail prices at the stores are high, which means perhaps that poor people have difficulty in getting what they need. But there is food aplenty for those with money to pay, and in the last twenty-four hours I have heard a score of Americans say that perhaps Germany had better make a readjustment of her own food supply before calling on America.

"Standing just now in front of an enormous glass-encased dining room in the Hotel Porta Nigra, in which many people are dining well, one almost wondered why Germany had quit fighting. For we had heard so much of starvation, of paper shoes, of paper clothing, and so on. We all thought, up to recently, of the picture of misery which lay before us.

"Lo, we are here in a beautiful, well-kept city. There pass by carriages carrying women in furs and men in silk hats. There pass by on the streets men who look as if Fifth Avenue tailors had turned them out. Their shoes are of leather, and their clothes look warm.

"It is true that it is not all of the picture. There are ill-clad men and women and ragged children. There are those who look hungry. There are those who are cold. But one expected that. That is what France had suffered for four years. That, and more, is what Belgium suffered.

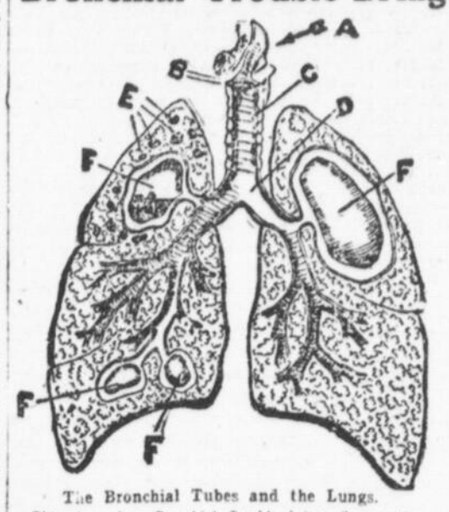
"But what 'knocks one cold' is the well-being of the well-to-do and how they eat. There is butter here, while restaurants in Paris serve no butter. They serve sugar, a bowl of it at a time, in the Hotel Porta Nigra, but they served no sugar at the Hotel Ritz in Paris.

"Looking at what the rich have and what the poor have not, one gets a brilliant light, perhaps, upon the real story of Germany. One sees that the poor pay dearly in order that the rich may have. One sees that a suit of clothes costs 600 marks; that the rich have and the poor have not. One pictures the unfilled market baskets of the other side of the city when one eats at the Porta Nigra and sees well-to-do Germans and Boche officers in uniforms eating five courses for luncheon. While this has kept on, the district west of the Rhine has been plastered with notices telling that the Americans will send many shiploads of food if the people will only wait—behave and wait. And, seeing what one sees here, one hopes that America will see to the distribution of that food.

"One almost hopes that somehow or other, the menus at the Hotel Porta Nigra will be shortened before the first food ship sails with the fruits of American sacrifice to feed a country, the rich of which do not share with their poorer brethren. Should we not take care that in feeding the needy among our enemies we do not insure a supply for the unlovely upper classes, as I have seen them here?"


# COUGHS THAT KILL

## Bronchial Trouble Brings Consumption




The Bronchial Tubes and the Lungs.

*This shows how Bronchial Trouble brings Consumption. A, epiglottis. B, vocal cords. C, windpipe. D, bronchial tubes, inflammation in which is a terribly dangerous thing. E, ulcers in lungs. F, cavities formed by ulcers eating into lung tissues,—the result of unchecked bronchial trouble.*

If you have a bronchial cough, start to cure it NOW. Don't neglect it any longer. Be warned in time. Bronchial trouble is almost Consumption. Unless you check it, it's more than likely to become Consumption. It's a terribly deceptive—terribly dangerous ailment, for all it seems nothing but an irritating cough. That tickling in your throat; that persistent, annoying hacking; that frequent raising of phlegm—may mean serious inflammation in your bronchial tubes. They lead directly to the lungs. If your bronchial trouble goes on, the germs may enter the lungs. After that—it's too late.

Don't be deceived by the idea 'twill "wear off." Don't be deluded by patent medicine advertisements. Don't be discouraged by people who tell you a bronchial cough is incurable. A trouble so deep-seated, so little understood, can be cured best by a specialist—by one who has the thorough knowledge—the tremendous experience, gained in treating thousands of such cases.

Let me cure your bronchial cough. I have cured countless cases—serious ones where all other treatments had failed. Reader, are you sceptical? Write at once and learn what I can do for you. I am a Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service, and for thirty years I've been studying, doctoring, and CURING bronchial trouble. My method is different from all others. It's founded on my own scientific discoveries. I've spent a lifetime in perfecting it. 'Twill cost you nothing to find out about it. I will gladly give you

**Following are some of the Common Symptoms of Bronchial Trouble.**

*Do you raise phlegm?*
*Is your voice hoarse?*
*Do you cough at night?*
*Do you take cold easily?*
*Do you get all stuffed up?*
*Do you have a hacking cough?*
*Do you have pain in the chest?*
*Is it hard to breathe sometimes?*
*Is it hard to get your throat clear?*
*Do you sometimes cough until you gag?*
*Do you spit up phlegm in the morning?*
*Does your cough seem to wear you out?*
*Are you worse in spells of damp weather?*
*Is there a rasped feeling in the throat?*
*Do you cough at times till you almost choke?*
*Is there a tickling deep down in your throat?*

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your full name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Health Specialist Sproule, 236 Trade Building, Boston. He will give you, absolutely free, reliable advice in regard to the cure of your trouble.

**FREE** CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

I will study your case carefully and send you the most valuable information. Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. You can obtain perfect confidence in whatever I say. If I find your trouble incurable I'll tell you so plainly. In all my years of practice I've made it a point of honor never to take a case that's beyond help. Real Consumption cannot be cured. Bronchial trouble, PROPERLY TREATED, can. Take it in hand now before it's too late. Don't lose any time—write to-day.

Full Name .....

Address .....


## LATE PRESIDENT SMITH OF MORMON CHURCH

It is reported from Salt Lake City that the death of Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, which occurred there on November 19, was due indirectly to a paralytic stroke suffered last April. Notwithstanding his illness President Smith attended the semi-annual conference of the Church, held in October, and spoke strongly against polygamous marriages, which, it was rumored, had been surreptitiously performed during the last few years.

Born in 1838 in Calwell County, Mo., he was only eight when a mob of Missourians, enraged by the Mormon preaching of plural marriages stormed the jail at Carthage, Ill., and killed the lad's father, Hyrum Smith, and his uncle, Joseph Smith, the original "Prophet" and founder of the Mormon Church.

ARRIVAL AT UTAH.

The death of his father and uncle put young Joseph in the driver's seat of his mother's ox-drawn prairie schooner when the Mormon caravan set out for the West from Nauvoo, Ill.

When the Mormons arrived in Utah their food supply was low, there being left only enough grain for one season's planting. The Mormons decided to stake their all on the crop. The seeds were put into the ground, and Joseph saw the beginning of the transition of the salt-dried sands of Utah into what is today one of the garden spots of the earth.

Joseph was barely fifteen when he was sent as a missionary to Hawaii to disseminate the Mormon gospel.

THE "MORMON WAR."

The day he returned to Utah he enlisted in the Mormon army, which was about to set out to oppose the United States troops marching on Utah. He did service as a scout, harassing the Federal expedition, until the "Mormon War" was ended by Presidential proclamation.

When Joseph Fielding Smith succeeded Lorenzo Snow as president of the Church in 1901 there were five Mrs. Joseph Fielding Smiths and forty-two Smith children. Joseph Smith's forty-third child was born in 1906.

POLYGAMY ABOLISHED.

In 1890 polygamy was abolished by a Mormon Church manifesto, but Joseph Smith, as did hundreds of other Mormons who had plural wives at the time, continued openly his various matrimonial obligations. The defence was that Mormons who had more than one wife before polygamy was abolished owed a duty to the wives and their children that the land could not wipe out. However, as president of the Mormons, Joseph Smith is said to have strictly enforced the Federal law, so that during his administration no new plural marriages have been entered into with the sanction of the Church. Once he had the experience of scores of other Mormons; he was fined for polygamy. He paid it and then continued his conjugal relations as before.

RULER OF A "KIUGDOM."

As head of the Mormon Church Joseph Smith was in certain matters nominally a "Czar," ruling over a "kingdom" in the heart of the democracy of the United States.

He enjoyed wide religious authority, ruling over colonies in all parts of the world. He claimed the authority of the original Prophet Joseph, his uncle. This claim was disputed by several rival organizations, including the Missouri branch.

There was a time when President Smith was said to have such a hold over the votes of his flock that six hours before the polls opened he could send out a word that would swing an election either way.

As financial, as well as religious, head of the Church, he had the control of millions. Tithings collected from Church members totalled millions annually, and millions more came in from Church investments, including mines, railroads, telephone and telegraph stock, hotels, newspapers, banks, stores, sugar factories and concerns touching almost every branch of industry.

ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

# FARMERS MARKETS

## DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE EGG AND POULTRY MARKET REPORT

Following is the Dominion Department of Agriculture Egg and Poultry Market's Report for Current Week:—

EGGS.

| Market. | Specials | Extras | No. 1's. | No. 2's. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prevailing Prices. Country Points:— | | | | |
| Western Ontario | 62—68 | 58—60 | — | — |
| Central Ontario | 65—70 | 59—63 | — | — |
| Eastern Ontario | 65—70 | 58—62 | — | — |
| Quebec | 60—68 | 55—59 | — | — |
| Prince Edward Island | 50 | 40—47 | — | — |
| Manitoba | 58—60 | 50 | — | — |
| Saskatchewan | 55 | 44—45 | — | — |
| Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | — | 45—48 | — | — |
| Alberta | 58 | 44—55 | — | — |
| British Columbia | 75 | 58—60 | — | — |
| Retail Prices to Consumers:— | | | | |
| Toronto | 90—95 | 75 | 65 | 55—60 |
| | | Storage Ex. | Firsts | |
| Montreal | 80—85 | 70—75 | 70 | 60—65 |
| | | Storage Ex. | Firsts | |
| Winnipeg | 70 | 60 | 60 | 55—56 |
| | | Storage Ex. | Firsts | |
| Calgary | 75 | 60—65 | 40—45 | — |
| | | Storage Ex. | Firsts | |
| Edmonton | 75 | 65 | 55—60 | 50 |
| Saskatoon, Moose Jaw & Regina | 75 | 60—65 | 50—55 | 45 |
| | | Storage Ex. | | |
| Ottawa | 75—80 | 55—60 | — | — |
| Charlottetown | — | 55 | — | — |
| Vancouver | $1.10 | 85-$1.00 | 70—80 | 55—65 |

POULTRY.

| Market | Broilers | Chickens 4 & up | Fowl 3 | Fowl 3-4½ | Roosters | Ducks | Geese | Turkeys |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Live Poultry Quotations, Wholesale:— | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto | — | 22-26 | 17-20 | 24-26 | 18-19 | 22-26 | 18 | 26-30 |
| Montreal | — | 24-27 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 22-28 | 20-23 | 30 |
| Winnipeg | — | 22 | — | 19-20 | 15-17 | 18 | 17 | 25 |
| Calgary | — | 21 | — | 21 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 28 |
| Edmonton | — | 23 | — | 21 | — | 17-18 | 17-18 | 29 |
| Chicago | — | 21 | — | 17-22½ | 18 | 22-24 | 20-21 | 25 |
| Buffalo | — | 25-30 | 25-26 | 27-30 | 24-25 | 29-35 | 28-30 | 34-37 |
| New York | — | 25-26 | — | 25-29 | 21 | 32-35 | 30-33 | 30-34 |
| Dressed Poultry Quotations:— | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto | — | 28-32 | 22 | 28-28 | 22-23 | 28-30 | 22-23 | 32-35 |
| Montreal | — | 30-38 | 25 | 29 | 22-24 | 30-32 | 25-26 | 35-38 |
| Winnipeg | — | 25 | — | 23 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 30 |
| Vancouver | 48 | 44 | — | 35-42 | — | 38-42 | 36-38 | 49-50 |
| New York | — | 28-30 | — | 28-34½ | 25-26½ | 32-42 | 30-35 | 32-44 |
| Buffalo | — | 33-38 | 33 | 34-37 | 27-28 | 38-43 | 30-35 | 42-45 |

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

### Another Advance in Prices For Turkeys—Eggs Firm.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

A feature of the local egg situation this week has been the stronger feeling in the market for strictly new laid stock and prices scored another advance of 2c. per dozen, which was attributed to the continued small supplies coming forward, and the steady increasing demand for the same, coupled with very high figures demanded for them in the interior, and sales in a wholesale jobbing way were made here at 70c. per dozen, while it is reported that fancy stock sold as high as 75c. There has been no actual change in prices for cold storage eggs during the week, but the undertone to the market is very firm, and if it were not for the Food Board regulations limiting profits of wholesale jobbers, values would no doubt be much higher than they are to-day, as the consumptive demand for this class of stock is heavy and in consequence stocks are steadily decreasing; in fact, some dealers are already anxious about their supplies for future requirements. The trade claim to be buying current receipts at 68c. to 65c., f.o.b., country points, and even at these figures the offerings are limited and now that colder weather has set in, the prospects are that the production will decrease from now on. The local market was very active this week and the indications are that it will continue so for the balance of the month owing to the near approach of the holiday season, when the consumption is generally above the average. The receipts of eggs to-day were 322 cases as against 261 for the same day last week and 179 for the corresponding date a year ago. The receipts for the week ending December 7th, 1918, were 5,131 cases, as compared with 2,647 for the previous week, and 5,620 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date were 262,548, as against 295,298 for the corresponding period in 1917.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy new laid eggs | 73c. to 75c. |
| Strictly new laid | 00c. to 70c. |
| Selected fresh stock | 00c. to 65c. |
| Cold storage selects | 00c. to 54c. |
| Cold storage No. 1 | 00c. to 50c. |

Owing to the more favorable weather which has prevailed throughout the country and the near approach of Christmas, the demand for all lines of dressed poultry has been active this week and the undertone to the market was strong at steady advancing prices, with a few odd exceptions. The receipts have been more liberal and a large volume of business was done both for immediate consumption and for cold storage account, and in consequence the market has been well cleaned up daily. At the different fairs held throughout the country of late there has been a keen demand for all the offerings for both Canadian and United States account, and prices for turkeys ranged from 35c. to 45c. per lb., the latter figure being paid principally by American buyers, and it is reported that quite a lot of stock went across the lines, which is tending to strengthen the situation here. The market to-day was active and some sales of choice lots of turkeys were made as high as 41c., and chickens at 35c. per lb., which are the highest figures that have been realized, so far this season, but the prospects are that prices will go still higher within the next two weeks if the weather remains cold.

We quote wholesale prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice turkeys, per lb. | 40c. to 41c. |
| Lower grades | 38c. to 39c. |
| Milk-fed chickens | 33c. to 34c. |
| Ordinary chickens | 24c. to 29c. |
| Fowl | 24c. to 28c. |
| Geese | 25c. to 26c. |
| Ducks | 32c. to 34c. |

There has been no important change in the condition of the market for potatoes this week, prices having been maintained owing to the colder weather prevailing and the smaller supplies coming forward. The demand has been good for small quantities to meet immediate requirements and quite an active trade was done in a wholesale jobbing way, with sales of Green Mountains at $1.90 and Quebec white stock at $1.70 to $1.75 per bag of 90 lbs. ex store, and car lots were quoted at $1.80 for the former and at $1.50 for the latter ex-track. A good steady business was done in Quebec turnips, and as supplies were not in excess of the requirements, and the tone of the market remained firm, with sales in a jobbing way at $1.25 per bag of 70 lbs., and the movement of onions was also liberal at from $1.50 to $1.75 per baf of 70 lbs. ex-store.

New York, Dec. 7.—Eggs, firm. Receipts, 5,726 cases. Fresh gathered, extras, 75c. to 76c.; fresh gathered, regular packed, extra firsts, 73c. to 74; do. firsts, 70c. to 72c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 93c. to 95c.; State, Pennsylcania and nearby hennery, browns, 76c. to 82c.; do. gathered, brown and mixed colors, 70c. to 76c.

## THE PROVISION MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

In sympathy with the easier feeling which prevailed at one of the leading Canadian live hog markets at the close of last week, the market here on Monday opened easy at a decline of 25c per 100 lbs., and sales of long-run selected stock were made at $18.25 to $18.50, and short-run at $17.75 to $18 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars, but the market later in the week firmed up again on the stronger advices for other centres and closed at $18.50 for long-run selects and at $18 to $18.25 for short-run. The Toronto market on Tuesday was stronger at an advance of 25c per 100 lbs., with sales at $18.75 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars, and at $18.50 fed and watered, and these prices were maintained throughout the week. The Winnipeg market was firm all week at $17.75 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars for selected lots. Owing to the more favorable weather prevailing this week there was a better local demand for country dressed hogs and prices firmed up some. Supplies were ample and a fairly active trade was done at $22 to $22.50 per 100 lbs., and city abattoir fresh-killed stock sold at $24.50 to $25.

There was practically no change in the condition of the market for smoked or cured meats during the week, prices for all lines being steady, with a fair trade for domestic and country account, and sales of 8 to 10-lb hams in a wholesale jobbing way were made at 37c per lb., 12 to 15-lbs. at 35c to 36c, and heavier weights at 34c, while breakfast bacon sold at 42c to 43c, Windsor selected bacon at 45c to 46c, and Windsor boneless bacon at 48c to 50c. The tone of the market for barreled pork has ruled steady, but the demand continues to be somewhat limited and trade on the whole is rather quiet. American bean pork in car lots is quoted at $41 per barrel, duty paid, short-end clear pork at $46, and clear fat back pork at $56.

The demand for lard this week has been rather quiet owing to the fact that buyers in most cases have had ample supplies on hand to meet immediate requirements, and in consequence the volume of business was smaller than usual, but notwithstanding this fact the tone of the market has ruled steady and prices are unchanged, with sales of Canadian pure leaf grades in a wholesale jobbing way at 31c to 31½c per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails, and at 32c to 32½c per lb. in 1-lb. blocks, while American compound lard sold at 27c per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails.

The receipts of provisions to-day were 434 packages lard, 16 boxes hams and bacon, and 1,279 packages tinned meats.

Stand by the "Witness" as it has stood for Christian democracy.

To double the circulation of the "Witness" before the end of the year is as easy as it is for each subscriber to get a new one—and no easier. It could be done if each one did his best. You'll acknowledge that if you think about it. But is it worth your while to share in such an effort?

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

### POULTRY.

**Leghorns.**

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, good laying strain, $2.00 each. MRS. ELIZABETH COULTHARD, Maidstone, Sask. 50 6

**Buff Orpington and White Leghorn** cockerels, bred from heavy winter layers, $2.00 to $3.00 each. PARROTT'S POULTRY FARM, Neepawa, Man. 50 6

### FARMS FOR SALE.

**For Sale, 640 acres, 5 miles from Dunrea, Man.,** on the C.N.R., ¾ mile from school, 300 acres in cultivation, 200 fenced, about 40 acres good wood, good buildings, good water, well adapted for mixed farming, $15,000, $5,000 down, balance on terms to be arranged. C. T. WATKINS, Langvale, Man. 50 6

**39-acre farm, Moyie Valley, B.C.** ¾ mile from station, splendid location, good house, barn; very cheap. Apply D. SMITH, Yahk, B.C. 50 6

### MACHINERY WANTED.

**WANTED—Cultivator, Binder, Fertilizer Drill,** in good repair. Full particulars and price. WOOD, Woodlawn, Islington, Ont. 50 6

### LIVE STOCK.

**Dogs.**

Collie Pups, bread to heel, five dollars. A. B. VANBLARICOM, Morganston, Ont. 50 6

# ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FACTS

**Montreal Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead**

**Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL**

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### "NOTHING TO WWEAR."

W. J. G., Ont., asks.—Would you kindly print the poem entitled "Nothing to Wear"?

Ans.—The poem you ask for is by William Allen Butler. "Nothing to Wear" is a satire on society, as is also his poem "Two Millions." The poems were written about 1854—1858.

**"Nothing TO WEAR."**

Miss Flora M'Flimsey, of Madison Square,
Has made three separate journeys to Paris,
And her father assures me, each time she was there,
That she and her friend "Mrs. Harris"—
(Not the lady whose name is so famous in history,
But plain Mrs. H., without romance or mystery),
Spent six consecutive weeks without stopping,
In one continuous round of shopping:
Shopping alone, and shopping together,
At all hours of the day, and in all sorts of weather;
For all manner of things that a woman can put
On the crown of her head, or the sole of her foot,
Or wrap round her shoulders, or fit round her waist,
Or that can be sewed on, or pinned on, or laced,
Or tied on with a string, or stitched on with a bow,
In front or behind, above or below:
For bonnets, mantillas, capes, collars, and shawls;
Dresses for breakfasts, and dinners and balls;
Dresses to sit in and stanirt in and talk in;
Dresses to dance in, and flir in and talk in;
Dresses in which to do nothing at all;
Dresses for winter, spring, summer and fall;
All of them different in color and pattern,—
Silk, muslin, and lace, crape, velvet, and satin;
Brocade, and broadcloth, and other material
Quite as expensive and much more ethereal;
In short for all things that could ever be thought of,
Or milliner, modiste, or tradesman be bought of,
From ten thousand franc robes to twenty-sou frills,
In all quarters of Paris, and to every store,
While M'Flimsey in vain stormed, scolded and swore,
They footed the streets and he footed the bills,
And yet though scarce three months have passed since the day
This merchandise went on twelve carts up Broadway,
This same Miss M'Flimsey of Madison Square,
The last time we met, was in utter despair,
Because she had nothing whatever to wear!
Nothing to wear! Now, as this is a true ditty,
I do not assert—this, you know, is between us—
That she's in a state of absolute nudity,
Like Power's, "Greek Slave" or the "Medici Venus";
But I do mean to say, I have heard her declare,
When, at the same moment, she had on a dress
Which cost five hundred dollars, not a cent less,
And jewellery worth ten times more I should guess,
That she had not a thing in the wide world to wear!

I should mention just here that out of Miss Flora's
Two hundred and fifty or sixty adorers,
I had just been selected; as he who should throw all
The rest in the shade, by the gracious bestowal
On myself, after twenty or thirty rejections,
Of those fossil remains which she called "her affections,"
And that rather decayed but well-known work of art,
Which Miss Flora persisted in styling "her heart."
So we were engaged. Our troth had been plighted,
Not by moonbeam or star-beam, by fountain or grove,
But in a front parlor, most brilliantly lighted,
Beneath the gas-fixtures we whispered our love,
Without any romances, or raptures or sighs,
Without any tears in Miss Flora's blue eyes,
Or blushes, or transports, or such silly actions,
It was one of the quietest business transactions,
On her virginal lips while I printed a kiss,
She exclaimed as a sort of parenthesis,
And by way of putting me quite at my ease,
"You know I'm to polka as much as I please,
And flirt when I like: now stop, don't you speak—
And you must not come here more than twice in the week,
Or talk to me, either at party or ball,
But always be ready to come when I call;
So don't prose to me about duty and stuff;
If we don't break this off, there will be time enough
For that sort of thing; but the bargain must be
That, as long as I choose, I am perfectly free;
For this is a sort of engagement you see,
Which is binding on you but not binding on me."

Well, having thus wooed Miss M'Flimsey and gained her,
With the silks, crinolines, and hoops that contained her,
I had, as I thought, a "contingent remainder"
At least in the property and the best right
To appear as its escort by day and by night:
And it being the work of the Stuckup's grand ball—
Their cards had been out a fortnight or so,
And set all the avenue on the tip-toe—
I considered it only my duty to call,
And see if Miss Flora intended to go.
The fair Flora looked up with a pitiful air
And answered quite promptly, Harry, mon cher,
I should like above all things to go with you there;
But, really and truly,—I've nothing to wear."
"Nothing to wear! Go just as you are:
Wear the dress you have on, and you'll be by far,
I engage, the most bright and particular star
In the Stuckup horizon"—I stopped, for her eye,
Notwithstanding this delicate onset of flattery,
Opened on me at once a most terrible battery
Of scorn and amazement. She made no reply,
But gave a slight turn to the end of her nose—
(That pure Grecian feature!)—as much as to say,
That a lady would go to a ball in the clothes,
"How absurd that any sane man should suppose
No matter how fine, that she wears every day!"
So I ventured again—"Wear your crimson brocade,"
(Second turn up of nose)—"That's too heavy," "Your pink"—
"That's too light."
"Wear tulle over satin"—"I can't endure white,"
"Your rose-colored, then, the best of the batch"—
"I haven't a thread of point lace to match."
"Your brown moire antique"—"Yes, and look like a Quaker!"
"The pearl-colored," "I would but that plaguey dressmaker
Has had it a week."—"Then that exquisite lilac,
In which you would melt the heart of a Shylock."
Here the end of the nose was portentously tipped up,
And both the bright eyes shot forth indignation,
As she burst upon me with the fierce exclamation,
"I have worn it three times at the least calculation,
And that and the most of my dresses are ripped up!"
Here I ripped out something, perhaps rather rash,
Quite innocent, though; but to use an expression
More striking than classic, it "settled my hash,"
And proved very soon the last act of our session.
"Fiddlesticks, is it, sir? I wonder the ceiling
Doesn't fall down and crush—you—oh, you men have no feeling!
You selfish, unnatural, illiberal creatures,
You set yourselves up as patterns and preachers!
Your silly pretence—why, a mere guess it is!
Pray, what do you know of a lady's necessities?
Our engagement is ended, sir,—yes, on the spot:
You're a brute and a monster, and—I don't know what."
I mildly suggested the words—Hottentot,
Pickpocket, and cannibal, Tartar and thief,
As gentle expletives which might give relief;
But this only proved as spark to powder
And the storm I had raised came faster and louder;
It blew and it rained, thundered, lightened, and hailed
Interjections, verbs, pronouns!—till language quite failed
To express the abusive; and then its arrears
Were brought up all at once by a torrent of tears,
And my last faint, despairing attempt at an obsequies
Ervation was lost in a tempest of sobs.
Well, I felt for the lady,—and felt for my hat, too,—
Improvised on the crown of the latter a tatoo,
In lieu of expressing the feelings which lay
Quite "too deep for words" as Wordsworth would say;
Then, without going through the form of a bow,
Found myself in the entry—I hardly knew how—
On doorstep, and sidewalk, past lamp-post and square,
At home, and upstairs in my own easy chair;
Poked my feet into slippers, my fire into blaze,
And said to myself, as I lit my cigar,—
"Supposing a man had the wealth of the Czar
Of the Russians to boot for the rest of his days,
On the whole do you think he would have much to spare
If he married a woman with nothing to wear?"

Since that night, taking pains that it should not be bruited
Abroad in society, I've instituted
A course of inquiry, extensive and thorough,
On this vital subject; and find to my horror,
That the fair Flora's case is by no means surprising,
That that there exists the greatest distress
In our female community, solely arising
From this unsupplied destitution of dress,
Whose unfortunate victims are filling the air
With the pitiful wail of "Nothing to Wear."
Won't somebody, moved by this touching description,
Come forward to-morrow and head a subscription?
Won't some kind philanthropist, seeing that aid is
So needed at once by these indigent ladies,
Endow a new charity, just for the care
Of these unhappy women with Nothing to Wear,—
Which in view of the cash which would daily be claimed,
The Laying-out Hospital well might be named?
Or, to furnish the cash to supply these distresses,
And life's pathway strew with shawls, collars, and dresses,
Ere the want of them makes it much rougher and thornier
Won't someone discover a new California?

Oh, ladies, dear ladies, the next sunny day,
Please trundle your hoops just out of Broadway,
From its whirl and its bustle, its fashion and pride,
And the temples of trade which tower on each side,
To the alleys and lanes, where Misfortune and Guilt
Their children have gathered, their city have built;
Where Hunger and Vice, like twin beasts of prey,
Have hunted their victims to gloom and despair!—
Raise the rich, dainty dress, and the fine broidered skirt,
Pick your delicate way through the dampness and dirt;
Grope through the dark dens; climb the rickety stair
To the garret,—where wretches, the young and the old,
Half-starved and half-naked, lie crouched from the cold!
See those skeleton limbs, those frost-bitten feet,
All bleeding and bruised by the stones of the street!
Hear the sharp cry of childhood, the deep groans that swell
From the poor dying creature who writhes on the floor!
Hear the curses, that sound like the echoes of Hell,
As you sicken and shudder, and fly from the door!—
Then, home to your wardrobes, and say if you dare—
Spoiled children of Fashion—you've Nothing to Wear!
And oh! if perchance there should be a sphere
Where all is made right which so puzzles us here,
Where the glare and the glitter, and tinsel of Time
Fade and die in the light of that region sublime;
Where the soul disenchanteed of flesh and of sense,
Unscreened by its trappings, and shows, and pretence,
Must be clothed, for the life and the service above,
With purity, truth, faith, meekness, and love;
Oh, daughters of Earth! foolish virgins, beware!
Lest, in that upper realm, you have Nothing to Wear!

W. A. BUTLER.

### BLUING A GUN-BARREL.

W. S., Ont., asks.—Could you give me a formula for bluing the barrel of a gun?

Ans.—For bluing gun barrels by staining, dissolve 4½ ozs. hyosulphite of soda in 1 quart water, also 1¼ oz. acetate of lead in 1 quart water. Mix the two solutions and bring to a boil in a porcelain dish or stone pot. Clean the gun-barrel free from grease, oil or varnish, warm the barrel and smear with the hot solution, using a piece of sponge tied to a stick. When color develops, wash and wipe dry, finish with boiled linseed oil.

### PRESIDENT WILSON IN EUROPE.

H. C., U.S., asks.—As truth is mighty and will prevail, I send you a set of questions for insertion in your Q. and A. Dept. of the "Weekly Witness." (1) Is President Wilson going to Europe to intercede for the Kaiser? (2) What is the current price of gold and silver per ounce? (3) Give an explanation of the word "azimuth" (4) Has there ever been a dirge, lament or march composed in honor of the late Lord Kitchener; and if so, where can I get the music? 5) Where can I get a colored design of Kitchener's crests with an account of their historical significance? (6) Is the following problem possible? Divide geometrically a straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by whole line and one part is equal to "n" times the square on the other part?

Ans.—(1) No, President Wilson is not going to Europe for that purpose; (2) Gold is worth $20.65 an ounce, silver varies from 50 cents to 75 cents an ounce; (3) Azimuth: The angle or arc of the horizon that a vertical plane passing through a heavenly body makes with the meridian of the place of observation; (4) So far as we know there has been no such music composed—almost certainly not on this side of the water; (5) From the Heralds' Office, London; (6) Why do it geometrically, when it is so very simple to do it algebraically? Let a and b represent the lengths of the two parts of the line. Then a+b=length of line and a (a+b)=nb2 is the answer, which is soluble for any desired value of b or n.

### TO FINISH PINE WOOD.

W. I. S., Ont., asks.—Will you kindly tell me a good method of finishing Georgia pine trim in a house, so as to preserve the grain and not darken the wood too much? We wish to do the varnishing ourselves, and if you can give me a few pointers as to what to use, I will be much obliged.

Ans.—To finish pine trim, first give the wood a coat of boiled oil, well rubbed in, this to be followed by a coat of varnish. A varnish for white wood can be made as follows:—Dissolve 3 lbs. of bleached shellac in 1 gal. 90 percent alcohol; strain, and add 1½ more gal. of 90 percent alcohol. If the shellac is pure and white this will make a beautifully clear covering for white wood.

### "THE BIG BROTHER OF SABIN ST."

M. D. W., N.B., asks.—Can you tell me where I can get the book "The Big Brother of Sabin St," sequel to "The Bishop's Shadow"?

Ans.—This story will appear as a serial in the "Weekly Witness" tion to the "Witness" will not only many other stories and articles of exceptional interest.

### CANADA'S FLAG.

R. W. F., Alta., asks.—In the "Weekly Witness" of Nov. 12th, third column, third paragraph, under the head, "Flag of France," the following is written:—"Thus we find the merchant flag of Canada (usually wrongly made withal) gracing some mammoth building regardless of the fact that it is purely a sea flag. It is not the national flag of Canada, but denotes only that the vessel bearing it is registered in the Dominion."

1. What is the merchant flag of Canada?
2. How usually wrongly made?
3. What is the national flag of Canada?

Ans.—The red ensign is the distinguishing flag of the British merchant service, and special orders to this effect were issued by Queen Anne in 1707, and again by Queen Victoria in 1864. The order of Queen Anne directed that merchant vessels should fly a red flag, "with a Union Jack described in a canton at the upper corner thereof next the staff," and this is probably the first time that the term "Union Jack" was officially used. Colonial merchantmen usually display the ordinary red ensign, but provided they have a warrant of authorization from the admiralty they can use the ensign with the badge of the colony in the fly.

In regard to ensigns, it is important to remember that they are purely maritime flags, and though the rule is more honored in the breach than in the observance, the only flag that a private individual or a corporation has a right to display on shore is the national flag, the Union Jack, in its plain condition and without emblazonment.

It was Senator Plumb, of Niagara, who secured for Canada the right to fly a flag of her own. The flag that was authorized was the placing of the arms of Canada on the fly of the red ensign. The arms of Canada, as authorized by the Heralds' College, were and still are, the arms of the four provinces which first constituted the Confederation. These, and nothing more, have a right to be on the flag; wreaths and crowns are without warrant. Thus practically all no flags that have been in use as Canadian flags are entirely without official sanction. There is a movement at present going on to replace the arms of Canada, and of course all unauthorized stuff, by a single maple leaf.

### A HYMN.

L. M. C., Que., asks.—Please quote in the "Witness" the hymn:—

"There is coming a day
When the Master will say,
'Go depart, ye are not of my flock.'
You will then weep and wail:
But no tears will avail:
It is useless then standing to knock."

Chorus:
"One day too late;
Many will wait;
Stand knocking outside at the gate.
Jesus will say,
'Depart ye away';
The door is now shut, it's too late."

Ans.—We refer this to our readers.

### THE GAME OF CHECKERS.

Reader, P.E.I., asks.—Is there a rule for checker playing in which the board and checkers are numbered; if so where can it be bought?

Ans.—Checkers which is the American term for the English game of draughts, takes its name from the Persian word "shah," a king, the name the "King" in the game of chess. As played in English speaking countries, draughts, or checkers, is a game for two persons, with a board of 64 alternatel black and white squares and twenty-four men, twelve white and twelve black. The men are moved forward one square at a time, except when making a capture, along the diagonals to the right or left. When one player has lost all his men he loses the game. We have never heard of any rule for checker playing in which the board and checkers are numbered, nor do we see how numbers could very well enter into the game, except when used in a diagram to illustrate the different moves.

### ENGLISH HISTORY IN RHYME.

A Subscriber, Ohio, asks.—Could you give me the enclosed complete. It ends with the reign of Queen Victoria and beigns thus:—

"First William, the Norman,
Then William, his son."

We still enjoy your valuable paper after forty-three years' reading, and should feel lost if it did not come, with its accustomed regularity.

Ans.—The verse to which you refer is from the book entitled "English History in Rhyme." Brought up to date, and with a few alterations, it is as follows:—

**Kings And Queens.**

"First William, 'the Conqueror,'
Then William his son,
Henry, Stephen and Henry,
Next Richard and John;
Then Henry the Third,
Then of Edwards a trine,
Then following Richard
Three Henrys in line.
Next, after two Edwards,
Richard, number three;
Two Henrys, Sixth Edward,
And Mary we see;
Not long was her reign,
And after her death
Came the spacious time
Of Elizabeth;
Then followed Scotch James
And Charles, who was slain,
And then after Cromwell,
Charles second did reign;
Then came James the Second,
From the throne removed;
Then William and Mary
Together, much loved;
Anne, four Georges, and William Fourth
In straight succession came,
Followed by Queen Victoria,
Of good, illustrious name;
Then Edward the Seventh,
As 'Peacemaker' known
Throughout all of Europe,
To India's zone;
And now George the Fifth,
The Seventh Edward's son,
Is the reigning king
On Great Britain's throne."

Every reader of this department would find "World Wide" a most profitable investment for the coming critical year. For special offer see page 4.

# Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

## CARE OF SHEEP

Judging from the experiences and observations of the growers included in this study, it would appear that care is the most important factor bearing upon the profitableness of the sheep business in New England, and its bearing upon several sources of loss has already been touched upon. Excepting possibly disease, which is to a large extent avoidable, it is believed that more losses in the sheep business are due to lack of god care and feed than to any other one thing. Although sheep may be said to function to some extent as scavengers—and too many make the mistake of feeding on the assumption that sheep can thrive eating weeds and cleaning up fence rows and wastelands—like any other animals they must have good care if good results are to be expected from them.

The requisites of good care for sheep may be briefly enumerated as follows: Plenty of wholesome feed at all times; dry quarters, good ventilation, and an opportunity to exercise while being stabled; and close attention at lambing time. Occasional inspection and regular dipping is also essential to insure freedom from lice, ticks, and skin diseases.

### Summer Feeds.

As to feeds, in most cases sheep in New England require during the summer months nothing but good pasture. In the more favored sections of New England, where natural grading land is to be had, but little other pasture is necessary. In less favored sections, where pastures do not hold out throughout the summer, other feed should be provided. It has been found impractical in most cases to keep sheep in New England unless pasturage can be depended upon during the entire pasture season, or at least until after the field crops are harvested, when the sheep can be allowed for a time the run of the entire farm. Some make a practice of pasturing sheep with other stock, while others prefer to have hem alone. Sheep are known to eat a great variety of herbage, and the majority agree that sheep render a valuabl service in keeping down weeds that cows will not eat. On the other hand, it is known that sheep crop much closer than do cows, and it is agreed by the majority that for this reason cows do not do as well, unless the pasturage is luxuriant, when pastured with sheep.

It is especially important that plenty of pasture be provided during the late summer and fall when the lambs need to be put in shape for market and the rest of the flock kept in the best of condition for breeding. At this season of the year the regular pastures usually afford but little feed, and that of an inferior quality, so that it is necessary for good results to make provision for other than the regular pasture. A good practice among many growers is to separate the lambs from the ewes about a month before marketing time, pasturing the lambs on second-growth clover, or in many instances allowing them the run of the entire farm, and keeping the ewes on the old pasture until after the lambs have been turned off, when the ewes also are allowed the run of the farm. This practice works out satisfactorily where extra fencing for the sheep is not necessary and where the old pasture affords sufficient feed to keep the breeding stock in good condition until they can be allowed the run of the place.

A safer practice, which is already being followed by a few of the more successful growers and which is to be highly recommended, is the growing of some forage crop for late summer and early fall pasture. Rape makes an excellent crop for this purpose and is one well adapted to New England conditions. To give best results rape should be sown on good land, loam preferred, which is not subject to drought, since the crop often fails in dry seasons. If raised on weedy land the seed should be sown in drills 30 inches apart at the rate of 1 to 1 1-2 pounds per acre and the plants regularly cultivated, while if on land free from weeds, broadcast seeding at the rate of from 2 to 3 pounds per acre gives satisfactory results. The crop can be grown alone or, if on clean land with another crop such as oats or rye or following a crop of corn, in which case the seed is sown broadcast or in drills between the rows of corn at the last cultivation. Where early feed is desired, and the land can be spared, it is probably best to raise the crop alone, but if the feed is not needed until some little time after corn is normally cut, the latter practice answers the purpose as well. In New England a period of from 8 to 12 weeks should be allowed from the time of sowing the seed until the crop is ready to feed. If sown alone in early May and cultivated, feed should be afforded by the latter part of July, while a seeding in corn from July 1 to 15 ought to provide October and later fall feeding as long as needed, much of the growth being made after the corn is cut. Cultivation induces growth and increases the yield, though the results obtained by seeding corn on good land are very satisfactory.

One acre of the crop grown alone, or 2 acres following corn, is usually sufficient to fatten from 30 to 40 lambs if allowed the run of other fields, as is usually the practice where rape is grown. Care should be taken in regard to bloating, when first turning sheep into a field of rape, but after the first few feeds no trouble need be expected. This crop, if more generally grown would do much toward solving the fall feed question and should be more extensively used where sheep are kept.

### Winter Feeds.

As to winter feeds, any one of the finer hays makes good forage for sheep. Legumes are to be preferred if not too coarse, coarse hays making poor feeds for sheep. Alsike Clover in particular is to be recommended, while large Mammoth Clover is too coarse. Some make use of this, however, by allowing the sheep to pick it over and eat only what they want, feeding the coarser parts to other stock. "Rowen," as it is known in New England, or the aftermath from hay lands, is said to make an excellent feed for sheep, and many plan to save their rowen to feed the sheep just prior to and at lambing time. Redtop, fine lowland hay, and what is known locally in many places as June grass, all make good sheep hays, whereas "Herds Grass" (Timothy), millet, and other coarse hays are not to be desired.

In addition to dry roughage, some form of succulent feed should be provided. This form of feed is too often lacking; but it is particularly essential in keeping sheep in good condition during the winter, and if fed with the right kind of hays probably reduces considerably the amount of grain required. For New England, probably nothing is better than rutabaga turnips for this class of feed. Sweet apples are sometimes fed in the place of or to supplement roots, with good results. Corn silage is available on many farms and could be used as a succulent feed for sheep much more extensively than it is.

Practically the only grain fed to the farm flock in New England is fed just prior to and at lambing time, and most growers agree that some grain at thot time is essential. Whole or ground oats and wheat bran, sometimes with a little oil meal, is the grain mixture most commonly used. The amount of grain needed seems to depend much upon the other feeds available and to some extent upon the season. If plenty of the finer varieties of hay, particularly clover, has been used, together with succulent feeds in the form of roots or silage, but little grain is needed. On the other hand, if the roughage has consisted largely of coarse, inferior hay, and little or no succulent feed, grain needs to be fed in much larger quantities and for a much longer period. As a general thing it will not pay to keep sheep unless the hays cited as best adapted to their needs can be grown together with some form of succulent feed. Some growers feed no grain at all, but the better ones make a practice of graining for a time, from 4 to 6 weeks in the spring of the year before turning out to pasture, and without doubt it is feed well worth while. The principal thing is to keep the flock in good condition at all seasons of the year, and in order to do this some grain is usually essential for at least a month in the spring of the year, especially if the lambs come before the ewes go on grass.

### Fresh Air and Exercise.

It is known that these two factors of care, which have so direct an effect upon the health of sheep, are too often ignored, and their importance can not be overemphasized. Elaborate and expensive ventilating devices or buildings are not necessary, the main principle to be observed in making provision for ventilation being to make sure that froesh air is to be had at all times without exposing the flock to drafts. The pens should be roomy, at all times dry, and the sheep should be allowed a chance to get out of doors during the day. If necessary to induce exercise, a part of the feed can be scattered out of doors on the snow, but at no time should sheep be exposed to driving snow storms or drenching rains.

### Attention in the Spring.

Sheep require relatively little time as compared with other kinds of stock, but attention at certain times is important. At lambing time sheep require close attention, the importance of which is well expressed in 'Farmers' Bulletin' 840, page 14, in the following statement: "The lambing season is the shepherd's harvest time, and the size and quality of the crop practically determine the profits * * * At this time extra attention must be given to the ewes and lambs. In no other way can time be used to better advantage on the farm." The sort of attention necessary at this season is fully discussed in the bulletin referred to, while the respective advantages of early and late lambing will be discussed later.

Dipping the sheep, docking and castrating the lambs, etc., are also fully discussed in 'Farmers' Bulletin' 840, pages 14 to 18. Regularity of practice in these regards is an essential factor bearing upon success with sheep.

### ADVERSE FACTORS.

#### Diseases.

Of the difficulties encountered in sheep raising in New England it is believed that the disease factor is the most important. While but little disease occurred during the year the study was made, taking the sheep-raising secions of New England as a whole, year in and year out, it is known that much loss results through disease. Some growers have but little trouble in this respect, especially those who are careful about selection, feed well, provide sanitary quarters, and keep their flocks in the prime of condition throughout the season, while others report large losses, at times as high as 50 percent of their entire flocks. (Several such instances were reported during the spring of 1917.)

It is not the purpose of this bulletin to tell how to treat the various diseases to which sheep are subject, but attention is called to hose which have most frequently to be contended with, and anyone keeping sheep is advised to acquaint himself with the symptome and treatment of each. It is believed that much loss can thus be averted.

Stomach worms, grub in the head, nodular disease of the intestines, and indigestion are the troubles most frequently reported in New England and seem to be the ones to which most loss is due. Skin diseases and ticks are also important and give considerable trouble unless regular dipping is practiced.

Much complaint is heard of flocks running out or degenerating, and many breeders say that they have to sell out and start their flocks anew at intervals of every 8 or 10 years. It is believed that a great deal of the running out of flocks is due as much to worm trouble, which is not recognized as such in many cases, as to anything else. A change of pasture at intervals of every 10 days or two weeks is recommended as a safeguard against form trouble, though this is not always practicable as New England pastures are located. It is likely that much more could be done in combating this disease by making more extensive use of aftermaths and forage crops in supplementing the regular pastures. As prevention of infection is the most practical means of handling this trouble, it is important that the breeder inform himself of the method outlined in 'Farmers' Bulletin 840' in order to be better enabled to cope with it.

A few growers, who already have regular pastures so located as to permit shifting, recognize the advantages of changing pasture and make a practice of changing their flocks from one pastureto another, and sometimes to a third, during the same season, and though in most cases they can give no good reason for their success, they claim to get better results by so doing. Since the length of time on each pasture is much greater than two weeks (the mtximum time a pasture can be occupied and insure safety from infection), it is likely that the advantage gained in this respect is due to the better feed afforded rather than to the prevention of worms, yet the practice is a good one and should be more generally followed.

The appearance of some flocks brought under the writer's observation, and their histories as told by the owners, lead ti the conclusion that most of the so-called running out not due to disease can be attributed to poor care and to degeneration as a result of long-continued inbreeding. Inbreeding to any great extent should be avoided and new blood introduced occasionally in order to maintain vigor and vitality.

The disease factor is one which can hardly be overemphasized. It appears to be one of the most important factors, probably much more so at present than the dog question, in the development and profitableness of the sheep industry of New England.

### The Dog Question.

What has many times been set forth as one of the greatest obstacles to sheep raising in New England is the dog. Loss from canine depredation is considerable, and it is sometimes claimed that the dog was responsible for the decline in sheep raising in the eastern portions of the country. From the figures heretofore given, showing the profits under former prices, together with investigation in respect to this particular question, it would appear that other factors, particularly disease, low prices, and the development of cheaper grazinc lands in the West, were each quite as potent as the dog in this regard.

It dust not be inferred from this that the dog question is to be ignored. It is still a serious one, and one that calls for further remedial legislation, in some States at least. There is, however, a marked improvement in public sentiment and good prospect that sheep growers will get additional protection in this regard.

Wild animals, particularly bears, are said to be quite as great a menace as the dog in some of the more remote regions, but such conditions are rare.

### Size of Flock.

Since in New England, with but few exceptions, sheep are kept in small flocks only, the question naturally arises: Are sheep so kept because large flocks are unprofitable? Practically all the farmers interviewed agreed that sheep do better in small flocks, and mhile some could give no good reason for their belief, others were of the opinion that the better results obtained from small flocks were due to the better care received by each inlividual. The same principle as regards the strong and weaf applies with sheep as with other animals, and it is a great mistake to put weak, immature sheep or old ewes in with a lot of strong indiivduals and expect all to do well.

Probably one reason why large flocks have not done better in England lies in the limited housinb space available on the averaye farm. Most farms on which cattle are kept have housinp space for a small flock only, and all browers agree that sheep should not be crowded. Not only is the wool clipped per head likely to be less when the sheep are kept in crowded quarters, but also the chance for disease, ticks, and improper nourishment is greatly increased. Sheep need, in addition to wholesome feed, plenty of room, a chance to exercise, and good ventilation, none of which can be had in crowded quarters. Some farmers keeping no more than 40 ewes separated them into two flocks, during both summer and winter, saying that they obtained better results by so doing. It may be that in these cases housing space was so arranged as to accommodate only 20 head in one flock, but in the light of the experience of others, it is believed that as many as 40 sheep, and probably a few more, can be safely handled in one flock, provided all are good strong individuals, housing space is adequate, and feed and pasturage plentiful.

'Farmers' Bulletin 840' points out that at least 30 ewes, or, better still, 60 or more, can be much more economically handled than a very small flock, and that because of its being a much more important part of the farm business the large flock is likely to receive more attention and better care than the very small one.

In a few instances large flocks of sheep are being kept in New England with good success, but these cases are the exception rather than the rule, and occur where practically the entire business of the farm is caring for sheep. One of the largest breeders in New Hampshire keeps on an average from 225 to 250 breeding ewes, keeping them both summer and winter in three separate flocks. Where close attention can be given, such as these flocks receive, results from large flocks are satisfactory, but such flocks are not to be recommended for the general farmer, who has not the time to devote to giving them the close attention required.

While it is no doubt possible, under certain conditions, especially at present prices, to make sheep in large flocks pay, it is more than likely that the small flock—consisting of from 20 to 50 head, depending upon housing space and available summer pasture—kept in conjunction with dairy cattle as a general farm proposition, is the most desirable flock for New England. The figures given show that, with but few exceptions, sheep are kept in practically no other way; the experiences of growers lead to the same conclusion, and farmers themselves are of the same opinion.

### Questions of Breeds and Breeding.

Sheep of the middle-woolled "down" breeds are the most numerous in New England, and of these the Shopshire and Hampshire are probably the most common. Dorsets and Cheviots are important in some regions, and other breeds to a less extent. Traces of Merino blood are also to be found in some flocks, especially among the older flocks, whose owners were in the business when the production of wool was the main reason for keeping sheep. Most of the flocks are "grades," the better breeders keeping pure-bred rams and grading up their flocks to some particular breed, while in a few flocks, whose owners say they keep "just sheep," it is difficult to detect the marks of any particular breed.

As to the comparative merits of the different breeds there is great diversity of opinion. All agreed that the "down" breeds are more easily handled in regard to fencing, but it is claimed that some of these breeds are less hardy and do not withstand the rigorous New England climate as well as some other breeds. Any number of instances are known, however, where the breeds condemned for this reason are being kept with good success, so that something other than the breed is evidently at fault with those who claim poor success. The Cheviots, on the other hand, are noted for their hardiness, and some prefer to cross in with the Cheviots in order to secure this hardiness, while the same advantage is claimed for the Merinos by those who still have that blood. Dorset crosses are kept where early lambing qualities are desired.

For a general farm propositon New England needs a dual-purpose sheep that will produce a good heavy lamb in a reasonably short time and grow a good fleece of wool in addition. The middle-woolled mutton breeds seem to come the nearest to fulfilling these requirements, and it is known that these breeds do well if careful selection of breeding stock is practiced and good care given at all times. Within this class it is a matter of choosing one's favorite breed, picking out good strong ewes each year and occasionally introducing new blood, preferably of the same breed. Crosses do well in some instances, but the promiscuous mixing of breeds is in nowise to be recommended, and under usual circumstances it is the best practice to stick to the same breed, aiming at all times to keep none but strong, healthy stock.

### Early Versus Late Lambs.

As to the best time to have lambs come, whether early or late spring, there is great diversity of opinion, and numerous rgowers can be found who are following each method, apparently with equally god results. Either method has its advantages and disadvantages, and which practice one should follow depends to a large extent upon market demands and the facilities of individual breeders for handling sheep. Early lambs are said to be less subject to attacks of parasites than are late lambs, which is a very important factor where stomach worms have given trouble. It is claimed by those who have their lambs come early that by getting an earlier start they make larger lombs, which can be turned off earlier than when they come later. It is also pointed out that early lambing permits of dipping, docking, and castrating before the lambs are turned away to pasture, important operations which are likely to go undone if the lambs do not come until the ewes have gone on grass.

From the writer's observations, while late-dropped lambs may make a quicker growth, in regions where this method is practiced lambs are not marketed until a month or so later than in other regions, and where the market demands summer and early fall lambs, it is doubtful if late lambs will make a profitable growth.

### Breeding Young Ewes.

While many young ewes are bred to lamb at yearlin gage, the advisability of the practice as a general one is quetionable. Many breeders are of the opinion that the growth of the average ewe lamb is greatly impaired if she is bred to lamb at yearling age, and that, while many young ewes can be bred to lamb at that age, small stock will result if this practice is followed. Others, however, say that if their lambs have been born early in the sprin gand have made good growth, the ewe can be bred to lamb at one year of age with no evil results. The writer knows of a few breeders who take exceptionally good care of their flocks and raise strong early lambs, and who are following this practice with apparently good success. It is likely, however, that the practice is not to be recommended for the averaeg grower, whose lambs are born none too early in the spring to make the growth essential, and that an increased lambing rate can better be achieved by other means.

### Sheep On Large Ranges.

The writer's attention has been called to a couple of large ranges; one, embracing upward of 4,000 acres, a large part of which affords fair grazing, bein gcited as a possibility for a large sheep proposition: the other, which was said to carry 500 to 600 sheep, as a striking example of failure due, as nearly as could be determined, to disease and lack of care. One drawback to the first proposition, and without doubt to others of its sort, was its lack of tillable land, or at least enough of such land on which to rgow the necessary forage for wintering the breeding stock. This difficulty could perhaps be obviated by operating the range in conjunction with tillable farm land in the same or other localities, utilizing the range as pasture during summer and housing breeding stock during the winter on the farms growing the forage. Such a proposition should be carefully considered from all angles, however, before making venture, and especially in reference to suitable feeds and trouble from disease. These two factors are of vital importance with the small flock, but their importance is magnified many fold when it comes to keeping sheep in large numbers. The small farm can be handled in connection with other stock with but little trouble, and, if well cared for, under present prices at least, it is a valuable asset to its owner. The large flock, on the other hand, calls for close attention, and requires the services of a shepherd who thoroughly understands his business if success is to be expected.

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Seed ears not gathered from the standing corn should be selected at husking time and stored in a shed or room where good circulation of air is assured. The corn may be suspended from wire in a well-ventilated shed or attic. The windows should be closed only at night or on rainy days. Artificial heat is beneficial in case the ears are not well dried out when winter sets in. Corn not thoroughly dry will be injured by cold winter.

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## EFFECTIVE WORK.

The essence of effective co-operation is timely action and timely supplies. No good talking, criticizing, blaming and bemoaning when the growing season is on. There is not a man, woman or child who reads but is informed of the enormous world need of food, the prevalent shortage of raw materials and the presentg reat difficulties of transportation.

There are a few that have translated these general conditions into circumstances which confront them individually. There is room for great improvement in this regard if next spring Canadian farmers are going to find themselves amply supplied with the necessary farm machinery, high grade seed, suitable fertilizers, lime and other supplies.

In view of the tremendous world shortage of food, all indications point to the maintenance of a highly attractive price for farm products. Supplies have advanced in price the same as have farm products. This fact all the more impresses the need of a suitable supply of such things as seed and fertilizers being on hand when the season opens, so that they may be used at a time when the crops can best be started on their road to maximum production. With raw materials so scarce and transportation necessarily slow and difficult, farmers who aim at best results next summer will do well to act now.—Henry G. Bell.

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## LOSSES DUE TO CONTROLLABLE DISEASES.

Among the diseases of economic plants there exist some for which effective control measures have not yet been discovered. Besides these are a large number where control is possible, but only after persistent efforts extending over a number of years. And finally there are a goodly number that readily respond to measures of control.

If we take into consideration the enormous losses resulting rom plant diseases every year wherever farming and fruit-growing is an industry of importance—as in Canada—then it will be realized that negligence and indifference towards the control of such diseases as can actually be controlled, are causes of great national loss.

The person causing a forest fire through negligence or carelessness, renders himself liable to prosecution and a deservedly heavy fine, yet it is rarely that the culprit himself is the loser; the loss is debited to the whole nation owning the forests. In allowing plant disease to persist and become widely prevalent, persons are similarly guilty of criminal neglect, particularly at this time when the question of food is of far greater importance than all the gold in the world. Yet though Canada as a nation is the prime loser throuhg the cumulative effect of such waste in production, other nations, now so markedly dependent upon Canada as a source for the necessaries of life, also suffer in consequence. Moreover, it is not a commercial question of sharing in the loss and thus reducing it, but one of having to do without food which is lost through negligent members of a community.

Grain Rust causes annually millions of dollars loss. This can only be reduced by certain safety measures, but cannot so far be controlled. But the same grain that ha sescaped the rust is yet very seriously reduced in yield by smut diseases. In some years smut, quite apart from rust, has caused losses amounting to more than twenty million dollars in Canada alone. Smut of grain is a disease that is easily controlled by the very simple and highly effective means of seed treatment. Either from ignorance or from negligence, smut is still widely prevalent. Only this year were received reports of smut affecting one field up to 80 percent and more. Another example of a disease causing severe damage, but which may be readily controlled, is Late Blight of potatoes. The losses from Late Blight and the rot it causes among stored potatoes amount to several million dollars per annum. On the question of disease control, valuable information has already been published by the Dominion Experimental Farms, but farmers are urged to refer their problems more freely to experts at the Farm, from whom they will receive the best attention.

Disease control is of far greater importance in agriculture and gardening than is realized by the general public. Diseases, once they have attacked economic crops, can rarely be eradicated. A plant that once has fallen victim to disease, will never give a normal yield. Poor yields are in nine cases out of ten due to lurking disease, hence individual effort becomes a necessity in saving the nation the deplorable devastation due to plant diseases.

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## WEED LITERATURE.

Every farmer should endeavor to familiarize himself with the habits of the various weeds occurring on his farm. When he understands clearly their nature and the methods by which they spread he can then set about their control in a rational and scientific manner. It is only in the winter months that the average farmer has sufficient leisure to devote time to the study of weeds and with this object in view, the following Dominion and Provincial publications are quoted in the hope that they may be of service to him. For further advice or the names of any weeds that he does not know he should write to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa. Packages of weeds weighing less than 12 ounces can be sent free. The Dominion Bulletins can be obtained free from the Publications Branch at Ottawa; in the case of Provincial publications, farmers should write to the Department of Agriculture of their own province.

### Dominion Publications.

Bulletin 28—Weeds, by James Fletcher.

Bulletin 8-8— Weeds, and Weed Seeds, by Geo. H. Clark.

Exhibition Circular No. 45—Do You Know Your Weeds? by Miss F. Fyles.

Seed Branch — Pamphlet No. 1, Cleaning Seed.

Seed Branch—The Seed Control Act.

### Provincial Publications.

(Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba.)

The Weeds of the Province of Quebec.

Bulletin No. 188—Weeds of Ontario.

Bulletin No. 2—Twelve Noxious Weeds.

Extension Bulletin No. 4—Control of the Sow Thistle in Manitoba.

Extension Bulletin No. 19—Autumn Cultivation for Weed Control.

Circular No. 12.—Extension Service. Poison Ivy and other Poisonous Plants.

Poison Ivy (colored poster.)

(Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.)

Bulletin No. 31—Farm Weeds and How to Control Them.

Bulletin No. 1—Weeds of Alberta.

Circular Bulletin No. 18—Noxious Weeds, their Identification and Eradication.

Wild Oats (leaflet.)

The book entitled "Farm Weeds of Canada," with colored illustrations, and costing one dollar, is no longer obtainable. Bulletin 8-8 takes its place to a large extent.

Those who wish a more complete book dealing with weeds should purchase "A Manual of Weeds," by Miss Ada E. Georgia, published in the year 1914. It costs $2, nad is issued by Macmillan & Co., of New York and Toronto.

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## FEEDING BARLEY.

Success with barley depends in part on how it is fed. Barley fed whole is too hard for the best results, as much of it remains undigested. If the barley is finely ground, it makes a pasty mass in the mouths of the animals, which is evidently disagreeable, since they consume much less grain and consequently put on less flesh. The grinding machinery should be so set that the grain is merely cracked and not ground to the fineness of meal or flour. Where it can be done, a desirable method of preparation is rolling.

Barley is a good grain feed; cracked barley is better, and it is believed that rolled barley is still more desirable. Any pair of heavy rolls will do the work. In some places there are large central mills which roll barley for a moderate charge. In these large mills the grain is steamed by a jet of live steam entering the stream of barley just before it reaches the rolls. The steam does not have time to penetrate the grain, which is in no way cooked or wet but merely moistened. The moisture thus added prevents any disintegration of the kernel and causeh it to be merely flattened.

There are small outfits on the market for rolling barley on the farm. In these there is no provision for steaming, and the product is in consequence not quite so desirable.

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## MILK YIELDS IN BRITAIN.

The following from a recent issue of the "Farmer and Stockbreeder" summarizes the results of the Milk Record system for the current year in Britain:

"Some of the yields are very heavy. A summary at the end of the volume states that twenty-two out of fifty-eight British Friesians have given over 1,000 gallons of milk; of forty-five Crossbreeds six have so distinguished themselves, and out of sixty Lincoln Red Shorthorns nine have touched, and exceeded, the 1,000 gallons. Only one Red Poll out of ten has this distinction, whereas sixty-six Shorthorns out of 396 are classed amongst supermilkers. The highest yield is credited to Mr. F. B. May's 3,000 guinea cow, Eske Hettie, which was sold by him at his recent sale, and was bred by Lord Rayleigh. She gave 19,640 lbs. milk. Another of Mr. May's cows, Hedges Moss Rose, gave 16,611 1-2lbs., while his Eske Beauty returned 14,393 lbs. Mr. J. D. Rowden, Cuxham, Wallingford, has several deep-milking cows, two of them of a Shorthorn type giving 16,239 lbs. and 15,321 lbs. each. Messrs. E. R. and H. Willetts, Chaddesden, Derby, had 17,056 lbs. from Cheddesden Darkie, bred at Maarden. These are some of the best returns in the volume, which is, if we mistake not, destined to become historic. It is announced that for the current year, that is to say, the year ending September, 1918, cows that have yielded not less than 6,500 lbs. on the average of two years will be eligible for registration. We cannot expect milk records to be as high as they have been, owing to the scarcity of feeding stuffs, and the lowering of the qualifying yield is therefore commendable."

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## PLANTS THAT POISON STOCK.

It is impossible to say with exactitude how much damage results from cattle, and live stock generally, eating poisonous plants. It is, however, certain that the waste thus caused amounts to serious proportions annually. Cattle, sheep, and swine are taken ill, and frequently die from trouble attributable to the consumption of poisonous plants when other things are supposed to have been the cause. If it were the custom in all cases of this kind to call in a veterinary surgeon to investigate it would be discovered in many instances that the consumption of poisonous plants was at the foundation. Some of these plants are common to every province in the Dominion, others are only to be found in sections of the country. The 'Agricultural Gazette' of Canada in the September and October numbers deals with this matter in a very lucid way, and supplies accounts of the most troublesome of these weeds in seven out of the nine provinces.

In the Maritime Provinces it is found that the plant known as Stinking Willie (Senecio Jacobaea), is the most dangerous, and is known to have been the cause of the "Pictou County Cattle Disease." The injury resulting is not, however, from pasture but is caused from eating hay containing the plant. There are many other plants known to be, or supposed to be poisoneus to live stock; among them is the Fly Toad Stool, (Amanita Muscaria) which is dangerous to pigs and cattle. Nature has given live stock the instinct to leave alone the majority of these poisonous plants, and when they are consumed it is usually because of the scarcity of other foods, and intense hunger of the animals. Consequently it is apparent that more often than not, when live stock are disastrously affected by consuming any of these plants, the poison has come to them through feed supplied.

In Quebec the commonest of these poisonous plants is Wild barley (Hordeum jubatum), Common Horsetail (Equisetum arvense), Ergot (Claviceps purpurea), and the aforementioned Stinking Willie. In the "Gazette" a long list of the objectionable plants is given with particulars of the locality where reported and the kind of stock affected.

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If not now getting the "Northern Messenger," the new story entitled "The Big Brother of Sabin Street," will be found both entertaining and stimulating to works of social service. It is a really good and opportune story. See special offer on page 5.

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## WINTERING IDLE HORSES

At the present time help is scarce, high-priced and often-times unreliable, so that larger implements and more working stock have to be employed. It is not always possible to buy a good team at a reasonable price in the spring, while it is often hard to get a decent figure for the same animals in the autumn. It would thus seem advisable, when the ground freezes, to lay aside, as it were, for the winter, all horses which are not absolutely required and to feed them as cheaply as possible without impairing their future usefulness.

At the Lennoxville Experimental Station, it has been found by experience that idle horses can be wintered until practically the first of April and their weight kept up on a ration consisting of 2 pounds of hay per day and 1½ pounds of swedes, carrots or good corn silage for every one hundred pounds of live weight. The amount of hay might be cut down and replaced by ½ to ¾ pound of good bright oat straw if wished and practically as good results obtained.

Idle horses should have plenty of exercise in order to keep up their strength and vitality for the strenuous work that they are always called upon to perform in the spring of the year. One of the best ways of giving them this exercise is to have a good sheltered yard which they can run in during the day and have fairly comfortable quarters for them at night.

Horses wintered under these conditions should be fed a light grain ration and given a limited amount of light work two or three weeks before they are required for seeding operations in the spring in order to have them in the best condition possible.

Horses wintered and handled as suggested in preparation for seeding will be found to be able to perform their arduous duties as well as if wintered in the stables with a limited amount of exercise on a grain ration that would cost far more.

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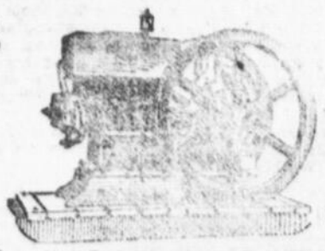

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We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat Chest Cold Backache Neuralgia Sprains Strains Lumbago Diphtheria Sore Lungs Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Orchill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.

Price $1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

The beautiful creature that emerges from the cecropia cocoon, half natural size.

This is the tough cocoon of the cecropia moth.

to the warmth. Later on some day we shall hear from inside it the sound as of a mouse nibbling and know that a newly hatched moth has broken the pupal cell and is making its way out through the walls of its prison. Have you ever tried to tear one of these tough structures with your strong fingers and wondered how so frail a thing as a moth succeeds in making its escape? On each shoulder it wears a tiny sharp edged tool and with these it cuts an opening through the enveloping fibres. 'Tis worth the task of a day's pruning alone to win the pleasure of watching that wonderful creature emerge from its winter nest and cling by its downy legs while its soft limp miniature wings increase in size. The veins in them are swollen with an amber fluid which rushes into them in the process of rapid growth. Even as you watch you can see the wings expand, the color pattern spreading its area, the four small wabbly flaps become four broad wings which hang quiet, except for an occasional shift, while the moth bides the night time for its first flight.

No, do not destroy the cocoon of the cecropia moth unless you have become so inured to the sight of beauty that you have no further need of seeing colors that the richest oriental rugs or pan velvets can not rival.

### Brown-Tails in Folded Leaves.

But what is that swinging from the tip of the branch? A few crumpled leaves woven together and bound to the twig by silken strands. Another cocoon? We cut into the gray silk and find within soft lined cells packed with tiny caterpillars. Brown-tails! These trees were neglected last August or an arsenical spray would have quieted those larvae before they spun their cosy hibernaculum. Marvellous that they can withstand the winter temperature, these caterpillars still so young that they measure only about one-fourth of an inch in length. They are well provided by nature for their struggle for existence, fit to survive if the measure of their own needs only is to be considered. Yet it is no perverted appeal to the law of necessity we make when we say the brown-tail must die. A threat against our food supply, a foe to our physical comfort, a menace even to life, swings from the tip of the apple bough. They are from one hundred to three hundred strong within that single silken fort for they pack themselves tightly when they spin the sufficient barrier between them and the winter day. Yes, on two scores this hunnish enemy must die, its greedy appetite, dormant just now, must be checked before it revives to bring disaster to the unfolding leaves next spring; and the poison barbs hidden among its hairs must not be given an opportunity to scatter broadcast the affliction that follows wherever the moulted skins of these dangerous pests may chance to blow.

Then clip off that winter-nest and throw it into flames,—what would be simpler than that? Well, in these complicated days few matters can be settled so directly. We remember, before that "hibernaculum" is destroyed, that the Government to which we pay taxes has spent a deal of money importing, rearing, establishing, and liberating parasites to prey upon the caterpillars of the brown-tail moth, and more than one species of these parasites seek shelter in the firmly woven nest of their victim for an overwintering home. They are thus handy by when the caterpillars feed in the spring and grow to a proper size to be killed.

Thus it is if we burn the winter nest of the brown-tail we are likely to destroy some of the best of our allies. So we gather the nests and keep them in an old keg until the parasites thaw out in the spring and take wing. In order that the caterpillars do not escape, we apply a band of sticky "tree tanglefoot" around the keg. Why go to more trouble liberating parasites than it is to spray the orchard in August or to gather and burn the winter-nests at pruning time? We might, perhaps, ask this question if the brown-tail was confined to apple trees, for, serious as the pest is, it is not difficult of control under orchard conditions. But, as we know, the caterpillar progeny of this moth accepts a range of forty and more trees and shrubs for their menu. Thus, in infested areas, Rose and other bushes and certain shade trees on home grounds and in parks, Wild Cherry tangles in neglected corners, the hardwood groves about summer resorts, and the forests themselves,—all stand helpless before a small moth with snow white wings and a tail tipped with a plush brush of beautiful golden brown.

So, though we may care for our orchards with spray and pruning shears, it is to the parasites we must look in large measure for relief in forest areas and well they deserve the encouragement of individual orchardists as well as of the Government.

And while we pause to express our

The white marked tussock moth egg mass is distinguished by the frothy covering.

thanks to the minute allies with transparent wings, the tap of woodpecker and challenge of chickadee remind us that an army with feathered wings is also in reserve.

Men have but begun to use wings in battle, though in our behalf bird and beneficial insect have waged a war through the centuries that has meant a balance of power without which we should have had no more trees in the world than the huns have left in the areas they have devastated. For borers work within and scale insects work without the bark while caterpillars strip the foliage; and what saved vegetation for us so that to-day we have any orchard to protect with pruning hook and sprays?

### Where the Tussock Moth Hides.

We have already collected the cocoon of one species of moth in which the pupa slept, the hibernaculum of another which sheltered the dormant caterpillars awaiting the reveille of spring, and now we find egg masses of four other species challenging us. For in three different stages do the various moths of the orchard winter,—pupa and partly grown caterpillar and egg. And they all withstand below zero temperature though it surprises us every time we think how life, seemingly so delicate, can winter exposed to elements which hold sturdy trees dormant, too, in one stage or another; and it behoves us to be alert while they sleep if we are to take the initiative in the campaign.

The four egg masses before us now are of interest as they show the close resemblance of related species and yet the distinctive characters due to specific differences.

The white eggs of the antique tussock moth are spread upon the outside of the empty gray cocoon. Each egg is separately placed and clearly defined against the background. It is here the mother moth laid them when she crept from the cocoon, a wingless bag of eggs awaiting the advent of her winged mate, after which there was nothing else in life except the deposition of those precious eggs. A brief and meagre existence but it fulfilled its function and the species continues. If we do not gather these eggs, from each (unless it be touched by parasitic wand) will hatch in the spring a grotesque little measure which will feed upon our leaves. Its appearance can not fail to attract our attention and call forth our admiring wonder even though we make haste for the arsenical spray. For this invader of our orchard wears a glistening black helmet decorated on each side by a brush of tufted black bristles. A similar bunch adorns its tail while on its back a row of four tufts like soft paint brushes adds to the strange appearance of this remarkable though unwelcome orchard guest.

When full fed, (the arsenicals being neglected by careless orchardist) these caterpillars strip off their masquerade attire and weave their hairs into the fabric of the cocoon that hangs upon the tree all winter. Unlike the cocoon of the cecropia moth, however, this cocoon hangs empty since the moth emerges from the inside and spreads her eggs on the outside before winter sets in. Such conspicuous egg masses make the gathering of this species easy during pruning time. Some of them do not have eggs upon them, a circumstance due to one of two reasons. Either the inhabitant was a male in which case the cocoon is empty nad harmless, or the pupa has been attacked by a parasitic insect which retains the shelter its victim spun, in which case the cocoon is empty and a friend. So there is a double reason for leaving cocoons of the tussock moth upon the tree unless they are covered by eggs. At best it would be a waste of time and at worst we should kill an ally napping until the spring drive.

The similar cocoon near by is plastered over with what looks to be a mass of brittle white froth. This is the cocoon of the white-marked tussock, the wingless female of which emerges, like her cousin, only to mate and deposit her eggs. This moth, however, pours out a white protective covering over her eggs as she lays them and this substance gives an easy basis for distinguishing the two species in the egg state. In the caterpillar stage they are as readily told apart for the larva of the white-marked tussock wears a scarlet helmet which renders its appearance even more grotesque than that of its black headed relative.

### Army Worms in Rest Quarters.

Two glistening brown rings encircling a twig. The one with the more tapering ends is that of the orchard tent caterpillar. These eggs, if left upon the tree by us and if not destroyed by bird or parasite, will hatch into one of the colonies which build silken tents in the forks of the branches, tiny and filmy at first, later to become the large untidy frass-filled shelters of the numerous family of caterpillars. For it is here they rest on cold and rainy days and at night when not feeding or while casting their skins at molting time.

The other egg mass with the abrupter ends is that of the forest tent caterpillar. This name is a misnomer for unlike its twin species it builds no sheltering tent and is so called merely because of the habit of its relative. It is, therefore, sometimes called the tentless caterpillar and with good reason. To be sure it spins, as does its cousin, but only a carpet for its feet instead of a covering for its body. When the light falls right you can see the white trails of these tentless caterpillars shimmering against the bark of the trunk and branches and along this silken path they retrace their steps to gather in company at molting time for though they wander apart they are gregarious by instinct at these critical periods in their growth and they can be found in congregations while waiting to cast aside the old raiment which displays the fresh garment underneath.

The two egg masses are much alike and so are the caterpillars which hatch from them. Both are golden

In this silken chamber woven with the dead leaves lurks the brown tail moth.

brown with creamy white lines and decorations of pale blue. If we saw either singly and rarely this color scheme would be more admired but the large colonies are messy in effect and the individuals have a habit of dropping carelessly to our neck or clothing which is more startling than pleasing.

The first mentioned species has a continuous line of creamy white running lengthwise along the middle of the back and the other has instead a row of broken marks of the same color.

Like egg mass and caterpillar, the cocoons are much alike but still distinctive enough to be told apart; the latter species having a much more filmy outer cocoon about the snug yellow frescoed inner one. If the children are wondering what to do, by the way, set them to gathering a few of these caterpillars at cocoon time and bid them find out how the caterpillar paints his cocoon yellow. 'Tis worth watching yourself, if you have not in your own youth been fortunate enough to satisfy your curiosity on this point. A strange brush these larvae use and a paint as well adapted to their needs as the no more beautiful soft fresque tints that cover the ceilings of your own domicile, however wealthy you may be.

The two moths which emerge from the well built and well painted cocoons are much alike in color tone and general appearance yet different enough to be told apart.

Both species are common orchard pests and both can be controlled by a spring spray though it is well enough to clip the brown egg rings when you find them glistening in the sun at pruning time.

Thus one by one we read the signs of the times in the orchard. We watch for moth egg, or caterpillar hibernaculum, or cocoon. We notice whether the scale insects on the twigs are abundant and what species are present. We look for the glistening black eggs of the various species of aphids which winter on the apple and take account of the reddish masses of minute eggs of the clover mite, a frequent invader of orchards.

Some of these pests call for treatment while the tree is dormant and

(Continued on page 11.)

Now is a convenient time to gather up the egg masses on fruit and other trees. From left to right: (a) antique tussock moth not protected by covering; (2) ring of forest tent caterpillar, a common pest; (c) egg rings from which orchard tent caterpillars hatch.

## WHAT TO LOOK FOR AS WE PRUNE THE ORCHARD

The business of autumn is over. With a feeling of relief we look ahead to a lull in the activities of country life between now and the impending rush of spring duties. But, asks Edith M. Patch, Entomologist, University of Maine, writing in the "Garden Magazine," if not it is worth fighting for, be it horticultural or any other honest sort.

The woodpecker is tapping in the orchard and cheerily from the leafless boughs a bird with a black cap calls, "Chick dee dee, dee dee, dee dee!"

Our staunch allies! They know the spot for a winter campaign.

So out come ladder and tools and we prune the orchard.

But all the time we know that it is not simply remodeling the orchard that we are about. The side issues of that operation are no less important than what we speak of as the main item.

With eyes alert we glance up and along the branches and with a smile we recognize, in the large gray-brown object securely woven to the under side of a twig, the cocoon of the cecropia moth. Destroy that? Well, not while there are any kiddies, young or old, in the house. We'll take that treasure box of snugly woven silk in

# HELP US TO SERVE YOU

For almost seventy-five years "The Witness" has been carrying its message into the homes of Canada. Such a record must mean that "The Witness" has rendered a real service to you—the thinking and independent people. While you have not always agreed with us, and, indeed we could not expect you to, you nevertheless have, we believe, admired and respected the independent stand we have taken on all important matters of the day regardless of what it has meant to us in loss of subscribers and advertising. To the best of our ability we have kept the columns free from sensational journalism and the advertising has been investigated and much has been refused to keep the paper clean and for your protection. We do not take especial credit for this as every paper worthy of the name should be so conducted.

### The Idea of Service.

Every great business and small as well, to be successful, must have for its foundation, **Service.** It is only in recent years that business men have begun to recognize the vast importance of this thing called **Service.** It builds up goodwill and permanent friends. It is the keystone of successful business, using these words in their highest sense. "The Witness" has recognized this mighty factor long ago and feels that the esteem in which it is held amongst its many friends is due in no small degree to the **Service** it has rendered in the past. But it costs money to give satisfactory service and especially is it so in a newspaper. And this brings us to the heart of the matter and

we are going to tell you—right out loud—how you can help us to serve you better, by making "The Witness" a bigger and a better paper and of greater service to you.

A newspaper has two sources of revenue, its subscribers and its advertisers. We do not want to ask you to pay more so we must try to increase the returns from advertising. The big advertisers naturally use the papers which have the largest circulation regardless of the class of people the paper may reach. We are at a disadvantage as regards mere bulk of circulation, but we do claim that there is no paper in Canada which on the average reaches a more intelligent, progressive and prosperous class, particularly of farmers, than "The Witness." We claim that in the aggregate our subscribers have vast buying powers and the majority of them are enjoying and buying modern conveniences for the farm and the home which make life easier and more pleasant. But, in spite of our claims, which we believe to be true, the advertiser is like the man from Missouri and says, "show me." So we are asking you to co-operate with us in showing these "men from Missouri" that "The Witness" and its loyal friends who read it, are not living in the back woods, as the advertisers pretend to believe, but that you, as a class, are as progressive and up-to-date as the readers of other papers with a larger circulation.

Don't you think we are taking the right course in this matter in taking you into our confidence? Aren't you willing to help us prove our statements? Don't you want to see "The Witness" improve and grow and be of better service to you? Of course you do!! Every cent we make goes back into the paper to improve it. This has been our policy in the past and will continue to be so in the future.

**Now,** let's get together in this and prove our loyalty to the old "Witness."

Let's get together and pull for a bigger and stronger paper.

Other papers claim to have secured this information from their readers and for that reason can reinforce their arguments as to why advertisers should use their columns. To be able to present the strong points of "The Witness" to advertisers we need the information accorded, in the following from our readers. Loyalty to their paper and desire to see it strengthened and enlarged will suggest that the form be promptly filled in. Those who are about to send their subscriptions will kindly enclose it at the same time. Those whose subscriptions are not about due will confer far more than a three-cent stamp favor by filling it out and sending it to us now.

### The Friendship of 73 Years

should mean something. It means a lot to us and we are vain enough to think it means something to the people of Canada. Let us all co-operate to make the future bigger and brighter and full of service to one another. Are you with us?

If so kindly fill in the questions below and mail them to us at your earliest convenience. We want to hear from every subscriber. It is confidential and will not be used in any way detrimental to your interests. We just want to find out the buying power of our subscribers as a whole. For example,—we will be able to say,—our subscribers own so many million acres of land, or they own so many hundred thousand head of cattle, or they own so many thousand automobiles, as the case may be. **Don't you see the idea?** We are going to be able to tell the advertiser that our readers are progressive and up-to-date and would be good people for him to talk to through "The Witness." Don't you think it's a good idea?

**Answer the questions now.** It will not take long and makes for **Service.**

Yours faithfully,

THE ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES OF "THE WITNESS."

### Data Blank.

How long have you taken "The Witness"?_____

If not farming state occupation_____

Are you a retired farmer? _____

Are you engaged in farming now?_____

How many acres under cultivation?_____

How many acres in bush?_____

Have you a maple bush?_____

Do you produce syrup or sugar?_____

Have you a modern evaporator?_____

Have you an orchard?_____ What extent?_____

Principal kinds of fruit grown?_____

How many horses? _____

How many cows? _____

How many pigs? _____

How many sheep? _____

Do you raise poultry for market? _____

Have you a silo? _____

Are outbuildings all wood or wood and concrete?_____

Do you use a tractor of any kind?_____

Have you a windmill?_____

Have you a telephone? _____

If you have an automobile, what make?_____

What musical instruments have you in the home, piano, organ gramophone? _____

How many adults in the household?_____

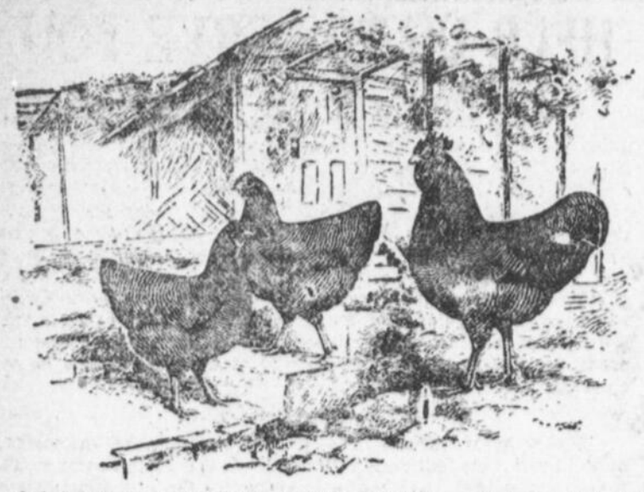
How many children of school age?_____

How many little ones?_____

Name and address in confidence, to be removed by us from this data sheet.

Name _____

Address _____



## POULTRY FOR PROFIT

### ARE YOU GETTING TOP PRICES FOR YOUR EGGS?

The Grading.

When gradin gthe eggs for sale the "Egg Marketing Service" has made it a rule to follow what is called the Canadian Standards, a classification proposed by a committee consisting of Professor W. R. Graham, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, an officer of the Dominion Live Stock Branch and a member of the Produce Trade. This standard was adopted by the Third Annual Convention of the Canadian Produce Association.

Although the eggs are sold on this grading, which consist of Extras, No Ones and No. Twos, it has not as yet been found practicable to make returns to individual farmers each week on a basis of three prices. The work involves too much detail. The candler's report, as the illustration indicates, shows two of the grades made into one. Thus, the detail, which will be apparent from an examination of the candler's report, is reduced sufficiently to make "quality payment" practicable. The dividing line for the earlier part of the season was made between Extras and No. Ones and finally ought to have remained there as a No. One egg is a distinctly stale egg and does not by any means approximate the quality of an Extra. But in the summer and fall months Extras became so scarce and No. Ones and No. Twos so plentiful that it was thought necessary to change the dividin gline and place it between No. Ones and No. Twos.

Definition of Grades.

Extras.—Eggs of good size, weighing at least 24 ozs. to the dozen or 45 lbs. net to the 30-dozen case; clean; sound in shell; air cell less than three-eighths of an inch in depth; white of egg to be firm and yolk slightly visible.

No. Ones.—Eggs weighing at least 23 ozs. to the dozen or 43 lbs. net to the 30-dozen case; clean; sound in shell; air cells less than half an inch depth; white of egg to be reasonably firm; yolk may be quite visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place; air cell not necessarily stationary.

No. Twos.—Eggs clean; sound in shell; may contain weak watery eggs and eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food.

Identification of Lots.

In order that the principle of "quality payment" may reach the farmer it is necessary for the local Association shipper when packing the eggs for shipment to adopt some means of indicating in the egg cases the location and quantity of each farmer's lot. When this is done, the egg candlers at the Central Candling Station are able to make a detailed report as to the grading of each lot.

To ecomplish this, what is called an Egg Case Plan is used. This is a card on which are printed ten large squares representin gthe ten fillers in the 30-dozen egg case. Each of the ten large squares is again divided into thirty-six or three dozen small squares, this number corresponding exactly with the number of eggs which each filler will contain.

This plan, when properly marked, indicates the precise quantity and focation of each producer's lot of eggs in the standard 30-dozen egg case.

By this system, the candler is able to identify each farmer's lot in the egg case, candle it separately, and report upon it as to the number of eggs falling into each grade. Each grade may be kept in a separate case as the candling proceeds, and when a lot is finished, the number falling into each grade may be counted, thus obviating the necessity, as with the stamping system, of examinin geach egg individually.

Shippers are asked to follow these directions when packing the eggs and marking the case plan:

1. Mark the end of the egg case; one "End No. 1," the other "End No. 2."

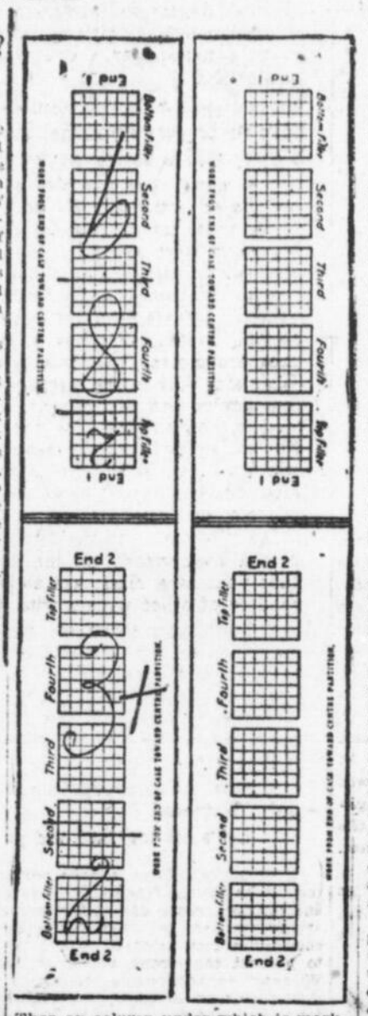
2. Fasten the case plan with fight 2 oz. tacks to the inside of the cover of the case, running it lengthwise with the cover.

3. Commence fillin gwith End No. 1.

4. When that filler is reached which is to contain the last few eggs of any particular lot, care should be taken always to commence filling at the end of the case and work toward the centre partition.

5. After the first lot of eggs has been placed in End No. 1 of the case, note how many fillers are filled. If the last is not completely filled, note what part. Then on the "Case Plan" column, under which is marked "End No. 1," and on that square corresponding with the filler containing the topmost eggs, draw a line indicating the limit to which that lot has reached.

If, however, the first lot completely fills End No. 1, and runs out in End No. 2, place the farmer's number or name on column marked "End No. 1."




Then on column under which is marked "End No. 2," draw the line at the proper place, again writing in the farmer's name or number. Then resume fillin gwith second, third, and other lots, each time repeating the process.

6. Fill each case completely as the work proceeds.

7. If any one farmer has eggs in two cases, place a plus sign on the outside margin opposite his number on both plans.

J. H. HARE,
Poultry Marketing Commissioner.
Calgary, Alberta.

**WANTED**
**Dressed Poultry**
WALLERS, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto.
Write for price list.

## GREEN AND SUCCULENT FEEDS

Laying hens simply cannot get along without this kind of food summer or winter. When in Spring these things are at their best, being young and tender, hens are all laying and laying the best eggs of the year. In the winter season such feeds are indispensable in the sense that they add zest to the appetite; seem to aid digestion and to generally keep the hens well satisfied with life. A condition always conducive to a big egg yield.

As a summer green feed, we can put a blue grass pasture, frequently mowed or kept closely cropped by farm animals, easily first. A good meadow treated the same way comes second. The low white clover is next best liked by poultry and close to this or perhaps equal with it plantain with red clover and alfalfa next in order. This in spite of the much heralded value of clover and alfalfa as poultry feeds. If blue grass or even plantain is enough better liked so that hens will eat a great deal more of it and show equal or better results, then why talk the clover or alfalfa? Getting right down in the pasture with our hens we can observe time and again that hens will pass these by; at least as long as something better offers. Isolated stalks of either are neglected in an enclosed run until almost the last. When very young the case is different and in the South particularly, we found hens would greedily eat young crimson clover. But the low white clover is eaten anytime. So are plantain leaves and the three bluegrass, white clover (and if wished) plantain, make an ideal pasture for poultry to range on. Not alone are they ideal as feed, but where poultry has to be or is yarded, these all do well on the same sort of soil making a close, long-lived sod.

In the absence of the ability to make an analysis of plantain leaves in order to ascertain their actual nutritive ratio, and with a lively curiosity to know why hens and growing chicks so liked them, they were fed experimentally at different times as an exclusive green food (and in the winter dried as dried green stuff) and the poultry did uniformly well on them and seemed never to tire of them.

Dandelion leaves are much thought of by some poultry fanciers as green feed, and in fact there are many weeds that hens will pick at and swallow, and this with the fact that most of the seeds of weeds are either bitter or stimulating, would indicate that during the winter season hens must certainly miss these things, unless we feed a substitute in the form of minute quantities of spices, peppers, etc.

(Although not strictly belonging under this heading the matter of feeding spices to laying hens will bear enlarging on here. They should be fed only in very minute quantities, and that they may be properly fed, they should first be very thoroughly incorporated with several hundred times their bulk of the dry mash mixture and then stored for use. When using, a small quantity of this should be thoroughly mixed with the mash mixture before wetting. Salt does not seem to be needed by hens and it too should be fed only as an appetizer and a stimulant).

(Unless a great deal of caution and good sense are observed in their use, these things had better not be fed at all.)

For late fall, winter and early spring feeding there is no one green food in this latitude that can be so easily grown, and that is as good for feeding as winter rye. Thus sown it will quickly make a strong stand, and poultry can pasture on it almost from the first. Or they can be kept from it until the period of grass growth has gone by or until sometime in October; of it can be moved and cut in a cutter and fed that way. Whenever there is no snow on the ground during the winter, the hens will go for it, and it is at least one month ahead of anything else green in the Spring. If sown late the hens quickly eat it to the ground in the fall and perhaps kill it. If sown too early it will make too much growth before wanted, and the rates given are about the right ones to plant. Winter rye as a green food does not unfavorably affect the eggs. This cannot be said of cabbage, so much fed and so much recommended as a winter green food. Cabbage fed eggs are miserable table eggs and miserable hatching eggs. If there is nothing else at hand, and rather than feed nothing green, some little cabbage may be fed. However, the practice of hangin git for the hens to jump at to promote "exercise" is silly and often works havic with hens in fall lay. No sensible man would hang a lump of salt twelve or fourteen feet from the ground for a cow heavy with calf to jump at to promote exercise, and no sensible man should do a similar thing for a hen. Sugar beets and mangels are excellent and should be fastened by long spikes to keep them from getting into dirt and filth. The middle of the day when there is least danger of freezing is the time to feed these things, and while only a little is needed it is important that laying hens in mid-winter have a "bite" of some green or succulent food daily. Small potatoes and turnips should be fed boiled only and used moderately. They will be best eaten if made part of the mash and not to exceed 25 percent.

Commercial cut clover or alfalfa meal are best fed thoroughly scalded or even steamed for several hours and the liquid part of the brow used to mix with the mash. If fed dry they will not eat very much or not nearly enough. If coarsely shredded corn stalks are used for litter observation would indicate that hens eat this about as well as the cut clover and alfalfa. Clover leaves or hay chaff from the hay mows are greedily worked over by hens in winter, presumably as much for the seeds and weed seeds as anything.

When fed underfoot, a very large percent of these things are spoiled and uneaten and hence here, where particularly the last ten years large quantities of lawn clippings could be easily obtained and were dried for winter feeding, a method was evolved to feed them without waste and yet in such manner that they would be always before the hens. The scheme is to use four foot lengths of two foot wide one inch poultry netting, laying same flat and covering to a depth of a few inches with lawn clippings. This is then rolled very tightly, fastened up and hung inside the poultry houses within reach of the hens, thus providing a bite of green stuff at any and all times of the day with no chance at waste or danger of soiling.

Lawn clippings dried in the shade as a winter (green) food are so very valuable as a feed to produce winter eggs of a quantity, quality and flavor ranking with spring laid eggs, that it is worth while to go to this little trouble in feeding them.

Lawn clippings, too, can be fed fresh cut in this way, but of course they will heat and mould unless there is enough poultry to guarantee the roll will be empty in a few hours. Second growth red clover mowed before blossoming, dried on the barn floor or anywhere in the shade and cut in as short lengths as possible can be fed in the same way and in the mash both. And in the absence of lawn clippings, make what is simply an indispensable winter food for laying hens.

Before this subject is left, the importance of a constant supply of absolutely clean water for laying hens should again be emphasized. It is the best "succulent" of all. An egg is about 65 percent water, the hen herself about 55 percent water and a laying hen is always thirsty. Like her food she likes best to get her water bit by bit. She particularly likes a drink the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night. If she can have constant access to water, it does not matter whether it is cold or warmed. The hen likes it best cold. (If it is going to freeze, warm water should be added). If she has gone thirsty she must not fill up on ice water but such a thing should not happen to a laying hen. She wants most water in the extremes of temperature and when she is laying best, but she wants a chance at water all of the time for water is food in the sense that water aids her digestion of food. She uses up water in this and much passes away in breathing. The breath seems particularly to be laden with moisture, so much so that in a tight house everything quickly becomes damp.

T. W. WITTMAN.

### VALUE OF FRESH AIR.

The old theory that hens to lay well in the winter had to have a warm, tight house, was no good in that it would only work occasionally. The new theory that the house was to be flooded with fresh, cold, pure air all the time and at the same time be a good shelter brings about conditions whereby it is possible to have a good winter egg yield every season.

This use of cold, fresh air brought about by the adoption of the open front house has brought many poultry people to the point where they have no longer fear or even look for that old time dreadful winter scourge of poultry, the roup. One of the finest things about this use of open front houses is that the wonderful stimulating and health giving properties of the abundance of fresh air supplied are cumulative and the poultry takes oh new life and is in effect in a few generations really a different kind of poultry. Poultry that has been kept for successive generations in a good open front house and otherwise well cared for rarely is sick. The eggs hatch, the chicks live, in short a chicken keeping with most of the ills omitted is made possible.

A few poultrymen will go even a little further and claim trap nest records showing that in open front houses they can get more eggs out of a certain number of hens of the American class in cold weather than at any one other season of the year.

I have used a wide open and a curtain front house and variations of same for the last twelve years and I know whereof I talk, when I advocate no other style of house but an open front one, although I did not use such a system until I was literally forced to it. As a general proposition the only safe open front and curtain front and fresh air poultry houses are those open to the south only; the north, east and west sides perfectly tight with a floor and roof the same way.

After all we do not really want a cold house. Thousands and tens of thousands of poultry houses are already too cold, and lest anyone get the impression from this talk of open front houses that a cold house is the objective, let us state at once that is not the idea. A great many tightly closed houses belong under the category "of already too cold." It is one of the follies of the tightly closed and glass type of houses that they are often full of the damp cold that strikes to the marrow.

A good model of an open front house is the warmest possible type of house to build.

A test of a good poultry house is living in it. If it is a good house, if the poultry is driven out of it in bad weather it will go right back. If poultry won't stay in a house in bad weather and loaf or are miserable, huddled somewhere about the farm buildings, there is something wrong with the house.—W. T. Wittman.

### FEEDING POULTRY FOR EGGS.

It is possible to double the egg yield of a flock of hens and actually save feed at the same time if the hens are properly cared for and fed the same ordinary grains used now but furnished them in correct proportions, amounts and proper manner.

The food administration of the United States Government finds more eggs must be produced. To that end, last spring, an embargo against selling hens for meat consumption was placed in effect for several weeks. It is hoped every owner of poultry will now realize the need of conserving grain by furnishing their hens only such food as really constitutes a balanced egg-making ration. By this we mean a quantity and mixture of such available grains and foods which the hens can manufacture into an equal number of egg yolks and egg whites.

Hens do better when provided a variety of feed, and some hard, sharp grit to help grind it. Lime from which egg shells are made is also necessary. This is best provided by keeping a supply of ground oyster shell in a box or hopped. A large portion of an egg is water. Large egg yields cannot be obtained without ample pure, fresh water.

The egg-production division of the American Experiment Station, has carried out numerous feeding and housing tests to determine simple and practical feeding methods and food formulas which will increase the average egg yield and conserve feed. The results of these experiments and the most successful feeding methods used are reported in detail in a bulletin just issued by this experiment station, and will be sent free to those who really desire the information. Be brief—simply write direct to the American Experiment Station, Leavenworth, Kansas, and request Bulletin number three on "Feeding Poultry for Eggs."

### WHAT TO LOOK FOR AS WE PRUNE THE ORCHARD

enter into the winter's program of every successful orchardist. Other insects we note in passing and decide whether nicotine sulphate would not as well be added to our list of orders as the arsenate of lead we always keep on hand for the great spring drive.

#### Winter Lodgers in the Orchard and How to Destroy Them.

Winter contact sprays, when applied for scales, soak into cocoons and kill the pupae. Spring poison sprays are effective. Burn infested branches which are pruned off.

**Fruit-tree Leaf-roller.** Egg-mass on bark in winter. 10 percent kerosene early in spring while tree is dormant.

**Oblique-banded Leaf-roller.** Eggs on bark in winter in flat patches. Same treatment as Fruit-tree leaf-roller.

**Leaf-crumpler.** Hibernating quarters of larvae among crumpled leaves. Pick and burn at pruning time.

**Trumpet Leaf-miner.** Hibernates in fallen leaves. Destroyed by late fall ploughing.

**Resplendent Shield-bearer.** Hibernates in queer, tiny, oval, seed-like, yellowish cocoons attached to bark. If very abundant, scraping trees is practicable.

**White-marked Tussock Moth.** White froth-covered egg-masses on empty cocoon in winter. Gather and burn.

**Antique Tussock Moth.** White uncovered egg-mass on empty cocoon, in winter. Gather and burn.

**Bud Moth.** Over wintering in brown dead leaves present at tip of twig. When pruning pick off and burn these nest.

**Cigar Case-bearer.** Hibernates as a partly grown larva in tiny, curved, winter cases on twigs. Witch for these while pruning and be ready with arsenical sprays in spring.

**Pistol Case-bearer.** Hibernates in pistol-shaped cases on smaller branches. Same treatment as for Cigar Case-bearer.

**Ribbed Cocoon-maker of the Apple.** The white ribbed cocoons in which this insect hibernates, though small, are conspicuous against the branches.

**Apple Leaf-sewer.** Rarely troublesome in cultivated orchard as the hibernating caterpillars are ploughed under with the fallen leaves.

**Apple Bud-borer.** Caterpillar hibernates in burrow. Clinging leaf petioles an indication of infested twigs, the terminals of which should be pruned off and burned.

**Oriental Moth.** Hibernates in tough smooth, oval cocoons attached to bark of branches near axil. Destroy cocoons at pruning time.

**Fall Webworm.** Hibernates in thin cocoon in crevice of bark or under rubbish near surface of ground. Arsenical sprays in spring.

**Tent-caterpillars.** Watch for eggrings while pruning. Remove and burn. Arsenical sprays in spring.

**Gipsy Moth.** Creosote egg-masses in winter. Arsenical sprays in spring.

**Brown-tail Moth.** Remove winternests while pruning. Arsenical sprays in August.

**Beetles.**

**Eye Apple-twig Borer.** Prune off and burn infested twigs before April.

**Curculios or Weevils.** Three species hibernate in rubbish in or about orchard. Clean orcharding is the best way to avoid tempting them to be present.

**Twig-girdler and Twig Pruner.** Larvae hibernate in fallen branches. Gather and burn in autumn, winter or early spring.

**Flat-headed Apple-tree Borer.** Larva excavates an irregular channel extending into sapwood under bark. Severely infested young trees should be removed and burned before May.

**Round-headed Apple-tree Borer and Spotted Apple-tree Borer.** Where their "saw-dust holes" are observed, spray larva with wire. Apply alkaline washes May to July.

**Crickets, Etc.**

**Snowy Tree-cricket.** Eggs in punctures in bark of wounds.

**Mites.**

**Leaf Blister-mite.** The adult mites pass the winter hidden beneath second or third bud scales. Dormant contact sprays, as for scale-insects, give excellent results.

**Clover-mite.** Over winter on apple bark in masses of innumerable tiny round reddish eggs. Color renders them noticeable. Spray, while tree is dormant, with lime-sulphur.

**Aphids, Scales, and Leaf-hoppers.**

Aphids. Several species pass the winter as black shining eggs on apple twigs. Burn infested twigs which are pruned off. Order contact sprays for the spring campaign.

**San Jose Scale.** Small, round concentric. Contact spray (lime-sulphur preparations or oils) while tree is dormant.

**Oyster Shell Scale.** Shaped like miniature curved oyster shell. Dormant spray with lime sulphur. June spray with "Black Leaf 40."

**Other Scales.** Treat as for San Jose.

**Aple Leaf-hopper.** Winter eggs, in bark of preferably two-year-old wood. Indicated by small, blister-like swellings. Spring treatment with contact sprays for nymphs.

**Buffalo Tree-hopper.** Egg scars noticed at pruning time in uncultivated orchards. Many can be removed and burned. Cultivate orchard. Burn bordering low vegetation in spring.

## EDUCATIONAL

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**Ranch Raised Silver Black Foxes for** sale at pelt values, either males or females, at from $100.00 to $300.00 each, according to quality. WILLIAM BATES, Ridgetown, Ont., Canada. 49 6

FOR SALE—SILVER BLACK PATCH and Red Foxes. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, Kings Co., N.S. 32 24

**For Sale, choice, unrelated, domesticated,** true North Eastern Canada Silver Black Breeding Foxes, in pairs. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ontario, Canada. 45 7

HONEY FOR SALE.

**Mixed Honey, Clover and Buckwheat,** about half each, 23c in 60 lb. cans; cans 80c extra. WILBER SWAYZE, Dunnville, Ont. 45 6

**Pettit's Clover Honey—$17 for crate** six ten-lb. pails. Cheaper freight rate on two or more crates. THE PETTIT APIARIES, Georgetown, Ont. 48 6

# FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

**ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.**

**Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.**

## POULTRY

Cornish.

**Dark Cornish, cockerels and pullets, of** high quality, at reasonable prices. EMILE ROBILLARD, Lavaltrie, Co. Berthier, Que. 47 7

Barred Rocks.

**"Quality" Barred Rock Cockerels and** pullets. Large, vigorous, March hatched cockerels, $3.00 each. Choice pullets, $2.00 each. EDWARD DOODY, De Lux Poultry Plant, Cobourg, Ont. 48 3

Langshans.

**Black Langshans and Houdans —** Birds for sale from prize-winners of each kind. From $2.00 each. G. MAYNE, Neepawa, Man.

Leghorns.

**300 April and May Pullets, Barron** Leghorn, S. C. Red, bred for egg production and vigor. A few yearlings and cockerels. What are your requirements? JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N.Y. 44 7

**Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels,** proven winter layers, splendid strain, $1.50 and $2.00 each. W. C. WILSON, R 2, London, Ont. 46 7

**For Sale—Single Comb White Leg**horn cockerels, egg strain, $1.50. E. B. GOLDSMITH, Gilbert Plains, Man. 46 6

**Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorn** cockerels, vigorous birds, of good laying strain, $2.00 each. For particulars write JAMES PARK, Poland, Ont. 49 7

Plymouth Rocks.

**Big Beautifully Barred Cockerels from** bred-to-lay strain. $3.00 each. S. NORVAL HORNER, Creelman, Sask. 45 6

Turkeys.

**Bird Bros. Strain Copper Bronze Tur**keys. Order early and get first choice. MRS. J. TRICKEY, Mallorytown, R. R. No. 2, Ont. 45 6

Rhode Island Reds.

**Selling Pure-bred Single Comb Rhode** Island Red roosters, good laying strain, $4.00 each. EVA ENGLESHAM, Cayley, Alta. 48 6

Wyandottes.

**A Few Choice Columbian Wyandotte** Cockerels to sacrifice at $3 each. WM. HOWELLS, Huntsville, Ont. 47 9

POULTRY WANTED.

**Have you anything in Land or Water** Fowls, young or old, for sale? We are the largest poultry exchange in Canada. Rearing, purchasing, selling, exchanging, everything that bears the name of Fowl. Write us first if in need to buy or sell anything. We have it, want it, or shall find it for you. We want a few thousand early hatched pure-bred pullets for winter; few domesticated wild geese and ducks. We also handle hares, all breeds. Have you any for sale? Or do you want some? A pure-bred registered yearling Jersey bull for sale cheap. Tell us what you have, give full description and rock bottom cash prices. Write us first and avoid trouble and expenses. YAMASKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que. tf

## LIVE STOCK

CATTLE.

**For Sale or Exchange—Pure-bred Red** Shorthorn Bull Calf. S. NORVAL HORNER, Creelman, Sask. 45 6

**For Sale—20 grade Holstein cows, due** to freshen from February to May; choice large dairy cows, right every way, at $100.00 each. SAM. HOLLINGSWORTH, R. R. No. 4, Athens, Ont. 48 6

**For Sale—Thoroughbred Registered** Jersey Bull, Brampton French, No. 8241, born August 10th, 1915. JAMES SHARP, Westwood P.O., Ont. 49 6

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**For Sale—Two Leicester Ram Lambs** fit for service, from registered dams. Price $35.00 for the pair. WM. F. PATTERSON, Gaspe South, Que. 42 7

**Jersey Bulls, 8 months old, sire and** dams imported, big type Chester Whites, boars ready for service; bred sows, pigs, prices easy. J. ANNESSER Tilfury, Ont.

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**For sale at a bargain—New 2-Unit** Winnar Miller, used only 4 months. Cost $175. Yours at $125. Only one horse power required. Herd dispersed on account of ill-health. O. L. JOB, DAN. R 2, Sarnia, Ont. 46 6

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**Seed Corn of white cap variety, cut** and husked by hand. Secure your seed this fall. For particulars write EDWIN HEA, R. R. No. 6, Chatham, Ont. Phone 1169-3. 45 6

**Taylor's and Kitchener Wheats, on** our grounds, identically tested, each outyielded Registered Marquis nearly 5 bushels. Norway King and Gold Queen Oats showed marked improvement over previous years, were wonderful crops, stooled well, magnificent heads and straw. Most gratifying reports from satisfied customers. Stocks limited. Secure requirements now. Samples 25c. Cash with orders. J. W. BROATCH, Box 756, Moosejaw, Sask. 45 6

**Well matured Seed Corn, White Can** variety; hand cut and husked; four dollars a bushel f.o.b. at Essex, Ont. WILLIAM BURGESS, Essex, Ont. 49 2

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS — SALARY AND COMMISsion, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy. Grown only by us; sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal. 26 29

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF DAIRY and mixed farms and fruit lands. For particulars write to FRANK LESTER, Salmon Arm, British Columbia. 46 6

**Market Garden Farm, 28 acres, four** miles from London, Ontario; first-class land and good buildings and fences; two good wells. Apply owner, W. C. WILSON, R. R. 2, London, Ont. 46 6

**For Sale — A Desirable Farm — 141** acres—township of Darlington, Durham County; good buildings; five acres hardwood; trout streams; ten acres young bearing orchard; convenient to schools, churches, stores, railroads; price nine thousand. Apply to JOHN J. MASON, Bowmanville, or on the premises, Peter Werry, Tyrone. 45 6

**Two Hundred Acres for Sale—Brick** house, slate roof, all modern improvements. All under till. Lots of water, soil in good shape. Barn buildings good, lots of wood. House for hired man. Apply Box 142, Springfield, R. R. No. 2, Ont. 47 14

**Retiring from farming, I offer for sale,** ½ section highly improved farm, all fenced, modern buildings, fine spring, water in barn, 230 acres, under cultivation, 50 acres ploughed. An ideal place for mixed farming; fine shelter for stock; $35 acre. Stock and machinery can be bargained for. Also ½ section joining above place, fenced, buildings, fine spring, 180 acres stubble, 40 acres fall ploughed; $25 acre. ROBERT HANSEN, Castor, Alberta. 48 6

**For Immediate Sale—560 acres mixed** farm, 6 miles from Mirror, 350 acres cultivated, 200 acres hay land, balance pasture and timber. Good buildings, 'phone connections, living water. Going with farm, 30 head cattle, 35 horses, 12 hogs, 100 tons hay, part crop, all green feed, straw and roughness; $30 per acre. One-third cash, balance to suit. Possession at once. MIRROR REALTY CO., Mirror, Alta. 50 4

**Ten Acres—Fruit, hay, 200 trees, no** buildings; no irrigation required; $2,000. 5 acres, small orchard, 8 years pears, apples bearing; 5 room house, cellar, water indoors, small barn, near school, mail, station. $1,200; terms to buyer taking both lots. Particulars till Jan. 31 from owner. D. ELTON, Similkameen, B.C. 50 2

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**HIGH GRADE ENDLESS THRESHER** belts all sizes and lengths; also 2½ in. canvas covered suction hose at 65 cents a foot. All goods guaranteed and shipped subject to inspection. 28in. wood saws at $7.65. N. SMITH, 138 York Street, Toronto, Ont. t. f.

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**Infants' Outfit, complete, 22 pieces,** home sewn, best material; real bargain. Sent prepaid any address for ten dollars; guaranteed satisfaction or refund. INFANT SUPPLIES, 609 University, Montreal. 49 6

**Cabbage Cutter—Six knives; slices all** kinds vegetables rapidly. Prepaid, $1.00; 3 for $2.00. Agents wanted. LUSHER BROS., Elkhart, Ind. 46 7

**A Rancher's Life in Canada and Guide** to Rural Industries. Fruit-growing, Poultry Keeping, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, Hares, Goats, Bees, Flowers, etc., 25 cents postpaid. By C. H. PROVAN, Langley Prairie, British Columbia. 45 6

**For Sale, cheap, Silkies, old and young** birds; prize winners at our November Poultry Show. CHARLES NOYCE, 26 Bennett street, Brockville, Ontario. 48 7

**For Sale—Choice Winter Apples—** Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts and Ben Davis, free on board at Welland, at $3.50 per barrel. WALLACE TUFTS & SON, Mount Pleasant Fruit Farms, R. R. 4, Welland, Ont. 49 2

**Formula to keep steam and frost off** eye-glasses, windows and window shields, sent for $1. J. BURFORD, 572 Parliament St., Toronto. 49 6

FOR SALE.

**Rolling Chopping Feed Mill, doing a** good business; hydro power; stone house, bank barn, near station. Reasonable terms. ANDREW STRUTHERS, Waterdown, Ont. 49 6

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**Pedigreed Black Siberian Bucks, $5;** Belgian, Flemish Giants and Silver Siberian, $4. Write us before buying elsewhere. QUALITY BRAND RABBITRY, Amherst, N.S. 48 3

**Registered and Pedigreed Black Si**berian Hares, Northern Light Hares, Red Belgian Hares. Young stock for sale. NORTHERN FUR FARM, Clinton, Ontario. 48 7

**Genuine Black Siberian Hares.—Some** young stock usually for sale. Bucks, $5.00; Does, $15.00. PEERLESS RABBITRY, 116 Hughson South, Hamilton, Ontario. 43 7

**Silver Grey Siberian Bucks, two to six** months old, pedigreed, two to four dollars each; one pair Black Siberian Hares, pure bred, ten dollars; five Silver-laced cockerels, good color and lacing, three dollars each, two for five, or the five for ten dollars. Order from this advt. Choice pedigreed and registered Belgian Hares also. Prices on application. MAPLECROFT RABBITRY, Wyoming, Ontario.

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**Birds and Animals Mounted naturally** and moth proof. LANCELOT A. PURCELL, P. O. Box 475, Dartmouth, N.S. 49 8

RAW FURS FOR SALE.

**Raw Furs and raw open and horses'** skin for sale. Furs from North St. Lawrence River and near Hudson Bay. DAVID PEDNAULT, Chicoutimi West, Saguenay Co., Que. 48 6

**Trappers' Poison.—Goes' Liquid Poi**son Capsules kill fur animals on spot. Goes' Luring Bait attracts them. Thirteenth season in use, with excellent results; first-class testimonials. Write for free circular and mention this paper. EDMUND GOES, Milwaukee, Wis. Station C, Route 6. 48 8

NURSING.

**Private Nurses—Earn $10 to $25 a** week. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, 709 N Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 44 6

# THE WRACK-STRAWS

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BY JANET LAING

The Story to Date—Ann Charteris is a school girl of seventeen when war was declared. Her brother enlists and is killed. The shock is a deathblow to the father, and Ann is left alone. To meet her father's debts, she accepts a position as companion to two sisters at Bartonsmuir, in Scotland, old friends of Doctor Warren, her father's friend and her fiance. On her journey to Scotland Ann's railway carriage is shared by a wounded soldier, whom she cares for, for the sake of her dead brother. In changing trains at Edinburgh she leaves her rug wrapped about the soldier, who is unaware of her identity. He is a V. C. named Fred Lorimer, home on sick leave. The Misses Barton, Ann's employers, decide to open their home to a number of wealthy friends, in this way releasing servants to enter war work. This company of guests are called "Wrack-straws." Mr. Tosh and his man Albert join the "Wrack-straws," and Albert is discovered by Japp, the man-of-all-work, attempting to open a safe containing the family silver. Albert goes to Japp's house, the 'West Lodge,' to frighten him into silence, and discovers that the lodge is the entrance to a subterranean passage, which Japp believes to be filled with explosives. Albert persuades Japp to enter war work. Albert is called up by the recruiting officer, Fred Lorimer, in disguise as James Green, decides to come to Bartonsmuir in an endeavor to secure Albert's conviction as the thief.

CHAPTER THE SIXTH—(Continued.)

"Well, well, my dear," she said, "so had my late Arthur. There isn't much about tennyers that I don't know. You are quite right. Besides Mr. Tosh seems homey enough without his sleeve-links."

Ann looked down the long room to where Mrs. Fennimore and Miss Emily were playing bridge against the author of "The Utter Impossibility" and Mrs. Pitmirran.

"He is winning," said Mrs. Bellairs. "I can see that by Sophia's grumpiness and Bethia's complacency. It does Bethia good to win. She is beaming like that ridiculous diamond sun of hers."

A half unwilling grin indeed was spreading over Mrs. Pitmirran's large face when Ann's attention was distracted from her by the arrival of the post-bag.

This was attended by another of the ceremonials with which the even tenor of life at Bartonsmuir was punctuated. When half-past eight arrived Miss Caroline always moved to the round table near the fire where the big lamp with the rose-colored shade was. Here she received the post-bag and the key to it from Arbuthnot. Then with the aid of a long-handled eye-glass in solemn silence she sorted the letters out upon the table, and until they were all allocated to their various little heaps it was tacitly understood that no one should approach them.

Ann watched her that night with some impatience.

"Are you expecting one from Him?" said Mrs. Bellairs sympathetically.

"No," said Ann. "I had one this morning. But I do hope there will be one from Mrs. Alleyne to-night."

"Ah—about the new man—I had forgotten," said Mrs. Bellairs. "The dear knows nothing of Lottie being her predecessor," she added to herself as she watched Ann going down the room to the letter-table. "She's a lovely girl and a good mover, as poor dear Arthur used to say. . . . Well, well. . . . Ou sont les neiges d'antan?"

For a moment the room transformed itself into a ballroom of twenty years ago with two young lovers dancing together and all the other couples watching.

When she came to herself she saw that Ann was seated beside Miss Caroline and with flushed cheeks and eager eyes reading aloud a letter to her. Miss Caroline was nodding pleased assent to every half-dozen words, her pearl tassels trembling with satisfaction.

"Good news or I'm a duchess," said Mrs. Bellairs to herself as she hoisted herself from her low chair and stepped down the room to them.

"You will be glad to hear, Maud," said Miss Caroline when Mrs. Bellairs had established herself near her in the most comfortable seat available, "that Lottie is sending an excellent man to us. Kindly read the letter again, Miss Charteris. This is really very fortunate, Emily," she added, raising her voice.

Miss Emily, who was dealing at the moment, looked at Ann with an agonized expression.

"Oh, please don't speak to her now, Miss Caroline," said Ann hastily. "Remember—Mr. Tosh——"

"You are quite right, Miss Charteris," said Miss Caroline, graciously. "I was wrong to have forgotten. Now read the letter. Are you listening, Maud?"

"I am all ears," said Mrs. Bellairs enthusiastically as she twiddled the rings on her still pretty fingers.

"My dear Miss Charteris," Ann read aloud, "I have just received your note and am pleased to be able to tell you that I have already found you a very suitable man. Please tell my aunts with my love that his name is James Green——"

"A good name," said Mrs. Bellairs. "It brings the man before one—rather plain, but sensible-looking."

"And that though inexperienced except in motors," Ann went on, "he is willing to learn the other things."

"I like that spirit, Maud," here put in Miss Caroline.

"Being out of work for the time——" Ann continued.

"Ah, that adds another touch," said Mrs. Bellairs. "One sees him now, plain and sensible-looking, but rather shabby."

"He is anxious to begin work as soon as possible," Ann persevered, "and as you say the lodge is vacant——"

"We did not say that," said Miss Caroline, "but I dare say we implied it."

"I have told him he may go to you the day after to-morrow——"

"That is to-morrow now," interjected Mrs. Bellairs.

"He is a good walker," Ann went on steadily, "so that it will be quite unnecessary for any one to meet him at the railway station. I am sure that as odd-man you will find him quite a treasure.—Yours sincerely, Caroline Charlotte Alleyne."

"She sends no message to you, Maud," said Miss Caroline. "That is strange."

"It would be strange if she did rather," laughed Mrs. Bellairs. "She has no idea that I am here."

"No idea that you are here?" exclaimed Miss Caroline, "when your nephew is staying there?"

"My good soul," said Mrs. Bellairs, "he doesn't know either."

"Do you mean," said Miss Caroline stiffening, "that you concealed the fact of your coming here, Maud? Are you ashamed of being a Wrack-straw?"

"Not a bit," said Mrs. Bellairs, "though with all due deference to you, Caroline, I ought to be, you know. But you have made it possible for me, you see, to exist with some sort of self-respect. I think of my five maids, poor things, and the butler, and the motor-man, and I say to myself, 'They're all working for the government and doing seven times as much as I could have done,' whenever I feel depressed about it."

"Why then did you not write to your nephew?" said Miss Caroline, firmly returning to the point.

"Partly because I was angry with him," said Mrs. Bellairs, "because he has a V.C. and won't give me any good of it. I told you he had refused to come and stay with me because I said in my letter of invitation that I had told all the neighborhood about him. Partly, however, and mostly," she added, "the reason he doesn't know where I am is that I never can write to anybody except once in a blue moon. I am so incorrigibly lazy about writing letters."

"Miss Charteris," said Miss Caroline turning to Ann, "when you write your letter of thanks to Mrs. Alleyne kindly inform her that Mrs. Bellairs is here."

"Yes, Miss Caroline," said Ann. "Should I do it now do you think?"

"No," said Miss Caroline. "Better see for what we have to thank her first."

"Scotchwoman!" laughed Mrs. Bellairs. "Can't you trust to your presentiments?"

"I have no presentiments," said Miss Caroline, "and if I had I should not believe in them."

"But surely you believe Lottie?" said Mrs. Bellairs.

"I believe that she means well," said Miss Caroline.

"Miss Charteris, I trust to you to see that the West Lodge is prepared," she added with the air of a queen giving orders for the preparation of a royal palace, or so Mrs. Bellairs described it later that night when Ann was brushing her hair for her.

"Yes, and I love her for doing it," said Ann. "It makes you feel grand, like Sir Walter Raleigh."

Ann felt less grand next day, however, when she saw in what state Japp had left the West Lodge.

Williams and she, attired for housecleaning in overalls, stood paralyzed for the moment by the deplorable aspect of it, and Maggie the between-maid, who had come as reinforcement, ejaculated, "Eh, mercy on us!"

"Of course Japp would be very excited when he went away," said Ann, willing to make every excuse for a soldier.

"I would excite him more if I saw him now," said Williams vindictively. "Did he think we hadna work enough already at the Big Hoose?"

"Go back to it then," said Ann firing up, "and I'll do this by myself, with Maggie."

"No, no, miss," said Williams hastily. "It was jist a mainner o' speakin' like."

"Miss Charteris is a madam and no mistake," she reported afterwards. "But, my certy, she can work."

It was already three in the afternoon, nevertheless, when Ann finally left the West Lodge. She had had no lunch and was ravenous, but with a feeling of satisfaction she paused for a moment on the threshold to look back at her completed task.

The little house was now as neat as a new pin. All the rubbish had been cleared out. The bed had been hauled and pushed into the other room. The diamond-paned windows shone like diamonds. The two chairs and the table were transfigured with polishing. So was the white clock with its painted wreath. So was the dresser, but they had utterly failed to clean either behind it or beneath it, for from its place against the wall it had utterly refused to budge. They might as well, as Williams said, have tried to move the Scott Monument, and to Ann it seemed that the two white china dogs with black ears and tails which sat grinning on its top shelf were regarding her derisively.

But the fire was lit, the glow of it was reflected everywhere, the cloth was laid, the materials for a meal were ready.

"Well, James Green," she said as she went out closing the door after her, "if you're not satisfied and gratified, you ought to be!"

. . . . . .

It was several hours later, however, before James Green came to see what had been done for him. The first shadow of dusk was already over everything when shouldering his suitcase he marched out of the station with his face towards Bartonsmuir and his back to the sunset.

"Wha is't, think ye?" said Macfarlane the porter to Crombie the stationmaster, as the two stood watching the stalwart figure striding down the road.

"It's a Mister James Green," said the stationmaster. "I had a letter for him and that was the name on it."

"A letter?"

"Ay, a note-like from Miss Charteris at the Big Hoose."

"Is he her sweetheart, think ye?"

"Bless ye, no! She'a gettin' a doctor they tell me. He's the new man that's come in place o' Johnnie Japp. He's to live in the West Lodge an' be a kind o' orra-man."

"Never!" ejaculated the porter.

"That's what they tell me," said Crombie.

"But this man's gentry!" argued Macfarlane.

"Aweel, gentry or no' gentry—that'a what they tell me," persisted Crombie.

"Weel, weel," said Macfarlane, giving in to his superior, "things is a' fair upside doon the noo."

. . . . . .

James Green, meanwhile, all unaware of this discussion, was sniffing the fragrance of the April twilight with the appreciation of a man just delivered from a stuffy railway carriage. After he was well away from the station he did not hurry. It seemed to him all at once that it was a very long time since he had been out alone and on foot in the heart of the country. The hedges on either side of the road were veiled in living green. A sense of spring was everywhere, a light as of other days, a glamor quite indescribable that was more than half remembrance. Little flowers he knew greeted him like old friends—celandines, potentillas—that for long he had not had time to notice. In the distance he could see the wood heaped and dim beyond which, according to the note of guidance, lay his destination. As he thought of it he took the note out of his pocket again. She was very precise, this Miss Charteris. The handwriting was neat though rather hurried and had quaint little twirls at intervals.

"On leaving the station," the note ran, "go straight along the road until you come to the place where three roads meet. Then take the one to the left where the twisted elder-tree is and follow it till you come to the first entrance gate on the right. The West Lodge is just inside. There you will find supper waiting, and at nine o'clock Miss Barton hopes that you will come up to the house for prayers, after which she will arrange an interview, when the terms of payment will be settled."

He had been walking on while he read and now looking up he saw the twisted elder-tree right before him, and an invisible thrush was singing somewhere among its branches so exquisitely that he had to pause for a moment to listen to it. As he did so and the wonderful song went on, he idly pictured to himself the woman who had written those things—the successor to Lottie's former lover.

"She'll be an old man's darling," he said to himself, "pretending to be more babyish than she really is, or she will be one of the painfully cheerful kind, always grinning and tactful. And this after Lottie!"

Then as the thrush still sang, the wild sweet music linked up the thought of the old dead love with his living one, and for the first time since the adventure began he felt the tide of misery returning upon him.

Starting forward with a smothered exclamation he scared the bird into sudden silence, and changing the suitcase he was carrying to his other shoulder he chose aright by mere chance and took the road to the left.

The way now was bounded only by level fields and the wood as he drew nearer to it seemed to lie right across it. It stood out from the grey landscape with a queer distinctness because of a strange faint radiance behind it, and presently as he approached he realized that this luminous background was the sea, so calm, so still, that it seemed to be part of the sky above it. It was curious in the quiet to see how windswept the trees were, all bent a little towards the sunset. It deepened the sense of unreality that possessed him as he found himself at last in the shadow of them. Hardly, however, was he there before he came upon the old gateway with urns wreathed in stone flowers crowning its weather-worn pillars.

The gate itself stood hospitably open, but the drive which was little wider than a cart-track disappeared after a hundred yards or so into what seemed to be a dense thicket.

Just inside the gate, however, and withdrawn into a narrow garden stood a small grey house hoary with age and half-buried in greenery.

"My lodge as I am live!" he exclaimed.

Then he pushed open the wicket and went rejoicing up the pathway.

. . . . . .

As he ate and drank he reflected upon his plans, taking at the same time stock of his surroundings. The more he did so the more they pleased him. The white china dogs with black ears and tails seated on the dresser afforded him special enjoyment. He envied them. They were so absolutely self-satisfied. The old white clock too with its gaudy wreath, its banging weights, and its brass-headed pendulum charmed him. Even the gilt-framed portrait of Queen Victoria in gorgeous attire which hung over the mantelpiece seemed invested with a new and eerie interest.

"Poor old lady," he said to himself. "Does she know in heaven that she is the grandmother of a devil incarnate?"

This thought, however, suggested others that were better dismissed for that time. He sprang up and piling the dishes out of the way sat down again with his fountain-pen and a pad of writing paper.

"At the West Lodge," he wrote, "in the midst of the Enchanted Wood.

"Madam,—Your obedient servant James Green salutes you.

"I arrived here an hour ago. You know the road from the station, and I need not describe it to you. I shall only tell you that it was a grey night, fragrant, dreamlike, and that a thrush was singing on the twisted elder-tree where the three roads meet. This wood you have lived in yourself. I shall see where you lived presently when I go up to the Big House, as the worthy stationmaster calls it. But I am sure, my dear and aristocratic aunt, you never realized what a blissful dwelling-place this little West Lodge is. When you rolled past it in your carriage or cavorted past it on your horse you only looked upon it as the place where the person lived who opened the gate for you, or at best you looked in occasionally to visit a retainer and say it was a fine day and how were all the children?

"My dear, we folks in the big houses miss a hundred little pleasures quite unconsciously. I feel that I am going to enjoy myself as James Green more perhaps than I ever did before in all my life. Soon I shall be lighting my lamp—a queer old thing with a porcelain stand which has a crooked cottage painted on it. It is early dark here under the trees and in the midst of the rhododendrons. One is nearer the dear old earth in a cottage. I am part of the wood here. I can hear the trees whispering over my roof. Through my open window the scent you love of withered leaves and damp moss is coming in with the twilight. I have only to cross the threshold to be in the midst of it all.

"But you know the rest. What you don't know about is the inside of this cottage and the delight it is to have it all to myself, though you know too—and I need not tell you again—how much I enjoyed being with you, my dear. And do not think that in my ecstasies I am forgetting my commission. I have not managed—tell Pifferd—to see Mr. Tosh yet, but I mean to do so as soon as possible. Meantime I have refrained from going to prayers as I was requested to do in a note left for me with the stationmaster by the indefatigable Miss Charteris. My presence might have interfered with Mr. Tosh's and Albert's devotions. I shall go up afterwards, however, and ask for an interview with my employers. Indeed, on looking at my fascinating clock which I wish I had time to describe, I find that it is already late. I shall continue this letter, therefore, when the interview is over."

Fred, after that night, did not believe in presentiments any more than Miss Caroline did, for if ever he should have had some foreboding it should have been when he was walking up the narrow winding drive to the Big House. Yet up it he went with his mind full of everything and anything but of what was going to happen to him, and he was so deep in thought that he startled the house by ringing the front-door bell before he remembered with confusion that, as James Green, he had no right to take such liberties.

He was on the point of beating a retreat when the door was opened by Arbuthnot.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "I should have gone to the back door."

Arbuthnot looked bewildered, as well she might.

"I am James Green," he explained, "the new—er—lodge-keeper."

For one moment Arbuthnot's bewilderment gave place to astonishment. Then all expression faded from her well-trained countenance.

"Miss Barton has been expecting you," she said. "Come in."

The omission of the "sir" was a little difficult.

"For whatever he was besides I saw he was a gentleman born," she said afterwards. "But seein' he is a servant now he must just take a servant's treatment. Things is mixed up enough already without me sayin' 'sir' to orramen."

"I'll let Miss Barton know you're here," she said as she ushered the stranger into the morning-room.

It was later, however, than Fred imagined. The fascinating clock happened to be an hour slow. Therefore, when Arbuthnot, according to promise, brought up the announcement that James Green the new man was waiting below, Miss Caroline was already in deshabille and Miss Emily in the depths of her four-poster.

(To be Continued.)

# LITERARY REVIEW

## WELL-CHOSEN RECITATIONS.

A large selection of purely Canadian recitations by Canadian authors, is offered the elocutionist, in the "Standard Canadian Reciter." The book contains selections both in prose and verse, suitable for school-concerts or any public or private entertainment. Some valuable hints as to the art of expression, voice-culture and the preservation of the natural conversational method, are also given. Many of the readings and poems are patriotic in theme, but the collection, as a whole, covers a wide field of interest. The following poems will furnish some idea of their diversity.

### "CANADA FIRST."

(By James A. Ross.)

Canada first! May the men of the nation,
Progeny great of two peoples of old,
Find such a motto of true inspiration,
Stamped on their hearts with the brightness of gold!

Canada first! Let all of the nations
Know that her people shall ever be free.
Canada first! Let men of all stations
Shout it with gladness and sing it with glee.

Canada first! May her people pursuing
Principles honest, upright and true,
Find a kind Providence justly renewing
Blessings that fall like the nourishing dew!

Canada first! May the halls of her learning
Stand in the van as ever before:
True to the minds of her youth that are yearning
To pass through instruction's promising door!

Canada first! May her provinces flourish,
From ocean to ocean so fertile they lie!
May the pride of their country in patriots nourish
A spirit of freedom—for freedom to die!

Canada first! O star of prosperity,
Shed your bright beams on her cities so fair!
Canada first! O may her posterity
Rule o'er a nation as free as the air!

Canada first! May her ships of the ocean
Journey with safety all over the world,
Manned by their crews of loyal devotion,
Float the gay colors of commerce unfurled!

Canada first! May the nations respect her,
Daughter of great mother over the sea!
Canada first! May heaven protect her,
And crown her with peace and sweet liberty!

### CHRISTMAS.

(By Albert Durrant Watson.)

Give each new day its own good cheer
All other days apart,
And every day throughout the year
Keep Christmas in your heart.

### THE SECOND CONCESSION OF DEER.

(By William Wye Smith.)

John Tompkins lived in a house of logs,
On the second concession of Deer;
The front was logs, all straight and sound—
The gable was logs, all tight and round:
The roof was logs, so firmly bound,
And the floor was logs, all down to the ground;—
The warmest house in Deer.

And John, to my mind, was a log himself,
On the second concession of Deer:
None of your birch, with bark of buff,
Nor basswood, weak and watery stuff;
But he was hickory, true and tough,
And only his outside bark was rough—
The finest old man in Deer!

But John had lived too long, it seemed,
On the second concession of Deer;
For his daughters took up the governing rein,
With a fine brick house on the old Domain;
All papered, and painted with satin-wood stain,
Carpeted stairs, and best ingrain—
The grandest house in Deer!

Poor John, it was sad to see him now,
On the second concession of Deer!
When he came in from his weary work,
To strip off his shoes like a heathen Turk,—
Or out of the "company's" way to lurk,
And ply in the shanty his knife and fork—
The times were turned in Deer!

But John was hickory to the last,
On the second concession of Deer;
And out on the river-end of his lot
He laid up the logs in a cosy spot,
And self and wife took up with a cot
And the great brick house might swim or not—
He was done with the pride of Deer!

But the great house would not go at all,
On the second concession of Deer;
'Twas "mother" no more, to wash or bake,
Nor "father" the gallants' steeds to take—
From the kitchen no more came pie nor cake,
And even their butter they'd first to make!—
There were lessons to learn in Deer!

And the lessons they learned a year or more,
On the second concession of Deer;
Then the girls got back the brave old pair,
And gave the mother her easy chair;—
She told them how, and they did their share—
And John the honors once more did wear
Of his own domain in Deer!

By Donald Graham French and Frank Home Kirkpatrick. Published by McClelland, Goodchild and Stewart, Toronto.

## THE UNPOPULAR GERMAN.

It is scarcely possible that Germany's worst enemy could have produced against her anything more scathing than the accusation of Dr. Muehlon, a Bavarian (one of her own people) in the writings of his "Diary."

Dr. Muehlon at the time of the breaking out of war was one of the directors of Krupp's, but so strong was his disapproval of German policy that the situation soon became intolerable to him. After some delay he was able to obtain his release from the German Government and withdraw with his family to Switzerland. His notes were written during the first year of the war, while he was still living in Germany, and they carry in themselves convincing proof of the clearness of the author's intellectual outlook and of his insight into the issues at stake. His avowed purpose in publishing his notes is to hold up to the view of his countrymen the faults and failings of Germany and to help them to form a just and true judgment upon their country. Throughout the "Diary" he has for the mass of the German people scarcely one redeeming clause; for their rulers no good word, whatever. He calls attention to the known fact of the ever increasing unpopularity of the Germans among the other nations; even in pre-war days, Dr. Muehlon asserts, they had come to be looked upon as a kind of plague in Europe and people showed open disgust at meeting them abroad. Notwithstanding this, the leaders of Germany made out to themselves that the German was the light of the world and the ideal for its future development.

This overbearing spirit, developed to its fullest extent in the Kaiser, made him eager for a war of conquest. The people on their side had so long borne the heavy taxation for the support of huge armaments that they actually welcomed the explosion which had been so long preparing.

That Austria had hurried into war at Germany's instigation and with Germany's backing, Dr. Muehlon has seen clearly from the beginning, yet Germany in a most barefaced manner attempted to shift all blame for the starting of the war from her own shoulders on to those of her enemies. The Kaiser took the lead in slandering other nations and their rulers, while the declaration of a state of war in Germany at once made all open and honest interchange of ideas impossible. Freedom of speech was not tolerated for a moment; only the most fulsome praise of Germany and all things German was acceptable in the newspapers. The press did not hesitate to circulate false official reports and the vituperations which the German newspapers heaped upon their foes were in disgraceful contrast to the dignified and moderate tone of the French and English papers.

Under these circumstances the people neither could form, nor did their rulers intend them to form any judgment on the justice of the cause. To Dr. Muehlon the sight of the young soldiers marching carelessly to the front, was almost unbearable. "It depresses me to see them," he writes, "I can no more look them in the face than if a crime were being committed against them, and I were an accomplice. My sense of guilt is principally due to the fact that they are all of them forced to serve, and are not volunteers." His pity for the German soldiers does not permit him to overlook their faults however. He realizes that their good-nature is but superficial, that once roused in their passions they lose all sense of proportion, moral obligation or self-control. Regarding this unworthiness of character, their own women had declared against them, preferring rather to show kindness to the wounded French and Belgian prisoners than to assist in nursing the blue-eyed barbarians, their countrymen.

The author feels that apart from all else, their behaviour in Belgium has been enough to set the mark of savagery upon them; though Germany should win the war, the Belgian business would yet cast more filth—more filth even than blood, upon the laurels of the German army.

In the face of such crimes nothing could be more abhorrent than the German Government's policy of piety, which called loudly upon God to give Germany the victory over the whole world, as if He had no better use for the garden of His Creation than that the Germans should light their campfires therein.

Germany, moreover, has put great faith in low methods of bribery and corruption. She was quite willing to scrap up Belgium and offer it piecemeal to neutral countries in return for their countenance and support. Dr. Muehlon is sure that this is not at all what the world wants, and he gives the Germans, in conclusion, some sound advice upon the matter.

"Yes, my dear Germans, learn before it is too late! No one wants the bleached bones of your prey which you propose to throw to them. No, what everybody wants, what everybody is resolved upon, is to seize you firmly by the scruff of the neck and to exact the penalty for those you have butchered in the vigor and prime of their life."

Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon. Price five shillings, net. Published by Cassell and Company, Ltd., London, New York, Toronto and Melbourne.

## THE SMITING OF THE ROCK.

(The 'Times,' New York.)

'The Smiting of the Rock.' By Palmer Bend. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A young man who has never done anything harder than spend his income pleasantly and selfishly in New York; a Western Bishop who spends his life helping men to find themselves and to cope with the stern, baffling conditions of pioneer life out in the great Cascade Range; a beautiful girl who demands of her lover nothing higher than the fortune with which her father has given her all the pleasures that New York can offer: these are the three characters that initiate the conflict that holds the interest throughout this charming romance of reclamation.

When David Kent sets out for Farewell under the stimulus of Bishop Rudd's stirring pictures of his mountain life and his whole-souled pioneer folk, he believes that he is going to wring success from the wilderness in order to win the hand of Valentine Pennoyer, and that he will return to New York happy in the prospect of spending his life and his fortune with her. The experiences in the village of dauntless Western optimists which rend from him his selfish illusions, which give him a bewildering new vision of a life that is one long, indomitable struggle with the savage forces of society and of nature, also exalts him with a revelation of what miracles can be wrought through the love, courage, and boundless devotion of a high-souled woman. Crete Colton drives out the half-gods that David had been worshipping in his old careless, banal existence. Valentine Pennoyer foremost among them. This heroic little mountain schoolteacher and candor, the elusive distance and and candor, the elusive distance and half-concealed beauty of her own mountain landscape. She awakens David so thoroughly that he forgets himself entirely in championing the cause of the wronged settlers against the predatory irrigation company. The technique of the story is clear-cut and satisfying. The old editor and his wife are masterly creations of important types in American folklife little known to literature. With every temptation to long description of the wonderful Cascade vistas, to psychological philandering in the development of David and the contrasted young women, we are given rare glimpses and climacteric moments in which are mirrored the vividness and energy of the desert wilderness that yields up its quickening springs only to the tireless heroism of pioneers.


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# A Magazine Page For Home-Makers

## OUR HOME CLUB

### CANADIAN SUPPLIES PERMIT THREE GENEROUS GIFTS.

**Siberia, the American Forces, and Italy Benefit.**

Three important and special gifts of supplies were made by the Canadian Red Cross during September, two of them in response to urgent requests. These were to the forces in Siberia, to the American Red Cross Overseas, and to the Italian Red Cross.

The supplies asked for the British forces in Siberia through the Canadian Militia Department, included 200 pairs of socks for the sailors, and in addition 9,000 pairs of socks, 458 helmets and caps, 1,610 mitts and gloves, and 21 scarves. Such of these supplies as did not have to be purchased were furnished by the Alberta Provincial and Victoria District Branches.

The emergent request of the American Red Cross included 25,000 pairs of socks, 10,000 helmets, 1,000 sweaters, and 5,000 mufflers. These came from the stock in the overseas warehouse.

The members of the Committee of Red Cross representatives who went overseas in June last, having learned of the scarcity of Red Cross hospital supplies in Italy, considered it highly desirable that a gift of such supplies should be made to the valiant ally. In consequence, they authorized Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, who was about to proceed to Italy on a mission for the Canadian Government, in case he found that the need for such supplies was great and urgent, to offer a gift from the Canadian Red Cross up to the quantity of 5,000 cases.

After conversation with Sir Frederick Treves in London, Lieut. Beverly Russell Myles, representative of the American Red Cross in Italy, and General Brezzi, Director-General of the Italian Red Cross, Dr. Robertson, acting for the Committee, offered the gift of 5,000 cases. He was received in private audience by the Queen Mother Margharita, who expressed, on behalf of the Italian nation, a high appreciation of the great part Canada had taken in the war through its army, heroic and renowned; through supplies of food it had furnished; and through its Red Cross work.

### GRATITUDE OF WOMEN OF ITALY TO WOMEN OF CANADA.

The Queen Mother asked Dr. Robertson to be the bearer to the women of Canada of her warmest thanks and of the gratitude of the women of Italy for this latest most opportune and most welcome contribution to the common cause of winning the war and succoring the sick and wounded soldiers.

Dr. Robertson said the gift was primarily to assist the Italian Red Cross in its devoted and uncommonly difficult service and also as a token of the appreciation of Canada of the chivalrous, daring and tenacious qualities of the Italian soldiers. As a representative of the Canadian Red Cross Society, he felt warranted in assuring Her Majesty that the women of Canada, having provided sufficient supplies for their own soldiers and others, would feel honored in being permitted and in being able to prepare and send further gifts of Red Cross supplies if such are needed.

## LETTERS FROM A WESTERN WOMAN

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Great War has called into being a variety of slogans. In the early days it was "Fight or Pay," "Give till it hurts." The importance of food conservation finds expression in "Save food and win the war"; but "Save the Babies" emphasizes another phase of conservation equally important and long delayed. The wastage of war has brought home some very startling facts; and it is as if public conscience is being aroused to a sense of the value of human life.

At a fair held in one of our Western cities this year there was a very unusual exhibit. Eight little cradles, each occupied by a wee baby doll, travelled continuously over a long, narrow path. But on each journey the eighth cradle and its occupant disappeared, to be replaced by a gruesome tombstone! Thus was the story told of the baby life of the United States. Had the story of the Canadian baby been similarly told it would have been the seventh cradle, and not the eighth, which disappeared. That seventh baby is soon forgotten except by the broken-hearted mother, but the nation may have lost a great statesman, a great physician, or a great scientist. In Canada five babies die to every Canadian soldier killed in the trenches; so it seems that the most dangerous thing in the world is being a baby.

**Lost Mothers And Children.**

Our infant mortality is 149 per 1,000 births, and is more than double that of New Zealand. What is the cause? At one time it would have been considered the will of Providence—but to-day medical men tell us that it is due to ignorance on the part of the mothers, to the proper care of themselves and the children, poverty, and improper feeding and housing. They tell us that we have been wasting child life under five years of age at the rate of 30,000 per year, mostly from preventable causes. And the Government has been making strenuous efforts through its immigration policy for many years to get population!

In the Provinces of Alberta, for every 128 children born one mother gives up her life. This percentage is double that of England. The infant mortality in the cities generally is high compared with American cities, but it is interesting to know that the city of Calgary has the lowest infant death-rate in Canada, and one of the lowest on the American continent. Largely through milk inspection the death-rate was reduced in five years from 170 per 1,000 to 75, or more than one-half. Cholera infantum, according to the Provincial Health Officer, claims between 300 and 400 babies each year, and of these one-third die in the month of August. When we remember the incredible rapidity with which germs multiply in warm, dirty milk the reason for the high August death-rate is not far to seek.

Dr. Emmett Holt, who is sometimes called the "Babies Pope," and whose "Care and Feeding of Children" is treasured in many and many a home next to the family Bible, tells us that the infant death-rate in New York city has been reduced two-thirds in thirty years, largely owing to the establishment of pure milk stations. It has meant organization, co-operation, and widespread publicity—a campaign of education. The same distinguished physician is authority also for the comforting statement that with proper food, fresh air and out-of-door exercise, children may become heavier, taller and stronger than their parents.

Our neighbors to the South have determined to make this, their second year of war, children's year, with the hope of saving 100,000 babies. We who are now in our fifth year seem only just awaking to a realization of our losses in baby life, and as yet no nation-wide effort has been put forth for its conservation. The Social Service Leagues have been doing their best, but we have not even a Federal Department of Health. As we seem to copy the progressive measures of the country above referred to, but always after a very perceptible time interval, we have perhaps reason to hope that human life may be considered just as valuable an asset to the country, and just as worthy of a department of its own as fine cattle, horses or seed grains. As one writer points out, if the United States, with ten times our population, can save 100,000 babies, we should be able to save 10,000. When is the national campaign to begin, I wonder?

**Tuberculosis.**

Next to our large infant mortality as a depleter of population comes the white plague, tuberculosis. We are told that one-fourth of all the deaths between the ages of 15 and 45 are due to this cause alone. As it carries off our young manhood and womanhood at an age when they should be rendering their best service to the country, it does not require any great intellectual effort to perceive what a loss we sustain, whether from the standpoint of military service, production or civic usefulness. But to our scheme be it said that it has taken a great catastrophe like the present, when the demand is for men and more men, to make us realize that each year an army slipped silently away from us, and we paid no heed.

But it is not only from actual losses through death that we are suffering. We have an army of physically unfit, as the recent tests have shown. Out of 885 men examined less than one-half were classed as A1, while one-third were in class E—rejected. Of these latter, rupture caused the greatest number of rejections, underheight, underweight and undersize came next, with deformities from old accident and disease third. The same proportion of rejected holds true of the United States, and of these Dr. Holt says: "The defective physical condition of young men of draft age was largely due to neglect of proper supervision and guidance during their period of growth. If the defects disclosed by the examining physicians had been recognized early in school life, it would have been possible, in a large measure, to correct them." Think of it—three and one-half million men rendered physically unfit, for want of proper state and parental care in childhood! Could there be a stronger argument for medical instruction of public school children, with compulsory care for the defectives?

**Veneral Disease.**

We cannot leave this question of disease and the child without touching upon a subject hitherto discussed only in whispers—that of venereal disease. It is time the light was let in, both because of the terrible blight it casts upon child life, and because world conditions are such that it constitutes a greater menace to our country than ever before. The Social Service League has this to say of gonorrhea, which was believed to be "no worse than a cold." "Gonorrhea is the cause of 50% of blindness of the new-born and 10% of all blindness. It is the cause of one-half the cases of sterility—and it is the most prevalent of all diseases except measles!" Of syphilis we are told that it is hereditary, and is handed down for two or three generations. It is the biggest single cause of still-births, contributes to the high death-rate of the first year, and is a most fruitful cause of loathsome abnormality and mental deficiency. An instance is given of nine syphilitic couples. Sixty-six children were born to them, of whom 33 were still-born. Of the remainder, 12 lived to grow up, but only two of these were normal! If the statement of a prominent medical man is true—namely, that 10% of our population is suffering from the taint of syphilis—then it is time that all who wish our nation well should unite in an effort to stamp out this scourge of humanity. As mothers of boys and girls upon whom the blight may fall it is our duty to work untiringly in spreading knowledge regarding these diseases and their hideous effects until such legislation is enacted that "damaged goods" can no longer stalk undiscovered, menacing the innocent and leaving a trail of misery and death in their wake.

Such are public health conditions. Now that our eyes are fairly opened what are we of the West doing to meet them? First of all an agitation for rural municipal hospitals has been carried on for some time, with the result that a few such were past the experimental stage in Saskatchewan and Alberta prior to the Municipal Hospital Act. Confinement, with a doctor fifty miles distant and no nurse available, carried terror for most women, and resulted in a high death-rate for mothers. Then even with a doctor close at hand the lack of domestic help, small houses, with little chance for the needful quiet and privacy, and the limited appliances for proper care in serious cases, all combined to render the hospital a necessity. Besides, the large fees demanded where any distance had to be covered, and the expense of the city hospital led to a demand for free hospital accommodation for the patient within or touching the municipality, the cost to be covered by a tax on the land included in the hospital unit. In Alberta there are now 22 municipal hospitals in various stages of organization, and as the provisions of the Act became better known there will be a rapid increase in the number. Not only will illness be cared for, but nurses will be available for medical inspection of schools, and to give advice to parents regarding the treatment of cases that come under their notice. These nurses will also be available to give talks to women's organizations on sanitation, contagious diseases and other matters affecting public health.

**Public or Community Nurses.**

Last year a Deputy Minister of Public Health was appointed, and already Alberta has five public health nurses who on request will visit schools for medical inspection and carry on the educative work expected later from the municipal hospital nurse. In this great movement we must take off our hats to Manitoba, who preceded us by a couple of years. One hundred schools have already taken advantage of the services of the public health nurses, showing that public sentiment was ripe for this innovation.

Free vaccines and anti-toxines to hospitals throughout the province has been made a feature of the health department, while free tests of breast milk are made at the provincial laboratory. Exhibits like the one mentioned at the beginning of this article are given at the various fairs, under the department of health and the Alberta Social Service League. The screen and moving-picture film have also been used to make their appeal and to spread information. These latter are most useful, particularly among the non-English-speaking settlers, where they are used by the Social Service League on feast days and other big gatherings. This department aims also to make health a part of the school program—and where could it better begun? For some time it was felt that a tuberculosis sanatorium was needed. With the two thousand odd cases in the province there was no accommodation for this special class of patients; and as most of them came from various parts of the Dominion, hoping to be benefited by the dry air and sunshine of Alberta, it was felt that the Dominion Government should share the expense. This year we received the glad news that such a sanatorium was to be built, but at the time of writing we understand that the location is still undecided, a previous scheme having recently fallen through. What a cause for thankfulness a sanatorium would be only those who have nursed tubercular patients, or seen those dear to them doomed for want of proper care, can realize.

The treatment of venereal disease has received attention also. Legislation has been provided for the detention and treatment of persons affected, and for the examination of persons in police custody. But that is only the beginning of the campaign. In this, as in other progressive measures, education must go on until public sentiment will back up every effort of the public health department, or force its hands if necessary, whether for the segregation of the feeble-minded or a clean bill of health before obtaining a marriage license.

**Mothers' Pension**

In the matter of life and health conservation the Mothers' Pension scheme occupies a prominent place. So long as mothers must go out of the home to earn the daily bread, just that long children will be undernourished, neglected and delinquent. True we have a home for dependent and delinquent children, but experience has shown that there is no institution like the mother, and that those who go wrong are generally those who never knew the meaning of home. The Mothers' Pension scheme, which would allow the mother sufficient to support herself and family so long as there are children to be cared for, has been endorsed by every woman's organization and public welfare body in the province, and we understand is now in the initial stages of development. Next year we hope to see it brought to completion. In this, as in some other forward movements, Manitoba has preceded us, for which she has our gratitude and admiration without a spark of envy.

The West is awake. We believe the slur that the provincial governments spend more on the eradication of weeds than on the conservation of child life, and that the female breeding stock on the farm receive more consideration from the same source than the human mother, can never again be cast in our faces. That it was ever true shows how uneducated public sentiment was along the lines of health. That we have no Federal Department of Health shows that the public health conscience of Canada is not yet fully awakened—but the campaign is on. As the mothers of the race, the ones to whom the frail little lives mean most, and into whose hearts the canker of sorrow eats the deepest, let us lend our heartiest support to the various agencies working to dispel ignorance and decrease poverty—the natural enemies of life and health. To bring babies into the world is one thing. To see them grow to happy, healthy, useful manhood and womanhood is quite another.

LEONA R. BARRITT.

## HOME COOKING

### SOME EXTRA GOOD RECIPES

Just because there is an armistice do not stop all you have been doing to conserve food and drop back into the monotony of pre-war diet. To begin with it will take years for the world's supply and distribution of food to get back to normal and all you can do in the way of helping is still needed. Every bit of knowledge we have gained of the proper dieting of our families and the use of a variety of foodstuff is just so much gain to ourselves and our country.

The following recipes were given by Miss Bradley, of Boston, in a course of lectures to the members of the domestic science department of the Brooklyn Institute.

One of the recipes that met with favor was for Fruit Gingerbread, as follows:—1 banana, 1 -2 cup sour cream, 1-2 cup molasses, 1 tablespoonful melted shortening, 1 1-4 cup standard flour, 1-8 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 1 teaspoonful ginger, 1-2 teaspoonful salt, 1-2 cup chopped apples.

Beat the banana until smooth, add the cream, molasses and shortening. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, add to the first mixture, beat well, add the chopped apple and bake in twelve muffin tins. Serve with cream or with a cheese mixture made with one Neufchatel cheese, one cup cream and a few grains of salt. Put the cheese in the ricer, fold in the cream, whipped, add the salt and force through a pastry bag onto the gingerbread.

This cheese mixture is also good with apple pie, for which she gave the following recipe:—1-2 cup shortening, 1-2 cup ice water, 1 1-2 cup barley flour, 2-3 cup flour, 2-3 teaspoonful salt, 6 apples, 2 tablespoonful honey.

Put the shortening in a chilled bowl and cream it, using a wooden spoon. Add the ice water, flours, salt, and mix, cutting with a knife. Line a plate with crust, fill with apples pared and cut in pieces. Add the honey, cover with a tin plate and bake.

Here is a recipe for a wheatless quick nut bread, which Miss Bradley says is excellent:—Mix and sift 1 cup of oat flour, 1 cup barley flour, 1-2 cup corn flour, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 1-2 teaspoonful salt.

Add 1-3 cup molasses, 1 1-8 cup sour milk, 2 tablespoonful melted shortening, 1-4 cup raisins and 1-2 cup nut meats, cut in pieces. Mix thoroughly and bake in a greased bread pan.

Corn Flour Griddle Cakes—Sift 1 1-2 cups corn flour, 3-4 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful salt.

Add one egg and 1 1-2 cup sour milk. Beat well and cook on a hot griddle, rubbed over with the cut side of a turnip instead of greased.

A war cake may be made as follows:—2 eggs beaten light, then add: 1-2 cup raisins chopped fine, 1-3 cup oil, 1-2 teaspoonful salt, 1 1 cup milk, and 3-4 cup white flour, 3-4 cup corn flour, 1-2 teaspoonful baking powder, 1-2 teaspoonful allspice, 1-2 teaspoonful clove all sifted together.

Cookies, made in fancy shapes, please children immensely at Christmas time and for these she suggested:

Peanut Butter Cookies.—Work 3-8 cup peanut butter until creamy, add gradually 1-4 cup sugar, 1-4 cup corn syrup, 1 egg well beaten, 3-8 tablespoonful soda, dissolved in 3-4 tablespoonful hot water, and 3-4 cup barley flour, sifted with 1-4 teaspoonful salt and 3-8 teaspoonful cinnamon. Chill, roll thin, cut in fancy shapes and bake in a moderate oven. Miss Bradley said that if the cookie dough were thoroughly cooled in the ice box, it would roll and cut much better.

## CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

### Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.

**Questions and Answers.**

Dear Madam,—I am late in sending in my renewal. I did not forget but for reasons of my own I could not send it sooner, I would be lonesome now without the "Witness." I find so many good things in it I send you $3.00 for the "Witness" and "Northern Messenger." For the benefit of many of your housekeepers, not many may know now to clean your wall papers. Go over them with a rag well saturated with coal oil as though you were washing them. It will not move the colors, and when it is dry you will see how clean it is. For the ceilings fasten a rag firmly over a broom and go over it. I have saved myself papering a room for a long time, try it. Wishing you success with your paper, I remain

A BENEFITED READER.

Dear Madam,—I am a new subscriber. I wish you would please send me the latest style and color of knitted and velvet caps.—Age thirteen.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

The Tam O' Shanter is still the favorite shape for both woollen and velvet caps, though some rough imitation astrachans are made in the round skull cap shape. Have your cap to match your sweater or coat. Grey is perhaps the most modish single color.

## When Lydia Rose Up

(Continued from last week.)

"Well, Liddy, I'm glad to see you," was all the greeting that found utterance as she clambered into the buggy beside him on Monday afternoon; but the gleam in the eyes below the bushy gray brows spoke long sentences of welcome.

"Well, Matthew, I'm bound to say I'm glad to get back. Cousin Lucy was just as kind as ever she could be, but I did get awful sick of bein' waited on. True's I live, I haven't done a hand's turn since I've been gone. And I never want to see another bit of baker's bread as long as I live."

They breasted the little hill, and the great arms of the new mill waved a slow welcome to their mistress.

"Why, Matthew Patterson," she exclaimed, "I see you've got your wind-mill! I s'pose the cows are having a fine time drinkin' runnin' water and bein' washed on a marble floor."

Her husband swallowed a chuckle but made no reply. He fastened the horse to a post and followed her in at the side door. She stopped short as her glance fell bewildered upon the chandelier over the centre table, the brown box on the wall nearby. Her familiar plants sent their welcome from the unfamiliar environ of a bay window that had pushed out the opposite wall of the room.

"We'll put on new wall paper just as soon as you can pick it out, Liddy," he said softly.

She turned to him the stare of a sleep-walker.

"Matthew," she gasped, "is that a telephone?"

"Sure 'nough, Liddy. You come here long o' me."

He took a limp hand to lead her to the kitchen door. She looked blankly upon the white sink with shiny faucets, the boiler by the range.

"Water," she murmured, "running water in my kitchen!"

The door into the new extension stood open and he led her unresisting to the entrance.

"Shelves for milkpans and butter crocks, Liddy," he explained proudly, "and a refrigerator for summer time. I should 'a' put in set tubs, only you said that about a washin' m'chine. So there's a motor instead to hitch to the 'lectricity. It'll turn the sewing too."

She looked about with a blankness of gaze that seemed to deny her realization of these wonders.

"You like it, don't you, Liddy?" the man asked in sudden fright.

"Like it!" she gasped.

He still held her hand, and led the way to the smallest guest room, next their own chamber. He threw open the door with a flourish. "There! How's that?" he boasted.

"Oh, Matthew," she almost sobbed, "I could die of joy and gladness right now! I didn't know how I could ever bring myself to leave that tub of Cousin Lucy's. And you've done it all for me! And I scolded. Yes, I did, Matthew Patterson. I was just too cantankerous for an' thing. But I'm sorry, Matthew. Oh, Matthew—"

"There—there, don't you!" The man patted her heaving shoulders with kindly awkward hand. "Now you stop it. I've had a power of fun out of this business. Now I want to see what you've got in that trunk. I'll go bring it up."

He ran whistling like a boy down the stairs, leaving Lydia to fight back the unaccustomed tears. He staggered back presently with her little old trunk which he deposited gayly in the corner.

"There now! I want to see that grand new dress that wasn't goin' to be black. What color d'you get? You used to like blue, I recollect, and a nice gray'd become you too. What did you select?"

"Why—why, Matthew, I didn't get any at all. I—I thought I'd just as lief turn the black once more. You see"—she removed the top tray with guilty haste—"you see, I got to thinking how everlasting long it was since you had a new suit, and I just up and bought you one. It's dark blue serge. And I got you a black cutaway too, and a pair of striped pants to go with it. And a new overcoat. I fitted 'em onto Cousin Horace. He's just your build. And a white vest, Matthew Patterson, and a gray necktie, and pin to stick in it, that's got a diamond in."

"Well—well, Liddy, I declare fo goodness!"

She pulled out the articles and piled them in his arms. The round face with the bushy brows loomed, flushed with excitement above a mound of haberdashery.

"Won't I be a dude?" he stammered. "But anyhow, Liddy, you got your chain?"

"Why, why, I went to buy it, Matthew, and I just got to thinkin' how 'twould look, you passin' the plate of a Sunday with that old silver watch chain on and me all rigged up so."

She took a box from the corner of the tray and handed it to him.

"I'd rather you had it, Matthew," she said simply.

The man dropped his newly acquired wardrobe on the bed and opened the little green box. He looked down upon the bright links in their nest of cotton with a suspicion of moisture in his eye.

"Well—well, Liddy," he exclaimed, "I do' know what to say. It ain't right for me to have all this and you nothin'. You'll have to go back and get some things for yourself with my money."

"Matthew, I've got all the things I want—a white sink, and a telephone, and an awful good husband. And oh, Matthew—a bathtub!"—"Farm and Fireside."

Every reader of this department would find "World Wide" a most profitable investment for the coming critical year. For special offer see page 4.

If not now getting the "Northern Messenger," the new story entitled "The Big Brother of Sabin Street," will be found both entertaining and stimulating to works of social service. It is a really good and opportune story. See special offer on page 5.

### WE MUST WIN AS CHRIST MUST.

Your great work, O Christian, is not to save your own soul, but to overcome the world as Christ overcame it: to overcome it by loving it, and ultimately saving it. How? "With man it is impossible. But with God all things are possible. Repent of your selfishness. Trust Christ with all your heart. Christ will, by his spirit, live in you, reproduce his own life in you, and make you what you never can be either by merit or by effort. "In me," in living union with me, like the union of the branch and the vine, like the union of the members and the body, "ye may have peace." The peace not of pride nor of despair, but of disinterested and triumphant love.

Let us renounce all laziness and all cowardice. Let us never again yield to the subtle and deadly charms of selfishness. Let us in the strength of God overcome the "world" which flourishes upon the damnation of the young, the ignorant, the helpless, the friendless. It is time that all this devilry should cease: and that the ears of a tender-hearted God should not longer be filled, morning, noon and night, with cries of agony and despair. It is time that human society should be reconstructed on a Christian basis, that brotherliness should take the place of selfishness, and that the kingdom of Jesus Christ should be established in every land and in every heart. Let us lay aside all forms of Satanic selfishness. Let us put on the whole armor of God. Let us fight the "world" with the utmost energy of our nature. To cheer us in the conflict, the Son of God reminds us that he, too, has fought and won upon the same glorious field of strife. And he gives us the inspiring promise, "To him that overcometh will I give to sit down with me in my throne."—Hugh Price Hughes.


**STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS**

THE PICTURE OF HEALTH

HER MOTHER SAYS

"I thought you might like to see my little girl's photo. She is just three years old. Since she was a baby of four months I have given her Steedman's Powders, and I always found them not only cooling, but cleansing and refreshing. I used to give them on the same day each week, and if I happened to miss, she was cross and fretful. She cut all her teeth without my knowing, thanks to those priceless powders."

Tottenham, Sept 29th, 1918

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206-208 Yonge Street, Toronto.


Souse and Scrapple.—Prepare feet, snouts and ears, scraping and dipping into boiling water to thoroughly clean them and holding over a brisk blaze for singeing. They are bleached by dropping them into salt water for several days. For souse put them on to boil in a large kettle, adding for richness, one or two hocks. Before the mass becomes glutinous remove many of the feet while firm as will be wanted for pickling or frying in batter. When the flesh and bones are well separated, with the hands remove all gristle and bone, working the mass up smooth and adding pepper and salt to taste. Pack in a stoneware crock and weigh heavily until the souse is set. Souse may be sliced and fried, but in the south it is usually sliced thin and strong vinegar poured over it. If scrapple is wanted, enough cornmeal to thicken must be added a half-hour before the kettle of souse is done. This scrapple is always sliced, fried and served hot.

## The 'Witness' Pattern Service

**To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with fifteen cents in stamps or silver 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.**

A SERVICEABLE AND BECOMING APRON.

2674—This model is easy to develop and easy to adjust. It is provided with ample pockets. Gingham, alpaca, sateen, drill, cambric, lawn and percale may be used for this style.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 3¼ yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.

A GOOD SERVICE DRESS OR BUSINESS GOWN.

2670—For small women, this style is especially attractive. The closing is effected on left side and shoulder and the fulness is held over the sides by the belt. This model is good for serge or gabardine, for satin, velvet, silk, corduroy, duvetyn and jersey cloth. It will be nice in plain cloth combined with checked or plaid suiting.

The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5¾ yards of 40-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 2½ yards, with plaits drawn out.

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A COMFORTABLE PLAY DRESS.

2645—This little model is nice for drill, gingham, chambrey, galatea and flannellette. The bloomers are joined to a waist, which may be finished with wrist length or elbow sleeves.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 will require 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

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# WORLD'S WELFARE

## PRESENT DAY PALESTINE

(By the Rev. A. E. Thompson, in the "Alliance Weekly.")

The Land of Palestine was under the Covenant which God made with Israel. When the Jews rejected their King the curse foretold came upon the land. Those calamities have overtaken it, leaving but a shadow of the land "flowing with milk and honey" which God gave to Israel. Miserable, dirty hamlets squat on the ruins of cities that were beautiful with Grecian, Roman and Jewish culture. Ignorant Moslems eke out a living in this once prosperous land. A Mohammedan mosque covers the spot where the Altar of Burnt Offering stood for 1,000 years. The cup of degradation has been drunk and only the dregs remain for one last draught.

### The Population.

The people of Palestine are Syrians. They are a mixed race, descended from the ancient Canaanites who dwelt among the Israelites, mingled with the blood of the conquering Assyrians, Grecians, Romans, Saracens and Crusaders. They speak Arabic and preserve the customs of the ancient East. There were probably 700,000 in Palestine in 1914, and in all Syria, which is included in the Jewish land title, about 3,000,000. They lived in much the same manner and toiled with the same simple tools that their fathers did when David completed their subjugation to Israel.

A century ago about 5,000 poverty-stricken Jews lived in Palestine. In 1880, owing to the Russian persecutions, a new immigration began. During recent years every incoming ship was freighted with Jews and carried away a deckload of Syrians. Syrian villages were being depopulated, and city after city was filling with Jews. Jerusalem had become a Jewish city. At least 100,000 Jews were resident in Palestine, and this in spite of the strictest regulations the Turks could devise to prevent them from settling in the country. The Bedouins, or Arabs, rove about in the South and in the hinterland, dwelling in tents, as did Abraham and Ishmael. There are no Turks in Palestine except a few ever-changing officials. There were a few thousand Europeans, some Asiatics and Africans and a mere handful of Americans.

### The Conditions.

Palestine has been stagnant for nineteen centuries. They plough as did Abraham's servants. They work in little carpenter shops as Joseph did in Nazareth. They have had no motive for progress, for if they planted an olive tree the Turks taxed it; if their fields were more fruitful the taxgatherer received a larger percentage.

There were no schools worth the name when missionaries began their service, and what education there is today is the outcome, directly or indirectly, of Mission work. Even the Jewish schools, and some of them had become very efficient, were largely the outcome of rivalry with Mission schools.

Women were drudges and servants of men. The Moslem women of the Palestine villages would say to our ladies, "Don't talk to us. We have no mind. We are only donkeys. Talk to our men. Perhaps they will understand."

Poverty-stricken, ignorant, oppressed, without political rights, without hope of a better day, these people were feeling to the full the curse of Ham

### Religion.

The three great monotheistic religions are all at home in Palestine. Until the sixth century the country was largely Christian. In the early centuries the Church was divided by the great controversies, and several great national churches, preserving these differences, still have their devotees in Palestine. The Greek church outnumbers all of the others. The Roman church has detached a section from each of them, and Romish orders add to the confusion. So bitter was the rivalry between these Christians that a guard of Mohammedan soldiers was constantly in the churches of the Sepulchre, in Jerusalem, and of the Nativity, in Bethlehem, to keep peace between them. Altercations have frequently occurred on Feast days, sometimes ending in bloodshed. There are a few Protestant Mission churches, most of which are Anglican and Lutheran, though the Scotch Presbyterians, the Quakers and the Christian and Missionary Alliance are represented.

In the seventh century the Moslems overran the country and, with a brief interval during the Crusades, have held it ever since. Three-fourths of the population are Mohammedans. In fact, nearly all of the villagers have succumbed to age-long persecution and surrendered to Islam. South of Bethlehem there is not a Christian village. Bethlehem and the adjacent town of Beit Jolah are largely Christian. So also is Nazareth, Ramallah, which is ten miles north of Jerusalem, and some nearby villages, as well as a few others here and there. In the cities of Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, there are about as many Moslems as Christians. The Moslems had many privileges and prerogatives, under Turkish rule, denied to others. They regarded all others as "infidels" and were overbearing in their attitude. In Hebron and Nablous they were especially fanatical, and were accustomed, until recent years, to throw stones at foreigners. Just before the war a marked change was manifest in their attitude both toward Christianity and Western civilization.

The Jews of Palestine have come from all parts of the diaspora and represent all of the sects. There are the Ashkenazim or Polish Jews, speaking Yiddish; the Sephardic or Spanish Jews; the Mughrabim or North African Jews; the Bokhara, the Yemenite, the French, English and American, as well as the native Arabic Jews. Arabic is, of course, the language of intercourse, but Yiddish is spoken by tens of thousands. Hebrew was being revived and was the language of the Jewish kindergarten. So, too, all sects were there, from the extreme Orthodox Chassidim, or traditionalists, and the Kairites, who reject tradition, holding only to the Law, to the modern Rationalists. These latter were scarcely known in Jerusalem at the beginning of the twentieth century, but were increasing rapidly before the war. Many of the Jews subsisted on "haluka" or alms sent from Europe and America.

Of Jewish institutions there were an increasing number. Jerusalem alone had three Jewish hospitals, an asylum, a home for aged Jews, and a large number of other charities, besides various well-equipped schools. There were many institutions in other cities also.

One of the speakers spoke of the failure of the Jewish colonies. It is true that the founders met with many difficulties. But it is also true that when the war broke out there were more than forty agricultural colonies scattered from near Beersheba to Waters of Merom, on the upper Jordan, and four across Jordan. Some of them were only co-operative farms, but some were large villages, with thousands of acres of finely cultivated land. Rishon de Zion is said to have the third largest wine cellars in the world.

### Moral Conditions.

Moral standards in the Orient differ from ours. Some of them are higher. Among the Bedouin adultery and other sexual delinquencies are unknown. The Moslem law forbids all use of intoxicants, and until recently drunkenness was unknown among them. Unfortunately they are being corrupted by European influence, both Jewish and Christian. When I went to Jerusalem, fifteen years ago, there was not a saloon in the city. Shortly afterwards beer halls were opened by the Germans and Greeks, in some of which women were kept as well as wine. For several years a Greek saloon was next door to our Jewish Mission hall and Turkish officers sat at the little tables before the saloon door drinking liquor and listening to our singing.

It is well known that a quarter of a century ago the Jews boasted of the purity of their women, but that to-day the traffic in Jewish women is appalling. It was becoming very evident in Jerusalem before the war. The Palestine Jew is not a total abstainer, neither is there much drunkenness among them.

It is in truthfulness and business integrity that the standards in Palestine are in most marked contrast with our own. This is not peculiar to Palestine, but it is characteristic of the East. One would not be surprised if under Turkish oppression the people had become adept in all the arts of deceit; yet thieving and robbery is no more common in Palestine than in America. I have often told travellers that they are much safer in Jerusalem, either by day or night, than in New York City or Chicago.

### Missions in Palestine.

No consideration of our topic can rightly ignore Protestant missions. As early as 1821 the American Board and the London Jew Society both attempted to enter the country, but it was not till 1835 that they secured a foothold. A little later the Church Missionary Society and the Lutherans of Germany also entered the field, whereupon the American Board withdrew to Syria, and later relinquished this field also to the American Presbyterians. The Anglicans and Lutherans have both steadily pursued their way under all but insurmountable obstacles. Later the American Friends established a station at Ramallah, ten miles north of Jerusalem. The Christian and Missionary Alliance followed, and had stations in Jerusalem, Hebron and Beersheba. The Free Church of Scotland was represented in Hebron, Tiberias and Safed, and the Edinburgh Medical Mission in Nazareth. There were a few other workers here and there who were faithfully co-operating with these societies. Unfortunately there was a stream of independents of another type, most of whom were too unstable to accomplish any good and many so eccentric and fanatical as to do much harm.

Students of missions have recognized Palestine as almost the most difficult field for foreign missions. Yet much has been accomplished. They have broken down Moslem prejudice, stirred the Oriental Churches to new activity, provoked the Jews through jealousy to good works, introduced modern medical science in a land cursed with quackery and superstition, created a thirst for true education in multitudes, set new standards of morality so that "the word of an Englishman" is their strongest affirmation of truth, and slowly but surely prepared the way for a new era which was already dawning when the war broke out. One of the strongest testimonies to the wholesome influence and far-reaching effect of missions is the statement, made to a Consul by Djamal Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Syrian army and one of the most powerful politicians in Turkey, that missions are a menace to Turkey and must go.

Nor were these the only results. Protestant churches existed in the principal cities and a number of villages. A few Moslems and Jews had been converted, though according to Turkish law a Moslem renegade forfeited his life, and among the Jews a "Meshummid," i.e., apostate, was an outcast, effectually boycotted and incessantly persecuted. The late Dr. Henry H. Jessup, of Beirut, compared the work of Missions in Syria and Palestine to the laying of a train of powder all over the land, which only waited for the touch of the fire of the Holy Ghost to prove the mighty and widespread power of God.

### Economics.

We have already spoken of the unchanged conditions. This, combined with Turkish oppressions, has kept one of the most virile nations of the Orient in poverty. Much of the land is held by the government, farmed out to taxgatherers, and by them given to the peasants under the most oppressive exaction. Where there is freehold tenure the holdings are small and the taxes exorbitant. We have no background in America on which to picture their poverty. Their food is coarse and scant; their clothing the simplest and suggestive of strict economy; their houses unheated in the continued cold rains and occasional snows of the dreary winter. In the cities, while some are comparatively wealthy, the majority are poor. A few years ago a laborer could be hired for 10 or 15 cents a day. Even in recent times a man worked at hard labor from sunrise to sunset for 25 cents to 35 cents a day in the cities, while a skilled mechanic received from 75 cents to 85 cents. An expert stone cutter got less for a day's work than the union schedule for an hour in New York City. Such were the conditions upon which the horrors of war suddenly burst in 1914.

### Politics.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat that Palestine has been under Turkish oppression. When the Turks poured out of Central Asia in successive waves, the Saracen empire began to fall before them. The Osman Turks finally obtained the ascendancy, not only over the subject races, but also over their kinsman. In 1516 the Sultan Selim defeated the Mameluke rulers of Egypt near Aleppo, and the whole of Syria, including Palestine, came under Ottoman sway. They have held it almost unchallenged, except for the invasion by Napoleon I., in 1799, and the short period from 1831-1840, during which Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mohammed Ali of Egypt, held possession of it. His somewhat burdensome rule was cut short by the withdrawal of the French support, and the combined assistance rendered to Turkey by England and Austria, when Acre (Acca) was bombarded and captured by the celebrated Englishman, Napier.

One cannot speak of Turkish government. It is almost equally a misnomer to speak of misgovernment. The Turk has proven himself incapable of any kind of government, good or bad. He has only oppressed the subject races of his empire. Palestine's lot has been happy only in comparison to Armenia. They have been spared the horrors of massacre, though their Christian neighbors in the Lebanons were all but exterminated in 1860. The people of Palestine, whether Jews, Christians or Mohammedans, earnestly desired deliverance from the Turk, and before the war Mohammedan delegations had appealed to Lord Kitchener of Egypt for British intervention.

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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Sermon Preached by the Rev. T. W. Davidson, in Calvary Church, Montreal.

"We are members one of another."—Romans xii., 5.

Now that the great war is over the world wants to turn its attention to the question of how wars may be avoided in the future. There have been many proposals set forth in recent times to secure lasting peace—some thirty in all, but the one that has found the most widespread acceptance in Great Britain and America, is the one known as the League of Nations. By the League of Nations is meant that all civilized governments shall enter into a contract with each other to respect each others rights and property, and that they shall engage to use all their available force and economic power against any one of their number who may break the peace, and decline to submit his quarrel to a central court or a central authority. All the nations entering into such a league would agree to limit their armaments, and give ample guarantees against secret preparation for war.

It is only fair to say that the idea is not a new one. Away back in the early part of the 16th century Henry IV. elaborated a federation of the European states, with a central senate, and a proportionate contribution from the various nations to the upkeep of a common international army and navy. The great design of Henry was to substitute some judicial procedure that could take the place of war. Then just after the Pilgrim Fathers had sailed from Holland and England, a young Dutch scholar named Hugo Grotius, wrote his famous volume entitled, "Rights of War and Peace," which also looked toward a world-court for some common agreement of the nations, while fifty years later William Penn suggested a general alliance of the European nations to form a diet, or congress, or league; but these came to nothing. A century and a quarter ago the great philosopher Emmanuel Kant wrote a tract called "Eternal Peace," in which he pleaded for the political organization of the world, and since his time a similar plea has been put forward by such men as Victor Hugo, John Bright and Richard Cobden, but they were as voices in the wilderness, whose words fell on the waste places of the world.

In more recent times the proposal to form a League of Nations was brought prominently before the world in the year 1905 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in his address as the Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University in Scotland. The title of his address was, "The League of Peace," in which he advocated the association of the great powers in a league which should agree to submit all disputes to a common court, and combine all their forces into one common army and navy. Ever since Mr. Carnegie delivered this famous addr —which was circulated by millions of copies in all languages—the idea of such a league has found champions in both Great Britain and on this continent of America.

It is interesting to know that the recent movement for this League of Nations began at the same time in both America and Great Britain. A series of conferences were held in both countries, with the result that such men as Lord Bryce, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Asquith became deeply interested in England; while in America ex-President Taft, supported by Mr. John Hays Hammond, President Lowell, and Dr. Marburg, the American Ambassador to Belgium.

Now, what is the aim of those who are working in favor of this proposed League of Nations? Well, in a word, the aim is the same in principle as that adopted when the American nation became a federation of the States. Each of the thirteen States was originally a sovereign State—quite independent of the others. They had their rivalries, and as you know, sometimes fought when their interests clashed. Each state had its own army and navy, but when they federated these armies and navies were combined, and this combined force acted as a defence for them all. They hesitated at first, inasmuch as union meant the renunciation of the independent life of each, but at last they agreed, with the result that only once during the past century and a quarter has peace between these States been broken. No sane man can for a moment question the benefit of such a union. Another illustration of the proposed League of Nations is India, where there used to be a hundred warring tribes, yet they have lived for generations in peace under the guidance of Briton's Imperial power. Each tribe or race sacrificed something of its liberty for common good.

Now the question arises—Why should not all the nations of the world be joined in a great league, submitting to some necessary restrictions upon national independence, and acknowledging the rule of international law? The proposal is that every dispute of every kind between the various nations should be submitted to a central tribunal, and that every nation would willingly accept the decisions and awards of this central court. It is a great and worthy ideal, and it is to the credit of both Great Britain and America, that before the war broke out they had agreed on this plan, which found expression in their Mutual Conciliation Treaty—which so far as I am aware, is the only case of the kind between two great peoples in the history of the race.

Now the second Hague Conference worked out all the details for this proposed League of Nations, to be governed by an international or world court, and only stopped short when they came to the method and the manner of selecting the personnel. Let us assume for a moment that the third Hague Conference is convened, which won't be long. Just how would this proposed League of Nations intervene to preserve the peace of the world? Well, this intervention would, when the court is set up, be undertaken in four ways, ways that would make provision for a flexible expanding world, such as we have to do with in our day.

In the first place, the joint nations would attempt to influence any one member of the league which showed signs of kicking over the traces, by bringing to bear moral suasion on that State to the fullest degree. That is to say, the International Court would put a nation seeking war before the judgment seat of civilization, and require it to give evidence of a decent respect to the opinion of mankind. This would mean that there would at least be a pause before any nation rushed pell-mell into war, and experience shows the high value of such a pause before resort is had to force. Of all the pathetic things in the British Blue Book of four years ago, nothing is more touching that the statement of Sir Edward Grey that peace might have been preserved had Germany only been willing to grant a little more time. It is of the utmost importance that the people of a nation, and of all the nations, should have an opportunity of hearing the merits and demerits of the case placed before them, ere their rulers declare war, and moral suasion would certainly tend to this needed delay. It will not any longer be possible to maintain that a nation has no obligation, as a sovereign state. It must be made increasingly plain that nations in the future should be governed by the same high code of honor that is demanded of individuals, and such moral suasion must inevitably tend in the direction of peace.

If moral suasion fail, the second method suggested is social ostracism—that is to say, that any nation which point-blank refused to submit its grievance to this international court before instituting hostilities, would, by virtue of its refusal, become an outlaw state, or nation. It would by that act place itself in the pale outside civilization, and be made to feel the force of public disapproval.

The third form of intervention would be by economic boycott. Because of the interdependence of one nation on another to-day, it has become really possible for one nation practically to ruin the economic life of another. We are members one of another, and have need of each other. The economic pressure which one nation can bring to bear upon another by withdrawing, say, diplomatic intercourse, or closing the postal or telegraph systems, or the entry of ships of commerce—such economic pressure would have, under the circumstances, a most salutary effect. More than this—a commercial and financial boycott could be employed which would close all foreign exchanges to members of the outlaw state, and to prohibit all quotations of the stock exchanges of the world outside that state; all dealings in stocks and shares, and even all payments of money due—for the time being. Such weapons from the arsenal of the international court would so paralyze any modern state as to speedily bring it to terms. I grant you the boycott is not a wise weapon, but it would be much less brutal than military warfare, and might possibly serve to prevent hostilities. At any rate, the program of the proposed league involves its possible use—never as a weapon of reprisal, nor of economic warfare between rivals, but always and only on behalf of the world's peace and welfare—with the hope that it would prove so effective that armies and navies would not be necessary. Of course, a nation might be so self-contained that it would be immune from this sort of pressure, and not all nations would be equally harmed by its employment against them. So that its use is open I imagine to objection, still, we can see how under many circumstances its influence would be powerful for the preservation of peace.

The fourth and last form of intervention proposed by the central court of the League of Nations is neither more nor less than military force itself. The treaty that would create such a league of nations as outlined would bind all the nation-members of the league—outside the recalcitrant nation—to use forcible means, such as armies and navies, to secure that the matter in dispute be submitted to the court or council, before fighting is begun. Thus many a threatening dispute would be restricted, and probably settled in peaceful fashion. It is scarcely likely that any nation would persist in breaking the peace when it knows that it will forthwith have to confront all other peoples against it in arms.

Such then is the proposed League of Nations. There are at least three motives which conduce, if not impel to its establishment. The first is the awakened conscience of mankind in reference to the horrors of war. After this war there will be no frontiers which any government can guarantee. In a few years from now if such a league be not established, hundreds of thousands of aeroplanes will be flying in all directions—regardless of armies and navies, or boundaries of any kind. It is simply wonderful to think of Tennyson's forecast in Locksley Hall seventy years ago, of the present world upheaval, and the instruments of warfare developed and used.

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye can see,
Saw the vision of the world, all the wonders that would be;
Saw the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the costly twilight dropping down their golden bales.
Heard the heavens filled with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies, grappling in the central blue.
Far along the world-wide whisper, of the south wind rushing storm,
With the standards of the people, plunging through the thunder storm.
Till the war drum throbbed no longer, &c., &c.

The awakened conscience of the world does not want to see the repetition of the terrible war that has filled the world with woe unutterable, but it wants to see this League of Nations a reality.

The second motive is one of economy, the desire to escape the vicious circle of competitive armaments, with all that is involved in outlay, and so deducted from the amounts that might be used for social service.

Men have seen as never before what a foolish and expensive game is war. We see on the one hand men being shot down on every side, and on the other the field ambulance picking them up and trying to heal their wounds and carry them to safety. When a man falls seriously hurt he is hurried to the hospital, where with him men are found by hundreds or thousands, with broken arms or broken legs, while gentle women are caring for them, assuaging their agony and lessening their almost unbearable pain, while not far away other men are falling like leaves in the autumn. What stupid, senseless, conscienceless nonsense to wound a man almost to death, and then heal that wound again. The savages are the only logical warriors in the world that are known — who kill their enemies and eat them!

The third motive is that the world in realizing in a new sense its interdependence—that we are members one of another—and that all should be permitted to live their lives in peace. Such peaceful nations have therefore rights which militant nations are bound to respect. For it is not so much the use of armies and navies, but the abuse of them that has convinced the nations that their employment must in some way be controlled.

The League of Nations is therefore a possible way out of the labyrinth of recurrent wars. It is a compromise with perfection—a frank acknowledgment of the fact that truth is not at the bottom of a well, nor at the base of the rainbow, but in the middle part of the road. It is practical idealism—an effort in creative statesmanship. It would take the best there is in military preparedness, and avail itself of its value for defence, using these means not for ambition, aggrandisement, or revenge, but to protect the gains of civilization, and so provide against a reversion to barbarism—a miasma which continually threatens civilization. It does not fail to recognize the ultimate truth, that to abolish even the implements of war is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

As to complete disarmament. At present it is a counsel of perfection utterly impracticable. The day will come when the whole world can, and will, disarm, but not yet. So long as there are gunmen on this continent willing to shoot a man down for 2½ dollars—as has been proved in the city of New York—it means that a police force must be maintained in the city named, of over 10,000 men. But no man thinks of such an army—small army—as one of aggression, or a menace to the community, although such cases as the Becker one, a year or so ago, show that even a police force requires to be watched, lest there be a perversion of justice.

How should this League of Nations act towards Germany? The question is a big one, but has been considerably simplified by Germany's overwhelming defeat. A League of Nations with the German military power triumphant would have been a League of the Fox and the Geese. It would have been a case of one fox and many geese, but with the certainty that the geese would shortly diminish. The ideal of course is that the League of Nations should ultimately absorb Germany, when Germany has brought forth fruits meet for repentance, and has won back the forfeited confidence of the world. This involves that Germany utterly disclaim her military policy, and becomes a democracy not merely in name, but in fact. The Allies have fought not merely to defeat the German armies, that is a too limited view of the war. They fought, it is true, to defeat Germany, which for 40 years had spread herself over Europe like a sombre shadow. The war has been one to end militarism as such.

There are those who say that Germany will not join in this League of Nations, because that even in defeat Germany will not experience any radical change of heart, and next because incurably warlike she will immediately prepare in secret—as she prepared in secret for the recent conflict—prepare for a more overwhelming rush than ever on a peaceful world, and wipe the League of Nations off the map. The answer to this is first that such a task is too big even for Germany to attempt inasmuch as the Allies, which form the nucleus of this League of Nations, are so strong that any such attempt would be hopeless. Next, the League of Nations, by the pressure of their authorized channels will be able to force Germany into submission if need be, and to keep her in her proper place. This was what Lord Robert Cecil meant when he said last week (Nov. 14, 1918), that the Allies held in their hands the political future of the entire world, and that was not overstating it. He also said that our most glorious victory would scarcely be distinguishable from defeat, unless by it through this League of Nations, there was laid the foundations of a lasting peace. He went on to say that it must be open to every nation that could be trusted by its fellows, and that it would be incomplete, and proportionately ineffective unless every civilized nation joined it.

I am well aware that there are enormous practical difficulties in the way of the work that lies before the League of Nations, and Lord Robert Cecil does not blink them. He said that the machinery to enforce the principles of the league was the great problem, but great as that may be, there are some things even greater. There are false notions to be replaced by true ones; there are deep suspicions arising out of historical roots, and relations that need to be removed by the goodwill; there are sinister interests that thrive on human strife, that need to be swept to perdition; in a word, there is the terrible fact of sin. Well—are we to conclude that goodness is weaker than wickedness? that because there are hindrances we must abandon our high ideals? Surely it suffices, to know that God is with us, and though victory be delayed or speedy, it will one day most surely come. We need God in the task, and He alone is equal to it, but we, His servants, must labor and strive and pray to prepare the way of the Lord.

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It is evidently true that the Lord speaks to each individual, and while all in the body are led by the same Spirit, yet not all are led to do or say the same thing in the same way; but let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind, thus each one has his line of work and the body is complete.—A. W. Smith.

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# Sunday School Lesson

December 22, 1918.

## THE BIRTH OF JESUS.

(Christmas Lesson.)

(Luke 2: 8-20.)

**GOLDEN TEXT:—There is born to you this day in the city of David a Savior, who is Christ the Lord—Luke 2: 11.**

"When the fullness of the time came, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the law, that He might redeem them who were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons." (Gal. 4: 4, 5.)

What is involved in that saying, "When the fullness of the time came"? Why did God wait so long before sending His Son to redeem the world?

There is one, and only one, sufficient answer to all such questions, and it is this—God knows. God knows absolutely the condition of every human mind and heart. He knows absolutely what sort of training men need—not only, what the individual needs, but what nations, need and what the human race as a whole needs. And God knew that it was best to wait.

But from the very beginning God had promised that the seed of the woman would crush the head of the serpent, and from the very beginning God had been planning and preparing the world for the coming of Christ. And while we cannot attempt to explain why God waited so long before sending Jesus, we can see that Jesus did come in the very "nick of time," just at the time when the world had been made ready for His coming.

The power of Rome had grown until it had become the greatest empire the world had ever known, and though far from being an ideal government, the system of government introduced by Rome was far in advance of that of any of the great empires which had preceded it. Roman law was in the main just law, and Roman rule was better for most of the countries conquered by Rome than their own government had been. Augustus, the first and greatest of the Roman emperors, was on the throne, and under his strong government the world was at peace. This fact that "the whole world," as it was called, was under the government of law, and the fact that the Romans were great builders of good roads, greatly facilitated the spread of the Gospel and made possible the rapid conquests which Christianity achieved.

Within three centuries from the time when the poor Galilean peasant, Jesus of Nazareth, was crucified as a malefactor by order of a Roman governor the crucified Jesus had conquered the mighty Roman empire. It was in A. D. 323 that Constantine having accepted the banner of the cross as his emblem won the victory which made him master of the Roman world and then recognized Christianity as the official religion of the empire.

This extremely rapid triumph of Christianity was due of course to its inherent vitality, but it was greatly facilitated by the fact that men had lost faith in the old pagan religions. That was another way in which the world had been prepared for the coming of Christ. Philosophy had given paganism in Rome and Greece its death blow, but had not been able to offer any substitute for it.

"An angel of the Lord stood by them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid." It was quite natural that they should be afraid. Always and everywhere men have been afraid of supernatural beings—ghosts, witches, or demons.

That night when the disciples were being tossed about in a storm at sea and Jesus came to them walking on the water, they thought it was a ghost, and they "cried out for fear." (Mat. 14: 26.)

When the father of John the Baptist saw an angel standing on the right side of the altar, "he was troubled and fear fell upon him." (Luke 1: 12.)

When Daniel was beside the great river Hiddekel (the Tigris) he saw an angel, and he says, "There remained no strength in me." He fell down on his face; but the angel raised him on his knees and told him to stand up. Then he stood "trembling." (Dan. 10: 4-12.)

There was not in any of these cases anything to cause fear except the fact that the persons who feared were conscious of being in the presence of one who was not an inhabitant of the earth.

"Fear not." Far from being a cause for fear, the messenger of God in each of these cases had come with a message of love. "O Daniel, a man greatly beloved * * * fear not," said the angel.

"Be of good cheer, it is I, Be not afraid," Jesus said to the disciples when they cried out for fear.

"Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy," the angel said to the shepherds. "I bring good tidings" is only one word in the Greek euaggellizomai—"I evangelize" you. The Greek word evangel is an exact equivalent of our Saxon word gospel (godspell—good story.)

"Great joy, which shall be to all people." "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." God had said to Abraham, and that promise was now to be fulfilled, for Jesus was not only a son of Abraham, but He was "the Son of man," as He liked to call Himself; He was the representative son of man, the man who represented all races of men in all ages of the world's history.

Why was the message of the angel glad tidings of great joy to all people? It was the announcement of the coming of a Saviour who was to open the gate of Heaven by making a full atonement for all sin, and was to fit men for Heaven by saving them from their sins. "Thou shalt call His name Jesus," the angel said to Joseph, "for it is He that shall save His people from their sins." (Matt. 1: 21.)

"On earth peace, good will toward men." The Revised Version reads, On earth peace among men in whom He is well pleased." This seems to be a more correct rendering. Jesus Himself said, "Think not that I came to send peace on earth. I came not to send peace, but a sword." (Mat. 10: 34.) He did come to give peace to His disciples, but it was peace within, not without. It was a peace which the world could neither give nor take away. (John 14: 27.)

### THE BELIEVER.

Lord, I believe in Thee!
In want, in pain, in grief,
I trust Thee where I cannot see:
Help Thou my unbelief!
Thy law is in my heart,
With that I follow Thee;
If sin still rule the worser part,
Be merciful to me!

—Washington Gladden.

# .. The Boys' and Girls' Page ..

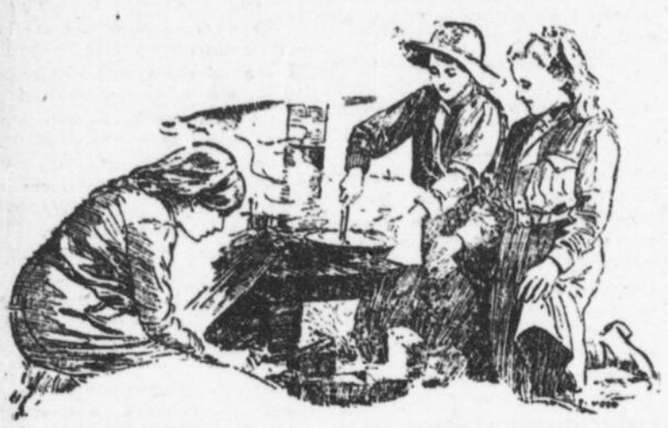
## Stories True and Otherwise Written by Our Readers

### THEIR RED CROSS CAMP.

(By Viola Shortt, aged 15.)

It was a doleful trio who sat on the back doorstep talking together. Their names were Isabel, Madeline and Keith. Their father was a soldier, and it was over three months ago, in the latter part of April, that he had gone overseas.

Before he left he had had a long talk with his three children, telling them to be obedient to their mother and not to complain if they ever had to make any sacrifices on account of the war. "For," he had said, "Every bit helps, and I should like to have reason to think, when I am over there, that my three children at home were trying to do their bit cheerfully and without grumbling." So the three had promised seriously that they would try, but they had forgotten one thing.



Every summer since they could remember they had gone camping in the woods for two weeks during August, and this year they could not go. They were talking of it now as they sat on the doorstep, and wondering if they could be cheerful and patient, as they had promised father they would during those two weeks in August when they must remain at home.

Suddenly the kitchen door opened and mother's cheery face looked out. "What is it, dears?" she asked, and so they told her.

"Well, well, well," she said, "I think we can remedy that. How would you like to camp out in the back yard? There are trees there, and you could put up the tent under one of them. Then you could have all the camp furniture we would have taken to the woods."

The children were greatly pleased with the idea and anxious to start camping out at once. "Hurrah," cried Keith, "Hurrah for Camp Borden."

On the first day of August they pitched the tent, put up the camp stove, and arranged the furniture. Then they lit a fire and cooked their supper. Mother said they had better sleep in the house, rather than be alone in the tent, although she promised that some fine night she and they would sleep there together.

For several days the children were busy in their camp, but after the novelty wore off time began to hang heavy on their hands. Then they went to mother and asked her advice.

Mother sat for several moments in deep thought. At last she said, "The Red Cross Aid Society I belong to is giving sugar to anyone who will make it into candy for them to sell in aid of the Red Cross."

Next morning Keith went to the R. C. A. Society headquarters and got a quantity of sugar. Then they made it into candy and Keith took it back to the R. C. A. Society ladies, who were greatly pleased with it.

All through August they made candy on their camp stove, and when the days began to get chilly so they had to give up camping, they made it on the kitchen stove.

When their father heard of what they were doing he wrote to their mother. "Tell the kiddies they are certainly doing their bit, and daddy is proud of them."

### MARY'S HAPPY SUMMER.

(By Sheila McKay Tait, 10 years.)

Mary sat in the big arm-chair by the fireplace. She was gazing at her bandaged left foot, which she had sprained in playing "Follow the Leader." The Doctor said it wasn't a bad sprain, and so did all the rest. But of course Mary thought it pretty bad.

Mary lived in a small town and went away every summer to the country, and now she was thinking how she was to spend this summer, as she could not go away. Mother peeped in at the door.

"You don't want anything, do you, dear?" she asked.

"No," said Mary, "I guess not. But I want to know how I'll spend this summer."

Mother came in and sat down beside her.

"I've just been thinking about that," said she, "but I'm pretty sure something will pop up for you to do. I smell my biscuits burning, so I must go."

The next day as Mary sat popping what was left of last year's corn, a knock was heard at the door. When mother opened it Marjory and Jack, their next door neighbors, fairly jumped into the room.

"Oh, Mrs. Grant," they cried, "We are not going away this summer either. Papa bought those woods about a mile from here, and he's going to put up a tent for us. We're going to play there every fine day this summer, and we want Mary to come, too. Papa will bring us home at night in the car. Do you think she can go?"

"What do you think, Mary," said mother, "Do you want to go?"

"Oh, yes," cried Mary, "please let me go."

"Tell your mother she can go," said Mrs. Grant.

The first fine day was Thursday. Mr. McNeal took the children to the woods, where, to their delight, they found the tent up, a hammock swung between two trees, and, best of all, a little stove made of bricks, the pipe of which was made of tin cans with the ends cut out.

"Let's make candy on it," said Mary.

So Jack gathered wood and soon a dish of fudge was boiling merrily over the blazing fire.

This was the beginning of many happy days for the children.

At night, when Mary got home, she said to her mother, "I've no need to worry about how I'll spend the summer now. Something did pop up as you said. I guess you always know best."

### THE NUTTING PARTY.

(By William L. Patterson.)

Ethel and Bob had lived in the city all their short lives. One day their mother got an invitation from a friend of hers, saying, "Come on down here to the country, and be sure to bring the children."

When the children heard the news they went almost wild with joy, and would give their mother no peace until she consented to go.

Their mother told them about the cows, and chickens, and big horses, and the great barn full of hay while they were riding on the train.

On the next farm to the one that they were staying at there lived a little boy and girl. Their names were Tommy and Dorothy. They soon became fast friends, and if Ethel and Bob were missed, their mother merely said, "O, they're over playing with Tom and Dot."

They played in the hay, and went berrying until they were as brown as Indians; they played in the brook and went fishing until their mother said she was afraid that they would turn into ducks.

They wished all sorts of impossible things, such as, that it would always be summer; that they could always stay in the country, and that they didn't have to stop playing to go to bed, but they seemed willing enough to stop play to come to dinner.

But all things must have an ending, and the summer had slipped away almost before they knew it. September had gone and October had come. In two more days they were to say good-bye to their friends and go back to their city home.

Dorothy and Tommy wanted their friends visit to have a happy ending, and they proposed that the day before Bob and Ethel left they should all go into the woods and have a nutting picnic.

"Oh, mamma, may we, may we?" cried Ethel and Bob, rushing in from a talk with their friends.

"May you what?" said their mother, looking very much surprised at such a question.

"O, you know," said Bob.

"Indeed I don't." answered Mrs. Grayton.

"O, yes you do, mumsey," said Ethel, with a little laugh, "you've heard us talking about it all day."

"Well, I suppose you must mean that picnic that you've been having such a time over to-day," said their mother, pretending to be in a great huff.

"Won't you let us go, please," said Bob pleadingly.

Then Ethel seeing her eyes begin to twinkle, put her arm around her mother and said, "I know you will, mother dear," so lovingly, that mother had to surrender.

"Oh, you little wheedlers," she said playfully, "I suppose I'll have to give in after all that. Now run along and get ready for supper."

The sky was clear and bright; the ground white with frost; and the air motionless when Ethel awoke next morning.

"Hurrah for the picnic," she exclaimed as she jumped out of bed and ran to waken Bob.

Bob was wandering afar in the realms of dreamland.

"Bob! Bob!" she called.

But no sign nor sound came from Bob; he was toiling slowly up a mountain of candy to reach an ice cream glacier that he spied far up the side.

"Bob! Wake up Bob!" she called again.

Still no sign from Bob. More forcible methods must be used. Ethel walks across the room and with one quick jerk the bedclothes are sent to the bottom of the bed.

At that moment Bib is drawing nearer the ice cream glacier, when suddenly, without any apparent reason, a cold blast of wind strikes him and he mutters to himself, "Guess I'll have to go back home and get a coat."

"Yes, come on, guess you had better," said Ethel, giving his nose a little pull.

"O, that you, sis'?" said Bob, coming back to earth suddenly.

"Yes, hurry up, Bob; bet I'll be ready first," said Ethel, running into her room and getting out her oldest dress, for she well knew that the bushes in the pasture had no respect for pretty frocks.

They were soon ready, and went down to breakfast. After breakfast they started packing dinner. With their mother's help they soon got everything ready to start.

In a few minutes the gate opened and in came Dorothy and Tom.

"Hello!" shouted Tom, "are you all ready to start?"

"Yes, Tom, we will be out in a minute," Bob called back.

"Come right in children," said Mrs. Grayton, coming to the door just then.

"Did you tell your mother to come over to-night, Dorothy?" she added.

"Yes, Mrs. Grayton, and she said she would be over," answered Dorothy.

When they started to go, Tom suddenly said, "What are you going to carry the nuts in? That basket with your dinner in it would not hold nearly all that we could gather in an afternoon."

"O, won't it," Bob said in surprise, as he noticed, for the first time, the large basket that Tom carried.

"Here's a larger one," said Mrs. Grayton, as she picked up a basket lying by the door.

"Well, off we go," cried Bob, "Good-bye, mother."

"Good-bye, my little adventurers," Mrs. Grayton called after them as they went out of the gate.

"Good-bye, good-bye," came gaily back.

Mrs. Grayton watched them go through the gates and up the pasture road. Then as their happy voices floated back across the fields, memories of other happy days when she had played in the same fields and woods came to her mind. As she turned back into the house she murmured, "Dear unto me are the days of my childhood."

The children went right on up the pasture road until they came to the brook. Then to their great dismay they discovered that the bridge was not there.

"Where has it gone to," said Ethel in bewilderment. "It was here the last time we were here."

"O, there's been a washout most likely," said Tom in a matter of fact tone, for the pasture bridge often went out after a heavy rain.

The brook was too broad to jump, and they were about to give up hope of getting across, when they heard a loud shout from Bob, who had wandered down stream in hope of finding a place narrow enough to jump.

They looked at each other, and Ethel whispered, "Do you suppose he has hurt himself?"

"No, I don't think so," said Tom, "it didn't sound as though he were hurt."

Then they ran to where the shout sounded as though it came from, and do you think they found Bob hurt? No, indeed! Not if a face covered with smiles showed anything. He was tugging away at a long plank that had washed off the bridge and stuck in a clump of bushes.

They soon got the plank out of the bushes and carried it back to the place where the bridge had been.

"Now, here she goes; across with her," shouted Bob; they gave one mighty heave that sent the end of the plank across to the other side.

The plank formed a fine foot-bridge. After testing it to see that it was solid, Bob stepped aside and said, "Ladies before gents."

When they had got safely across Tom said, "Three cheers for Bob and the fine bridge he made."

"Let's hurry along," said Dorothy, "or we'll be ready for the dinner before the dinner is ready for us."

"And that would be the greatest calamity that could come upon us," said Tom.

So they went on at a good pace and soon came to the nut grove.

The nut grove was situated on a large mound. It was composed of beach, oak, maple, walnut and other hardwood trees.

The mound was the prettiest place for miles. Many people had picnics there in the summer.

Back of it, at a little distance, rose a steep hill covered with large pine and spruce trees; between the mound and the hill there was a hundred yards or so of lower land covered with cedar bushes.

In the centre of these cedar bushes there gleamed a tiny lakelet.

On the other side there stretched away mile after mile of meadow dotted by great willow and elm trees. Through the centre of the meadow ran a river, joined a little further down by the brook that they crossed in coming through the pasture

As soon as the children arrived at the nut grove Tommy hunted around until he found an old stove that he and his sister had used once when they had camped out for a few days.

When he found it he said to the others, "I'll be chief cook of this establishment; Ethel may be assistant cook; Dorothy may be dish-washer; and we'll put Bob on the fire brigade."

At that they all set to work. Bob had a little axe, and he cut a large armful of wood, but neglected to get any kindling.

When Dorothy saw what he had got she took pity on him, remembering that very likely he had never made a fire in the woods, and whispered, "Come on, Bob, and get some birch bark and dead twigs to start the fire with."

"My, but wouldn't Tom laugh if he saw what Bob had brought to start the fire with," she added to herself.

She soon found a large fallen birch tree, and asking Bob for the hatchet, showed him how to make a slit down the bark of the tree and peel off great pieces. Then they found a dead spruce and broke off an armful of twigs.

Bob had been watching her admiringly and half enviously, and now said, "I wish I knew half as much as you about the woods."

"O, you will soon learn," she answered with a laugh.

Then they spied Tom coming through the trees, and both began to laugh. They laughed and laughed till a squirrel above them began to scold angrily. But still they laughed. At first Tommy looked as though he were going to cry, but he changed his mind and laughed too.

But what was the cause of their merriment?

Haven't I told you?

"No," you say.

Well, it was Tommy. But such a Tommy; covered with mud from head to foot and soaking wet.

"Have you been swimming in a mud puddle," shouted Bob as he picked up the twigs and started to run to Tom. Ethel and Dorothy came running, too.

They all gathered around Tommy while he told his adventures.

"I wanted some clay," he said, "and so I went down to the mouth of the brook, where I knew there was some—"

"And you got some," broke in Bob.

"Yes, and I got some. I broke through the bank," answered Tom with a rueful look at his clothes.

They lit the fire, and Tom stayed beside it to dry his clothes. While nobody else was looking he wrapped half a dozen of the potatoes in leaves and then covered them with clay. These he slipped into the fire.

Tommy was left by the fire drying his clothes and looking after the dinner while the others went off in the woods.

In about three quarters of an hour they heard Tom calling, "Ding, dong; ding, dong; dinner time ladies and gents, a prize given to the first one that gets here."

Then there was a great scramble to see who would get there first.

"Ethel wins first prize," said Tom. "But as I haven't any cash on hand I'll give her this," handing her one of the hot, mud-encased potatoes.

"What is it," she exclaimed, dropping it quickly.

"Open it and see," said Tom laughing to see her drop it so quickly.

She broke the clay with a stick, and seeing the potato, promptly peeled it and started to eat it. That was a signal for the rest to start. The good things soon disappeared.

After dinner they put out the fire and started nut gathering. They soon filled their baskets, and then they played games the rest of the afternoon.

When the sun went down behind the tree tops four very tired, but very happy children with two heavy baskets came tolling through the pasture gate, and down toward the house where two mothers stood waiting for them.

The next day a boy and girl were speeding away toward the distant city carrying with them pleasant memories of a day that they have not forgotten yet.

### CAMPING.

(By Mae Beatrice Petrie.)

"Oh! I want to stir it," cried Ben. Ben was eleven years old. He, his mother, and two sisters were camping beside the lake.

The children were going on a little trip to the woods with their playmates. They were making candy, and they all wanted to stir it. Mrs. Jackson was baking, so Ben stirred it. His little sister, Margorie, watched, ready to give him help. Ethel poked up the fire and also buttered the plates.

"The candy is done! The candy is done!" Ben cried, delighted.

They watched, eyes alert, hands trembling with delight, while Mrs. Jackson poured the candy into the plates.

They could hardly wait until it was cold. Quite often they would steal to where it was, and watch it cooling. They tried to forget about the candy. No matter how hard they tried, they were tempted to take a tiny piece.

It seemed a very long time until Mrs. Jackson came out to tell them that it was cold.

Then they started off for the corner where they were to meet the others. They spent a very enjoyable time.

At last Margorie brought the candy. Bob took a piece. A peculiar expression crossed his face. Ben noticed it and hastened to taste the candy. It was horrid! It was not sweet at all. It was very, very salty. Then it dawned on Ben that when Margorie was asked to finish filling the sugar bowl she had put in salt.

"Ugh," Ben shivered; he could not help it.

### AN ADVENTURE IN THE WOODS.

(By Kathleen R. Reed, age 14.)

The boys and girls of Grade Eight in Nelson School decided to have a picnic on Saturday. In this grade were two sisters, Jean and Belle, with their brother John. They were expecting to join in this picnic.

Saturday morning dawned warm and bright, and the picnic plans went on rapidly. By nine o'clock everyone was ready, and at half past nine the children started from the school.

The place chosen for the picnic was a large grove about a quarter of a mile from the village. At ten o'clock they reached the appointed picnic grounds. After arriving they searched for a suitable place to have lunch.

When dinner time came boys and girls were appointed to different tasks. It happened that Belle, Jean and John were told to light the fire and cook the things for dinner. They gathered bricks and made a small box-like stove; then John gathered some twigs and lit a fire. Some other girls had brought a pail of water from a nearby spring and this was put in a dish to warm. Belle kept the fire burning brightly and soon the water began to bubble merrily. Jean brought some eggs which she put in the dish to cook. Then, at twelve, all the children gathered around a tablecloth spread on the ground loaded with good things provided by well-supplied lunch baskets. After lunch the gvirls packed away the dishes and food that had been left.

"What shall we play now?" asked John.

"Let's play Hide-and-go-Seek," volunteered one girl.

"Oh, yes, let's play that," seconded Jean, "I know a good hiding place."

Hide-and-go-Seek being chosen, and one child for "it," the players ran for their hiding places.

Jean hurried to a clump of trees thicker than the surrounding ones. Coming to a low-branched tree she easily scrambled half way up the tree and then dropped into a hole in the hollow trunk. She settled herself so she could look down on the ground.

Soon she heard the seeker calling out the names as the boys and igrls were caught. Then Jean, being the last one, was told to come "home free." But she thought they surely would find her soon. So she sat and waited.

By this time it was time to return home, and evidently the other children thought Jean had gone home, so they went on without her.

Meanwhile Jean tried to climb out of the hollow tree trunk. But some of the decaying wood gave way and she fell further down in the trunk so that her hands could not reach the edge of the hole. In this condition she had no choice but to wait till some one found her.

She called and called, but echoes were her only answer. Finally she gave it up as useless.

It was growing dark now, and soon the moon's big face could be seen peeping from behind a distant hill, while a lonesome owl began his dreary hooting in one of the nearby trees.

Frightened, she knew not why, Jean started to cry and sobbed herself to sleep, for she was very tired. How long she slept, she could not tell, but she was awakened by someone calling her name. Listening, Jean heard it again and knew that it was her father's voice. She called several times, and her father followed the sound of her voice. With some difficulty he got her out of her hiding-place. He quickly carried her home to her anxious mother.

You may be sure Jean never again hid in hollow trees.

### THE MERRY PICNIC IN THE WOODS.

(By Frances Bonis, age 10 years.)

"Hurrah," cried Fred, rushing into the house one bright afternoon. "The summer holidays have come at last. Just think of it, Nan, two whole months."

"Fred," said Nan, "let's ask mother if we may go to the woods to-morrow and spend the day. I am longing to go."

"May we go too?" asked Helen and Joan.

"Why, of course, if mother will let you," said Nan. "Come on, Fred, and ask mother if we may go."

The two walked together into the nursery where mother, with the baby and nurse, was sitting. Fred asked if they might go, and Mrs. Murray said they might go and take their dinner, but to be sure to come home by five o'clock. The next morning the children got up early and had their breakfast, and by nine o'clock had started for the woods, with a big basket containing their dinner.

"Have a good time, children, and come home at five o'clock," said Mrs. Murray, as she stood at the door to watch them off.

"Yes, mother," called Nan as she waved her hand.

It was just fifteen minutes' walk to the woods, and they were soon there. They played hide and go seek, tag, and a lot of other games, till it was time for dinner.

There had been a sugar camp near there in the spring, and the children got some bricks from there and made a little stove out of them. On this stove they usually cooked their dinner.

"I will boil the tea and fry the meat," said Nan, "as soon as we get the fire started."

Fred and the twins gathered sticks for the fire, while Nan got the dinner ready. It did not take her very long, and they soon were seated on the grass, for they were all hungry.

Helen, who was very fond of meat, cut a big piece and put it into her mouth, and made such a funny face that they all had to laugh.

"Oh, Nan," cried Helen, "you have peppered the meat so that nobody could eat it."

"I am so sorry," said Nan, "but never mind, Helen, we can leave the meat and eat the other things."

Helen soon forgot about the meat by eating sandwiches and cake.

Nan cleared up the things, and then they began to play again.

"Let's build a house," suggested Fred, and they were soon working away. Nan and the twins gathered wood while Fred put up the house. Once when Joan was lifting up a long stick from the ground a snake ran out from under it, and she was so frightened that she would not go near that spot again that afternoon, though the snake was quite harmless.

It was great fun building the house, and by four o'clock it was done. They played in it for a little while and then packed up their things and started for home. They had a merry time going home, singing as they went. And when their mother asked them if they had had a good time they all declared that they had never had such a good time in their life as they had that day.

### A DAY IN THE WOODS.

(By Robert Raynes Bonis, age 12.)

At last the summer holidays came, and with the holidays came the long-promised trip to the woods, which Mary, Jenny, Meg, Tom and Jack had so long looked forward to. They all got up bright and early Saturday morning, and after a hasty breakfast began to get ready. Mary, Jenny and Meg looked after the eatables, while Tom and Jack harnessed up old "Ted," the horse, to the light waggon, and got the hatchet and fishing tackle.

They all started off in high spirits, and reached a little open space about half a mile from the edge of the woods at ten o'clock. They unloaded the waggon, unharnessed the horse, and tied him to a tree by a long rope, where there was plenty of grass. When this was done Tom called out, "Who is going fishing?" Everybody agreed to go except Jenny, who said she didn't like fishing, and that she would stay and mind the camp.

The rest all set off for the stream, Tom taking the lead as he said he knew of a good fishing hole. When they reached the place they all sat down on the bank, baited their hooks, and threw in their lines. After a long wait Jack felt a pull at his line. He pulled in his line, and on the end of it was a fine perch. Soon after this Meg called out, "Oh, dear, my hook is caught on a stone." Tom took off his shoes and stockings and waded in and set Meg's hook free. After this the fish began to bite more freely, and Meg, Mary, Jack and Tom soon had a fine string of fish apiece.

They returned to camp and Jenny and Meg started to build a sort of fireplace out of stones. While they were doing this Tom and Jack went off and soon returned with a lot of bricks and a piece of old stove pipe. "I think these bricks will make a better fireplace than yours," said Tom to Meg, as he put down his load.

"Where did you get them?" the rest asked.

"We got them at Mr. Kel's old house at the edge of the woods, which was burnt down last summer," replied Tom.

They made a fireplace with the bricks and put the piece of stove pipe at the end for a chimney. Tom and Jack got some wood and made a fire inside the fireplace. The girls then got out the frying pan and fried some of the fish which Mary had cleaned while they made the fire place. After the fish were done they fried some potatoes and made the tea. When everything was ready they sat down to eat their dinner.

"Ugh, what salty fish!" exclaimed Jack as he put some fish in his mouth.

"Who put the salt on the fish?" Tom cried.

"Meg did, and I guess she put the whole can full on my fish," said Jack.

After this the dinner went on all right although there were a few pieces of bark in the tea.

After dinner they went out to see if they could find some berries. After hunting for some time they found a big patch of berry bushes. They worked hard and soon had their pails full. As they were about to go, Tom saw a few extra large berries just ahead of him. He ran to get them, and in doing so tripped up and disappeared into the hillside. They all ran to the spot and found an opening in the hillside. They pulled away the bushes from the opening and saw Tom standing up and looking around him. Tom came out of the cave and made a sort of torch out of some grass. He lighted it and they all followed him into the cave, and in one corner they found a spring. They then went back to their camp and rested. Jack slipped away and after a while the others heard somebody making a great commotion in the woods near them. Soon they saw Jack running towards them trying to beat off a swarm of angry bees. When he reached the fire, which was still burning, the bees left him. Tom put some wet clay on the stings, which eased the pain. Jack then told them that when coming back from getting the berries he had noticed some bees going into a hole in a dead tree. He thought he would investigate by himself, and as a result he had been stung.

They then went to the tree which Jack pointed out to them. Tom said that there might be some honey in the nest, and the best way to get it would be to stupify the bees by smoking into the hole. As none of them smoked they didn't know what to do. Just then a man came along with a load of wood and smoking a pipe. Tom asked him if he would help them to get the honey and he agreed to. After smoking into the hole for a while he announced that they could now safely try to get the honey. After chopping a hole in the tree he took out three of the four combs of honey. He said that they had better leave the other comb for the bees to live on. The man accepted one of the combs, and they carried the rest back to camp. After a merry supper of honey, berries, sandwiches and tea they packed up their baskets to go home.

Tom and Jack harnessed up old "Ted," and they were soon on their way home. After riding some time in silence Meg proposed that they should sing some songs. Tom started to sing "Old Black Joe," and the rest joined in. As they reached the gate of their house Jack said, "I think that this is the best day we ever had in the woods." They all agreed it was.

### BUTTERNUT TAFFY.

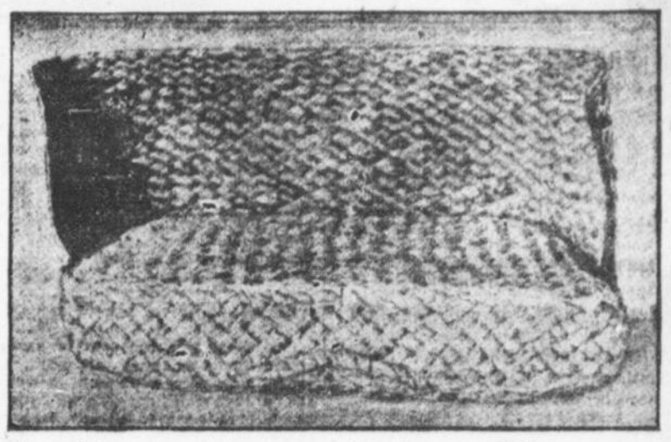
(By Jean Gordon, aged 9.)

Madge and Betty and Harry used to save their pennies and go down to the corner store and buy some sugar, gather some bricks down in the back lane, and make a stove with them in the back yard. They would borrow a frying pan from the house and put the sugar in it over a pine-cone fire which made lots of smoke. Madge and Betty cracked butternuts that they had gathered in the fall, while Harry was head cook. Madge put cones in the fire from a little heap nearby, and Betty held a piece of cloth to lift the pan. While it was cooling Madge and Betty and Harry ran off to play. Every little while they would run back and test it with a twig. Though it was smoky candy, it was nicer than store candy.

Another instalment of these letters from our young readers will appear on this page next week.

### SOMETHING TO MAKE FOR CHRISTMAS

KNEE BASKET.



Knee Basket, useful for cleaning floors and working in the garden. May be made of any old straw matting or sacking.

If you know any one who is an enthusiastic gardener or a good housekeeper you can make one of these Knee Baskets for them. Make friends with a grocer who gets tea in matting-covered chests, or figs in mats, and ask him to give you the matting, or, failing that, buy a few yards of Japanese straw matting of a good quality. Then get a piece of bagging or coarse cloth, it does not need to be new, and make a cushion cover about 18 inches long and 12 inches wide. Put a strip of cloth about 2½ inches wide all round so as to give it a square edge, as you see in the picture. Stuff this cover with soft hay, straw or excelsior, then cover it neatly with your matting. Bind the edges with carpet, tape, or strips of bright cloth, but be careful to choose no color that will run or stain if it gets wet, as this knee basket is liable to. Then take a strip of the matting about 6 or 8 inches deep, and after binding it, sew it on round the top edge of your cushion.

For kneeling on out in the garden after a rain, or when washing up a kitchen or living room floor, it will be found a very great comfort. You can vary the size and the materials, making it smaller and covering with table oilcloth, but for all round service the matting seems best.

### CAN YOU DO IT?

Rubbing Out An Odd One.

Make twenty chalk marks side by side or one below the other on a board. Then rub out all twenty at five times, rubbing out every time an odd one.

CAN YOU ANSWER THEM?

1. When she is attached to a buoy.
2. When she's tender to a man-of-war.
3. When it is too long and too loose Toulon and Toulouse.
4. Tanner.

**What makes a chimney smoke?**
**Why do some people have freckles?**
**Why do we get hungry?**
**Why does a lightning bug light her light?**
**What makes our teeth chatter?**
**What causes a lump in a person's throat?**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"It is very cold," said Mrs. Bunny-Rabbit; "I am glad, dear children, we put on our furs."

## AWARDS

### OUR CAMP FIRE STORY

Such a fine lot of stories from the Seniors and the Juniors, but not one from a Tiny Tot. Just watch and see if your own gets into print.

The Senior Prize goes to Viola Shortt, for her story of "Their Red Cross Camp."

The Junior Prize was won by Sheila McKay Tait, who tells of how something good popped up and made "Mary's Happy Summer."

Honorable Metnion.—Annie Eliza beth Barr, Frances Bonis, Robert Raynes, Bonis, Margaret L. Ford, Marcia Found, Ross D. Gowanlock, Jean Gordon, Ruth Hooper, Anna E. McClintic, Christine Mackeracher, William L. Patterson, Mae B. Petrie, Kathleen R. Reed, Millie Shaw, Doris Simmons, F. Bruce Sargent, Nancy Schubert, Louise Alice Stephenson, Jean Stewart, Jack Schick, H. Harry Sidders, Fenton Simmons, Helen Turnbull, and Margaret Woods.

# LETTERS FROM READERS

As great diversity of view appears in our correspondence columns, no one can suppose that the "Witness" holds with all that correspondents say.

## METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE LEGISLATION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—At our recent General Conference sessions in Hamilton, of course much or most of the time was naturally taken up with problems peculiar to the Methodist Church. Some questions, however, were of a wider character that concern the public in general. One of these was the tobacco question. A resolution was introduced asking the Government and Parliament to make smoking in public places illegal. This was carried by a vote of 67 against 55, but at the next session, yielding to the loud clamors of the minority, the majority allowed this to be practically recinded, and instead, it was resolved to ask for a law making it illegal to sell tobacco to persons under eighteen years of age. It is certainly high time something was said and done in regard to this enormous evil, which actually seems to be on the increase.

The October number of the "Watchman" magazine contains a very strong article on "The Prevalence of Soldier's Heart and its Significance." Many startling facts are presented. An army surgeon declares that excessive smoking among boys was the cause of so many men proving unfit for military service. No wonder so many of the French-Canadian young men were "exempted." The article goes on to speak of "mortgaging the next generation," because so many young women, naturally regarded as potential mothers, are suffering from "smoker's heart." The article further goes on to say, "Practically all the boys in the army and navy smoke and inhale the smoke."

Let me also quote: "The tremendous increase in the consumption of cigarettes will be appreciated from the following figures: In 1900 there were 2,000,600,000 cigarettes made in the United States. In 1914 there were 15,800,000,000, and during the fiscal year ending 1917 there were 30,529,193,538. This shows an increase of 100 percent during the past three years." I would like to quote more, but must respect your space.

"A daily paper," says the "King's Business" magazine has the following: "The Y.M.C.A. has become the largest customer of the tobacco dealers. A single order was recently made for 1,337 tons of tobacco of various sorts. At one time, for instance, the 'Y' buys 500 tons of cigarettes, 300 tons of chewing tobacco, and 312 tons of smoking tobacco."

The same figures are given in an article on the subject in the "Evangelical Christian" magazine. This article states that "One of the greatest smoke trusts' publicly advertises that it has no tobacco for home consumption, as Uncle Sam is officially buying its whole output for the boys at the front." It also says, "The medical authorities are showing up the evil, and demonstrating that tobacco smoke makes men poorer soldiers' but from the Christian standpoint it has to be put in the sphere of questionable things."

Judging from the press reports, the "Guardian" and the dailies, it seems that the introduction of that reasonable resolution against smoking in public places caused "quite a little furore," and made the august assembly resemble a House of Commons heated session. I was sorry the motion, after being carried by a very respectable majority, was at the next session "practically rescinded," though it was gratifying to see a "substitute" motion adopted. But I would scarcely have called it a "substitute" motion as it was of quite a different nature. To many of us it would have been far more gratifying if the latter had been done without causing the other to be undone.

JAMES LAWSON.

Valleyfield, Nov. 29, 1918.

## MINISTERS' INCOME.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Your correspondent "Gilnokie," in the "Witness" of November 26, makes an inquiry as to ministers' incomes. He is right in saying that the matter in question should not be made the subject of controversy. Perhaps the best way to arrive at a correct conclusion will be to take into account the actual expense budget that the average minister has to provide for. The following is an estimate based on the experience of a rural minister in Ontario, of the annual expense account, where the family consists of five persons—father, mother and three children. This case may be regarded as typical. One of the children is attending High School in a town twenty-five miles distant, the other two are still in the public school in their home village:

| | |
|---|---|
| High School | $200.00 |
| Public School | 10.00 |
| Music Lessons | 32.00 |
| Clothing | 250.00 |
| Milk | 40.00 |
| Butter | 90.00 |
| Bread | 40.00 |
| Potatoes | 40.00 |
| Meat | 90.00 |
| Sundry Groceries | 100.00 |
| House Furnishings | 35.00 |
| Books and Papers | 20.00 |
| Stationery and Postage | 20.00 |
| Fuel and Light | 110.00 |
| Laundry | 15.00 |
| Medical Attendance and Dentistry | 20.00 |
| Railway Fares | 20.00 |
| Upkeep of Driving Outfit | 200.00 |
| Benevolences | 100.00 |
| Total | $1432.00 |

This account errs, if it errs at all, by defect rather than excess. It does not include the contingencies of hospital bills, operations, or removal expenses, which may have to be incurred at any time. And, in addition, provision has to be made by the minister for his annual rates to the Superannuation or Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and insurances.

It is thus clear that out of an income of $1200 the present minimum in the Presbyterian Church, the average rural minister cannot lay much aside for a rainy day, or to provide a competence for old age. What is needed under existing circumstances is a union, of the Protestant denominations, fewer churches, fewer ministers in the older parts of Canada, and stipends of at least $1,500.

VERITAS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—May I contributee a general statement of what my last year's expenses were as a minister? Through the carefulness of my wife we have an itemized account of all our expenses since our marriage. This has helped us to practise the most rigid economy. I have the honor to belong to a denomination which does not exercise authority over the individual church, consequently the people have no standard of salary except what they deem sufficient.

Last year my salary was $800.00, and in addition I received as wedding and baptismal fees $22.00, and by dint of much labor I sold surplus potatoes and apples to the amount of $17.50. This totals $839.50. To many rural folks, who have no idea of what it costs to live, this would appear an ample salary. It was spent in the following ways:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Food | $175.26 |
| House (furnishings) | 22.22 |
| Medicine | 10.33 |
| Fuel | 62.42 |
| 'Phone | .80 |
| Horse | 113.10 |
| Buggy repairs | 50.00 |
| Church | 53.99 |
| Gifts, friends | 24.57 |
| Gifts, war | 26.77 |
| Postage | 13.69 |
| Wife (personal) | 31.13 |
| Self (personal) | 31.51 |
| Laundry | 5.12 |
| Magazines | 14.49 |
| Entertainments | 2.52 |
| Travel | 27.65 |
| Insurance | 97.24 |
| Total | $762.81 |

This would leave a balance in hand of $76.69.

Being unfortunate enough, however, to be in debt, contracted by insufficient salary in past years, this was paid out to my creditors. The food item does not appear very large. This is due largely to a splendid garden, and thrifty wife, and abstinence from meat—not from choice, but necessity. Contributions of food from our people we estimated at $18.84. Expensive buggy repairs were needed, or else a new one. The cheapest course was followd, and I have not allowed anything for depreciation. Our personal expenses, it may be worth noting, consisted mostly of small items, the largest in both cases being for boots and underwear. Postage is a larger item than most would expect, but that is partly due to a constant supply of socks going overseas. The magazine item may seem large, and yet I am astonished at its smallness. None of these are popular, in the sense of being story-telling books, and my wife receives her woman's magazine from a friend. Insurance may seem large, and yet it is justified by the slender salary which makes it incumbent upon one to protect his wife and family.

It will be noted that our family consisted of only two, and fortunately we were both well, not needing either doctor or household help. In the food bill it is strikingly apparent the way in which the cost of living rose. Bread climbed frob 8 cents to 10 cents, and when we were first married on this salary, bread was 5 cents.

I was compelled to ask my churches to increase my salary this year, and was led to hope that at least $200.00 would be added, but it was only raised $100.00. The announcement was delayed on account of difficulty of arranging a joint meeting representing the churches until spring was well under way, and our plans for the summer were made. Otherwise, I am strongly inclined to feel, we would have pulled out. There were, however, certain local conditions which made me think the people were perhaps doing their best, but time has indicated that without hurting themselves the people could have subscribed the other $100.00. In the weakest of my three churches, I learned the other day that there will be the largest surplus in the treasury for years.

My field really requires an auto, because it necessitates a 24-mile drive on Sunday, and in visiting, a good many of my families live from 12 to 15 miles from my house, but a horse is all that one can possibly manage on this salary. Our family is larger than last year by one. We have not received the doctor's bill yet. The nurse, a practical one, whose fees have gone up, cost $48.00, the help $30.00, and this will probably be added to by $15.00, in addition to the extra and more elaborate meals made necessary, and on top of all, the cost of living has been much higher. There have also been clothes to buy, and $900.00 will not cover this year's bills.

It ought to be apparent to anyone that, generally speaking, $1,200.00 per annum with a free house should be the absolute minimum for a minister with family—if one can be guided by the normal appetites of two young married people, and what one imagines two or more vigorous youngsters would consume, in addition to the clothing bills for them, and possible expense in educating them away from home. Yours, to enlighten the layman,

ONTARIO MINISTER.

Dec. 3rd, 1918.

P.S.—May I express my appreciation of your sympathy at all times with the ministry. I would prefer that my address be omitted for obvious reasons.

## WHY THE CHURCHES SHOULD UNITE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—From time to time I have read comments on the condition of the religious world—among others, this report of the Anglican Archbishop's Third Committee on the "Evangelistic Work of the Church." It states that the great majority of the people are without any conscious or explicit recognition of Christ, their Saviour and King. All but a comparatively small minority of the nations are out of living touch with any form of institutional Christianity. That the people have lost the conception of sin; that the clergy are regarded with suspicion by those outside the Church, as the paid and prejudiced advocates of a joyless, powerless and worn-out Church system, whose record of inertia, in the face of great social movements is its condemnation. This, and other articles, such as "Shall the Church go?" "The new God of the new age," etc., proves without doubt the urgent need of reform in the churches, and should rouse in every Christian soul an earnest desire to assist to the utmost in this much needed reform. Are you a Christian? Then this letter is addressed to you. Can we remain indifferent to existing conditions, when God's cause never needed earnest, whole-souled workers more than at the present time? Can we remain inert and unconcerned, when Christ Jesus gave us the remedy for just these conditions? I do not believe that God's people all over the world have wilfully ignored the commandment and prayer of the dear Saviour contained in the 13th and 17th chapters of St. John; but the fact remains, that God's people have formed creeds and doctrines of their own, and have thus become divided into different denominations against Christ's plainly expressed desire to the contrary. During His last hours on earth, when the cross of Calvary looms darkly in the near future, He pours out His heart in prayer to the Father for His disciples, which were then and which were to be. Listen to the burthen of His prayer here in the 17th chapter of St. John and 21st verse: "That they all may be one, as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." And in the 20th verse: "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word"; and in the 13th chapter of St. John, 34th verse, He adds a new commandment of His own, for the special guidance of His disciples, when they alone shall be left to guide sinful man to God. Thus He says: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another as I have loved you, that ye also love one another." And in the succeeding verse, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

What, think you, is the chief cause of unbelief in the world to-day? It is the many different churches with their various creeds and doctrines. Do you doubt it? Then reflect on Christ's last prayer for His followers. What does He add? "that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." In that hour of betrayal and impending crucifixion, Jesus, with divine wisdom and spiritual eyesight, gazed on and on through the coming centuries, and beheld His church and people, in the deplorable position which they occupy to-day, ridiculed and criticized as a disconnected, confused and entirely ineffective institution now in unlovely decay.

And here again allow me to ask you to consider Christ's last prayer for His disciples. It asks for the conditions which must prevail in order to annihilate all this spiritual unrest, and give us a satisfactory solution of this great problem. It is a well recognized fact in the world to-day that in union there is strength. Thus we witness the union of labor against capital all over the world. Then why may not God's people look to church union as a source of strength? Who can doubt its efficiency when Christ Himself so ardently desires it, as to make a special prayer to the Father during His last hours on earth, "that they all may be one." When a Christian soul offers a prayer to the Father in Christ's name he intercedes with the Father for that soul that that prayer may be answered. How many times has He interceded for you and me? How many prayers have been answered; how many times have our hearts been comforted and the burden lifted through prayer? Shall we, then, remain indifferent to the fact that this same Jesus has placed it in our power to help answer a prayer which He prayed while here on earth, and that same prayer for us. In the 20th verse of the 17th chapter of St. John He says: "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also, which shall believe on me through their word." Then in that hour of sore trial He prayed for us; and what did He say: "That they all may be one."

Are we then unmoved by that prayer, we who profess to love Christ? That prayer uttered by the dear Saviour, so many centuries ago, in the shadow of Calvary, applies to existing conditions to-day, as though uttered but yesterday, and is without doubt the unquestionable remedy for these conditions, a sure and unfailing remedy supplied us by the divine forethought, wisdom and love of Jesus Christ during the most trying period of His rejection by His chosen people weighearthly career, when agony, death and ed heavily upon His soul. Can we in humble faith accept this divine light and guidance from Him who has plainly declared "I am the light of the world," and leave the result with God, well knowing that He can as safely lead us through this chaos of doubt, perplexity and unbelief, as He did the children of Israel through the wilderness of old.

This last prayer of the dear Saviour is so plain that a child of ten years could not very well misunderstand its meaning. Yet for all these centuries it has apparently been unheeded, for instead of being firmly united in God's cause His people are divided into denominations and churches, each firmly believing that "we are the right church," and completely ignoring the prayer "that they all may be one." How perfect and complete Jesus wishes this union to be, "As thou, Father, art in me and I in thee." No room for dissension there. The union to please Jesus must be just as complete as the union between His heavenly Father and Himself. But, says one, such a thing as this is an impossibility. Are we then to suppose for one moment that Jesus our divine Saviour prayed so earnestly for an impossibility? No, indeed.

EMMA MORTON MICKS.

Fort Fraser, B.C., Oct. 14th, 1918.

## PEACE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—At last the great boon for which we have prayd these last four years has arrived. The loud call of the bugle to action is heard no more. The thunder of the cannon has ceased, and the earth no more receives her baptism of blood. What then? Is all this sacrifice of blood and treasure to go for nothing? Surely not.

The proud autocrat who thought to make all the world tremble at the very mention of his name, now hides his unworthy head in a foreign country, while his degenerate brood are scattered to the four winds of heaven. We look upon a free Europe; a Europe of which the larger part was in the toils of despotism four years ago. Only the months ago we almost trembled at the thought that soon the tyrant might be knocking at our own gates. But God who sits on high, put the hook in his nose, and the bridle in his lips, and made him return the way he came, and we must pay reverent and grateful tribute to the brave lads who died for us, and whose bodies lie far from their native land, but not far from God.

Now we see that while this war has been productive of much evil, it has also been productive of much good. All over the world the English-speaking people have been drawn closer to each other. The several parts of the British Empire have been united in an unbreakable bond, let us hope, and our American cousins have foregone their old jealousy, and have become one with us in spirit. All the different denominations into which the Christian Church has been divided have come to see that God works in and through them all, and the verdict of the Allies unitedly is that Democracy is the future program and platform of the world.

But God has not given this victory that we may boast ourselves saying, "My own hand has gotten me this," nor that we may exult over a vanquished people. God has committed to us the freedom of the world and a sacred and serious trust it is; must we not humble ourselves and pray for strength to worthily acquit ourselves of the task?

Now, a great problem lies before the Christian Church to be solved. It is not a question to be easily shelved, nor easily solved. The church has too long kept God apart from the world, and relegated Jesus to the revival meeting, and the select circle. Men have been led to think that religon was a feminine virtue, and that it demeaned a man to profess it, and they have had good cause to think so. In many of the senseless controversies which have divided the Christian Church men have only seen foolish puerilities. Even to-day there are men preaching the Gospel (?) who would deny the name of Christian to a man who could not believe that the whale swallowed Jonah, and have declared that a man should believe it, even if the Bible were to say 'hat Jonah swallowed the whale.

Now this war has brought many men into contact with the tremendous issues of life and death, not in theory but in reality. These men will demand something more real, something more solid than th credulous puerilities. They will require something that will help them in eveery-day life, that will help them to be better citizens, better workers, better neighbors. The Mark of the Beast, the Ten Kingdom Confederation, and the Coming Rapture, will not appeal to men of all religions, or if no religion, who have stood shoulder to shoulder in the deadly life and death struggle. Nor will the claim to Apostolic Succession, nor the validity of sacraments, nor of ordination appeal to such men. Nor will the petty undermining conduct of many of the evangelical sects in regard to each other appeal to them, but the reverse.

What, then, is the duty of the Christian Church in the present crisis? Firstly to catch the spirit of the Master and apply it to modern every-day life. All narrow dogmas, whether received from John Calvin, or John Knox, or John Robinson, or John Wesley, or John Darby, should be laid aside, and men should catch the idea which permeated them all, namely, the bringing the Kingdom of Heaven into the world, and bringing men into the Kingdom. A glorious day is dawning for the world, if all the denominations will stand shoulder to shoulder, as the Allies have stood. And as the Allies had only one object in view, i.e., the destruction of despotism and the triumph of democracy, so the churches should have for their object the abolition of all rancour and jealousies all uncharitableness and narrowness, all evils which cry out to be abolished, and their one object be the Universal Brotherhood of Men.

For that day I have long prayed and wrought, and while I may not see it here, up yonder I shall behold it, and join in the loud shouts of victory of which our recent rejoicings have only been a faint echo.

(Rev.) P. U. SINCLAIR, B.A.

The Manse, Middleville, Ont.

## PARTICULARLY INTERESTING.

Regina, Nov. 27, 1918.

Dear Sirs,—I find "World Wide" particularly interesting, and have much pleasure in renewing the subscription. Yours truly,

N. MACKENZIE.

## GAUGE OF APPRECIATION.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1918.

Gentlemen,—My own appreciation of "World Wide" can be gauged from the fact that I am introducing it into three new homes. Yours sincerely,

GEO. H. THOMAS.

## "A GEM IN IT."

Grenfell, Sask., Nov. 27, 1918.

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed an application for a sub. I have been taking the "World Wide" for a while and like it, for I have never yet seen an issue without a gem in it, one at least. Yours truly,

EDWARD FITZGERALD.

So many "Witness" readers are highly valuing "World Wide" that we wonder all are not taking it. If not already getting it you can take advantage of our special offer of $2.50 for both the "Witness" and "World Wide" for a full year. See also "Who Goes There?" page 4.

## CONTRIBUTED VERSE

### LIFE

A life is like a wavelet of the sea,
Upborn from the abyss beneath the verge,
And sweeping forward with spray-crested surge s
Towards distant shores, deep veiled in mystery.
Though, reaching these, it does not cease to be;
For, from the seething undertow emerge
Refluent wavelets which their pro-crested surge
In turn towards ocean's dim immensity.
This is not all, for sunbeams kiss the spray,
And bear it to the nursery of the skies,
There, formed to serve, it makes no lasting stay,
But falls as rain that, like sweet charity, hies
To bless, or snow, that clothes the bare, cold ground,
So life, love led, in good deeds will abound.

A. W. BURT.

### MY OLD SPELLING BOOK.

The day's many duties had tired me,
But at length came the evening and rest;
I was just looking over my book shelf
Free to do what my mood might suggest.
I was just lookin gover my book shelf,
And wondering which I could choose
To take me right out of myself for awhile,
And dispel an attack of "the blues."

The first I took down was a volume
Of poetry written by those
Who are gifted in reading the Infinite,
And to us would more fully disclose
The beauty of all things around us,
Of river, and mountain and sea;
But not one of those beautiful poems
That night seemed just fitted for me.

I had several new books of fiction,
Tales of history and romance,
But that night they failed to entice me,
And I passed them without a glance.
I passed over rare books of travel,
Still searching for something to read;
Then came to my shabby old spelling-book,

The volume to just fill my need.
The sight of it brought back memories
Of my toddling off to school;
I could picture myself in a dunce's cap
In a corner upon a stool,
Because I couldn't spell hard words right,
And couldn't do difficult sums—
'Twas so much nicer to sit and dream,
Sucking hard at my two small thumbs.

The covers have long lost their freshness,
The pages are tattered and torn;
But to me they are sacred with memories
Of the little town where I was born.
And what of the children, my schoolmates?
Though they now walk in various ways,
They are links in my dear chain of memory
Of those innocent childhood days.

Then my eyes grow dim and misty,
And my soul breathes a silent prayer
That the love of the Heavenly Teacher
May be over them everywhere.
And perhaps in the Home up yonder,
Unfettered by death, pain, or strife,
He will hear us repeat the lessons
From the spelling book of life.

CHRISTINA WARREN PARTRIDGE.

Brockville.

The challenge: You either would like to see journalism of the "Witness" type developed or you would not. Your own subscription is a sign you want it to exist. But a new subscription is a sign you want to see it developed and its influence extended.

## HOW COMES MONEY TO MONTREAL.

"Money answereth all things."—Eccl. 10:19.

I wish to tell the working man
That all along since time began
The price was ruled by the supply;
Abundance ne'er made prices high.
So when the worker gets to work
On plough and waggon, rake and fork—
On all machines and implements
And manufactured merchandise;
By many a page that mortal prints
The farmer may get good advice.

But woodsman Todd and farmer Plod,
And miner Tom and cute Nimrod
Are neither dolts nor crusty mules.
They'll chop, and dig, and till the sod,
And for their market look abroad.
Because the foreign market rules
The price of every vessel's load
Of grain and stock, or furs and wools—
Fish, fruit and roots your vessel fills;
With lumber too, and minerals;
And many such must leave the shore
If we would cope with debts galore—
To lift the bonds we should attempt,
That from taxation are exempt.

Now, miner Black and farmer Brown,
And other men of small renown,
Have said that wages in the town
Or city must perforce come down,
Ere they can pay for help enough
To make secure the milling stuff,
As such materials in the rough.
As would the year's expense defray,
And banish famine far away,
And pay the interest on debt
Contracted while the State was yet
With war's uncertainty beset,
And buy the manufactured heap
Of goods and gear that mortals keep
For sale, expecting men to buy
At prices mounting mighty high,
While fell protection barn the road
For competition from abroad.

Will Striker hear the farmer's call,
And leave his home in Montreal,
And plough and sow, and grub and hoe,
And always take the toughest now?
Raise grain and vegetables nice
To sell at half the present price?
Cut hay and wheat in hot July,
And fork until the load is high;
And in the hayloft garner store the same,
And ne'er profane the sacred name;
And bear the dust of threshing day,
And never hint at better pay;
But work for wages rather small,
And send the same to Montreal
To buy his wife a winter dress,
And help his boys to keep the pace
With custom; and get off to school
With slate and pencil, pen or tool?
To educate we are compelled,
And truants in contempt are held.
Each boy becomes a learned man,
A student or an artisan
His daughter, too, in school or hall,
Must wear the style in Montreal.

Should farmer Brown and miner Black
Agree to make a fierce attack
On bonds that are untaxable,
That now the rich man's income swell;
Then they might say, By Shem or Ham,
We'll deal direct with Uncle Sam,
And pay the duty, every cent,
Directly to the government!
And so declare unceasing war
Upon the manufacturer,
Unless he says, By all advices,
I see we must reduce our prices.

JAMES C. WHYTE.

2 Stratton Ave., Toronto.

### MAKE ROOM FOR JESUS.

No room for Jesus, but a manger;
Received Him as they would a stranger.
No room for Jesus and His laws,
Because we have this Santa Claus.

No room for Jesus in the mind,
For Canta Claus is very kind;
Children seem to love him best,
And God is welcome to the rest.

ETTA.

### THE COMING OF PEACE.

Shouts of "Victory" break the stillness of the night;
Blazing bonfires pierce its darkness with their light;
Blare of horns and screams of whistles rend the air;
Motors glaring, sputtering, clattering, add their share
To the wold tumultuous welcome that greets Peace,—
Peace, expectant of a reign that will not cease.

But the sounds of joy must sadden hearts that yearn
For the loved who never, never shall return.

Then, the discord dominating, tolls a bell,
Throbs forth an insistent message, seems to tell;
"Order triumphs over chaos; and to grief
Aught that lifts the spirit heavenward, brings relief."

A. W. BURT.

## PRESS OPINIONS

### A MILLIONAIRE'S NEWSPAPERS.

("Grain Growers' Guide.")

Evidence in a recent lawsuit in Montreal has proved that the two English-language newspapers in that city, the Star and the Herald, are under the same ownership. The Herald, with a history as a Liberal paper extending over several generations, was purchased a few years ago by Hugh Graham, the founder and owner of the Star, which in the two-score years of its existence has always been staunchly Conservative.

The millionaire Sir Hugh Graham has since been metamorphosed into Baron Atholstan (it may be noted, by the way, that on the occasion of the first visit to Western Canada, which occurred the month before last, this mushroom nobleman made several vigorous utterances against public ownership of railways.)

Before the proprietor of the Montreal Star bought the Montreal Herald, those two journals waged a bitter warfare against each other over issues not unconnected with that millionaire's interest in Montreal's transportation franchises. Since then they have been in serene and perfect agreement on civic questions; but they maintain their party differences. Commenting on this, the Toronto Globe says:—

> That he has been able to present his patrons of either party with the views and opinions they demand on political subjects says much for Lord Atholstan's versatility and freedom from prejudice, but many citizens will not regard it as an ideal condition that the control of the evening press in the evening field of a great city like Montreal should be in one man's hands.

Which reminds us that the Saturday Review, of London, in one of its recent reversions to the sarcastic vein for which it used to be celebrated, remarked casually, in the course of an article on Canadian politics:—

> It is, we have heard, a thing not unknown in Canada for a Conservative candidate to be the owner of the Liberal newspaper in his constituency or vice versa.

However, that may be, the Montreal individual who now wears a baronial camouflage over the name he inherited from his father is not the first of the world's millionaire newspaper-owners who has given proof of a flexible mind.

But, if a man who is above all else commercially-minded owns, among his other properties, a newspaper, or several newspapers, is it to be expected that he will regard his newspaper plant, or plants, otherwise than he regards factories, or mills, which also he owns—that is to say, as plants to be operated so as to be a source of profit to himself?

### NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

("The Christian World.")

It was a happy inspiration that prompted the Speaker to suggest to the Prime Minister that as soon as he had announced the terms of the armistice to the House of Commons, Parliament, as representing the nation should attend a service of thanksgiving at the House of Commons' Church—St. Margaret's, Westminster. The House of Lords went, too, and the service was most impressive. There can be little doubt that by this action the representatives really interpreted the thought of the people. In spite of the boisterous merriment that went on in London, the real feelings of the people are those of devout thankfulness that it is all over. There are mothers whose hearts to-day are overflowing with thankfulness that their sons have been spared; there are hundreds of thousands of others who mourn their lads, consoling themselves with the thought that they did not die in vain. "Thank God!" was the phrase on everybody's lips at Westminster, and it was not the too usual idle ejaculation, but a fervently expressed and devout sentiment. "There is nothing we can do under conditions so unexampled than for the House, on behalf of the nation, to acknowledge our gratitude to Almighty God." That was the sentiment expressed by Mr. Asquith, and it certainly put into simple language what everybody felt.

### NORTHCLIFFE AND LLOYD GEORGE

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

At this distance it is not easy to see what Lord Northcliffe hopes to gain by his attacks upon Lloyd-George, or, rather, upon certain elements in the coalition government which is seeking support at the coming general election. The Premier has all the advantage of position. The publisher concedes as much when he centers his attacks upon Unionist elements in the Lloyd-George Government, while indorsing the Premier himself, instead of throwing the influence of the powerful Northcliffe press to the opposition.

Lord Northcliffe admits that Lloyd-George will win at the election, but contends that he will be unable to control his majority after his government is re-established. The Northcliffe advice is for Mr. Lloyd-George to break with certain Unionists in his government before election. This is all the more curious since Mr. Lloyd-George, the man without a party, is standing upon the record of his coalition in conducting the war. That record would not be altered by any change at this time and what the Premier seeks—a vote of confidence—could not be had if he went to the country with an appeal for support for a new and untried government.

Northcliffe's attack, in the last analysis, is largely a threat. The Premier is warned that, while he may win the election, his government will lack the support of the Northcliffe press and that trouble will come of it. We are inclined to the opinion that in such a development Mr. Lloyd George will be able to take care of himself, and should the more conservative elements in this new government hamper him in carrying out his progressive ideas he will be able to deal with them too. Mr. Lloyd-George believes in the power of public opinion, and if he finds it necessary in the future to appeal for support in opposing obstructions in his own government Lord Northcliffe could not consistently withhold his aid, no matter what he may threaten at this time.

### DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA

(London "Daily Telegraph")

The presence of Dominion representatives for the peace conference marks perhaps better than anything else the end of what used to be called Downing street rule, at which many generations of colonial statesmen chafed in vain. The Dominions during the war, certainly during its later stages, must have seemed to the enemy separate belligerents. On their own account they have sent and maintained, not contingents, but armies, and now have established for themselves a fixed constitutional place in the Imperial Cabinet. They are not merely daughter states, but full partners in the Imperial Commonwealth. Increased production has been the order of the day in every department, and Canada finds herself much better prepared and better equipped for the industrial activities of peace at the end of a long war than she was at the start, saving only that she has lost so many of her bravest sons, in the prime of their manhood. Her rate of development has been amazing for many years, and the war itself has manifestly not been able to check it. Is it to wonder if she looks confidently towards the future.

### LIQUOR CONTROL IN A "BETTER BRITAIN."

(Vancouver "Daily World.")

The Lloyd George reconstruction programme whereon the British electorate will sit in judgment is notable for one omission. Nothing, it would appear from the cable messages reaching this country, has been said about the future of the liquor traffic in Great Britain.

Liquor control in Britain during the war, according to the testimony of the head of the Control Board, Lord D'Abernon, resulted as follows:

A reduction of drunkenness by 80 per cent.

A marked improvement in the public health.

A corresponding decrease in crime.

With these obvious benefits actually accrued Britain will not go back to the old system of unlimited drinking. To do so would be to re-create drunkenness at the rate of 200,000 convictions a year. There will, therefore, according to Lord D'Abernon, be a continuation in substance of the present methods of control.

These methods are based on the curtailment of the hours of sale to a minimum; diversion of consumption of liquor to meal hours; dilution of spirits and encouragement of lighter beers; provision of canteens and other alternatives to public houses; abolition of "treating;" and the establishment of a central control authority to supervise and co-ordinate the grant of licences.

The main counter-attraction to the public-house in Britain for the immediate future will be the provision of comfortable places of refreshment. Over a million dock-workers and munitioneers at present in Britain patronize canteens where drunkenness is not permitted.

### LIEBKNECHT IN REPOSE.

(N. Y. "World.").

Most of the world will be satisfied with a state of things in which the former Kaiser, having made his bed, shall be compelled to lie in it. This, however, is a figure of speech. As a literal fact, we learn that Liebknecht the Socialist has slept two nights upon Wilhelm's actual couch in the palace at Berlin and that the servants are in a connection of mind about it.

Hard words of hirelings do not make, however, for sleeplessness in a man with other things to think of. Mentally picturing the doctor in the nocturnal environment of imperialism, we understand how he must have felt himself better off than when held of late even in the most tranquil of German jails.

Herr Liebknecht stretched his length, we take it, in an immeasurable depth and softness of goose-down feather bed. He drew over him a bright-red sack quilt, also full of goose down, just long enough either to cover his lower extremities and fall short of his upper chest, or to keep his shoulders warm and leave his feet colder than those of the Teuton armies quitting Flanders. On the wall over his bed the doctor would doubtless see, when awake, an excellent copy of Bocklin's "Todteninsel." Upon the table would lie a postcard, imperially autographed, containing the words "Gruss von Schonbrunn." Perhaps there would be photographs of Tirpitz, Hindenburg and the Crown Prince, the last with an "Auf Wiedersehen" —"I'll we meet in Paris."

Surrounded by these gentle comforts of der Kaisersaal, what to the good doctor were the mutterings of Hausfrau, Waschfrau, Kellner, Knecht or Dienstmadchen? We warrant he slept as soundly as old Barbarossa of the cave.

An editor should be as free from mercenary incentive as a preacher. Properly regarded he has in his way a like sacred duty of leadership.

To double the circulation of the "Witness" before the end of the year is as easy as it is for each subscriber to get a new one—and no easier. It could be done if each one did his best. You'll acknowledge that if you think about it. But is it worth your while to share in such an effort?

"The real Labor leader in Great Britain is Arthur Henderson," says "Cymric," in the "Statesman." "It is he who, almost alone, has built up the reconstructed Labor Party. The full effect of his work in this regard may, perhaps, not be seen at the forthcoming election in view of the way in which the Lloyd Georgian claim to have won the war will be pressed. But it will surely bear its fruit ere long. It is not too much to say that it is quite likely that Mr. Henderson will one day be Prime Minister—the first Labor Premier of Great Britain."

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