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The Week's Outlook

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 3, 1918.

High Temperature.

The world is in the somewhat nerve shaken state of having passed through a great explosion, the biggest, and, let us hope, the last, of a desolating series that have followed each other in rapid succession, and it is anxiously peering into the smoke to know what hope there is of the debris being pieced together into a new order—a new world. The first appearance reminds one of an upturned anti-hill in which myriad creatures rush about frantically and blindly, except that in the anti-hill one detects no evil passions, while in the human upset hatred and selfishness smother men's better judgment. Germany is in a high fever—raving at Great Britain, of course. In her delirium, Britain alone is the enemy. Britain wants to feed her, but so irritable is she that it is hard to manage it. She has all broken out in republics with confluent symptoms, and each one is the fighting ground of warring interests and convictions. With fightings within and fears from without she is all of a tremble from head to foot. Her horror is like that of the man in the contracting chamber which was smaller each morning that he woke. She has seen all her dreams of world empire vanish like Ariel's moving picture. She has seen all her boasted conquests fall off, just as the crown fell off her emperor's head. And now, even since the war was supposed to have ended, she sees what for generations has been regarded as Germany itself contracting day by day by the uprisings of peoples. German Poland is already invaded by the Poles, and the Poles have not only risen in Posen and Silesia, but in East and West Prussia, the oldest seat of the terrible Prussians. Socialism is rampant at Berlin. Dr. Liebknecht has declared on the side of the new despotism of labor and can, therefore, be no longer accounted a democrat or a friend of liberty. The Roman Catholic Church is up in arms against disestablishment. Unless Berlin establishes stable government without a moment's delay, the Rhineland, which is by all odds the best part of Prussia, will secede. This from Cologne, where is the finest Roman Catholic Church in the world, which all Europe and the world worshipeth. It will not be easy for Berlin, where Socialism is evidently taking a revolutionary turn, to resist the disestablishment movement. The other church, the Lutheran, has been too much a part of the late autocratic machine, and has made too much common cause with it to make much of a fight. None can tell whether Romanism or Bolshevism is strongest in that intense hive of industry, Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia. It would be by no means a bad thing for Germany, in view of her hoped for federation, that Prussia whose bigness smothered, and whose insolence exasperates the nation, should fall to pieces by the Polish excursions on the east and by this heroic amputation on the west.

Mischief Makers.

A very disagreeable statement attributed either to the editor of the Baltimore "Sun," or a writer on the Pittsburgh "Dispatch"—to some one who has just returned from Paris, has been telegraphed all over the United States, and, of course, Canada, to the effect that the severe censorship has been suppressing serious disagreements between the Allies, and between them and the United States, and that what appears from the press despatches to be a happy family, bound to each other by mutual admiration, is really a bear garden of jealousies and ill-will. Somebody heard Mr. Balfour's remark to somebody that the meeting at Paris was going to be a rough and tumble—a remark that might mean anything or nothing, but the chorus of Cludom, of course, takes up, and keeps up the edifying phrase. The importance one attaches to such things depends on his own point of view. A mingled smoking room group of jingo officers and others, with nothing to do but gossip, and who rather enjoy strife between nations, would exaggerate all reported jealousies. The Baltimore or Pittsburgh man's: "Nobody loves us," is the natural reaction from the undue conception of the importance of the United States in the war an American would naturally carry with him from a country where the prowess of General Pershing's army and the overshadowing of President Wilson's personality occupy most of the landscape. Such a one, especially if his conversation there assumed, as does his writing, the primacy of the United States, would be disconcerted by disparaging remarks about his nation's tardiness in entering the war, or about General Pershing's alleged bad language over having the first small arrivals of his army distributed under foreign commands. The ill-nature prevailing against the United States was such, this writer says, that the various American interests in Paris joined in earnest appeals to President Wilson to come in person to hold up the American view at the conference, especially, it would seem, with regard to the freedom of the seas, a subject on which it has been so much the study of the Germans to keep the nations apart. Our writer concludes by telling us that the United States has the financial command of the situation, as the Allies are indebted to her in ten or eleven figures, and that, therefore, President Wilson will be able to insist on his own interpretation of the phrase, "freedom of the seas." If Britain refuses to surrender her claim, the only answer will be for the United States to build twenty ships to Britain's ten, a process that would certainly not make for peace.

The Parliament of Man.

Good people of all sorts were minded to impose progressive measures of all sorts on the Versailles conference. Labor was determined to be represented at it. Class recognition is not democracy. Women must have a voice upon it—class recognition also. A temperance leader in Ohio wanted to have a world temperance conference called as nearly as possible for the same place and time to impress upon the conference the great opportunity that should not be let pass for enacting universal prohibition—a splendid idea if there was the remotest hope of its achievement. When we think what a very hazy idea the European countries have of prohibition as a curious foreign eccentricity, and how every one of them furnished intoxicants to their men in the trenches, that hope is small. But imagine that conference with the pressing necessity of deciding a thousand questions between nations and having a score of nations to satisfy, taking on any cares that do not arise unavoidably out of the matter in hand! There are enough of contentious questions already before this parliament to occupy an ordinary parliament for many seasons. And the demand that the discussions shall be carried on in public will necessarily result in an enormous prolongation of the proceedings, as the members, instead of being able to act like good businessmen on the set-together plan, will have to do unlimited talking to their constituents, and objecting to their behalf. On the other hand, the utmost haste is needed. The

national matters were far more complicated than now have warmly welcomed the intervention of a coadjutor who entered the field with calm deliberation, free of past complications. As for reported trouble between General Pershing and the High Command either before or after its unification under Marshal Foch, we are inclined to think, from all we have heard of him, that the General does not use bad language. All the facts published have indicated the greatest willingness on his part to accommodate the force at his command to the best results. Marshal Foch himself gives the American commander praise for modesty and generous self-effacement.

The Harm Of It.

There could be no greater mischief done the world to-day than to irritate the nations whose hearts are set on agreement against each other. Especially is it wrong to raise old grudges between the two kindred nations that have lived for a hundred years at peace, and whose unity of spirit must speak peace to the world. We are afraid that a number of British statesmen of the first rank err in this matter by treating the question of Britain's naval supremacy as one that must not be brought into question. Mr. Winston Churchill, half an American by birth, and a Liberal by politics, speaking at an American Thanksgiving gathering, committed himself to this: "No arguments, however specious, no appeals, however seductive, must lead us to the abandonment of our naval supremacy, which is the only sure defence of these islands and of our distant dominions." The London "Telegraph" says, with much truth, that that is the sentiment of British people everywhere, and it thinks the good sense of the Americans, after the experience of the war, will concede the principle as the right of an island people. Speaking for the moment, Mr. Churchill's statement is, we think, beyond dispute. Britain, in default of other defence, has a right to defend herself, even if she has to maintain the safety of the seas for all mankind. But looking at the question from an ideal point of view, the position is hard to defend. No one power can claim supremacy over all seas, and not offend every other nation. We should surely have the sense to see that.

What is Right?

This problem, which the proposal of a league of nations necessarily opens, is, of course, susceptible of a right solution as all moral problems are; and what is wanted is that all the nations should enter into council seeking such solution. The meaning of Mr. Churchill and those who speak with him is that Britain's sea supremacy is not to be raised, and to a certain extent they are right. It is an issue that the Germans cannot be allowed to raise. To permit that would be allowing that its existence was a legitimate cause of their war of conquest. Nor can it be admitted to be one of the questions created by the war. On the contrary, the war has absolutely vindicated Britain's enormous sea power, without which the whole democratic world would have been lost. It may also be said that it is not for nations which sought to evade and obstruct the very power on which their own defence depended to make out of this war any case against British sea power. But that the question is relevant to the conception of a league of nations many statesmen in England have seen only too clearly to become cordial supporters of that proposal. Still the admission that something in the way of a league of nations must be agreed upon is accepted with practical unanimity; and those who admit this must be prepared to face its logical consequence, which is that the policing of the seas is not a task for one power, but for some agreement between the powers. If the nations cannot trust each other, then let us join the ranks of the unbelievers, and go on piling up armament. The present hope of the world is based on the idea that they can and must trust each other.

Large Ideas.

The President of the United States is not one to huckster and bully with the financial superiority of a country made enormously rich for three years out of the agonies of the nations that were defending it. To him the debt will appear all the other way—that the United States owes to the European Allies more than she can pay. Are these Allies to pay her for their war burdens in a struggle that was, as all now see, as much hers as theirs? What does the United States owe the British fleet, without which she could not have got into the war at all, and would have needed all her powers to defend her own shores? The time must come when she shall share the burden of this service. The Bri-



THE DOVE OF PEACE.

—"Campana de Gracia," Barcelona.

ish fleet represents two assets, the actual bottoms, which, like all sea-war-craft, are hastening to the junk shop, and the goodwill of an institution that has served the world grandly for centuries. Great Britain has shown herself not above sharing sea defence with others. Her fleet, and that of France, have made common cause for many years; and she would not be above sharing in, in like manner with the United States. Let the latter step in and take over a considerable share of the navy and, in view of the many ships that have gone down in this war and of all the past, let her pay over for goodwill what will largely relieve Great Britain of the debt contracted to her in a common cause; and let the two navies continue to work as one, as they have been doing, and are now doing on the Atlantic lanes and on the North Sea.

The Haunting Shadow.

In the stupendous visions of John there came a time when the stars fell to earth like intently fixed, and every mountain and island were removed out of their places, and the kings of the earth and the chief captains said to the mountains, "Fall on us, and hide us." Then there was silence in heaven for half an hour; then new woes. So it has been in our revolutions. When the empires toppled all seemed bright and hopeful for half an hour. Then came a grim looking fog of worse woes through the turmoil of peoples escaping at high pressure from long repression. It was to be looked for that when an explosion took place there should be a much more fearful thing should there be dissension between the powers whom a common peril has welded together in mutual affection and generous co-operation. We saw what occurred in the Balkans between the members of a victorious league, and we are no doubt all bracing ourselves to withstand any Satan who should attempt to cause strife in this new fellowship. Any hair-brained or disgruntled fool can throw a torch into a palace or a temple. We think we see in the indignation which has poured from all parts of the United States upon a miserable action of this kind an evidence of the instinctive horror that all wise men must feel at such a crash of all that the world has fought for;

Nobody Home.



Nobody Home.

—N. Y. "World."

forts in war have been unequalled, so must our achievements in reconstruction be.

Cure for Bolshevism.

Then as to the sinister spectre of Bolshevism, we have a sure charm for exorcising this also. It is the same which must be applied to international relations. In brief, it is a spirit of whole-hearted brotherhood. We seem to be thrown back upon this elemental conception of our blessed Gospel in dealing with people who know no more. Many chaplains and Y. M. C. A. workers who have come back from the war say that the soldier as a class is practically untouched by the phrases of religion. What he understands is comradeship, is brotherhood. This is often the hardest part of the gospel to fulfil, but it is the sine-qua-non, and in our day it is the one and only entering in for all high truth. It is right to say that this spirit cannot be in operation without a divine faith within the soul. It is also true that the only real evidence of that saving faith is in its fruit of love. "Faith worketh by love." Here is the key to the revival spirit for which good men have been longing and praying. It is no new commandment but the old commandment which we had from the beginning, that we love one another. And love must not be a mere sentiment, but something as strong, as enthusiastic, as passionate, as courageous as the love of a soldier for his country or for his comrade. "Share and share alike" has been the motto of our boys in the trenches and fields of France and Flanders. Is it, in any sense, to be our motto here?

The Root of this Bitterness.

Where is the root of all this bitterness? Is it not in the distances between man and man—in the inequalities which flaunt themselves so unblushingly in the heaping together of millions out of the labor of the people, and out of the privations imposed upon them, at times when men's very lives are requisitioned for the altar of liberty? Is it not in a government that nurses wealth, and provides for privilege? These accumulators go to church, and there meet other comfortable people. They are greatly respected and when they travel the congregation stands up and sings the hymn for those in peril on the sea. They do not know any poor people. The poor do not in some way seem to be much at home in the carpeted churches. They cannot make out what the choirs are singing about, and do not understand the sermons, or much want to. Their notion is they are not wanted. A writer tells how he went into a meeting called for the study of subjects of social reform. There were a couple of hundred well-to-do men and women listening to a scientific disquisition on the various problems. It was very instructive and useful. But he could not help two visions coming to him as a contrast. One was a meeting of ignorant toilers in the slums of New York, addressed by some fiery Trotsky or other. How all these cool counsels would pale before the fervent heat of that assembly! The other vision saw a hundred odd poor fishermen and other common folk, whose accordant spirits, fused together by long and intense contact, are fanned afire as though by a rushing mighty wind, and they go forth conquering and to conquer. Science and planning are of great value—are necessary—but they are no substitute for the loving heart and the brotherly touch. These are weapons we all can wield, and woe to us if we do not use them in the task of building Jerusalem in these fair lands of ours.

Paying For War.

While the war is over the war is not paid for. In Great Britain the people paid during the course of the war one-fourth of the cost, and raised the other three-fourths in loans that must be met both in interest and principal. In Canada, where the war gave us an unprecedented era of prosperity, we did not make use of this prosperity to pay our war debt. Not to the extent of a single cent. Indeed, during the war we raised in loans more than the whole cost of the war. The result of this now is that we have a tremendous debt to face—a debt largely to our own rich men who will pay no taxes on their holdings—a debt so large that in capital and interest it threatens frightful hardship if the old lines of taxation are to be maintained. It is, indeed, so large that some radical changes have a chance of adoption. The solution of this problem will be the biggest question that will confront our next session of Parliament. Whether it will create a cleavage remains to be seen. It is very difficult to see how the former Conservative party can be satisfied by any such measures as it

is possible for the western Liberals in the cabinet to support. The Conservatives would probably be glad to keep the tariff as it is with its wartime increase, and it seems probable that Sir Robert Borden will try to hold his cabinet together on this compromise. It is, however, doubtful if Mr. Crerar, Mr. Calder and Mr. Sifton can adopt such a course without imperilling their hold on their following, without which they would be a burden on the Government. In view of the danger of such a social upheaval as is taking place in England, it may be that the Conservatives would bend further than this, and that the manufacturers will agree to accept the pre-war tariff. If they make that concession, it is possible that the Liberal wing of the Unionist party might be held in line on the plea that the pre-war tariff was a Liberal tariff sanctioned by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, during many years of his premiership. That would be a very good party argument. It is not, however, a party they will have to silence, but the country they will have to satisfy; and the country before the war was drop ripe for a further reduction of the tariff, and is, if we mistake not, still more so to-day. Apart from the tariff issue the two elements in Parliament are likely to be at odds over the amount of the debt to be raised by taxation. The Conservatives, seeing the danger to their plans that lies in any very large increase in taxation, will be desirous of maintaining the debt which is immensely profitable to them, as the class who principally own it. They will probably propose taxation enough just to cover annual interest and provide for its extinction at some remote day. The Liberals have, as yet, no announced policy, and have possibly the same sort of objection to paying off debts.

Our Future Path.

In Britain the huge war debt is not to be let lie as an incubus on the nation for years and years, paralyzing all desire for forward social legislation, at least, not if the Labor men can prevent it. The latter propose to rip open the money-bags of the wealthy, and let their excess wealth flow into the public treasury until the void has been filled. They count on doing this by a great increase in the income tax, by very heavy inheritance duties, together with import taxes on things that are purely luxuries, and the proceeds of which will all go into the treasury. They even calculate on adding to these an immediate levy on capital. There is little chance of the Labor Party gaining power at the next election, or of their even securing such a large representation that, together with the Liberals and Nationalists, they can outvote the following of Mr. Lloyd George, which is largely reactionary. However, their growing strength is so threatening that Mr. Lloyd George cannot ignore their platform, and must make his to resemble it as far as possible, so as to steal their fire. Consequently we may expect advanced fiscal legislation in Britain even though the Laborites do not win power. Two and three years ago protectionist talk was rife in Britain, and every scrap of it was used with avidity by the Canadian papers in an attempt to show that the heart of the empire had abandoned free trade. The British protectionists claim, as they have always done, that they are making their demand in line with the overseas governments. It is of vital interest to know whether the minister who makes this announcement is working in line in this matter with our duplex Canadian Government. Having no radical party in Canada, and being still dominated by a very Conservative government, we are not likely in the near future to keep up with the proposals of the British Labor Party. But, as we are following Britain somewhat closely, it is of interest to watch developments there as indicating the path in which in the future we are likely to walk.

Elections in Britain.

A general election is about to take place in Britain. For some time it was thought that the followers of Mr. Lloyd George were going to carry everything before them in such overwhelming fashion that there was little need for struggle. To-day, on the eve of nominations, a cry has gone out that the coalition government is not as safe as it thought itself, and is disturbed by signs of an increasing drift toward the Labor party. This may be only camouflage to put life into the Coalitionists. Information from the same source during the past few weeks has been that the Labor party was falling far behind its expectations based on the rate of its pre-war growth. This pre-war growth was very rapid. In 1885 Labor only succeeded by thirty-two votes in one constituency and twenty-nine in another; these being the only two con-

situations in which it ran candidates. Between the general elections of 1900 and 1906 it succeeded in electing three candidates, Shackleton, Crooks and Henderson. It was in 1906 that it first became a real political factor. At that election it put forward fifty candidates and elected twenty-nine. In 1910 it ran seventy-eight candidates and elected forty. For the last few years it has been setting its ambition on securing a hundred seats in the next Parliament. Is the Coalition Government really afraid that it can do this or is its cry of danger ahead only to rouse its followers, so that the Labor representation will of only not be increased but actually diminished? Should Labor win its hundred seats it would be possible for it by combining with Irish votes and non-unionized Liberal representatives to form a block that would seriously embarrass the Government.

Labor Socialism.

The British Labor party is a very different organization from what its name would ordinarily signify on this side of the Atlantic. In the first place it was only when the British Labor party joined hands with the British Socialists that it began to win seats in Parliament. As a consequence it is to-day far more a socialist party than a trade union party. In foreign affairs, for example it adopts the platform of the "Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference." While in domestic affairs its program is essentially socialist. Again it is removed from trade unionism by the inclusion in its ranks of brain workers as well as hand workers, an inclusion that unionism has always held out against. This socialist-labor party is appealing to the country for support on grounds that differentiate it completely from either of the other parties. It is asking that the war shall end not only in a league of nations, but that an international Parliament for the government of the world shall be immediately set up. At the same time it champions for every race and country the complete form of self-government as a natural right. It demands that the African colonies belonging to the belligerent powers, from sea to sea and from the Zambesi to the south of the Sahara shall be placed under an international system of control. That Alsace and Lorraine shall be allowed to determine their own destiny by a referendum vote. These are but the most questionable planks of its foreign policy, and are mixed among a number of laudable ones that will meet with much more general acceptance. Some of these are, however, so extreme that they will alienate many voters.

The Part of Wisdom.

In its proposals for domestic legislation the Labor party has some planks that are very radical and approach very closely to the Bolshevism that has ruined Russia, and which now threatens to throw Germany into a state of anarchy. It proposes for example that no industry that the state has taken over during the war shall be handed back to private control. On the contrary it desires that the government continue to take control of new industries until all are nationalized. To achieve this and to raise money for the state it would make the inheritance tax so great that in each case only enough would be left to the heirs for their maintenance. That is revolutionary. Were they to carry out such a program, the state would, in a few years, have to run all the newspapers, so practically eliminating all criticism of government and would have to run all the factories as well. These latter the Labor party would have the government hand over to the workers for co-operative control. While the world is perhaps working steadily in that direction it is not yet ripe for its fulfilment. Before we can carry out such a program we shall need a generation that has gone through something very different from our present schools and acquired an education that will bring the common level up to somewhere near the level of the employing class. In the words of Bishop Farthing having made the world fit for democracy we must hurry to make democracy fit for the world. If we have dethroned rulers and take fit ourselves to be rulers, and must take over their task. The British people have no real fear of the Labor-Socialist party coming out top dog in these elections, and suddenly proceeding to carry out their program. But if the Laborites win large representation they will need quickly to set about getting their house in order for the day when for better, or worse, the common people will rule the land. Very fortunate it will be for them if they can so act as not to precipitate a new despotism.

The Rogers Conservatives.

A worse turn could not have been done the old Conservative party than the attempt to rally it, apart from the present coalition, under the banner of Mr. Robert Rogers, who is, in his own person, the worst burden that party has had to carry. This has been attempted by giving that distinguished personage a dinner at Toronto on Thursday last. Those who attended it will be henceforth known as Rogers Conservatives, and will remain a British party. The effect of it will certainly be to make the present leaders cling more anxiously to

unionism than ever. Such is certainly their best policy. Conservatism is always in its essence reactionary, representing the world that was, rather than the world of the future. Being that, it would of necessity die out but for occasional accessions from the Liberal ranks of those who cannot keep up with the Liberal pace. Such breaks occur on one occasion or another; but they generally express the inner heart of men whose growing years, still more, whose improved circumstances, social surroundings and financial affiliations have modified their radicalism or maybe only the radicalism of their parents. It has generally resulted that such coalitions gradually cement into a solid party of Conservatives, whose devotion to privilege and the privileged class has to adapt itself to a new order of things. We are sketching the conditions in broad outlines as taught by history. How it will apply to the Unionism of to-day we have yet to see. But as to what is wise for the Conservative party to do there can be no doubt. It is to cling to all cost to the accessions which the war has made to its ranks. The same process is going on in Britain. Mr. Lloyd George sees the wisdom of leading his Unionist Liberal following to war in a parliamentary election in order to cement them to his Conservative party. It has been generally thought that Mr. Lloyd George will carry all before him by striking while the glamor of war conditions is on. The same plan is, as all understand, to be followed in Canada though there is no like assurance as to the outcome.

Canada Invaded.

The Mayor of Toronto and the committee of entertainment may give what reason they like for the homage paid to the most distinguished of "practical politicians," but everybody knows that it is the initiation of a movement to rid the government of members who would oppose a heroic increase in the tariff, and a further boosting of the privileged interests. For such a purpose money is always abundant, and it is especially abundant after the orgy of money-making that the war has brought to some. These people are not inclined even to postpone the tariff question. Practical men; they want things now, and can let the future take care of itself. What they are after is constructive legislation for the period of reconstruction. The Rogers dinner was a well put-on demonstration. The applause was well led and enthusiastic. The purpose of it all was only slightly camouflaged by fine talk about selected immigration, care for the soldiers, and glory to the women. The real theme was Canada's immediate and vast opportunities, and how the demonstrationists would like to exploit the Canadian people. Preparedness for peace was the hero's theme, which means that we must act suddenly, before the mists of war have passed away. Could any prophet have uttered a more doleful, a more pessimistic, a more unholly and inhuman oracle than this, that "No matter what the different schools of politics may have had to say in the past, there will be no getting away from the fact that, for the future, we are sure to live in an age of a war of tariffs?" That is a voice from the Pit. It means that hell will still reign. And reign it will, if Mr. Rogers can so ordain it.

To Arms.

Now the question is: What is the Canadian people going to do about it? The danger is serious. Mr. Lloyd George, who rules the destinies of Britain, brought up in Liberalism, but being unequally yoked for three strenuous years with unbelievers, says he has an open mind on the question of free trade. Ten years ago after a visit to Germany and studying the results of a high tariff he declared protection to be an insidious cry which had to be answered by an energetic and sustained effort to educate the country. Read what he then said on another page. The money interests have for fifteen years kept up a steady pressure, and are now exercising it with desperation, using war isolation as their argument. They never brought any Liberal leader to their way of thinking, nor could they elicit a word of approval from Mr. Balfour, or any other leader who could speak for the Conservative party. Many have now come to think it necessary to stimulate home production of things necessary, but most would prefer any method to one that would strangle Britain in world competition by an enhanced cost of living. The need of being self-contained comes more home to an island people that has long depended on the outer world for life's necessities than to half a continent whose function it has been to feed the world. Canada makes her living by feeding the world, and the question is if she is going to make brewers of wood and drawers of water of those who are doing this for her. All depends on the people — the burden-bearers, making their voice heard as loudly as, and far more voluminously than the six hundred who howled for protection at Toronto. Let it be remembered that what Mr. Lloyd George spoke of as the sustained effort to educate the country is in Canada almost all on the side of the protectionists. Where is the sustained effort to educate our wage-earners in the way in which they are

THE TAIL THAT WON'T DIE TILL THE SUN GOES DOWN.



being exploited? The very safety of the country demands that the money rule shall be conquered. While people are thus playing their party games on the surface of politics they are not heeding the rumblings significant of the heat that is being generated beneath the surface.

Turn Decree into Law.

The Quebec Government has announced Prohibition to take place on the first of May next. Meantime Montreal has been the sink for the emptying of all the stocks of drink. And now as the time approaches for the carrying out of the Quebec law, there is open talk in the liquor advertising newspaper, implying that the law as passed was either a hurried blunder or a wilful fraud, and that it will naturally be repealed before it comes into being. It is easy seeing whence comes this insinuating aspersion on the government that promised the measure in good faith. The law has not yet come before the legislature. It is, therefore, extremely important that legislators who are always on the alert to know the people's mind should be kept informed of the mind of the province on the subject. No means should be omitted that will impress this upon them. For those provinces that adopted prohibition as a war measure it is time to get busy. There has, so far as we know, been no reaction in public opinion where the law has not yet come into being, while sentiment in its favor has grown stronger where it has been fairly tried. If anywhere it has been slighted by the authorities, these should be waked up, and the matter should be got before the legislatures in good time, so that it cannot be evaded on the score of lateness. The same is to be said of the Dominion Parliament. The Order-in-Council found necessary to give effect to the provincial measures expires a year from the signing of peace. Some insist that it expires upon such signing. In any case, the measure should not rest on a temporary Order-in-Council, but should become legislation, and that in time to avoid all legal question. The Scott Act, finally declared to be valid, was hung up in the courts for ten years. We are glad to see it announced that the government intends to bring in a measure at the next session. Everything depends on the purposefulness with which this is done. If the measure is genuine and efficient,

and if it gets the right of way, and is not allowed to be side-tracked, the country will have great reason to thank the government for it. Without implying any bad faith either in the province or the Dominion, those who know the past history of moral legislation will realize how much depends on a measure being properly backed by public opinion at the right time.

Horse Gambling.

Another war measure that should be made permanent and much more efficient than it has been is the Order-in-Council that abolished horse-racing during the time of war. What we mean by saying it is inefficient is that we have all the worst evils of horse-racing still open and unshamed, and with the help of a pandering press, worse than ever. The man who at the very crisis of war and peace could turn aside to gambling on distant races is surely in a state of moral decrepitude. He must have a small and diminishing soul on the downward track to extinction. But what of those newspapers which give the very choice of their space among the events that angels are breathlessly watching, to minstrelsy dope to a presumably countless number of these lost or losing souls. It is hard to express the degradation of such newspapers. It was high time for Canada to forbid the orgies which she invited when even New York outlawed gambling in this its worst form, and which have been doubly demoralizing her ever since. It is full time now that this should cease to be a fugitive war decree, and become a firm statute,—time too, that the anomaly of forbidding gambling on our own tracks and keeping open house for the gamblers in the columns of newspapers, and on the bulletin boards, were stopped. Why do church councils and preachers not denounce that sort of thing in a way that would make the publishers ashamed to hold up their heads?

Britain's Handicap.

Mr. Lloyd George said in a speech: "Drink during the war has used up as much tonnage as the Germans have sunk with all their submarines. Drink during the war has killed more men than have been killed by the German submarines. Drink during the war has destroyed more food

than all the German submarines put together." And yet the war has come to an end without the prohibition of drink in the United Kingdom. The destruction of food supplies by the U-boats, the congestion of freight, the interference with ship-building, and the output of munitions, all car-marked the traffic as an ally of the Hun. The logic of the situation was pressed upon successive governments by petition, press, pulpit and platform. But such was the hold the foolish custom had upon the nation that it clung till Britain won out in spite of having had to fight two enemies at once, or rather to fight one while in bondage to the other. The British people are, however, faced ever more sternly with economic problems, and are learning that their supremacy in the world's markets depends on a much higher order of efficiency than has been sufficient in the past. Every man must be at his best, and work his best, if with diminished hours of labor and rapidly developing competition east and west, Britain is to hold her end up. In an address shortly before the end of the war Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., indicated the serious view which every thinking man took of the financial obligations which the war had brought with it, and said, that unless the drinking habits of the people could be changed, the nation would not be able to meet the service on its debt, or hold its own in competition with North America. Unless the national income were increased to a point far greater than it had ever been before, it would not be anything like adequate to pay for the burdens the people now carried on their shoulders. After the war, said Mr. Runciman, we might re-house our people, we might provide unemployment allowances, we might educate the people to a high degree, but, at the end of it all, if our people were not a sober people they would be an inefficient people.

What She Suffers for Beer.

Britain has had much greater privations than we have known. Homes, offices, shops, streets, churches, schools, station waiting-rooms, have all been severely rationed in fire and light, and train services have been restricted. As in Canada and the United States last year, the increasing coal shortage which faces the Old Country this winter has been traced in a great part to liquor. Besides labor irregularity at the mines increasing with the great increase of pay, there is waste that could well be stopped. Probably the greatest single economy that could be effected would be the prohibition of the brewing trade. Official returns show that even under the restricted output no less than a million tons of coal are annually destroyed in the course of a year's brewing. To this must be added the coal waste in transporting raw materials, grain, hops, sugar, etc., and in further transporting by rail a large proportion of the forty million, full and empty, beer barrels. The coal output this year has been dangerously below the normal. Part of this reduction has been due to the fact that the German offensive in March necessitated the calling out of seventy-five thousand men from the mines for army reinforcements, one-fifth of the miners. Careful figures show that the remaining three hundred thousand, on the whole, only worked four-fifths of their time, even when the full week was only forty-eight hours, with a corresponding diminution of output. The lost time was highest on the Mondays, and the next greatest was on Tuesdays, a sad account of Sundays, Canada and the United States, faced by similar facts, gave the logical verdict that the liquor traffic must go.

What are the Prospects?

Plebiscites taken by temperance organizations in industrial centres throughout England, Scotland and Wales almost invariably pulled a substantial majority for prohibition. Toward the end of August it was reported that twenty-eight of these plebiscites had been taken. The total number of votes cast for Prohibition came to 167,271; against to 78,092, much more than two to one; this meant war-time prohibition; but it is believed that a large proportion of the voters would vote for prohibition, whether in war or peace. Scotland will have an opportunity of voting locally upon the question in 1920. The right of local option granted to that country some years ago will then come into operation. How afraid law-makers are of haste! As has sometimes happened in other countries, Parliament has been tender enough in protecting the so-called rights and interests of drinker and drink-maker and seller. In order to secure Local Veto opponents of the traffic in the various localities must fulfil two conditions. They must number at least thirty-five percent of the total number of voters on the electoral lists, and they must poll at least fifty-five percent of the votes cast. But the law is far ahead of anything known before in the United Kingdom. The National Temperance Council of Scotland has embarked on a great campaign of education which is certainly bound to bear good fruit. Education is needed; notwithstanding the majorities noted the drinking custom is deeply rooted. It is painful to read of the long queues

of men and women waiting for the public-houses to open. And, of course, drinking is by no means confined to the classes who have to do this. Sir F. E. Smith and Mr. T. P. O'Connor both record genuine astonishment at the temperance usages and prohibitory laws they saw in operation out here. But the world turns round, and many things are facts to-day that evoked disdain not so long ago.

Black Listed.

Some two hundred publications, most of them published in the United States, are barred from circulation in Canada by the authorities at Ottawa. Any one having copies of any of these publications in his possession is liable to a fine of five thousand dollars, or five years' imprisonment. Among the number are some dailies, weeklies and magazines of the largest circulation. To debar publications from circulation in Canada under such heavy individual penalty to any possible reader, the Government must have had the clearest evidence that they were calculated to handicap the Allies in their life and death struggle, or that they were endeavoring to cause disagreement and jealousies between them. If there were many American publications classified as distinctly dangerous to Canadian, or British, or Allied interests, there were, of course, others which were surreptitiously so, but which, before the entry of the United States into the war, were more successful in their masquerade of neutrality and afterwards, in their loud-mouthed loyalty to the national cause. Such mischievous publications as had the ingenuity to evade the law and the censorship—were, and probably still are, of more menace to Canadian and British interests than those which through their overt acts could be banned. And yet many loyal Canadians have lent the support of their subscriptions to such alien publications, without a thought of the influence they were giving them in Canada, or without a thought how that influence might be used by the same subtle and underhand methods which we have learned to connect with German or Sinn Fein names. The temptation to take the larger publications of another country is, of course, great. But the mistake of building up alien rather than national circulations is also obvious. The material argument for supporting home rather than alien industry, thus draining the country of vast sums, is small, indeed, in the presence of the greater argument for supporting national rather than alien sentiment. There is almost no reciprocity between the American and Canadian peoples in the matter of periodical literature. The tide is practically all and always northward, having the effect of greatly hampering the development in its smaller market of Canadian periodical literature. If the large money spent abroad was turned into Canadian channels it would make a big difference, not alone to Canadian periodical literature and Canadian commerce, but to Canadian patriotism. Is it well that almost all our channels of information are subject to toll of foreign interests, and taint of foreign sentiment? Should peaceful penetration on so large a scale be encouraged? Many grave international problems centre at the Peace Terms Table, and the after-war problems, both national and international, may touch us even more intimately than the war itself, and our national publications should be the channels of opinion and of influence.

Not by Might Nor by Power.

History now opens a new volume with a new geography. But history will repeat itself, if men refuse its lessons. The Germans have taught us at infinite cost to themselves and to us the futility of might-right. Let us be jealous lest they be the only learners of the lesson. The danger is to the victors. The law of physical force rules in mechanics; it stands condemned as a rule for men. Still, we may discard the might of the iron fist, and yet believe in various sorts of power that are equally idolatrous. We have displaced the old German war god Wotan by the meaner god Mammon. The common religion among us is to look to money to do everything. People buy constituencies with patronage, position and titles, and newspapers with straight dollars. The Germans, giving up the hope of ruling the world by torpedoes, gas and poisoned wells, will devote themselves to peaceful penetration with a slyness that they have found much more profitable than the achievements of late god Wotan at his very best, a slyness that has known how to camouflage its aims behind beer, behind race jealousies, behind the anarchistic demands of the Bolsheviki; or the I. W. W. It is for the rescued nations to turn from these idols to higher ideals.

Cain's Philosophy.

Another lesson of the war is the condemnation of neutrality. To be lukewarm has been very profitable to some nations, and they have, as a natural consequence, taken great pride in thinking neutrally. But to be tepid is to be nauseous. In questions of right and wrong one must take sides. "He that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." Silence gives consent. Germany counted the silence of the neu-

trals with regard to her crimes commendation. Belgium has taken from Holland the glory of the little Dutch lad who saved his country by keeping his hand over the little hole in the dyke all night. Belgium's "impudent and unexpected interference" saved the world by throwing herself into the breach. But the ordinary citizen rather plumes himself on winning his own business. He knows the battered side of his head. His philosophy is that of Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?" If it was noble and ennobling to take part in the great war of the world's salvation from tyranny, how much more ennobling will it be to take part in the benign work of peace. Is it not written: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." The victory over Germany is yet to be won, and we may, if we will, make it slower than the four years of war. The ill-will press is sending tales of German hate, and bitterness, and pride round the world with the assurance that hate and bitterness are all there is to be found in Germany. Well, if we had been filled up to bursting with national pride, and the whole bubble collapsed leaving us humbled and broken, we would get off pretty bitter feelings for a while.

Practical Education.

The only government measure already announced is a large federal grant for technical education. The provinces are likely to accept it with the strong affirmation that the matter of education is by the constitution absolutely in provincial hands. As the Federal Government raises money by indirect methods, it can do so far more easily than the provinces which have to look to direct taxation. For this reason the provinces hate to raise money, while the Federal Government, such as we have it, rather likes the raising of money, representing as it does the protected interests which get big parings off the money so raised. The Federal Government granting the money for a given purpose might be construed into taking some sort of direction of education. It would probably reply that the federal government has constitutionally the care of the material interests of the nation, and that money given for this purpose cannot possibly trespass on the rights of religious or racial minorities, which it is the avowed purpose of the constitution to protect. But, as in some of the provinces, if not in all, what is most needed is to stimulate general education, we do not know that the granting power would take great umbrage if the money should be virtually diverted to that purpose by using it to relieve other funds. There are fine technical schools in some cities; but it is in the towns and villages and countryside where the seed has to be sown. The children in the country parts should be introduced practically to the arts of horticulture and farming in a way to evoke emulation and enthusiasm, and the rudiments of workshop practice should not be lacking. Much could be done by traveling specialists with pictures and appliances, who knew how to arouse an interest in knowledge; also by travelling libraries. There are those too who are more capable of earning their living with their hands than with their minds who should be the very special care of such a fund as this.

An Old Idea.

During the session the proposal of the grant is pretty sure to be discussed with warmth and almost as sure of final acceptance. By the fact that the proposal comes from the Minister of Labor we are reminded of the fact that Labor in all the provinces is strongly favorable to all such moves, and would probably be found supporting it both in Parliament and in the country. The Government is not moving with undue haste in the matter, for years ago it appointed Dr. Robertson to make an investigation of technical education, and draw up a report thereon. The report being favorable to forward action has been long under consideration, action being delayed by the war. If the measure successfully runs the gauntlet of Parliament, the various provinces, agreeing to waive their rights to object under the British North America Act, it will be a fine thing for Canada to secure more money for education, even though it is by this very questionable expedient of having the money raised by a government that is not responsible for its expenditure. As a result, we are sure to see less care taken of the expenditure than if the government doing the spending had to answer to the electors for the manner in which each part of the money is used. However, this can hardly lead to serious evil, as there is not the same chance in this for politics to play a profitable part that there is in such a thing as road building.

THAT WAGE PROBLEM AGAIN.



—H. J. Tribune.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF GERMAN PLOT TO RESTORE THE EMPEROR, INVOLVING FIELD-MARSHAL MACKENSEN AND VON ARNIM

Soldiers in Berlin Accuse Socialist Government of Inefficiency, Despotism and Graft, and Demand the Summoning of a Constituent Assembly

A plot to restore Imperialism and secure the return of former Emperor William has been discovered in Berlin, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the "Express".

The plot collapsed owing to the fact that a secret service agent overheard a telephone conversation, many arrests have been made in Berlin and other cities, while the Government has long lists of suspects who had planned to seize members of the present Government.

No direct evidence of Count William Hohenzollern's connection with the plot has been found, it is said, but it is believed that the outline of the plan was brought to Berlin by two of his suite who recently went to the German capital for the ostensible purpose of taking the wife of the former Emperor to Amerongen, Holland.

The plan was to organize a provisional Government under Field Marshal von Mackensen or some military leader and then urge the Ex-Kaiser to return.

Soldiers Denounce "Talkers."

The soldiers' council of Greater Berlin, at a stormy plenary meeting on Friday, expressed dissatisfaction with the appointment of an executive council of twenty-eight men by adopting a resolution appointing a representative from each of the seven regiments stationed in Berlin to weigh charges against the executive council, and, if necessary, to reform the organization.

The charges had been formulated by the soldiers' council of the Third Army Corps, which declared, among other things, that the executive council talked instead of acting. It was declared, also, that the executive had shamefully delayed the high aims of the councils, failed to effect co-operation with the soldiers in other parts of Germany, failed to protect the eastern border, and hindered every orderly and practical work.

Speakers at the meeting sharply attacked the executive council and were applauded boisterously, while the meeting hardly permitted the members of the council to be heard.

The soldiers' council demanded a declaration that the executive council should control over the Government, and demanded the summoning of a Constituent Assembly as speedily as possible.

Speech by Scheidemann.

Accusations of inefficiency, despotism and graft were supported by Herr Gerhardt, himself a member of the executive council. Gerhardt declared that the executive council formerly unanimously favored a speedy calling of the Constituent Assembly, but lately had succumbed to the pressure of the Leftists, or Radicals.

Philipp Scheidemann was applauded, but his defence was badly received by the soldiers. He admitted everything had not gone as he wished, but he hoped to get along until a new central council had been summoned. Scheidemann met the reproaches of the Bavarian delegates, who were present by disclosing that the efforts of the Socialists during the war to secure autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine promised to be successful, but were stranded by the opposition of the King of Bavaria, who wished parts of Alsace-Lorraine to be added to Bavaria.

The meeting adjourned, after soldiers from the army of the east gave warning that if there were disturbances in Berlin the eastern troops would abandon Berlin and act independently.

Red Flag Hauled Down.

A red flag hoisted over the University of Leipzig at the behest of the soldiers' and workers' council, was hauled down on Wednesday night by a committee of the student body, comprised of soldiers just returned from the front. The students then posted a bulletin saying that their action was a protest against the menace to academic freedom. The notice also expressed "shame and sorrow" at the failure of the German people to present a united front in the heaviest hour of the nation's destiny.

Threat by Silesia.

The People's Council at Breslau on Sunday sent an ultimatum to the German Government demanding immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly and threatening that Silesia would separate from Prussia unless a

satisfactory answer is received within 48 hours.

The coal mines of Silesia are the chief source of supply for north and central Germany.

The King of Wurttemberg has formally abdicated, according to reports from Stuttgart.

Date for Elections.

The Council of the People's Commissioners has fixed February 16 for elections to the Constituent Assembly, conditional on the approval of the Soldiers' and Workers' Congress, which meets December 16.

The Empire will be divided into thirty-eight electoral districts to which from six to sixteen seats each will be allotted, according to the population. The Empire's territory, as it existed before the war, will be taken as the basis of division.

German Austria Welcomed.

Dr. Hartmann on Saturday banded to Dr. W. S. Solf, the German foreign secretary, credentials to the peace conference as representative of the German-Austrian Republic. Dr. Solf on receiving Dr. Hartmann said he was deeply impressed by the decision of German Austria to join Germany, as this was the long-fostered desire of Germany.

The "Tagblatt" of Berlin says it has been officially informed that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has demanded the speedy retirement of Dr. Solf, the German foreign secretary. The council also has ordered the seizure of all documents relating to foreign affairs and the old Government system.

Will Investigate Crimes.

The German Government is starting an investigation into the German crimes in Belgium, the deportation of Belgian workmen, the theft of Belgian machinery, and the murders of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt.

Among those held responsible, according to an Amsterdam despatch, to the Exchange Telegraph Company, are General von Sauborzweig, the former military governor of Brussels; General Baron Kurt von Manteuffel, military commander at Louvain, and Baron von Der Lancken, civil governor of Brussels, at the time of Miss Cavell's execution.

Bavaria will open negotiations for a separate peace with the Entente Allies, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Zurich, which adds that the rupture between the Governments of Berlin and Munich is now complete.

Bolshevik Methods.

It is reported that many of the largest plants in Berlin are being systematically terrorized by the working forces. The latter demand exorbitant wage increases, shorter hours and other concessions calculated ultimately to force the employers to shut down.

The propaganda of Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been directly responsible for the usurpation of two big plants, which were bodily seized by the working men and are now being operated under their control.

EX-KAISER DENIES HIS RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR

Shifts Blame to Shoulders of Chancellor and Foreign Minister

Further revelations showing that former Emperor William of Germany is seeking to escape responsibility for bringing on the war, are contained in an article by Dr. George Wegener appearing in the Cologne "Gazette," recounting a conversation which the writer had with the Emperor just before he fled. In this interview, the Emperor attempted to shift the blame for the world conflict to the shoulders of Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor, and Gottlieb von Jagow, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Against my will they sent me to Norway," William is quoted as having said. "I did not wish to undertake the voyage because the gravity of the situation after the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand was clear at first sight. But the Chancellor said to me: 'Your Majesty must take this voyage in order to maintain peace. If your Majesty remains here, it undoubtedly means war and the world will lay to your charge responsibility for this war.'"

Was Nearly Caught.

"Well, I then undertook the voyage. During all this time I received no report from my government concerning current events. Strictly speaking, I only learned from Norwegian newspapers of what was occurring in the world and in this way I learned of the Russian mobilization measures.

"But when I heard that the British fleet had put to sea, I returned of my own accord. They had nearly caught me. On my orders, German ships returned at once to the security of Norwegian harbors. Later it would not have been possible for them to do so." The Emperor then mentioned declarations of General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, Russian Minister of War, during the investigations which oc-

curred afterwards, which he later altered to the statement that he had not ordered real mobilization, but only readiness for mobilization. The Emperor, however, insisted on the correctness of the first declaration, according to which the Czar had been caused by the Kaiser to recall his order for mobilization.

Czar was Deceived.

He declared that General Nicholas Januschkevich, chief of the Russian Imperial General Staff, deceived the Czar and the order was carried out in spite of him. This mobilization, the Kaiser would have it, was the final reason for the war.

The Russian war party at the court, the Kaiser continued, had already in the spring of 1914, compelled the Czar to make preparations for war. From that time Siberian regiments were gradually drawn westward. They were told that manoeuvres were the reason for these movements and thus they marched on to the Volga river and further westward until they reached Vilna, where they were suddenly handed out loaded cartridges and told that they were now going to fight in earnest.

"In fact," said the Kaiser, in ending the interview, "Russian troops were already over our frontier before war was declared."

Muehlon is Recalled.

Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, former director of the Krupp works at Essen, has been recalled to Berlin by the new German Government. He will be offered a post in the Government.

Sensational revelations in which he charged that Germany was wholly in agreement with Austria-Hungary for the starting of the world war were made by Dr. Muehlon last summer. Emperor William, he asserted, was personally responsible for Germany's participation in the war and forced the German leaders to support his war policy.

Text of Abdication.

The text of the former German Emperor's act of renunciation, which was issued by the new German Government "in order to reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the abdication," follows:

"By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights of the German Imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German Empire and Prussia and all other officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian navy and army and of contingents from confederate states from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me, as their emperor, king and supreme chief. I expect from them, until a new organization of the German Empire can be effected, that they will abstain from protecting the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine and foreign domination.

"Made and executed and signed by our own hand, with the Imperial seal at Amerongen, November 28. (Signed) 'WILLIAM.'"

The "Petit Journal" says it is convinced that the Associated Powers will now demand the formal abdication of Frederick William, the former German Crown Prince.

Making Canada a Better Place.

Nov. 7, 1918.

John Dougall & Sons, Dear Sirs,—I consider the "Witness" one of the best, if not the best, newspapers published, and should be taken by every thoughtful family in Canada who desires the truth regarding the welfare of our country.

Wishing you every success in your laudable endeavors to make our country a better place to live in than most other countries.

I remain, yours truly, MRS. S. N. MACKENZIE.

KING NICHOLAS, OF MONTENEGRO, DEPOSED

London, Dec. 2.—King Nicholas of Montenegro, has been deposed by the Montenegrin National Assembly, according to a message received here from Prague to-day. The despatch was sent from Prague by the Czechoslovak press bureau by way of Copenhagen. It says that the Skupstina voted the deposition on Friday last, and declared for a union of Montenegro with Serbia under King Peter.

The family of the King was included in the act of deposition.

Canadian Troops Cross German Frontier

The British advanced troops on Friday reached the German frontier along the whole of the front just north of the Duchy of Luxembourg to the neighborhood of Eupen.

The Canadians crossed the German frontier on Sunday and occupied Bonn, after a series of eight marches. Across the German border, over which the American Third Army is

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 2.—In an address to Congress in joint session to-day President Wilson formally announced his intention to go to Paris for the peace conference, saying the Allied Governments had accepted principles enunciated by him for peace and it was his paramount duty to be present. The President said he would be in close touch by cable and wireless, and that Congress would know all that he did on the other side.

Referring to his announcement that the French and British Governments had removed all cable restrictions upon the transmission of news of the conference to America, the President said he had taken over the American cable system on an expedient basis so as to make a unified system available.

He expressed the hope that he would have the co-operation of the public and of Congress, saying through the cables and wireless constant counsel and advice would be possible.

The President said he hoped to see a formal declaration of peace by treaty "by the time spring has come."

BRITAIN AND AMERICA TO KEEP WORLD'S PEACE

Humanity May Be Saved from Horror of War, Says Borden

Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Premier, speaking at the annual Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Society on Nov. 28, approved of the plan to form a League of Nations, but insisted that Britain and the United States are able to command the peace of the world by acting together. He said:

"Let us have a League of Nations, if it can be realized, but at least let us have that understanding and unity of purpose and action between the two world-wide English-speaking commonwealths which will save humanity in years to come from the unbearable horror, suffering and sacrifice of a war such as this.

"United by ties of race, language, literature and tradition, the nations of the British Commonwealth and the States composing the great American Republic can command the peace of the world.

"They could have commanded it in July, 1914, if they had given Germany their joint warning. They, therefore, stand answerable to the world for the responsibilities imposed upon them.

"By their overwhelming power and unequalled influence, neither nation can divorce itself from these responsibilities. Let no minor considerations, no petty rivalry and no unworthy distrust divide those who, united, can command the world's abiding peace."

LIEBKNECHT HAS REVENGE

Slept For Two Nights in the Kaiser's Bed at Berlin

The "Daily Mail's" Hague correspondent who has returned there after a journey to Berlin, says that he met outside the Palace in the German capital an old woman who had been employed inside the Palace all her working life. In the conversation she suddenly said: "We have been accustomed to the Kaiser always and there is still discipline here, but now the Kaiser has gone and that cursed Liebknecht slept two nights in his bed."

The woman's indignation at the thought made the correspondent laugh, and he thinks that it was the first laugh he had had in Germany.

CANADIAN TROOPS CROSS GERMAN FRONTIER

The British advanced troops on Friday reached the German frontier along the whole of the front just north of the Duchy of Luxembourg to the neighborhood of Eupen.

The Canadians crossed the German frontier on Sunday and occupied Bonn, after a series of eight marches. Across the German border, over which the American Third Army is

WHOLESALE MASSACRE OF GREEKS AND ARMENIANS

Reuters has received from a Greek source figures showing that in the spring of 1914 the Turks deported 700,000 Greeks, of whom 500,000 are now refugees in Greece. Since the war to the end of 1917, the Turks deported 2,140,000 Greeks and Armenians, of whom 900,000 Armenians and 700,000 Greeks have been massacred, and 200,000 mobilized Greeks have been put to death or have died of their sufferings. A great number of women and children have been forcibly converted to Islamism; others have been killed or committed suicide. Greek property taken by the Turks is valued at 3,600,000,000 francs.

DESTRUCTIVE MINES.

Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 2.—Great difficulty is being experienced in clearing up the mine-fields in the Cattageat. The mines which were laid by the Germans west of the Skaw have already blown up four ships and killed twenty-nine men. Like huge footballs, they lie close to each other at different depths.

A Real Co-operator

If something like this could be achieved in every county and township throughout the Dominion the "Witness"—the people's paper—would be the most representative publication in Canada.

There is surely one in each county who could and would duplicate this action of Mr. Leslie, of Bedford, N.S., if the advantage to the county and the nation at large was realized.

MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

DEAR SIRS,

Herewith you will find a P. O. Order for \$25.00, to pay for renewal subscription to "World Wide," and one new subscription to be sent to King's College School, Windsor, N.S. Also 30 subscriptions, to the "Witness," 29 of which are to be sent to County Councillors (Halifax Co.), and one to King's College School, Windsor, N.S., as per enclosed memo. If you consider this all to be in order with your club rates and not too late, I will write to each one of the County Councillors asking that they will try to get at least one subscriber each to the "Witness."

Yours truly, D. T. LESLIE,

EX-EMPRESS REACHES AMERONGEN

How the ex-Crown Prince was Received at Wieringen

In the raw, misty weather of a November morning, Frau Augusta Victoria, wife of the once German Emperor, arrived at Maarsbergen, Holland, on Thursday from Potsdam to join her husband in exile in Amerongen Castle.

Maarsbergen is the station before Maar, where William Hohenzollern arrived. It is about equal distance between Maar and the castle.

The former Kaiserin was handed over to Count von Bentinck, the host of the German Emperor, by the captain of the rural Gendarmerie, who, acting under orders, had escorted her from Zevenaar, the Dutch frontier station, to her destination.

Augusta Victoria's looks belied the rumors of severe mental and physical prostration and she put on a brave attempt at a smile. Her baggage included a number of wicker baskets and boxes, probably containing wine, marked "Imperial orders."

The former Empress wore a plain dark tulle-made velvet dress and a hat and veil, which offset her abundance of silver hair.

The train returned to Germany with Count Pleten, Major Hirschfeld and Count von Maltke, of the former Emperor's immediate entourage.

There was no official reception or demonstration of any kind when the ex-Kaiserin arrived. The Dutch Government at Maarsbergen, the next train to stop was crowded with Scottish soldiers on their way home from captivity in Germany.

Count von Bentinck, the host of the former Imperial couple, sunily points out his delicate position and declines to answer questions regarding Herr and Frau Hohenzollern, giving as his ground that the Dutch Government is the host and that he has no right to make known the details of the daily life of the visitors.

The former Emperor is surrounded by a band of trusty retainers, who may be relied upon to keep their mouths closed. The arrival of his wife caused little excitement in the village and no display of the gendarmes as the west-bound few persons at the station to witness her debarkation from the train.

Ex-Crown Prince in Exile.

Describing the arrival of the ex-Crown Prince at Wieringen, the N.Y. "Times" correspondent says:—"As the small Government yacht with the ex-Crown Prince aboard scraped the end of her pier I had a good look at the 'Victor of Longwy' author of the 'Frischer, Froehlicher Krieg' (free happy war) who was standing on deck with his companions. For some minutes he was only two or three yards away from me."

"He has changed a good deal during the three years since I saw him last in Berlin. He looks even more insane than ever, more like Simplicissimus' cartoons of himself, but he is heavier upon the eyes, and his face has a somewhat bloated look. He still wears his tooth-brush moustache. His effeminate hands tided with the inevitable cigarette. He wore a frowzy and awkward smile as he returned with one finger the frigid salutes of a few people on the pier.

"The yacht came slowly alongside the landing place, and the ex-Crown Prince obviously was ill at ease, though struggling hard to look pleasant while he waited for the few formalities to be completed. It was curious to hear one of his officer companions whisper to another that he did not 'His Highness may now land,' but merely say slangily, 'nun kan es los gellen' (let her go now)."

"William, Jr. shook hands with a few people on the yacht and then skipped off jauntily—it was a sad effort to appear unconcerned—into a carriage waiting a few yards away. I could not help thinking it was only about six months since the frowzy and awkward Kaiser's pompous message beginning: 'This morning William stormed the Chemin des Dames.'"

"Here was the stormer of the Chemin des Dames, scrambling into a carriage which was nothing but a dilapidated 'crawler.' No soldier presented arms, not a single cheer was raised. I did not see a single hat doffed. Half a dozen portmanteaux were brought ashore and Major von Muelter, the ex-Crown Prince's adjutant, having entered the carriage, the vehicle went off at a funeral pace past long rows of fishing boats, most of them long laid up on account of the U-boat war, some of them even having been under submarine fire. No one appeared to be interested enough to follow the slow paced carriage. The little crowd went off about its business.

"A drive of half an hour brought the exile to his residence, the parsonage, at the little village of Osterland. Here again he must have felt how far he had fallen. No sentry stood before the door. The adjutant rang the bell and a Dutch man servant appeared and admitted the strange little band of refugees."

"On the night before the ex-Crown Prince's arrival, the correspondent was shown over the villa selected for his residence.

The house, he says, is so small that the half dozen servants will have to live out. Indeed the ex-Prince's bedroom and sitting room are just such as might be rented at Brighton for \$7 a week."

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The President expects to sail early

EX-EMPRESS REACHES AMERONGEN

How the ex-Crown Prince was Received at Wieringen

In the raw, misty weather of a November morning, Frau Augusta Victoria, wife of the once German Emperor, arrived at Maarsbergen, Holland, on Thursday from Potsdam to join her husband in exile in Amerongen Castle.

Maarsbergen is the station before Maar, where William Hohenzollern arrived. It is about equal distance between Maar and the castle.

The former Kaiserin was handed over to Count von Bentinck, the host of the German Emperor, by the captain of the rural Gendarmerie, who, acting under orders, had escorted her from Zevenaar, the Dutch frontier station, to her destination.

Augusta Victoria's looks belied the rumors of severe mental and physical prostration and she put on a brave attempt at a smile. Her baggage included a number of wicker baskets and boxes, probably containing wine, marked "Imperial orders."

The former Empress wore a plain dark tulle-made velvet dress and a hat and veil, which offset her abundance of silver hair.

The train returned to Germany with Count Pleten, Major Hirschfeld and Count von Maltke, of the former Emperor's immediate entourage.

There was no official reception or demonstration of any kind when the ex-Kaiserin arrived. The Dutch Government at Maarsbergen, the next train to stop was crowded with Scottish soldiers on their way home from captivity in Germany.

Count von Bentinck, the host of the former Imperial couple, sunily points out his delicate position and declines to answer questions regarding Herr and Frau Hohenzollern, giving as his ground that the Dutch Government is the host and that he has no right to make known the details of the daily life of the visitors.

The former Emperor is surrounded by a band of trusty retainers, who may be relied upon to keep their mouths closed. The arrival of his wife caused little excitement in the village and no display of the gendarmes as the west-bound few persons at the station to witness her debarkation from the train.

Ex-Crown Prince in Exile.

Describing the arrival of the ex-Crown Prince at Wieringen, the N.Y. "Times" correspondent says:—"As the small Government yacht with the ex-Crown Prince aboard scraped the end of her pier I had a good look at the 'Victor of Longwy' author of the 'Frischer, Froehlicher Krieg' (free happy war) who was standing on deck with his companions. For some minutes he was only two or three yards away from me."

"He has changed a good deal during the three years since I saw him last in Berlin. He looks even more insane than ever, more like Simplicissimus' cartoons of himself, but he is heavier upon the eyes, and his face has a somewhat bloated look. He still wears his tooth-brush moustache. His effeminate hands tided with the inevitable cigarette. He wore a frowzy and awkward smile as he returned with one finger the frigid salutes of a few people on the pier.

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THE JAPANESE DELEGATES.

Viscount Kato, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, will head the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, according to unofficial advisers reaching Washington from Japan.

Vice-Admiral Isam Takeshita, Vice-Chief of the Japanese general naval staff, will be a member of the delegation. He will be accompanied by his aide, Captain Kichiro Nomura, who was educated in Japan and in Germany and Austria.

The military representative for Japan will be Major-General Nara, of the Japanese general army staff.

Earlier press despatches from Tokio former Premier, would head the Japanese representatives.

TRIAL OF EX-KAISER.

Allied Jurists Declare Him Guilty of Indictable Offence.

In a speech delivered at Newcastle on Friday, Premier Lloyd George, dealing with the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium, said the British Government had consulted some of the greatest jurists of the kingdom and that they unanimously and definitely had arrived at the conclusion that in their judgment the former German Emperor was guilty of an indictable offence, for which he ought to be held responsible.

Regarding indemnities, the Premier said Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity.

"But I must use one word of warning," said Mr. Lloyd George. "We have to consider the question of Germany's capacity. Whatever happens, Germany is not to be allowed to pay her indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon us. That is the only limit in principle we are laying down. She must not be allowed to pay for her wanton damage and devastation by dumping cheap goods and wrecking our industries."

Asked, "What about free trade?" the Premier said:

"I am prepared to examine every problem to cast aside any prejudices or preconceived ideas, and examine them purely upon the facts as the war has revealed them to us."

A subscriber, a leading lawyer of the West, sent certain articles from the "Witness" to all the leading statesmen of Great Britain, Canada and the United States, from all of whom he has received courteous acknowledgments. This is an excellent way to increase the influence of the "Witness."

The Hungarian Government has decided to intern the whole of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army of 370,000 men, in accordance with the demand of the French Government, it is reported from Budapest by way of Berlin. Von Mackensen has declared he would yield to the decision.

HOW DOVER WAS SAVED.

The latest batch of interesting war time happenings, now released for publication, contains a story of how Dover narrowly missed being blotted out just prior to the last Belgian offensive.

The harbor was packed with war vessels of all descriptions, including four monitors about to start out for the Belgian coast to co-operate with the land offensive. Suddenly an explosion shook the town, and soon it was discovered that the monitor "Glatton" was furiously ablaze in the harbor. It is stated that Admiral Keyes boarded the "Glatton" and, realizing the catastrophe that would result if the "Glatton" magazine exploded, with so many gunnery examination ships in close proximity, ordered air aid systems to be blown to

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON FREEDOM OF THE SEAS IS BEING USED TO CREATE FRICTION BETWEEN AMERICA AND HER EUROPEAN ALLIES

Writer in Baltimore "Sun" Declares That Entente Statesmen Do Not Love America, and Resent Dealing of the Cards by President Wilson

The Baltimore "Sun" prints an article by Frank R. Kent, its managing editor, who has just returned from Europe. In it he unfolds a story of alleged international complications over the peace question which he was not permitted to send by cable.

Strong comments on this article, and on another which appears in the Pittsburg "Despatch," are made by American newspapers, many of which regard the statements as propaganda emanating from Germany, and intended to sow dissension among the Allies. Close friends of President Wilson, whose attention was called to the matter, said they were not aware that any extreme ill-feeling toward the United States existed in England and France.

Mr. Kent says: "There will be no senseless impelling of humanity's happiness through the splitting of the nations that won the war. Things will not go that far. Wisdom and right thinking will prevail, and it can be counted upon that the countries that saved civilization from the menace just ended will stand together to keep it safe in the future. But all that does not alter the fact that for weeks past, under the surface, Paris has been simply seething with international jealousies, rancor and feeling, that between us and our noble Allies at this time there is a tension and a strain that does not appear on the top, but that is very real none the less."

Stage Set Against America.

"It is this situation that led to the S. O. S. call for the President from Americans in Paris weeks ago. I know of two strongly worded cables sent to him from the presence, and the vital necessity of his presence, and lying before him certain facts. The truth is, and everybody in Paris knows it, that in governmental and political circles they do not love us at all over there, neither the English nor the French. "Now that the war is over, American observers of experience, and with facilities for observation, are strongly disposed to think the part of the other powers to set the stage against us. At the peace conference some of our views and aims are going to clash, and clash sharply, with some of theirs. Our view of what we did over there is going to be a little different from theirs. Their inclination to pick the bones of Germany does not exactly fit in with our feelings, and there are a divergence—a very marked divergence—upon the interpretation of those famous phrases, the freedom of the seas, and sea-power."

Undercurrent of Criticism.

"Some disposition to resent anything like American domination, or the speaking of America in a strong voice at the peace conference, is already manifesting itself in an undercurrent of criticism of our army staff, and a tendency to minimize somewhat our efforts in the war. This is true of the politicians. It is not true of the people. So far as the latter are concerned, they will be wholly satisfied, both in England and in France, if the peace conference gives them complete insurance against any time-complex war of any kind at any time between any people utterly impossible. This is what they want and this is all they want, and their feeling toward us is entirely sincere and friendly. "Not so the French and English politicians who smart under the obvious fact that, since America sat into the dealing, they have been following his lead. Now the great danger has passed, the European statesmen chafe under this situation, and some of those who have been big figures during the war see themselves sinking into political obscurity unless as an outcome of the peace conference they can say: 'We got this for France,' or 'We got this for England,' or 'We got this for Italy.'"

Holding the Purse-Strings.

"The strength of our position is that neither Wilson nor House, nor Ellis, nor Pershing, nor any other American desires to say: 'We got this for America.' America wants nothing for herself. That, coupled with the fact that England owes us \$2,000,000,000 and France owes us nearly \$2,000,000,000, and that we still hold the purse-strings for both nations, makes it likely that we will continue to deal the cards, notwithstanding resentment in certain quarters. "Some days ago, in commenting upon the report that President Wilson was coming over to attend the peace conference, Mr. A. Balfour said to a friend: 'It is going to be a rough and tumble affair, this peace conference. That remark reflects the real conviction underneath the surface harmony.'"

"In the first place, General Pershing is anything but popular over there with the French and British high commands. The distaste for him dates back to the early spring of 1917, when, after having first agreed to permit the American forces to be brigaded with the French and British in platoons, he got cold feet on that proposition, and in a memorable conference with Foch and Haig stood up and in effect said that the American army was at their disposal to do what they wanted, but it would have to be used as an army and there would be no more spitting of it up."

Nothing to "Put Over."

"The French were furious—not only furious at what Pershing said, but at the way he said it, which was in the most outspoken American language imaginable, and not, it is said, entirely free from profanity. "In the last two months of the war the Americans unquestionably had the hardest nut to crack in the Arzonne section, and they cracked it. "The point is that in the end we turned the trick with our enemies on the battlefields and that in the field of diplomacy it was the American President who threw the monkey wrench into the German internal machinery, thereby proving as effective in bringing about the collapse of the Central European edifice as the military forces."

"So far as we are concerned, they say, all our cards are on the table. We have nothing to 'put over.' We are asking nothing for ourselves. We want an enduring peace based on justice, and we are not playing a game either for ourselves or for anyone else. "Great Britain wants a just peace all right, but she wants to get in to be the policeman with the club to enforce this peace, and she is preparing to cling to her position as the dominant sea power of the world as she claims to be."

Competitive Shipbuilding.

"There are some sound and excellent reasons for her position in this respect, but the American view is that her resistance to any suggestion of fleet disarmament will force us into the big naval game, that once having abandoned our attitude of aloofness and played a part in world politics, we cannot afford to permit any nation in the future to hold stronger weapons than we hold. "There are Americans who do not share this view, and think it is absolutely all right that the mastery of the seas should be in British hands, and that she is thoroughly justified in holding it. Others strongly disagree."

"What these men foresee is that if England is to continue the maintenance of a great fleet it will force us into a great naval program. "If England builds six cruisers we will build twelve; that is she builds twenty destroyers we will build forty; that if she builds two battleships, we will build four. "That sort of thing, it is argued, is not the way to peace. It is the way that leads to the long run, leads to the other thing, it is not the American idea, and how it, with its crushing burden of taxes, is to be avoided will be one of the big questions at the peace conference."

Kent Replies to Criticisms.

Replying to criticisms, Frank R. Kent in the Baltimore "Sun" on Saturday said: "When I wrote the article on the political conditions in Paris that appeared in the 'Sun' on Thursday, I fully recognized that it would cause a commotion. That was inevitable, because the story disclosed a situation that had heretofore been hidden and which was extremely difficult and embarrassing. Neither the criticism of the article nor its personal character causes me the least concern, because the story is true. I know it to be true, and there are a good many men on the other side who know it to be true. "I considered carefully both the propriety and the effect of printing the facts as I knew them, and as checked up by me from different sources. It was my judgment that it ought to be printed. This judgment coincided with most of the representative Americans in Paris with the interests of their country at heart. A situation existed over there that was dangerous, because it was concealed and in the dark. "One point it may be well to clear up—the story was made, written by me, and I gave to Colonel C. A. Rook, publisher of the Pittsburg 'Dispatch,' who returned from Europe with me, a carbon copy of the article with permission to use it in his paper. This is not an uncommon journalistic practice. "It might also be well to say that I went to Europe as a representative of

The World's Problems—Are Yours

You and your friends will want to know what the foremost writers of Britain and the United States are thinking about the processes and programmes of social and international readjustments and evolutions, and what is actually being achieved in that direction. You would therefore follow the selected articles and cartoons in "World Wide" each week with a most lively interest.

Whether from the point of view of religion, of philanthropy, or of commerce and industry the relationships of man to man, and of class to class, and of race to race are of paramount importance at all times. How much more so now when society is in a state of flux and changes for better or for worse are immediately possible.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

An American newspaper with the distinct understanding expressed to the British Ministry of Information and confirmed by it before I sailed, that I was to be wholly free to report conditions as I found them, without obligation or restraint of any sort."

Winston Churchill's View.

Speaking at Dundee, Scotland, on Wednesday night Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions in reference to the freedom of the seas, said:

"From the battle of Trafalgar to the end of the nineteenth century we were the only nation whose ports were open to the world, whose markets were unrestricted by any tariff and whose coastwise trade was not held as a national monopoly. Even our kith and kin from the United States, whose affection and aid have been so dear to us never possessed that broad liberal policy which was for a century of unchallenged supremacy, have shown upon the sea. Let us be careful not to catch the infection of German ideas at the moment we have defeated the German army. If other nations of the world are content to allow us to keep the supremacy of the seas without denar, it will be because we hold it as a trust for all."

Resolution By Navy League.

In reply to the suggestion of Lord Berestford that the question of the freedom of the seas should not be discussed at the coming peace conference, the following resolution was passed by the Ontario division of the Navy League of Canada at its meeting in Toronto on Wednesday:

"In the opinion of the Navy League of Canada, Ontario Division, it is felt that the question of the freedom of the seas cannot be eliminated from a peace discussion, but they are unanimously of the opinion that the freedom of the seas could be guaranteed only by a strong Imperial Navy. "This resolution was sent to the Naval League of England. "We are here to-day as free Canadian citizens, through the grace of the Almighty and through the instrument that He has in His wisdom, named, namely the British Fleet," said Commander Aemilius Jarvis, in opening the first annual meeting.

Link With Canada.

"Weekly Witness," Montreal, 23rd October, 1918. "Sirs,—Enclosed M. O. is in payment of the 'Weekly Witness' for two years. "Let me express my gratitude for your kindness in continuing to send it after my subscription had elapsed. Being overseas and busy with military duties I allowed it to slip. I appreciate your great kindness for it kept up a link with Canada. "R. B. CUMMING, Canadian Y. M. C. A., Glasgow, Scotland."

HON. ROBERT ROGERS BANQUETTED AT TORONTO

Duty of the Conservatives to Save Canada—Tariff Weapons Needed

The Hon. Robert Rogers, former Minister of Public Works in the Borden Government, was given a banquet in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday night, which was attended by about seven hundred. The organizers of the banquet were chiefly Tories to Conservatives, with Lieut.-Col. Boyd Magee as the chairman of the committee having the matter in hand. Col. Currie stated that every constituency in the province of Ontario was represented at the banquet. "One Senator, the Hon. W. H. Bradbury, of Selkirk, Manitoba; seven members of the House of Commons, one ex-M.P., Lieut.-Col. J. J. Carrick, of Port Arthur; three members of the Ontario Legislature, and one M. L. A. from Nova Scotia, Frank Stanfield, of Truro, were present, and most of them spoke in praise of the Hon. Mr. Rogers. The seven M.P.'s were, besides Col. Currie: John Best, Dufferin; Thos. Foster, East York; Lieut.-Col. J. P. Arthur, Parry Sound; J. Bowman, North Huron; W. A. Clark, North Wellington, and Wm. Wright, Muskoka. The three M.L.A.'s of Ontario were: Lieut.-Col. Arthur Pratt, North Norfolk; Major J. I. Hart, East Simcoe, and Major A. Sessmire, East Peterboro. One of the visitors was Mr. James Caruthers, president of the Canada Steamships Limited, Montreal."

"The Man from Manitoba."

Major Church, of Toronto, presided, and said:

A large white shield at the back of the head table was lettered in red as follows: "The Liberal-Conservative party. The party of Confederation. The party of the people. The party of the war. The party of the soldiers. God Save the King."

On the opposite side of the dining room was the following motto: "Welcome to the man from Manitoba."

In introducing the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Mayor Church stated that the dinner had been tendered as an expression of regard for Mr. Rogers as a man and a former Minister of the Government, and he paid tribute to the ex-Minister of Public Works for what he had done for Toronto in the matter of improvements to the harbor. He added: "The committee tells me that the banquet is to show a deep debt of appreciation to the Hon. Mr. Rogers, who is of the people and for the people."

Guiding Star of Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said: "I am not vain enough to regard this demonstration as being due in any way to any personal merit of mine, but I do venture to regard it as an evidence of your lasting interest in the welfare of that party that has ever been the guiding star in Canada of every great undertaking that has contributed to the sound development of our country. "That great party has never failed to do its duty in every national crisis; that party will not fail to-day to fulfill its plain duty to save Canada from ruin, and to rebuild it greater, stronger, more prosperous and happy than ever before; that party stands to-day in the battle for Canada's reconstruction prepared to fight as bravely, as determinedly, and as loyally as our sons, our brothers and our fathers have fought during four years of hell-on-earth, to preserve for us something that would be worth while to reconstruct. "Unquestionably we live in troublesome times, never before in the history of our country has there been such evidence of unrest, apprehension and general uncertainty as that which exists to-day. It is very evident that our different schools of human politics have not of late been performing their proper functions. History tells us that the death of party is the origin of faction, and history also tells us that which I am sure we all well know now that faction is quick to breed intrigue that is just as quickly followed by disturbance and unrest. This, to my mind, is the principal cause of our general uncertainty and apprehension to-day."

The School of Liberalism.

"The school of Liberalism, as known and understood, would not appear to be able to render very useful service, for the present at all events, in the very pressing and necessary work for reconstruction and the restoration of confidence. "Then we have the school represented by that army of gentlemen, gentlemen learned in the law, who one year ago gave their services in the government of the country on certain terms and conditions, conditions which they themselves so repeatedly made abundantly clear that their contract was for, and only for, the period of the war. It must, therefore, be accepted that with peace in sight the time is not far distant when this army of learned gentlemen will return to the lucrative practice of their own profession. "I take your presence here this evening as an evidence of your deep and lasting interest in the school that represents the traditional policy of that great party who have, whether in time of peace, in time of war, or in times of unrest, never failed to fulfill their duty to Canada, never failed in their work for the progressive development of our common country, and will not fail to-day in the great work of reconstruction through which we can best preserve our Canadian heritage for our own Canadian people. "Unprepared for Peace. After referring to the need for applying immediately common sense

business methods to the work of demobilization, Mr. Rogers said: "Are we ready to grasp our new opportunities with strength, with decision and with determination? Are we ready with plans that are definite, plans that are clear in our own minds, as to what honorable and prosperous use the fruits of victory can best be employed for the common good of all, for the common good of Canada—with preparation that will be sound, preparation that will be sensible, preparation that will be definite, and understood by all the people? If we are ready in this regard, then we can feel sure that the strides which Canada will make in the next two or three years will mark the emergence of our country into that of a great nation. Why are we unprepared for peace to-day while hundreds of thousands of the bravest and best of our sons have been fighting to secure it for us?"

Progressive National Policy.

"If ever there was a time when the Canadian people should calmly and dispassionately consider Canada's future position, that time is the present. We must consider plans for Canada's proper development, under all the vast and diversified conditions that are embraced within the four corners of our broad Dominion. This great work for our future development can, I am sure, best be accomplished for the common good of all parts of our common country through a Progressive Canadian National Policy. It is just forty years ago since a National Policy was first adopted in Canada under the guiding hand of him whose name should never be mentioned in any assembly of Canadian people without feelings of reverence and respect—the Right Honorable Sir John A. MacDonal-

A War of Tariffs.

"When you have done this, I am sure you will agree with me that we in Canada must remain steady; that we must remain firm, for there is only one safe course for Canada to follow, and that is to hold fast, with both hands, to a progressive Canadian national policy. "No matter what the different schools of politics may have had to say in the past, there will be no getting away from the fact that for the future we are sure to live in an age of a war of tariffs. Every country will be trying how best it can, by agreement with its neighbor, get the greatest possible protection for its industries, and at the same time the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors. It would be a disastrous mistake for any thoughtful Canadian to imagine that, with the end of the war, the different nations will return to the same economic, peaceful conditions which previously prevailed. There is no use deluding ourselves upon this point. Our great military struggle will surely be followed by a great industrial and commercial competition between all nations. I hope, as I believe, it will be an entirely friendly competition. What position would Canada find herself in, if she were to enter that competition without the use of the same weapons with which those with whom we are contending are using?"

Importance of Immigration.

"The sound and businesslike development of our foreign markets, of our home markets, will soon put Canada's balance of trade on the right side. I am one of those who believe that as far as possible we should bring our new markets home to our own producers, for after all the best possible consumer for what most of the rest of our produce, is the man who comes here to live, to work, and to build up the nation. "That is why, quite vitally much for Canada, depends upon our immigration policy. First of all, we must in future have a selected immigration. We have to bear steadily in mind that we will have the competition of all other belligerent nations. We should be ready in every desirable country in the civilized world to attract as never before suitable immigrants to our shores. "As a western man, I need not tell

you that I am proud of our four western provinces. Our one difficulty in the west is that, as a result of our generous homestead laws, in the past, coupled with generous land subsidies and land allotments, we find to-day, many, many millions of acres of our virgin soil lying vacant, because of the fact that most of it has found its way into the hands of speculators of the idle rich class and strong corporations, many of whom make no attempt at any cultivation whatever."

Land Speculation. "This is a serious drawback to our proper development of those provinces. A remedy for this must and will be found. The speculators and corporations who are rich and who control these millions of idle virgin acres, should be given the opportunity to convert them into intelligently managed and cultivated farms. Their unwillingness to take advantage of that opportunity should place upon them the obligation of seeing to it that those lands are made available for settlement at such a reasonable price as will put them within easy reach of the men of our army, men who are suited to farm life, men who can furnish evidence of their anxious desire to take up farming as their future and permanent occupation. This course will not only protect Canada from exploitation and manipulation in our land settlement program of the future, but it will save unnecessary outlay and the assuming of unnecessary obligations. We must plant before we reap. "One word more—and I have done, and it is this, that if we in Canada do not rise to full appreciation of our opportunity to-day, we will, all the rest of our lives feel that we have lost because we waited at the critical time."

BOLSHEVIK TROOPS INVADE ESTHONIA

Czech Armies are Said to Be in Grave Situation. Russian Bolsheviki troops have crossed the River Narva on a broad front and have entered Esthonia, between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus, says a Central News despatch from Stockholm. General mobilization has been ordered in Esthonia, which the Germans are expected to leave within a week. Reports from the Baltic province of Esthonia, dated Wednesday, said that Russian Bolsheviki troops on Tuesday captured Pskov, 160 miles southwest of Petrograd. The fate of the volunteer Northern army was unknown. It was also reported that German troops having abandoned the Narva front, Dunaburg, 110 miles southeast of Riga, had been taken by the Bolsheviki forces, and Narva, eighty-one miles southwest of Petrograd, was being bombarded. The commander of the Bolsheviki army in northern Russia has exhorted his followers to invade the rich Baltic provinces to obtain provisions. Russian prisoners of war who have returned to Helmsingfors are causing disorders. The new cabinet of Esthonia is of strong Socialistic proclivities and is supported by a Labor council which is dominated by the Bolsheviki. The situation there is said to be very grave and speedy help is necessary."

THE CHILE-PERU DISPUTE.

Armies on Both Sides Mobilizing, and War is Threatened. Hostile manifestations continue in various cities of Chile, Peru and Bolivia, according to censored despatches. The army reserves in the Lima region have been called to the colors. Despatches from Santiago and Lima under date of Nov. 25, reported that Chile and Peru had recalled their respective consuls. The demonstration at Antofagasta has assumed such a serious character that the Chilean Government has sent the cruiser "Captain Prat" to that port with troops, according to press despatches, received from Santiago. The first and second army divisions have been ordered mobilized. VICTORY LOAN ALLOTMENT. In view of the very large over-subscription of the Loan, the Minister of Finance has had to give special consideration to the question of allotment to subscribers. The plan of allotment arrived at is as follows: 1—Subscriptions of \$500,000 and under allotted in full. 2—Over \$500,000 and up to, and including one million dollars, \$500,000 in full and eighty percent of the balance. 3—Over one million dollars, the same as No. 2 for the first million and sixty percent of the amount in excess of one million dollars.

New British Commander.

Major-General Edmund Ironside, of the British forces, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Archangel front, succeeding General Peole. Major-General Matruhawsky, who was chief of the General Staff under the first Russian Provisional Government at Petrograd, has been appointed commander of the Russian forces and Governor-General of the region of the north, in succession to Admiral Viktoroff. An American detachment, assisted by Russian volunteers, has advanced fifty versts (33 miles) up the Pinega River, clearing the village of Kurki-Ohinska of the Bolsheviki, and taking prisoners. The Kelchak Dictatorship. A Vladivostok despatch says a more or less unalloyed opposition on the part of the Cosacks appears to be arising against Admiral Kofchal, General Ivanoff, Minister of War in the Omsk cabinet, who is on his way from Eastern Siberia to Omsk, has stopped at Harbin in an endeavor to arrange a safe conduct for himself to the territory occupied by General Semeroff, who is at odds with Admiral Kofchal. Czech Forces in Danger. Carl Aekerman reports from Ekaterinburg that the Czechs were greatly surprised by the development at Omsk and a special meeting of the Czech National Council has been called at Chibabinsk to decide what attitude the Czechs shall take toward the new

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

POULTRY.

Langshans and Houdans. Black Langshans and Houdans. Birds for sale from prize-winners of each kind. From \$2.00 each. G. MAYNE, Neepawa, Man.

WILD ANIMALS.

Ranch Raised Silver Black Foxes for sale at pet values, either males or females, at from \$100.00 to \$300.00 each, according to quality. WILLIAM RATES, Ridgeway, Ont., Canada. 19 6

FOR SALE.

Rolling Chopping Feed Mill, doing a good business; hydro power; stone house, bank loan, near station, reasonable terms. ALFRED STURTEVANT, Waterdown, Ont. 19 6

LIVE STOCK.

Swine. Jersey Halls, 3 months old, sire and dams imported, big type Chester Whites, boars ready for service; bred sows, pigs, price easy. J. ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Farmer to look after small farm in Laurentian Mountains. House, fuel, vegetable and milk furnished. Answer, stating wages wanted, age, size of family, experience, etc., to "Witness" office, Box 97.

THE MONTREAL CITY & TRUST 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 out of this Bank, and will be payable at the Head Office, in this City, on and after Thursday, the second day of January, 1919, at the shareholders' record, Saturday, fourteenth December, next at twice a clock each. By order of the Board, A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager. Montreal, November 26th, 1918.

Government. While the Czechs do not desire to intervene in internal Russian politics, they are faced by the Bolsheviki on this front, and must protect their lines of communication in the rear. All their interest is in democratic government in Russia. It is exceedingly doubtful whether they recognize Admiral Kolchak's dictatorship, but they are in a very unfortunate position, not knowing what attitude the Allies will adopt. The Czechs are surrounded on all sides by enemies, and unless the situation on Omsk clears, the Allies may have to reconsider whether they will come to their assistance, for the Czechs who are fighting at Allied request are in danger of being bottled up.

"Grandmother of Revolution" At Vladivostok.

Madame Catherine Brezhnevskaya, "grandmother of the Russian revolution," who was recently reported to have been killed, has arrived at Vladivostok on her way to the United States where she hopes to see President Wilson and explain to him her conception of the needs of the Russian government. She declares that Admiral Kolchak is a Czarist, who the people will not tolerate, and that there are a hundred million persons outside the Bolsheviki and Imperialist elements who demand the formation of a constituent assembly. Mme. Brezhnevskaya says that the life directorate was composed of patriotic men who knew they were the victims of a conspiracy when they entered the all-Russian government, but, lacking finances and other resources, they had no other recourse. After eight months of fighting in Petrograd and Moscow, Madame Brezhnevskaya went to the disguised as a peasant. She traveled 600 miles by wagon through Bolsheviki country. The Bolsheviki, according to Madame Brezhnevskaya, wounded her worse than the Czar's police ever did.

BABY'S BATTLES FOR HEALTH

Mothers you can win the battle for the health of your little ones if you will fight it with Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal childhood medicine. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which never fails to banish constipation; indigestion; worms; colds or simple fevers or any other of the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. J. F. Hyppel, Caspascap, Que. writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are a great medicine for children. They quickly cured my baby of constipation and I can highly recommend them to other mothers. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

RICH, RED BLOOD RESISTS INFLUENZA

Its Victims are Largely Among Weak, Anaemic People

In the epidemic of influenza, or influenza, that has swept over Canada, it has been noticeable that its earliest victims were the thin-blooded anaemic people whose power of resistance is greatly weakened because of the weak condition of their hearts. When a person is strong, hearty, able to enjoy a brisk cold day, chills and infections are set at defiance. But when the system is run down, when the nerves are shaky and the blood watery, the germs of influenza are quick to seize their opportunity. It is therefore good policy to keep the blood always rich, red and strong, and the nerves well nourished by the use of Pink Pills. People who take these pills from time to time are usually able to resist colds, influenza and other ailments, and enjoy good health while many about them are weak, ailing and miserable. To those who have been attacked

by influenza, the after effects are more dangerous than the attack itself. They are left at the mercy of relapses and complications. There is a persistent weakness of the limbs, shortness of breath at the least exertion, poor digestion and a tendency to take cold easily. This condition will persist and will grow worse unless the blood is built up and the shattered nerves strengthened. For this purpose there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From first to last these pills make new rich red blood, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body. Thus the lingering germs are driven out, the appetite is improved, and weak, despondent victims of influenza are transformed into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women. If you have passed through an attack of influenza you will find Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the one thing needed to restore you to full health and strength. If the trouble has passed you, you can further strengthen yourself against its insidious advance by the use of this same tonic medicine. Medicine dealers everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or you can procure them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PRESS OPINIONS

COLLECTING GERMANY'S DEBT.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.") How are the Allies to "occupy" and collect billions in indemnities from a disintegrated Germany? That is a question confronting civilization to-day, and it is not to be waved aside by flippant talk of sending in armies and policing the country.

It is of course conceivable that indemnities might be collected out of different states in proportion to the wealth or the population of such states. The process would be difficult, however, and is to be avoided or averted if possible.

Disintegration in its ultimate form means the substitution of seventy million Germans, individuals, as debtors to the Allies, for a governmental power, a nation, accepting the responsibilities of history.

Germany has signed and must suffer. But if her people believe that the mechanics of Socialism—no so different, after all, from the Kaiser's paternalism—will be the best system of mechanics to use in handling the burdens of the future, why not let them try their experiment, with the not unfriendly toleration of those who seek justice and not revenge?

These considerations should modify the workings of some academic minds in the statesmanship of the world and elsewhere. In essence the problems of German reconstruction are the problems of all civilization.

LETTERS DE CACHET.

(Montreal "Gazette.") The visitor to Berlin had only to hint the faintest of criticisms regarding Germany's actions, and the fact would be reported to the authorities, who would order the man arrested. So Dr. Richard describes the state of affairs in Germany when he was a prisoner. Such iron rule then explains in considerable part the upheaval now.

OWNERSHIP OF NEWSPAPERS.

(Winnipeg "Tribune.") In the recent history of Canada we have the absolute proof that large daily newspapers have been owned by railway corporations, farm implement companies and trusts.

To-day there is an agitation on foot to secure from parliament legislation which shall assist in revealing the real—not the dummy—owners of daily newspapers. On this point the "Christian Guardian" says: "A newspaper is a privately-owned and privately-managed affair, and under old conditions it could say what it liked, and the personality of the man who owned it was supposed to be none of anyone else's business."

Trapping Pays

You can make more money by trapping RAW FURS at the present high prices than working for a daily wage and more especially if shipped to us. Our shippers get the highest returns for their shipments of any in Canada.

HOERNER, WILLIAMSON & CO. 376 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que. P.S.—We sell Traps. Prices furnished on request.

Oliver Spanner & Co. 26 ELM ST. TORONTO

Taxidermists TO PARTICULAR PEOPLE. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Artificial Eyes and Supplies.

RAW FURS WANTED Send For Our Latest Price List and Shipping Tags

WE WANT RAW FURS You cannot afford to be without our Latest Price List—Write Us To-day BRITISH RAW FUR CO. 185 King St. E. Toronto, Can.

The paper has a right to know who controls its policy. Montreal has a case in point. According to "Le Devoir," it is now established that Lord Atholstan controls both the Montreal "Star" and the Montreal "Herald." The political policy of these papers is supposed to be, and is, on the surface, absolutely different; but it is rather confusing to read that the one man dictates both. We have no means of preventing this, and we do not think anyone is aiming at preventing it, if anyone wishes to buy up a dozen newspapers—Grit, Tory, Socialist, or Labor—he has an undoubted right to do so; but it is generally admitted that the public has a right to know the facts of the case. It is unquestionable that sometimes the policy of the whole country is determined by a few newspapers, and it is essential from the point of view of the public good that the public know just who or what stands back of the course which a newspaper may advocate.

The transfer of a newspaper from private individuals to a railway company, from a railway company to a trust, from a trust to a smart politician is a matter of public concern. It should be a law of the land that no camouflaging is possible in the matter of daily newspaper ownership. Parliament will be given its opportunity at the approaching session to enact protective measures in the interests of the public.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

(La Patrie, Montreal.) Without doubt some years must elapse before the narration of events in the Great War can be definitely set down. The task which has been placed upon our historians is an enormous one, the achievement of which will require much labor and long and tedious research. While we are waiting for the work which will teach our children the history of the last four years, without which no country's history will be complete, indeed it would be better that our children should neglect the whole of the period before the war in the entire history of Canada than overlook that period between 1914 and the signing of peace, such a large place in our national life does this period of four years hold, so great an influence will it exercise on our national life. A stern duty is imposed on those who control public education, and that is as soon as possible to place in the hands of every young scholar a volume of the European war in which will be clearly set forth the great and glorious part which Canada has taken. If this work is done as it should be done, nothing could possibly contribute more powerfully towards developing patriotic sentiments in the minds of the children.

A NEWSPAPER TRAGEDY.

(Toronto "Globe.") The Montreal "Herald" founded 108 years ago, has passed into the hands of a receiver. It has succumbed to the burden of war prices which have fallen with special severity on the newspaper business during a post-war period of notorious prosperity for the paper-making industry. Montreal's newspaper experience has been unfortunate in late years. The "Daily Witness" one of the most high-minded of Canadian journals, was the first to suspend, followed by the "Mail" and the "News," which during their brief careers waged a vigorous warfare against certain interests associated with Baron Atholstan, the proprietor of the Montreal "Star." The "Herald," which had had a long and honorable record in the service of Liberalism, became the property of Lord Atholstan, who has proved equal to the feat of conducting a Liberal and a Conservative daily at the same time. He has decided not to carry longer the financial weight of the "Herald." Probably it has served the purpose for which he bought it. Its extinction leaves the "Star" as the only evening paper in Montreal printed in English. One-man control of so important a field cannot be wholesome. The Atholstan influence is largely responsible for the indifference even of the English-speaking community of Montreal to those advanced policies of political, social, and economic reforms which are agitating people in other parts of the country. A city which is the centre of hostility to public ownership and is tied hand and foot to public service corporations has not been well served by its Press, but it has given no encouragement to newspapers of progressive views.

LLOYD GEORGE ON PROTECTION.

(Statesman.) The unconfirmed reports of Mr. Lloyd George's conversion to Protectionist principles and his abandonment of Free Trade recalls his speech when President of the Board of Trade, in March, 1908. After a trip to Germany—which at that time was the great example of Protectionist prosperity on which the Tariff Reformers dwelt with Teutonic insistence—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the Queen's Hall, London, created great enthusiasm by his defence of Free Trade, based upon his experience of German conditions under high tariff. In what he called his "frank talk with Free Traders," Mr. Lloyd George warned

Any Responsible Dealer Will gladly give you "Salada" when asked for. — "Others will Substitute".

"SALADA"

Is Really, in Sober Truth, the Cleanest and Best Tea Sold.

Black, Green or Mixed } Sealed Packets Only. Selling Price on Each.

them that the battle for Free Trade was not over. There was a real danger, he pointed out, of "Protection setting hold of the imagination of the people." Within a characteristic posture he exclaimed: "It is an 'indiscreet cry which has to be answered by an energetic and sustained effort to educate the country.'"

"At the last General election the Tariff Reformers adopted methods of advocating their cause in an apologetic, halting way. The next general election would be fought under different conditions. In 1906 Tariff Reform was kept in the back yard of the warehouse. You will find at the next general election they will be dressing the window with it. Protection, like many another disease, thrives in bad weather and the best weather for Protection is a black fog. There is not a black fog coming, but a mist arising in the western seas, and hills are already spreading over the land, and damping the brightness of our commercial atmosphere. That is the weather for the Protection germ to prosper in and we have got to deal with it."

"Continuing the speaker said that once a tariff was set up in this country we would not see the end of it. 'He dwelt upon the unemployment evils in Germany and America. Will Protection improve matters in this country?' he asked. 'I maintain that whether trade is prosperous or depressed, Free Trade is the best fiscal system to meet either contingency.'"

NO PEACE CENSORSHIP. (N. Y. "World.") Nothing that has developed in relation to the President's proposed visit to Europe is more gratifying than the official announcement that there is to be no censorship of American press despatches bearing on the Peace Conference. Since the first of the fourteen points urged by Mr. Wilson as essential to a permanent peace provided that "there shall be no private international understandings" and that "diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view," any restriction upon the liberty of the press in regard to these matters on either side of the ocean would be regarded with reasonable suspicion.

Furthermore, when the President of the United States goes abroad the people have a right to know what he is doing and saying, and they cannot hope to reach intelligent conclusions on any point unless the information which they receive is complete and without bias. That this wise policy was not contemplated at first seems to be proved by the fact that the much-discussed Committee on Public Information, removing itself with bag and baggage to Paris, has made extensive plans to superintend the activities of newspaper correspondents.

In a statement just issued by this agency it is said that its work at home is ended and that the great delegation of its employees which left New York for France on the 19th of this month has no purpose abroad except to wind up its affairs in foreign countries. It will be remembered that when this party sailed some of its members referred to it as the official press mission of the United States to the Peace Conference, whereas others held that its errand was to be the interpretation of American ideas to the benighted democracies of Europe. Both of these assumptions are now repudiated at Washington. Agreeable as it may be to representatives of the press who are not familiar with Paris to have a headquarters supported at public expense where all modern conveniences will be at their disposal, the fact remains that if the press is to be free the Committee on Public Information has no more business at the Peace Conference than the Anti-Saloon League. The high aims with which it began its invasion of the French capital having been nullified by an authority which evidently was not consulted in the first place, the wonder grows that official action did not take the form of a peremptory order of recall.

A sharp difference of opinion exists as to the value of the services rendered by this committee in war-time, but there will be no dissent from the conclusion that it has no reason for existence in peace. When no boards and war industries are falling on all sides, the Committee on Public Information whether a judiciously managed or not, should not be the last to go.

A PARLIAMENT OF MAN. (Brooklyn "Eagle.") Nations which have fought to whip Germany will doubtless do all the remaining of maps that is expected of the Peace Congress. That is as it should be. But indications accumulate that the Congress will assume the characteristics and the proportions of a "Parliament of Man," sort of preliminary perhaps to a real "Federation of the World." As the nations' airy navies have done their grappling in the central blue, the climax of the Tennyson prophecy will have a dramatic appeal for optimists.

Neutral, it is declared, will be invited to the peace table as consultants on what may concern them. The League of Nations plan and the Freedom of the Seas do concern them. Disarmament issues concern them also. It is true that no neutral power is strong enough by virtue of wealth or population to threaten in the near future the security of the victorious nations, if they should junk all armies

and navies, which of course they will not do. But a vast decrease of armed forces and of military and naval expenditures is likely to come by agreement in which the neutrals may well participate.

Even more interesting to philosophical students of racial problems is the prospective attitude of the yellow men of the Far East. Of course the 315,000,000 in India will be represented only through the delegates of Great Britain. But aggressive Japan, with nearly 40,000,000, and non-aggressive China, with approximately 325,000,000, both having declared war on Germany, will have the full status of belligerent powers. That Japan may "advise" China, and Peking may make Tuan Chi-ju, a pro-Japanese, the head of its representation is probable. And it is already prophesied that the yellow men will demand an agreement that in the future there shall be no racial discriminations against them throughout the world.

Red men are negligible in the world's civilization, save as individuals. Black men are not negligible. The Dark Continent will be weak at this "Parliament of Man." Liberia's plans are unknown, but her men will be welcome if they go. Yet Africa's 175,000,000 human beings, mostly Negro, will be grateful beneficiaries of the peace settlement, the horrors of Germany's brutal colonial methods being removed from a great area for the relief of many millions. We rather hope Haiti will not be unrepresented.

Nevertheless it is well for the world that representation proportionate to population will not prevail; well for the world that the Caucasian thought will dominate proceedings. The best that yellow men and black men are doing in the age we live in is to pay the flattery of imitation to white men's methods, to emulate as best they can white men's achievements. And in no other material field is the Caucasian primacy so well established as in the science of liberal, just and orderly government.

AN EFFICIENT DEMOCRACY. (N. Y. "World.") Dr. Fort, Newton, the American minister who fills the Temple in London with great crowds every Sunday, has just returned to London after a visit in America during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, and has been telling his English audiences some of the impressions he gained during that visit. He was surprised at the change that had come over America since his absence abroad and characterizes that change as the most remarkable phenomenon he has ever witnessed.

A democracy, he says, has submitted without a complaint to a bureaucratic paternalism. "President Wilson," he adds, "is now the most absolute ruler in civilization. All this has been done at the people's request. There is no necessity to issue an order. The authorities have only to express a wish and it is immediately carried out." Possibly had Dr. Newton remained a little longer in America he might have been inclined to modify his statements somewhat, but in the main they represent fairly well the attitude the American people took toward their Government in the critical days since America entered the war. It was a superb illustration of how an intelligent democracy may become, when need arises, as efficient as the most autocratic government. That was a revelation to the American people themselves. Nevertheless, they have already given indications to show that this implicit obedience even to the wishes of the authorities is sternly limited to actual war. With the return of peace, paternalism departs and the people again govern themselves according to their written laws.

LETTERS FROM READERS (Continued from Page 16.) Correspondents whose letters do not appear will please understand that it is impossible for us to do more than publish a selection weekly from the large number received.

THE ENGLISHMAN. (To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir,—I believe you are fair-minded enough not to be hurt at the criticism I am going to give you, and I hope to do so in a gentlemanly way. If I fail please excuse my want of taste in framing my language.

I have noticed, and been pained, all through the war at your writing in your editorials too much in the strain of a British victory and an English defeat. In the early part of the war as an Englishman I felt insulted to see you lay the blame of the excesses of the first contingent when they left dry camps here, on us born in England.

In your issue of November 19th there is in an editorial: "What none can deny is that the war found a large proportion of the people of England living in conditions in which a wholesome crop of civilization could not grow up; and further on you criticize England and her Premier for shutting their eyes to the drink question. Now, I submit that you should

have used the word Britain, not England, as you know that conditions in Scotland and Ireland are not one whit better than in England, and did I claim the present Premier, Lloyd George, as an Englishman, there would be a howl from our Welsh friends, although I should be just as much justified (as I understand he was born in Manchester) as Canadians are for claiming a good many old country celebrities. When the boys achieved victory at Vimy Ridge, they were all called Canadians, and those very men you were so ashamed of in Salisbury Plain for their excesses, and labelled them as English, you were very glad to claim as Canadians in the hour of victory.

We English are blamed for using the word England to designate the British Empire, but Germany always calls it Britain, France calls it Angleterre, and Italy believes Albion. Do they mean only England? Don't they mean the British Empire? We all want unity in the Empire, and this miserable rivalry between English, Scotch, Irish and Canadians is not only foolish, but will not stand analyzing, as there is not a pure-blooded Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman amongst us. We are all of mixed ancestry. Take my own case. My name is Welsh, yet I was born in England, and so were all my relations on my father's side back as far as my great-grandfather anyway. My mother was born in England, but her grandparents originally came from Ireland.

There was no regiment at the front composed of all pure-blooded English, Scotch, Irish, Scotch-Irish, Welsh and men in every regiment, but I labelled English, Scotch or Canadian, who were born in all the different sections of the Empire. We all of us won the war together with our brave Allies, and none of us can say that it was the men born in any section of the Empire did it on their lonesome. It was done by the whole combination, with the aid of our Allies, the French, Italians, Americans, Serbians, etc.

I forgot to mention that I have lived here in Canada now over thirty years, so whether I am an Englishman or a Canadian I don't know, but I do know that I am a citizen of the British Empire.

We sadly need a word coined to embrace the whole Empire, but in the meantime for want of a better, why not use the word Britain all the time when referring to the old country? It would be far better than the word England, as it embraces England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland.

I am not particular whether you publish this or not. You can please yourself, so will conclude by again hoping I have not transgressed the limits of gentlemanliness.

C. P. WATKINS. Langvale, Man., Nov. 24, 1918.

Note.—We greatly dislike the use of the word America for the United States and American for the things of a country with no adjective of its own. We cannot altogether avoid it, as the world has accepted it. In like manner, we believe there are very few newspapers which commit the error of our correspondent complaints of, of using the word English for British, though that is, as he says, the usage of the whole world. It is hard not to use the language as we find it. We could not very well, for instance, use the word Britons for people of the three kingdoms. The complaint does not usually come from the English.

HEATHENISM VS. CHRISTIANITY. (To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Peace has been proclaimed at last, and we should all rejoice in the Lord. But yet there are some people in this city who are not at all satisfied because the president has promised Germany food to feed the people. An editorial appeared in one of our local papers the other day in which the editor used very strong language in regard to the situation. After enumerating the dreadful crimes the Germans have perpetrated he concludes thus: "Give them food. No. Give them nothing but what the American soldiers gave them in battle, unshirred hell."

We learn that this outburst of indignation on the part of the editor was favorably commented on. We are, to say the least, surprised. His views are certainly directly opposed to the teaching of the meek and lowly Jesus Who went about doing good. We read in the Bible: "A wrathful man stirreth up strife" (Prov. 15:18). We heard a woman say yesterday, "I am not going to economize in food to help feed the Germans." I read an article in the "Independent" yesterday, stating that Mrs. Linscott announces that she will put in circulation a petition protesting against food being sent from this country to the Germans. She will see every mother of a soldier in St. Petersburg, and will also see the wives of soldiers and ask them to sign her petition. She believes they will all sign. "Do they expect me to do without food to feed the men who tried to kill my sons?" said Mrs. Linscott. "I will not deny myself a mouthful to feed the Hun."

Although the Kaiser and his followers have been cruel indeed, we should try to follow Christ's example, not theirs. Now that the Lord has graciously answered the prayers of His people, and given us peace, we should rejoice and praise His holy name. We have had enough of war. Let us have peace. Instead of a war of words, because President Wilson has promised to send food to feed the Germans, let us help to feed the starving people, O for more of the Christlike spirit, more humble submission to our Master's will, more love for God and all mankind.

Here is a quotation all should remember: "Vengeance to God alone belongs" (Scott). It is certainly true that the Germans have been guilty of many dreadful crimes, yet the Bible tells us to forgive our enemies, and pray for them who despitefully use us. Rejoice with heart and soul. Our blessings still increase; Christ is the Giver of all good. The glorious Prince of Peace, Rejoice and sing for joy. Let all our voices raise in songs of glad thanksgiving, in Harmonious songs of praise. Mrs. ANNIE RODD. St. Petersburg, Fla.

A NEW CANADIAN POET.

If we may define poetry as music in rhythmic words, we must frankly prefer this pretty little contribution to Canadian verse (The Flag and Other Poems, 1918; Amy Redpath Roddick, 1918) to much that is now in fashion. It is the present vogue, in this, as in other arts, to find joy in dissonance and obscurity, to be bored by smooth verse and to disdain limpid clarity. Lady Roddick has her own idea about that sort of thing, as we learn from some jehring lines entitled "Our Art," which begin:

"To be great is not our fate; So we try to gain applause, To attract by being in fact, What perhaps we really are, Somewhat hazy, if not quite crazy."

and from an excellent imitation of "imagist" verse which follows. For prefer this pretty little contribution to Canadian verse (The Flag and Other Poems, 1918; Amy Redpath Roddick, 1918) to much that is now in fashion. It is the present vogue, in this, as in other arts, to find joy in dissonance and obscurity, to be bored by smooth verse and to disdain limpid clarity. Lady Roddick has her own idea about that sort of thing, as we learn from some jehring lines entitled "Our Art," which begin:

"Newfoundland is proud to be England's oldest colony."

This might be looked for in Whittier. We need the double trumpet stop for this:

"The Armageddon of the ages Forc'd by holy men and sages, The last the greatest fight of all, When good shall win and evil fall, When nation shall clasp hands with nation In universal federation."

Lady Roddick is as musical in French as in English, a thing which Byron would not admit to be possible. There is a real appropriateness to the moment of the book's appearance, as will be gathered from the refrain:

"La nuit, en pleurs, s'évanouit, D'un air vainqueur le jour s'avance."

There are many lighter pieces which we must leave to be discovered by those to whom we commend the book.

"The calm that comes upon me, The calm that comes with years Suggests that man's importance Is the cause of most his fears, Suggests that war's upheaval Is but the anvil clink, The welding by the Forger Of yet another link."

In the great chain of progress That binds successive time, From chaos on to order sublime, And then to heights sublime."

"Going West" tells of the last glimmering thoughts of the dying soldier. He takes the beating of his pulse for a drum beat:

"And now I understand The meaning of that hand; Her heart is beating time In unison with mine."

There are many lighter pieces, exquisitely dainty in mood and manner of expressions. Among some prose poems there is one that analyzes charity, showing that the gift of material assistance cannot take the place of the personal touch.

The Bible does not say: "If thine enemy hunger starve him; if he thirst, don't give him a drop of water," but this is what it does teach: "Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." (Rom. 12:20, 21.) "Pray without ceasing" (Theas. 5:17).

Hate cries: "There is that cruel Hun, That wicked, desperate man; Go strike him, now that he is down, And starve him if you can."

Love whispers: "Listen to the voice Of conscience and forgive; Make this poor Hun again rejoice,— Feed him, that he may live."

Think how it would lower religion in the estimation of those poor creatures to learn that the so-called Christians in our favored land refuse to give their food, and were actually trying to starve them to death in order to gratify their revenge. Starve them to death! Shame on such a selfish proposition. Surely every true Christian who professes to be a follower of Christ will indignantly resent the idea. The spirit of revenge is decidedly unchristianlike. Christ said, "Give to him that asketh thee," also, "Forgive men their trespasses as we hope to be forgiven."

Why hate the Germans with such a deadly hatred? Let us practice the golden rule, and do to others as we would that they should do to us. Let us try to love our enemies. The Germans are human beings, and surely they should not be permitted to starve when we can help them. Rather let us economize, and do without luxuries in order to share with those hungry people. Instead of despising them and protesting against giving them food we should all be rejoicing that the cruel war is over and blessed Peace reigns again.

Rejoice with heart and soul, Our blessings still increase; Christ is the Giver of all good. The glorious Prince of Peace, Rejoice and sing for joy. Let all our voices raise in songs of glad thanksgiving, in Harmonious songs of praise. Mrs. ANNIE RODD. St. Petersburg, Fla.

ANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

We Are As Full of Deadly Poisons As A Germ Laboratory.

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The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that The Boys' Home of Montreal and the Director of the Boys' Farm and Training School at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec will introduce a Bill for the purpose of amending an Act respecting The Boys' Home of Montreal, Chapter 175 of the Statutes of 8 Edward VII. Quebec, and for the purpose of the connection which now exists between The Boys' Home of Montreal and The Boys' Farm and Training School; to amend the Charter of both institutions, and for other purposes.

Montreal, November 19th, 1918. CAMPBELL, McMASTERS, SYMONS & BASTAR, Attorneys for Applicants.

ST. CATHARINES WELL.

In giving due credit to the wonderful remedial Springs of Europe we are apt to lose sight of the value of the ones nearer home. About one thousand springs of various medicinal virtues exist in America. One of them here's "System of Therapeutics" (1891) page 523, thus speaks: "A number of Saline Springs exist in America and Europe, very strong water of this kind being the St. Catharines Well in Canada, which contains about 275 grains sodium chloride to the pint, as well as 185 grains calcium chloride. Its prototype in Europe is the celebrated Kreutznach Springs in Prussia, which contains about 110 grains sodium chloride ("Karyuncupena"). Other references are: "Encyclopaedia Britannica, Appleton's "American Encyclopedia, The Allibuts System of Medicine, etc. The Grand Trunk Railway System's "Travelers' Guide" to St. Catharines, and "Further Information" can be obtained from their representatives. Apply to M. O. Dufour, 123 St. James street, Montreal.

Rheumatism A Home Cure Given By One Who Had It

In the spring of 1900 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried rest, bed-ridden, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and they have all been cured, and it effected a cure in every case. I want every sufferer from any form of Rheumatism to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to you. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may purchase a price of one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write to-day. Mark H. Jackson, No. 240 E. Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

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Wait's Homeopathic Rheumatic Cure Cures Rheumatism, Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the parts; Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Positive Cure. Price One Dollar. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note. JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Napier.

HOW TO RECUPERATE.

There is no pleasanter way to recuperate from fall colds or influenza than by taking a trip to California. Splendid climatic conditions and beautiful scenery await you, while there are scores of attractive resorts. The Grand Trunk System affords a variety of routes, and its representatives will gladly map out a tour for you. Consult M. O. Dufour, 122 St. James street, Montreal.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR BE PREPARED—HAVE A BOTTLE IN THE HOUSE Atticus of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, toothache, earache, sore throats are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It is equally effective for relieving swollen joints, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc. It is a household remedy. Hirst's Pain Exterminator is sold by all druggists or write us. 25c. Bottle. 10 years use and recommended. Don't experiment—buy Hirst's time-tried family friend at dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada. HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR, HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR, HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR.

SMILES

Harebrained!

An old sailor approached a farmer for a meal one day, saying he was willing to work.

"I will give you a meal," said the farmer, "if you will round up those sheep on the common there and drive them into this fold."

In three hours' time the sailor came back looking hot, but happy.

Glancing over the gate in the field, the farmer saw the sheep safely in the fold. "There's a hare sitting up among 'em," he exclaimed.

"Do you mean that little fellow there?" asked the sailor. "Why, that's the little beggar who gave me all the trouble. I thought it was a lamb!"

Discrimination.

President Wilson is fond of telling a story about an old teamster. This old fellow said to the Treasurer of the concern one day:

"Me and that off-horse has been working for the company seventeen years, sir."

"Just so, Winterbottom, just so," said the Treasurer, and he cleared his throat and added: "Both treated well, I hope."

The old teamster looked dubious.

"Well," he said, "we was both taken down sick last month, and they got a doctor for the horse, while they docked my pay."

Waiting for Further Orders.

Some time before the war a British naval officer went to China to inspect a station. He found a sergeant in a neat cottage on a hillside. "What are you doing?" he asked.

"Taking care of Admiral Fremantle's goat," replied the sergeant.

"But he has been dead for twenty-five years," said the officer.

"So has the goat," answered the sergeant, "but they've left me here."

A New Fish Story.

Three men of a party who were spending a week-end at a certain seaside hotel went fishing one morning, but they only managed to catch three diminutive specimens, the biggest measuring no more than about four inches long.

This, however, was no damper on their happiness, and to everybody in the hotel they proudly exhibited their catch.

"By the way," remarked a charming young woman to whom the string was shown, "fishes go in schools, do they not?"

"That is the usual belief," answered the happy fisherman. "But why do you ask?"

"Merely a fancy of mine," smiled the young woman. "I was thinking that you must have broken up the in-stant class."

Hard on Poets.

Poets, major or minor, now suspected of buying themselves with victory odes, must find the Muse severely handicapped by the prosaic cognomens of almost all the Allied leaders.

To find a metre to accommodate Wilson, Clemenceau, George, or Orlando, say, or anything above a comic opera rhyme for Haig or Foch (pronounced, of course, Fosh) would tax the ingenuity of a Browning. A poet's war after the war, in fact.

A Royal "Robbery."

A good story is going the rounds about Queen Mary.

It appears that Her Majesty recently sent a beautiful bouquet that had been presented to her to a certain soldier's hospital.

In order to show their appreciation the inmates commissioned one of their number to stand at the hospital gate the following morning holding the gift when the Queen passed. He did so—

REPUBLIC OF THE WORLD

Belgian Senator Favors the Union of Inter-Dependent Small States

Henri La Fontaine, Senator of Belgium, and professor of international law at the New University in Brussels, will sail within a short time for his native land, after an absence of almost four years. Senator La Fontaine arrived in America with his wife the day after the "Lusitania" was sunk. The news of that outrage reached them by wireless. After the invasion of Belgium, they had sought refuge in England, and a little later, came to the United States, which was then non-combatant.

Senator La Fontaine's life work has been the furtherance of principles aimed at establishing harmony among the peoples of the earth. He has always been a prime figure in moves toward the creation of a League of Nations, though with regard to such a league he is insistent upon certain modifications no always considered by other exponents of the idea.

"The trouble with a League of Nations, in the ordinary sense," said the Senator to a representative of the Brooklyn "Eagle," "is that the individual members of the group are free to get in and get out at will. In such a regime, we would have a world condition not unlike that of the United States prior to the Civil War. If certain of the competent bodies felt inclined to continue their affiliation with the league, they would proclaim their right to secede, and would either withdraw (which would mean disruption in the league) or would rouse opposition among the others (which would entail war.)"

"No, it is not a League of Nations that we want; it is a United States of the World, with rights inalienable and duties obligatory for all members."

He is for small States, banded together in a great bond to add to the culture and happiness of the world, rather than for large ones all dominated by the same spirit.

"Just as the individual person, so the individual State must work out its own salvation," he said. "I am speaking of the intellectual and artistic side as well as the material. Each has something different to offer, and all is valuable. Napoleon made a great mistake when he attempted to make of Paris the centre of all things, and thereby sapped the vitality and the individuality of the provinces. The Kaiser attempted to do something of the same sort with Berlin, but he was unsuccessful, and as a result Munich, Dresden and other cities maintained their significance as centres of learning and progress."

The Senator spoke with warm approval of the program of President Wilson. He expressed uneasiness, however, lest the President, in the midst of so many conflicting opinions at the Peace Conference, let himself be swayed to deviation from it. He is in favor of the admission to the conference of representatives of labor, women and ministers. Among the latter in America, he has found an amazing degree of democratic spirit and progressive idealism.

the negotiations and in the terms imposed."

The narrator remarks that the French officers and Vice-Admiral Wemyss, British representative, maintained a cold attitude, "never tempered by a friendly word."

"Marshal Foch, whom we only saw twice, at the beginning and at the end of the conference, is a stern, plain man. He did not speak a single word to us in the tone which formerly distinguished the chivalrous French nation."

"It is not true that Foch told us there could not be any question of negotiations, only the imposition of conditions, and whatever coldness he displayed was never ill-mannered or rough."

"Really, there was nothing to negotiate. We pointed out the technical impossibility of some conditions. Finally we were obliged to sign."

During the discussion the French handed the Germans the Paris newspapers announcing the abdication of Emperor William.

"We observed no smile of triumph on their faces," adds the writer, "but could discern their hatred."

CREAMERIES TO ADOPT PASTEURIZATION

At Wednesday's session of the Dominion dairy conference held at Ottawa, revised federal standards for dairy products were adopted and the recommendation made that the same be recognized and adopted by all municipalities engaged in food importation work.

A resolution was presented by Mr. H. H. Dean, professor of dairy husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, recommending the introduction of the process of pasteurization in all Canadian creameries. Pasteurization, he said, was the first requisite in the manufacture of butter of uniform grade. It was the secret of Danish success, and universally employed in New Zealand. Before Canada could hope to attain first rank as a butter producer, the general adoption of pasteurization was essential.

Dr. F. Torrance, veterinary director-general, dealt with the necessity for the pasteurization of dairy products, pointing out that the milk from tubercular cows constituted the main source of infection of tuberculosis in hogs. He estimated that the loss to Canada was over half a million dollars annually, and was gradually increasing.

A resolution was adopted calling for legislation necessary to make compulsory the sterilization of skim milk and whey.

The Chairman, Dr. J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, announced the intention of the Federal Department of Agriculture to organize a dairy research division, which should investigate the scientific problems constantly arising in the manufacture of dairy products.

The basis of organization of the National Dairy Council was decided upon. It was agreed that the council should be composed of two representatives from each province, and that they add to their number as follows: Four cheese manufacturers, three butter manufacturers, three milk distributors, three milk and cream producers, two ice cream manufacturers and one condensary representative. From the above, numbering thirty-four in all, eastern and western executives are to be selected.

CANADA MUST BE FREE.

Canada is a land of great promise and great natural resources. It possesses a vigorous, fresh life of unbounded adaptability. Its greatest need is a free representative Government that will impartially administer its wise and equal laws; a Government that will insure all citizens in their rights; a Government inspired from within and not from without; a Government that will not only control, but initiate, purely Canadian affairs. Though Canada may pride itself on its half-continent area, its lakes, forests, mines, wheat fields and other sources of uncounted wealth, its heart will go wrong and its nerves will fall unless it lives its life in the atmosphere of political and religious freedom. The true greatness of Canada must be sought in home contentment, good citizenship and in the character and moral ideals of the men who lead the nation. The prime necessity of the hour is men of strength and far-vision, men of ability, service and self-sacrifice.

The Government of the past year that converted this western asylum of liberty into a land of intolerance, without any representative form of government, should arouse the people of Canada to a sense of public duty. A Government that demanded the duties, while it denied the rights, of citizenship, that by Orders-in-Council reduced the citizen to a cipher, should warn the people of Canada that unless their country is politically free it will inevitably sink into premature decay.—"Lucian," in the "Statesman."

THE CASE OF TOM MOONEY.

The case of Tom Mooney, now awaiting the labor world in the United States, has been before the country for two years. There was, in 1917, greater bitterness than usual between labor and capital in San Francisco. The employers were organized as well as the men. The employers' organization took an active part in promoting a "preparedness parade" on July 22, to participating in which certain labor organizations objected. Threats were alleged to have been made by the effort to secure a general attendance at the demonstration. However, it was only moderately successful.

During the parade a bomb was thrown and ten people were killed or mortally injured. Mooney and four others were arrested as being responsible for the crime, and Mooney, after trial, was convicted and sentenced to death.

The Maudsley Union became active in the interest of the condemned man. The mails were flooded with literature, the allegations of which included statements that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce was unjustifiably active in the prosecution, that the conviction was secured by perjured and fabricated evidence, and that the prosecuting attorneys shared in the wrongs done. There was an appeal to the State Supreme Court, which would not interfere with the sentence.

Then President Wilson was asked to mediate, and he sent to the Governor of California a letter suggesting that the execution of Mooney should be postponed till he could be tried on other indictments. The execution, set for August 23 last, was postponed till December 12, while efforts were made to secure Mooney's pardon.

It is now reported that the sentence of Mooney has been commuted by Governor W. D. Stephens to life imprisonment. Threats of a national strike in case the Governor did not intervene had been made in various parts of the country.

CITY HIDDEN IN CANYON

Strange Tale of Indian Tribe Living in Chasm in Arizona

As strange as the tales of the children's wonder books is the story of a wild tribe of Indians in Northern Arizona buried deep in a great canyon which Leslie Spier, a representative of the American Museum of Natural History, has just visited. He descended 3,000 feet of steep, sheer rock surface and was there received by the tribe as a special ambassador from another world. He spent a month and a half in what was an almost undiscovered country.

This little tribe is the Havasupai Indians. They are intermediates, having characteristics of other tribes well known to Indian students—the Pueblos, Plateau people, and Mohaves, but entirely individual, forming in a great chasm, 3,000 feet deep, a self-supporting community, producing everything for its own needs.

3,000 Feet Precipice.

The only entrance to the canyon is by a precipitous trail, the rocks forming great 100-foot steps, the final 500 feet being topped a verticle wall on which the visitor has the appearance of a fly.

This difficulty of entrance for years prevented the visit of friends and foes and has kept the people a lost tribe. The youngest man in the tribe can remember the day when the first white man was seen, and less than ten years ago the Havasupais were using stone heads for their hunting arrows and stone implements in their different occupations. More recently a few of

their younger men have gone up to the upper earth's surface to work as cowboys, and through them they have traded with the other Indian tribes, but the nearest trader's store is 120 miles from them across a nearly waterless desert.

A Fertile Oasis.

The first which seems to have been heard of this isolated tribe was about the time the United States was signing its declaration of independence. In 1775-1776, and a Spanish missionary, Father Garces, travelling through the country converting the Indians with the courage and energy of his kind, not stopped by the difficulties of the way, discovered this hidden people. In his diary which has been published he states simply that the road by which he reached them was difficult.

On the top of the plateau from which one descends to the Havasupais there is a country of pine forests. Going down one passes through the arid regions, and on reaching the bottom of the canyon finds a fertile oasis with willow and cottonwood trees, fruit trees, including the fig, with great fields of corn, beans, and squash. Wild seeds and cactus come from the mountains; there are wild deer, antelope, mountain sheep, and turkeys—everything needed to support the tribe.

The entire settlement comprises 175 members now, and there have never been more than 250. There is a scarcity of women between 29 and 40 and a number of widowers with children. There are thirty-eight camps or family groups with several houses in each. The women are well treated, though as a rule the men and the children eat first and the women last, taking what is left. There is, however, plenty of food for every one.

The men and the women both work in the fields, but things grow almost spontaneously. The early hours of the day are given to farm work and the men work very hard. The women work more continuously than the men as they are the cooks, but they are not overworked. The men hunt a little, not much, trade a little with other tribes, and the women make baskets—that is a sort of fancy work of theirs and both the men and women gamble in a sort of fantan played with native dice. They play for different articles and also they use some money, having a little from cowboys. They have no regular use for it among themselves.

A Destructive Flood.

It was Mother Nature who took the first important step toward putting the Havasupais on the map some years before the American Museum concluded to hunt them up. The canon in which the tribe lives drains thou-

sands of miles of country. The first of January, 1910, it snowed for four days, it rained for four days, then the weather became very mild and apparently all the snow on the heights above melted and poured into the valley. The water poured over the rocks in great sheets and what in summer was a beautiful oasis became a great flood of water. The Supais, strange to say, although the flood came at night, were able to save their lives by climbing into caves in the cliffs, only one old blind woman, who could not find her way out of a hut, being lost. Everything else went, all the huts, all the trees, even the soil for the crops was washed away. Then it occurred to the tribe to go to the highlands, where they took in a very few ideas from the outside world, and Uncle Sam began not very strenuous efforts in their behalf.

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

Now that the revolutionary spirit has reawakened in Central Europe, where will it end? To find a parallel for such a shaking-up of thrones and flight of rulers we may have to go back just 70 years.

In that revolutionary year, when the French King and Austrian Emperor lost their thrones, when Metternich sought asylum in England, and even the Pope fled disguised as a footman, it looked as though even Prussia would throw off autocracy.

"To be free, O Germans, you need but remember that you were the free (the Franks)!" was Mazzini's message to all Germany two years later. . . . "Have but one family, Democracy! Have but one name. The German Republic! In all your valleys, and from hill to hill, let but one song be heard, the Song of National Independence, the old German Bardit, and you also shall conquer!"



Curator: "Yes, shentlemans, zat is ze skull of ze great Christopher Columbus, who discovered America."

7th Sammy: "An' who's the little one, Boss?"

Curator: "Zat was ze great Christopher Columbus when he was a little boy."

—London 'Opinion.'

He Had No Fear.

In the same compartment as a well-known comedian was one of those nervous old ladies who travel in fear of collisions.

At every jolt or sudden stop she cried out: "Have we left the metals? Is it an accident? Are we going to be killed?"

Presently she addressed the comedian: "And you, sir, are you not afraid of railway accidents?"

"Not I," replied the funny one, reassuringly. "It has been foretold that I'm to die on the scaffold."

The nervous lady changed carriages at the next station.

Didn't Understand.

It was the custom in the village for the well-to-do inhabitants to make good any loss which the villagers might sustain through the death of any live stock. The retired manufacturer, who had only recently settled in the village, was ignorant of this laudable practice, and was considerably puzzled by the visit of a laborer's wife, who explained that she had lost a pig.

"Well, I haven't got it," exclaimed the bewildered newcomer.

"What I mean, sir, is of course, the pig died," nervously explained the woman. "It died suddenly yesterday."

"Well, what do you want me to do?" cried the thoroughly exasperated man. "Send a wreath?"

A Hat Trick.

It isn't easy living up to the reputation of being a wit, but Jimkins did his best.

Meeting a friend one morning, he said suddenly: "I say, old fellow, have you heard about that girl who poured a jug of water into her fiancé's top hat?"

"No," replied his friend, getting ready to hear an excellent little anecdote.

"Neither have I," said Jimkins, as he began to walk quickly away. "It hasn't leaked out yet."

A Deserved Retort.

A well-known artist had a French poodle of which he was extravagantly fond. The poodle was seized with an affection of the throat, and the artist had the audacity to send for a great throat specialist, who, though secretly offended by being called to treat such a case, prescribed, pocketed a big fee, and drove away.

The next day he sent post-haste for the artist, who, thinking he was summoned on some matter connected with his beloved dog, ceased work and rushed to the specialist's residence.

On his arrival the specialist said, gravely: "How do you do? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted!"

with rather unexpected results.

Queen Mary, seated in her car, saw the soldier standing there, bouquet in hand, and assuming that he wished to present it to her, she reached out and took it. After she had thanked him her car passed on.

The soldier stood quite dumfounded, then recovering his speech, he said: "Well, I'm blowed! She's pinched 'em."

Like a Lady.

"Frances," said the little girl's mamma who was entertaining callers in the parlor, "you came downstairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. Now go back and come down the stairs like a lady."

Frances retired, and after the lapse of a few minutes re-entered the parlor.

"Did you hear me come downstairs this time, mamma?"

"No, dear, I am glad you came down quietly. Now don't let me ever have to tell you again not to come down noisily. Now tell these ladies how you managed to come down like a lady the second time, while the first time you made so much noise."

"The last time I slid down the banisters," explained Frances.

Policeman—"He's crazy, yer Honor. I found him standing on a corner sassin' his wife."

Magistrate—"That doesn't prove him crazy."

Policeman—"His wife wasn't there, yer Honor."

"I don't like the way this road is run," said the irritable passenger.

"What right have you to kick, compared to me?" said the conductor.

"You only have to make this trip once in a while."

Nothing Else.

Percy (after the proposal): "Have you ever loved before?"

Edith: "No, Percy. I have often admired men for their strength, courage, beauty, intelligence, or something like that, you know; but with you, Percy, it is all love—nothing else!"

Well Meant.

The word "comfort" came up in the course of the lesson, and the teacher explained to her class what the word meant. Then she remarked to a small boy:

"Johnny, give me a sentence with 'comfort' in it."

And Johnny answered: "Please, teacher, landlord's cum for 'Lep'."

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S REFUSAL.

The German papers have given prominence to an official telegram from England, according to which Admiral Beatty refused to receive members of the Soldiers' Council who accompanied the German naval officers entrusted with the delivery at Rosyth of certain units of the German navy.

The German party arrived aboard the warship "Koenigsberg" and the officers were requested to come aboard the English flagship "Queen Elizabeth." When Admiral Guere, who headed the German delegation, begged Admiral Beatty also to receive three members of the Soldiers' Council representing the German navy, the republic of Oldenburg, and the republic of East Prussia, the English admiral absolutely refused to enter into any negotiations with the members of the council, because he was not authorized to deal with any government or its representatives not recognized by his own Government.

GERMAN DELEGATE TELLS HOW ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

Marshal Foch was Stern, and did not Speak a "Chivalrous" Word.

A long account of the conference which ended in the signing of the armistice with Germany, is given by a member of the German party in the columns of the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung."

After the French met the German commissioners they were driven for ten hours in automobiles to an appointed rendezvous. "It seemed to me," says the narrator, "that the drive was intentionally prolonged, in order to carry us through the devastated provinces and prepare us for the hardest conditions which hatred and revenge might demand. One of the Frenchmen pointed to a heap of ruins, saying 'Behold St. Quentin!'"

"We entered a train, with blinds drawn, in the evening, and awoke in the morning in the midst of the Forest of Compeigne, surrounded by soldiers."

"There were two trains, one occupied by Marshal Foch and his staff, and the other by the Germans. In these we lived, worked and negotiated for three days. We had everything in abundance. There was nothing to find fault with. The great enmity and hatred that apparently prevailed against us was shown, however, in

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If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all musical results of the highest priced outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first! No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep instrument.

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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:

Table with columns: Market, Eggs, Specials, Extras, No. 1's, No. 2's. Rows include Western Ontario, Central Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia.

Table with columns: Market, Retail Prices to Consumers, Storage Ex. Firsts, Storage Ex. Second, Storage Ex. Third, Storage Ex. Fourth, Storage Ex. Fifth, Storage Ex. Sixth, Storage Ex. Seventh, Storage Ex. Eighth, Storage Ex. Ninth, Storage Ex. Tenth.

Table with columns: Market, Live Poultry Quotations, Wholesale, Broilers, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys.

Table with columns: Market, Dressing Poultry Quotations, Wholesale, Broilers, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TRADE ACTIVE

Eggs Very Scarce at Record Prices in England, Demand Here Active

Montreal, Saturday Evening. According to latest advices received from London, England, the release of Government eggs recently was welcomed by the trade, but the quantity distributed has been far below that desired to relieve the necessities of the situation. Under such conditions it is not surprising that prices of English and Irish fresh or new-laid eggs have reached a height that beats all records previously established.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FACTS

REGULAR CLUB RATES AND TRIAL RATES.

Montreal Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL

Canada's Leading National Newspaper, Always Independent and Dependable, Strong and Courageous.

World Wide. Add to the splendid news features it has special departments edited by experts of interest to all members of the family, and to all walks of life.

Northern Messenger. Our good old Sunday "story-teller" friend, the Northern Messenger, has been for forty years a favorite with the Canadian people.

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with 289,678 for the corresponding period last year.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Table with columns: Fancy new laid eggs, Strictly new laid, Selected fresh stock, Cold storage selects, Cold storage No. 1.

The only important change in the local poultry trade this week has been the decreased receipts of live birds on account of the colder weather prevailing and the increased arrivals of dressed stock owing to the same factor.

We quote wholesale prices as follows:

Table with columns: Choice turkeys, Lower grades, Milk-fed chickens, Ordinary chickens, Fowl, Geese, Ducks.

There has been no important change in the condition of the market for potatoes this week. Supplies have been ample to meet all requirements, and prices have ruled steady, with an active trade passing in a wholesale jobbing way, and the movement on the whole has been large, with sales of Green Mountains at \$1.90 and Quebec white stock at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bag.

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICES

Table with columns: Minimum and closing prices of Montreal securities, Stocks, Bonds, Unlisted Shares.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

Live Hog Prices Irregular, Dressed Steady, Trade Fair.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The course of prices for live hogs at the leading Canadian centres this week has been somewhat irregular owing to the unsettled feeling which prevailed in the situation.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

RETURN OF THE JEWS.

S. E. P., N.B., asks—Will you please tell me something in regard to the Jews? Do they have some back to Jerusalem believe in the New Testament, or just some of them? What are some of their forms of religion, and what is their form of baptism, and at what age administered? May all Jews go back to Jerusalem irrespective of their belief in the New Testament, or not believing in Christ has come? Your answer will settle a question that is being asked, for your opinion is valued here ahead of any other paper we take.

Ans.—The Jews in the Zionist movement are not Christians and have no mode of baptism. We do not understand that it is proposed to establish an exclusively Jewish community. We presume that anyone can go to Jerusalem that wants to.

MOTTOES, BOOKS AND SONG.

M.B., Ont., asks—Could any of the readers tell me where I could purchase mottoes printed in red letters on dark wood. I have seen them for sale in the cities, but can't find out where they could be purchased now.

Ans.—I have seen them for sale in the cities, but can't find out where they could be purchased now. The mottoes I wanted were: (1) "Tis the song ye sing and the smile ye wear, that's a-making the sunshine everywhere," and "Tis easy enough to be pleasant when life flows by like a song, but the girl worth while is the girl who can smile when everything goes dead wrong." (2) Also would like to know where I could get the two books, "Pine Lake" and "From Pine Lake to Westfield." I believe they were published at the Methodist Book Room, but are out of print. (3) Also could anyone furnish the music, or tell me where I could get it, to the words of a song of which the chorus is, I think, as follows:

"Like a radiant gem it shone upon them, And led them rejoicing to Bethlehem; And the story it told, more precious than gold, Will ever to glory the way unfold." The title might be, "The Star of Bethlehem," or something of the kind.

Ans.—(1) A few years ago the mottoes to which you refer were for sale in almost every bookstore or department store. They are now out of fashion, and the shops no longer keep them in regular stock.

A LUMINOUS COMPOSITION. I. A. P., U.S., asks—Do you know of any luminous composition that is visible at night, that is not artificial? Ans.—The composition in the body

been done. At Toronto the market opened stronger, with sales at \$18.50 to \$18.75 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars, and at \$18.25 to \$18.50 fed and watered.

RECORD PRICES PAID FOR BUTTER. Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The feature of the week in the butter situation was the resumption of the Quebec Agricultural Co-operative Societies auction sales, and on Friday the manager, A. Trudel, offered 50 packages creamery butter, for which there was a keen demand from the wholesale trade, and the highest prices for the season were realized in this market, finest creamery selling at 53c per lb., and fine at 52c.

IRISH HISTORY. G. L. B.C., asks—In your question and answer column in the "Witness" please tell me what is recognized as the best history of Ireland.

Requested Verse. Old Subscriber, Ont., asks—Would you kindly send me a poem which appeared some little time since, the last line being: "If ye don't watch out the Kaiser will ketch yer?"

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX. L. B. D., U.S., asks—I take the liberty to ask for information through the columns of your paper on the following:—The growing of flax, its manipulation from seed-sowing, rotting, preparation and manufacture into yarn and cloth.

THE LABRADOR FUND. Ottawa, Ont., November 4th, 1918.

THE FRIENDLY HOME. Halifax, N.S., Nov. 15th, 1918.

BLIND ENDOWMENT FUND. Halifax, N.S., Nov. 15th, 1918.

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND. Montreal, 4th Nov., 1918.

THE FRIENDLY HOME. Halifax, N.S., Nov. 15th, 1918.

THE FRIENDLY HOME. Halifax, N.S., Nov. 15th, 1918.

Larger and smaller than my own had been.

And one there was most beautiful to behold— A little one with jewels set in gold.

And so the little cross I quickly took, But all at once my frame beneath it shook.

The sparkling jewels fair were they to see, But far too heavy was their weight for me.

"This may not be," I cried, and looked again, To see if there was any here could ease my pain:

But one by one I passed them slowly by, Till on a lovely one I cast my eye.

Fair flowers around its sculptured form entwined, And grace and beauty seemed in it combined;

Wondering I gazed—and still I wondered more, To think so many should have passed it o'er.

But oh! that form so beautiful to see, Soon made its hidden sorrows known to me:

Sorrowing I said, "This cross I may not bear."

And so it was with each and all around, Not one to suit my need could there be found;

Weeping, I laid each heavy burden down, As my guide gently said, "No cross, no crown."

At length to Him I raised my saddened heart, He knew its sorrows, bade its doubts depart.

"Be not afraid," He said, "but trust in Me, My perfect love shall now be shown to thee."

And then with lightened eyes and willing feet, Again I turned my earthly cross to meet;

With forward footsteps turning not aside, For fear some hidden evil might betide.

And there—in the prepared, appointed way, Listening to hear and ready to obey— A cross I quickly found of plainest form, With only words of love inscribed thereon.

With thankfulness I raised it from the rest, And joyfully acknowledged it the best— The only one of all the many there, That I could feel was good for me to bear.

And while I thus my chosen one confessed, I saw a heavenly brightness on its rest; And as I bent my burden to sustain, I recognized my own old cross again.

But oh! how different did it seem to be, Now I had learned its preciousness to see! No longer could I unbelieving say, "Perhaps another is a better way."

Ah, no! henceforth my one desire shall be, That one who knows me best should choose for me; And so, whatever His love sees good to send, I'll trust it's best—Because He knows the end.

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growth of wood and leaves without a corresponding increase in the amount of fibre. From very early times flax has had the reputation of being an exhaustive crop. Judged by its effect on the yield of subsequent crops there seems to be little foundation for this belief.

On the other hand, when the crop is pulled there is none of it left in the soil except the very fine roots, whereas in the case of the crop of wheat all the roots are left in the soil and several inches of stubble are ploughed under in addition. In this sense flax removes more from the soil than other crops. The flax seed should be sown thickly broadcast, at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels per acre, as early as the ground can be got into proper condition.

Light frosts do not injure flax seedlings, only a frost sufficient to freeze the ground solid is likely to do any harm.

When the crop is grown it passes through the various operations of pulling, rippling, retting (or rotting), drying, rolling and scutching. Flax is always pulled up by the roots. The pulling should be done by hand, in dry, clear weather. It is sometimes stocked up to dry, but as a general rule the removal of the flax is done by the process of rippling, immediately follows the pulling, the operation being performed on the field, the apparatus used resembling a comb.

The two valuable commercial products of the flax plant, the seed and the stalk, are separated at this point. There are two methods of retting, dew-retting and water-retting. In dew-retting the flax is spread on the grass and turned at frequent intervals. In water-retting, which produces the highest quality of fibre, the stalks are tied in bundles and packed in shallow ponds of pure soft water. They are covered with straw and weighted down with stones until the process of fermentation is complete.

The fibre is then freed from its woody core by passing the stalks through a scutching mill, where the fibre is disentangled, laid smooth, sorted and spun into yarn. The yarn is transferred to the loom and woven into cloth. To obtain linseed oil, the seeds are crushed, ground and pressed. The oil is then stored (often for years) until all impurities have settled. Sometimes the settling is hastened by treating with sulphuric acid.

BENEVOLENT AND PATRIOTIC FUNDS. Those of our readers who have contributed through the "Witness" in the various Benevolent and Patriotic Funds will be interested in the following letters received from the various General Treasurers. The "Witness," of November 19th, contains particulars of the amounts contributed to the various funds, which now reach a total of \$25,662.54.

THE Y. M. C. A. FUND. Received from the readers of the Montreal "Witness" and "Northern Messenger," through the publishers, John Dougal & Son, the sum of \$4,310.71.

Received from the readers of the "Witness" and "Northern Messenger," through the publishers, John Dougal & Son, the sum of \$1,100.00.

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Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LIMING OF SOILS

Time and Method of Application.

To a large extent the time and method of application are fixed by the kind of material, the nature of the soil and crop, and the farmer's convenience.

Carbonate of lime should, however, not be mixed with or applied at the same time with acid phosphate, since such mixture or application tends to bring about a change of the water-soluble phosphoric acid to an insoluble form, and any advantage in buying the more expensive acid phosphate is lost.

In considering the time of application of carbonate of lime, it must be remembered that it is slower in its action than burned lime, especially if not finely ground.

Oxide of lime, either in the form of burned lime or hydrated lime, requires somewhat more care in regard to time of application. It should not, especially if the unslaked form be used, be applied to the land so that it comes in contact with seeds or young plants.

Lime may be applied by drilling with a seed drill or spreading with a lime spreader. Drilling is frequently not a satisfactory method, because the material may not be suited to proper distribution in this way and uniform distribution throughout the soil is not accomplished.

Various types of lime spreaders are on the market and it is often possible for the farmer to devise home-manufactured machines for this purpose that are satisfactory. Spreaders may be used for ground limestone, hydrated lime, or burned lime after slaking. The practice of placing burned lime in piles in the field and slaking it by the addition of water or allowing it to slake in the air and then spreading by hand is a somewhat common one.

Whether lime should be applied before ploughing or after ploughing, and then harrowed in, as well as the time and manner of applying to growing crops where that can be done, are matters that must be decided in each individual case according to conditions and results sought to be accomplished. Probably application after ploughing, followed by harrowing, is the most general and satisfactory practice.

Quantity.

The quantity to be applied naturally depends on the needs of the soil, on the form of lime used, the climatic conditions, and time of application. Applications of burned lime are usually from one-half a ton upward, or the equivalent, of carbonate of lime, although beneficial results frequently may be obtained by the use of smaller quantities.

The question whether a large application once in several years is preferable to smaller applications more frequently, is one regarding which no general rule can be made.

Loss of Leaching.

The leaching of lime from a soil, resulting in loss of valuable material, is a matter that should receive consideration in the practice of liming. It has been stated that the finer a lime is pulverized the more effective it is in the soil.

Green Manure.

It is evident from statements already made that the practice of liming carried on as it should be, stands in very close relation to that of growing green crops to be ploughed in to fur-

nish organic material to the soil, and while good results frequently follow the ploughing in of green crops where no liming is practised usually the benefit will be still greater if lime is applied to the soil.

Few farms produce enough manure to maintain the organic content of all the land at the point where it should be. The use of commercial fertilizers containing organic matter such as dried blood, tankage, or cottonseed meal contribute but small quantities of this material, so that the ploughing in of green crops is the only other method of accomplishing this result.

Leguminous crops such as clovers and cowpeas are usually grown for this purpose, although nonlegumes such as rye are sometimes used. To grow clovers successfully the majority of soils must be limed.

Soil Acidity.

Soil conditions that make liming desirable or necessary are in many cases matters of ordinary observation or experience, but the reasons for the demand of the soil for lime are frequently not apparent. This is particularly the case with regard to the reaction of the soil, whether or not it is acid.

Though it may be assumed that a soil high in organic matter is acid, acid is not intimately associated with organic matter, and the great majority of cultivated soils that may be slightly acid do not indicate that fact in any way that is conclusive to the farmer.

Indicators of Soil Acidity.

Soils that contain large quantities of organic matter, such as peats or muck soils, if not intimately associated with marl deposits, are usually acid; and practically all soils, even when the content of organic matter is low, are acid if the drainage is poor.

The character of the native forest or other vegetation often indicates an acid soil. Among such indicators may be mentioned the growth of blueberry and wintergreen bushes, the presence of chestnut or sassafras trees, or a scrubby growth of oak or jack pine. In cultivated fields the presence of weeds such as sorrel or growth of moss on the surface of the soil may indicate acidity, but generally in the case of cultivated soils that may be slightly acid some test must be applied to the soil.

Lime Requirement.

Mention has been made of laboratory methods for determining the lime requirement of soils, and in this connection it should be remembered that lime requirement and acidity are not necessarily the same. In other words, a soil may have a high lime requirement and still not be strongly acid as judged by other tests.

The Litmus-Paper Test.

Certain dyes have the property of changing color when brought in contact with acids or alkalis. Such dyes are known as indicators, and litmus is one commonly used in this way. Litmus when in contact with moisture and an alkali such as lime hydroxide turns blue; and if to the blue litmus thus formed a slight excess of acid be added over the result is to combine with and neutralize the lime, the litmus turns red. Between the blue and red is a neutral point, a light purple shade.

Litmus paper is an absorbent paper saturated with red, blue, or neutral litmus, and this when properly prepared is sensitive to slight acidity or alkalinity—that is, blue litmus when moistened will turn red on contact with an acid, and vice versa, red litmus will turn blue on contact with an alkali, indicating on the one hand what is called an acid reaction and on the other an alkaline reaction.

Litmus paper is used in testing soils for acidity; and the test usually is made by moistening the soil to form a compact mud, making an opening in this, inserting a strip of blue litmus paper, closed over the opening, and allowing it to stand for a short time and then noting any change of color. Precaution should be taken to prevent contact of the moist litmus paper with the fingers.

A modification of this method of making the litmus-paper test that has some advantage, especially in the case of red-colored soils, is as follows: The moistened strip of litmus paper is placed on the side or bottom of a glass or beaker and the dry soil then introduced into the glass, moistened thoroughly, and allowed to stand. Any change of color of the litmus paper can be observed through the glass and contamination of the paper with soil particles is prevented.

The interpretation of the change of color, if such occurs, is to some extent a matter of personal judgment and is most reliable when used by one of experience. The following points should be observed in using this test, and allowed to stand for a time before the test is applied.

If the soil effervesces on the application of dilute muriatic acid it probably contains more than half of 1 percent of lime carbonate and does not need liming, although it may show no alkaline reaction with red litmus. Frequently soils that do not effervesce are not in need of lime.

A mere bleaching of the blue color or leaching out by soil moisture should not be mistaken for a change to red. To prevent this as far as possible no more water should be used than is necessary to moisten the soil thoroughly.

Care should be taken that a mere staining of the surface of the paper by adhering grains of a red or reddish colored soil is not mistaken for a change of color of the paper.

The litmus-paper test, except in extreme cases, will not show differences in soil acidity. A great many soils that do not show a strongly acid reaction with litmus paper have a high lime requirement, that is, they require an application of a considerable quantity of lime before they will show an alkaline reaction with red litmus paper and also respond in crop yield to liming.

Local Grinding or Burning.

If deposits of limestone are found on or near the farms on which it is desired to practice liming, the question of the desirability or profit of grinding or burning such material locally with farm labor presents itself.

In considering this matter it should be remembered that in the case of ground or pulverized limestone or of burned lime, the interest on the value of a limestone deposit is but a small part of the cost of such material when placed on the market. The chief items of cost of such material are labor, depreciation, the running of machinery or equipment, and fuel, and the chief advantage in having such a deposit near at hand is in the saving of freight and haulage.

It may be taken for granted that any farmer or community of farmers in attempting to use a local limestone supply will not turn out a product as efficiently as will a manufacturer with larger equipment and experience in the business, and that therefore the project should receive careful consideration before undertaking. The ability to obtain material when wanted and the fact that the utilization of a local limestone deposit will render the farmers in the vicinity independent of freight, congestion or other factors contributory to unsatisfactory delivery of liming material make the utilization of local limestone deposits a thing to be recommended in many localities. This is particularly true when local fuel is also available.

It should be pointed out in this connection, however, that portable crushers frequently do not grind as fine as is desirable, and such machines frequently deteriorate rather rapidly. Furthermore, prospective purchasers of portable crushers should not be satisfied with a demonstration unless assured that the limestone with which the demonstration was made is as hard as that they propose to grind.

It is not likely that local lime burning can be profitably conducted by farmers except where a local fuel supply is available, and the general statements made regarding local grinding apply also to local lime burning.

In the case of both local grinding and crushing, limestone of lower grade can be made use of than could be used for the production of liming material commercially.

Where local marl deposits are available such material can be used profitably provided the cost of excavating or placing on the land is not too great.

In the utilization of local limestone or marl no expense should be incurred for machinery or equipment without first having the material it is proposed to use analyzed or examined by one competent to judge of its value for agricultural purposes.

What Should Not Be Expected of Liming.

Liming will not take the place of drainage. Acid-soil conditions frequently are due to poor drainage, but liming can improve only the conditions in the upper soil, making for better circulation of air and water. Impervious layers or hardpan should be broken up.

Liming can not take the place of proper rotation, cultivation, or soil management. In fact, the use of lime makes it more necessary that rotation and all cultural methods be studied more carefully.

Lime does not supply any of the elements furnished by fertilizers—potash, phosphoric acid, or nitrogen. The use of lime may enable the farmer to do with less fertilizer, or in an emergency to do without it altogether for a time.

Good results should not be expected from the application of lime to a soil deficient in organic matter, and liming should not be expected to build up such a soil unless such organic matter is supplied either in manure or green crops ploughed in.

CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS

In caring for house plants it should be borne in mind that they are of two classes, and that such plants as ferns, palms and the rubber plant will do better in those parts of the room where the light is limited, while flowering plants, such as geraniums, tulips, narcissi and cyclamens, must have as much light as possible. Plants are more like human beings than like bric-a-brac and if grown to brighten the home during dull winter months they must be left to take care of themselves or they will soon fail to fulfill the purpose of their presence.

There are not a large number of successful house plants and those which experience has shown are best suited for the purpose demand certain definite conditions. The fundamental condition relates to the atmosphere of the room. If this is suitable even the soil is of secondary importance. The temperature and also, for success, must contain plenty of moisture. A dry atmosphere, even when plants are well watered, is fatal to good growth. Regular watering is another important factor for success.

Plants will grow better in houses heated with hot water than they will in those heated by hot air or steam. The latter system absorbs the moisture from the atmosphere with the result that the plant either loses some of its leaves by withering or fails to make healthy growth. Pans of water

was equal to corn in a ration containing no succulence. As a feed for fattening Stock.—When used for this purpose with beef cattle and sheep it has been found to produce growth rather than to lay on fat, therefore it can be used to advantage in the early part of the fattening period, but should be replaced by corn or other heavy grain during the finishing period. There appears to be no advantage in feeding it to horses while for swine it is much too bulky and fibrous unless for maintaining brood sows.

Reviewing the subject it may be said (a) dried beet pulp is low in protein and high in fibre, hence the protein is digestible in a relatively small degree, therefore it cannot replace any rich protein feeds like alfalfa, cottonseed or even bran or oat chop in the supplying of protein in the ration; (b) it is useful when used to supplement a shortage of succulent roughages such as silage, roots and grass or to lighten up a heavy protein ration; (c) under certain circumstances (as a source of digestible nutrients; (d) it may acquire a value of \$42.96 per ton while in other cases where succulence and cheap home grown carbohydrates (as in corn ensilage) are already present its value may be as low as \$10.00 per ton; (e) in the feeding of beef cattle and sheep it is better adapted to producing growth than to the laying on of fat, but even for the former purpose is but as valuable as oats.

STORAGE OF VEGETABLES FOR WINTER

Crops grown during the summer should have as much thought bestowed upon their winter storage as upon their summer culture, and the proper winter storage of the extra quantities of vegetables produced by owners of small gardens is very important.

Vegetables may be stored in cellars, barns or outdoors in pits. Many endeavor to store the products from their gardens in cellars that are altogether too warm. A cellar with a furnace is quite unsuitable for most vegetables, but this may be overcome fairly well by partitioning off part of the cellar so that the new room may be kept open as late as it is safe to do so. The best temperature for most vegetables is just above freezing, say 33 deg. to 38 deg., and it should be kept as uniform as possible. A very good plan which works out satisfactorily, unless the weather is extraordinarily cold, is to remove one or two lights of glass and tuck over the window a piece of dark cotton cloth which allows a free circulation of air, lowers the temperature of the room, prevents direct draughts and excludes the light which affects the keeping and eating quality of vegetables.

There are a few general rules in storing vegetables which must be remembered, namely: (1) Protection from frost; (2) keeping them cool in order to prevent decay; (3) keeping them relatively moist, to prevent excessive vaporization and wilting; and (4) protection from heating, for heating is the natural result of the accumulation of large piles of fresh vegetables.

Vegetables such as beets, carrots, turnips and potatoes are generally stored in cellars and placed in bins and so on until the bin is filled. This will keep them in good, fresh condition if the cellar is not too hot and dry. Celery should be kept in moist sand, as it is absolutely necessary to keep the roots moist and the tops dry. Onions require a dry place and may be stored in the attic or some spare room, where they will not freeze. Cabbage may be kept by leaving the roots on, tying the tops together and hanging them over a board or something so they will not touch, and keep them in a moist, cool atmosphere. Squash and pumpkin will keep better in the attic or furnace room than in the vegetable cellar.

However, any of the vegetables already mentioned might be stored, on a small scale, in the following manner. Put a few inches of moist sand in a box or bin, then a layer of carrots or other roots, then another layer of sand and so on until the box is filled. This will keep them in good, fresh condition if the cellar is not too hot and dry. Celery should be kept in moist sand, as it is absolutely necessary to keep the roots moist and the tops dry. Onions require a dry place and may be stored in the attic or some spare room, where they will not freeze. Cabbage may be kept by leaving the roots on, tying the tops together and hanging them over a board or something so they will not touch, and keep them in a moist, cool atmosphere. Squash and pumpkin will keep better in the attic or furnace room than in the vegetable cellar.

DRIED BEET PULP AS A FEED FOR LIVESTOCK.

An analysis of dried beet pulp taken from Henry's "Feeds and Feedings" shows that it contains on the average 8.2 percent moisture, 3.5 percent ash, 5.9 percent crude protein, 18.9 percent fibre, 59.6 percent free extract, and 9 percent fat. The fibre content being high digestibility is comparatively low, there being found only 4.6 percent protein, 65.2 percent carbohydrates, and 7.8 percent fat, a total of 71.6 percent digestible nutrients. Dried beet pulp will absorb from 4 to 5 times its own weight of water and swells up proportionately, therefore it should not be fed, unless in very small quantities, without first being soaked. In this condition it has succulence, digestible nutrient content and laxative effect, somewhat similar to corn silage.

As a Succulent Food.—It has been found that 1 lb. of dried beet pulp and 5 lbs. of mixed hay was 11 percent better for milk production than 45 lbs. of corn ensilage. With hay at \$18.00 per ton and silage at \$4.00 per ton this would give dried beet pulp a valuation of \$10.00 per ton to replace succulent roughage.

As a Supply of Protein.—Taking the analysis given above it is calculated that to supply protein in a ration for milk cows when bran is worth \$22.00 per ton, then oats are worth \$24.50, corn \$20.00 and dried beet pulp \$17.50 per ton.

As a Supply of Digestible Nutrients.—On this basis, is corn worth \$50.00 per ton, then wheat bran is worth \$36.54, oats \$42.34 and dried beet pulp \$42.96 per ton. In this case the valuation placed on dried beet pulp agrees with that of the Scandinavian feed unit system which rates it 19 percent below corn or barley. It also agrees with the findings of the Massachusetts Experiment Station where they found that it

was equal to corn in a ration containing no succulence.

As a feed for fattening Stock.—When used for this purpose with beef cattle and sheep it has been found to produce growth rather than to lay on fat, therefore it can be used to advantage in the early part of the fattening period, but should be replaced by corn or other heavy grain during the finishing period. There appears to be no advantage in feeding it to horses while for swine it is much too bulky and fibrous unless for maintaining brood sows.

Reviewing the subject it may be said (a) dried beet pulp is low in protein and high in fibre, hence the protein is digestible in a relatively small degree, therefore it cannot replace any rich protein feeds like alfalfa, cottonseed or even bran or oat chop in the supplying of protein in the ration; (b) it is useful when used to supplement a shortage of succulent roughages such as silage, roots and grass or to lighten up a heavy protein ration; (c) under certain circumstances (as a source of digestible nutrients; (d) it may acquire a value of \$42.96 per ton while in other cases where succulence and cheap home grown carbohydrates (as in corn ensilage) are already present its value may be as low as \$10.00 per ton; (e) in the feeding of beef cattle and sheep it is better adapted to producing growth than to the laying on of fat, but even for the former purpose is but as valuable as oats.

THE PERIOD DURING WHICH TO BREED SOWS.

The period of oestrus or heat, in the sow appears in the neighborhood of every twenty-one days, with the normal animal in good breeding conditions. The sow remains in heat from one to five days. The effect of delaying the sow's services until the period of heat is almost over, has long been a subject for discussion with the hogman. Such practice, it is claimed, invariably results in larger litters than would be the case were the sow bred during the first day. As a physiological explanation of the foregoing, it is claimed that during the latter part of the period a much larger number of ova are presented for fertilization by the male element, with the resultant increase in the size of the embryo litter.

With horses and cattle, the generally accepted practice, particularly with the former class of stock, is to delay breeding until the period is well advanced. Likelihood of conception would thereby seem to be increased, due, no doubt, to the fact that the female is usually more receptive to male attention, and allowing a reasonable length of time to elapse after the usual advertisement of oestrus.

With the sow the same probability of conception by delayed breeding is heightened, for the foregoing reason. That a larger litter should be expected, is by no means so sure, the claims of many expert breeders to the contrary. The size, vigor, and numbers of the litter may be far more certainly controlled by the condition of the boar and sow at the time of breeding. Such, at least, would be indicated by the results noted from the large herd of brood sows kept at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Here, the general practice is to breed on the second day, using, where necessary, the breeding crate. During the winter of 1917-18, however, several groups of sows were bred, by allowing a boar to run with each lot. Besides obviating much labor in hand-breeding reluctant individuals and reducing to a minimum the number of "missed sows"—the size and vigor of the resultant litters left little to be desired.

In brief, to the man who keeps only a few sows, and who makes use of a neighboring boar, bred on the second day, depending, of course, on the sow's individual peculiarities. See that she is in rising condition—not fat, not thin, but in fair flesh and gaining every day. If the sows have been on fall grass, use a little grain before breeding. If the sows have been irregular in heat, this will tend to bring them in a few days of one another. Use judgment in breeding the weaned sow. If she is much run down from nursing her litter and bred in this condition a few days after weaning, a disappointing second litter will in most cases result.

If no boar is kept, try to select the services of one, not too heavily used, reasonably well fed and above all, well-exercised. The thin boar, or the over-fat individual, frequently are both getters of small litters, no matter when they serve the sow.

To the man who allows his boar to run with the sows, good results may be expected, even if the boar does not show much scientific knowledge, provided the herd is well-exercised, housed in dry quarters and sufficiently well fed to ensure gain in weight and provided further that the sow is removed, temporarily, from the group as soon as properly served. Emphasis, too, must not be neglected with reference to the desirable effect on breeding stock of green feed in summer, and succulent foods, roots, clover, hay or ensilage in winter.

THE CARE OF THE FALL LITTER.

The measure of the swine feeder's ability may well be taken by his success in handling his late summer and fall litters. Here the percentage of culls and unthrifty pigs is usually high, particularly with the late fall litter obliged to winter in cold or worse damp quarters. Generally speaking, no young pigs should arrive after September, unless the feeder has exceptional facilities for winter swine raising.

To ensure strong fall litters the sows should spend the summer on pasture with as much range as possible. Clover, alfalfa, rape or grass may be utilized to the exclusion of meal for the first two months, provided the pasture is abundant. For the duration of the gestation or carrying period, the use of a little meal, once daily, will be amply repaid. Shorts and bran, equal parts, with a handful of oats per sow, fed a few pounds daily, is recommended.

One very fertile cause of unsatisfactory fall litters, is found where the sow has produced a litter in the spring, been heavily milked, and bred in a thin weakened state, and at the same time properly nourish the litter she is carrying. Ordinarily, breed the sow a few days after weaning. If she is much pulled down in flesh delay breeding even at the expense of a later fall litter.

When the sow farrows, in August, September, or late, observe the following facts:—

1.—See that the youngsters have exercise and plenty of it, right up to snowfall.

2.—They must have a warm, dry place to sleep. One thorough chilling, such as may be contracted on a wet, cold fall evening, where improper shelter and little bedding are supplied, will ruin the sucker or weaner, for good and all. Given a dry floor, well bedded, the fall has no terrors for the little pig.

3.—Start the pigs to eat when two or three weeks of age. If two or three sows farrow at nearly the same time, and if they are acquainted, place them together with their litters. Make a hole in the fence and give the little ones the run of the barnyard or adjoining field or paddock. Provide a small self-feeder where the sows cannot reach it, and keep a mixture of shorts, 2 parts; ground corn, 1 part; ground oats, 2 parts; before the little pigs at all times. Skim-milk in a trough, similarly situated, will also prove popular and highly beneficial.

4.—Mangels or sugar beets fed tops, and all will be relished by the sows, as well as a few cobs of corn daily. A meal slop containing if possible, milk in some form with a mixture of shorts, ground corn and ground oats should be fed twice daily. Feed for milk.

Winter Care of the Fall Pig.

The winter quarters for the three or four months pigs must be dry above all things. A low sleeping berth built in an open shed covered over with straw and kept well bedded, with dry straw, provides comparative warmth, dryness and fresh air. Access during the day time to a shed in which they may root in straw or litter after a few handfuls of oats or whole corn, is highly to be recommended. Either the self-feeder, or trough may be used to advantage. Ashes, soda, earth, etc., should be constantly accessible.

If any one feature should receive emphasis over all other in connection with the rearing of fall pigs, it is that of dry quarters.

THE YIELDS OF THE CEREALS AND OF POTATOES.

Government estimates as to the yields of the cereals and food products of prime necessity are becoming more numerous seeing that the threshing season is at a period when definite statements as to yield can be made, while the digging of potato and root crops has begun. Consequently the "Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics" of the International Institute of Agriculture is in a position to afford in its September number just published, official information in respect of a considerable number of the countries of the northern hemisphere.

Spain, England and Wales, Canada, United States, British India, Japan, Egypt and Tunis have communicated their estimates of their respective wheat crops. Taking these countries together, and noting that the list includes the chief growers and particularly the chief exporters of the northern hemisphere, the total yield of wheat in 1918 is estimated at 488,754,355 quintals against 417,505,710 in 1917 and 454,336,396 the average for the five years from 1912 to 1916. The harvest of the present year therefore represents 117.1 percent of that of 1917 and 107.6 percent of an average, a fact permitting the conclusion that the yield of 1918 may be considered as a very satisfactory one in the countries mentioned above.

With regard to rye, Spain, Canada, and the United States have together produced in 1918 a total of 28,522,294 quintals, or 127.3 percent of the crop of 1917 and 155.8 percent of the average. This cereal is not so important in the countries named, but the result may be considered as satisfactory. For barley, the total yield of Spain,

England and Wales, Canada, United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis for 1918 reaches 118,602,665 quintals, being 8.2 percent larger than the corresponding result in 1917, and 7.2 percent above the average yield from 1912 to 1916. For oats, we find that Spain, England and Wales, Canada, United States and Tunis have produced in all 392,790,725 quintals, or 8.4 percent less than the crop of 1917, but 12.3 percent greater than the average. This crop may also be regarded as a satisfactory one.

With respect to maize, a cereal which is harvested somewhat later than other sorts, only two estimates of yield are to hand for the year 1918; these are for Canada and the United States, and give an aggregate of 69,744,095 quintals, a yield which is less than last years by 15.4 percent and below the average by 3.1 percent. This is the only cereal crop of the year which indicates a decided deficiency.

Another crop which also shows some shortage is that of potatoes, of which the total yield in France, England and Wales, Canada and the United States is estimated at 247,908,727 quintals, a yield 12.8 percent below that of 1917, and 5.5 percent below the average.

The silkworm season of 1918 has resulted favorably in Italy and in Japan, since these two countries have obtained a total of 271,138,913 kilogrammes of cocoons, being 14.1 percent more than in 1917 and 26.7 percent over the average from 1912 to 1916.

The same Bulletin includes information as to the progress of threshing operations in those countries which have not yet published their official data as to yield, with further particulars as to the crops of rice, rapeseed, sesamum, sugar cane, sugar beet, hemp, hops, vines, olives and tobacco.

The publication also contains the latest statistics as to livestock in England and Wales, Morocco and New Zealand. Rome, 23 September, 1918.

DISINFECT THE STABLES.

The fact that regular disinfection of the stables is not a common practice in Canada is sufficient evidence that we as farmers, are not thorough or do we appreciate the importance of the health of our animals. As in other countries, disease of animals is responsible for the loss to farmers of many millions of dollars annually. Such diseases as tuberculosis, abortion, scours, blackleg, glanders, hog cholera, etc., take enormous toll from our revenues. Again parasites such as lice, ticks, etc., each year cause the waste of enormous amounts of expensive feed to say nothing of the losses in production of milk, meat, and young stock. Farmers of Canada it is your duty and your best business to stop these losses. Don't wait till animals die of disease or are emaciated and hairless from parasites before discovering trouble. Diseases are spread more rapidly when animals are confined in winter quarters.

One of the most important factors in cheap and healthy wintering of animals is clean quarters and no quarters can be kept clean and free from disease and parasites without disinfection at least twice annually.

The basis of disinfection is direct contact. Disease germs under a layer of manure, straw or dirt, cannot be killed by average disinfection. Hence the first step is the thorough cleaning out of the barns, scraping (and washing, if possible), all walls and floors, and sweeping dirt, dust and cobwebs from walls and ceilings. Wood floors should be repaired and earth floors renewed with a layer of clean soil.

What Disinfectants to Use.

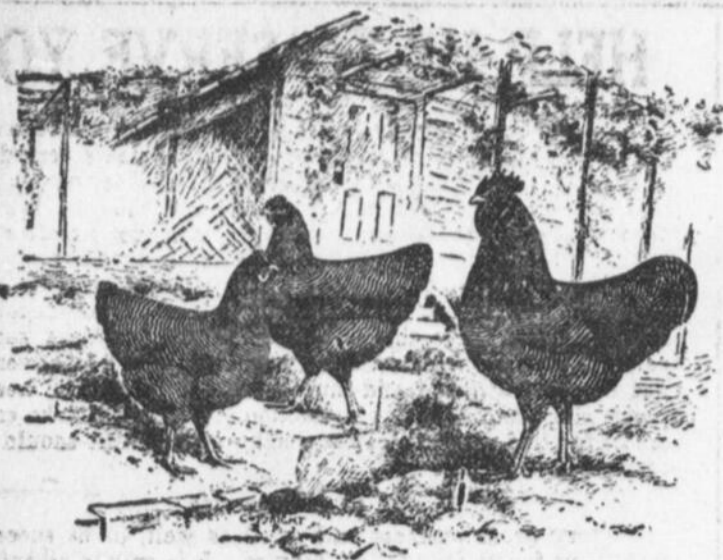
1. Sunlight. This is the cheapest and one of the best. Every stable should have at least 6 sq. ft. of glass per mature head of horses and cattle, and one-quarter this amount for calves and mature hogs. Sunlight induces cleanliness, health, comfort and greater profits.

2. Whitewash: A good whitewash applied hot to ceilings and walls covers and kills germs and parasites. Add drug disinfectant, such as Carbolic Acid, if barns have housed diseased animals. Apply with spray pump or brush.

3. Drug Disinfectants: All floors, gutters and mangers should receive extra care. Disinfect by soaking thoroughly with one of the coal tar distillates such as Kresol, Wescol, Zenoleum, Creolin, etc., etc., applied in water solution 3 percent to 6 percent varying with strength of disinfectant. Apply with spray pump or sprinkler and brush in.

The Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, can supply free instructions in selecting and preparing whitewash and disinfectants. Thoroughness in the above disinfection is most important. The intelligent stockman intent on maintaining healthy stock finds it wise to disinfect mangers and feed passages more frequently. A high spraying monthly will suffice.

Practice proves that disinfection is cheap insurance and an investment yielding a high rate of interest. If Canadian farmers unitedly will but realize this, our animal disease and losses therefrom would decrease 20 percent per annum.



POULTRY FOR PROFIT

COMMON SENSE AND REGULARITY

As previously intimated, there is much lack of "common sense" in the way many people not only view poultry keeping, but in the way they actually keep and handle poultry.

Regularly all the time is one of the imperative things in poultry keeping. The work is never very hard, but what work there is work that needs to be done with clock like regularity.

The most important of this is the regular hour and system of feeding. The system and hour of feeding should be carefully considered and then as carefully adhered to.

Feeding and caring for poultry at regular hours and after an established system tends strongly towards success and profit. Towards making the work easier, and consuming the least time.

Common sense is also too well indicated in the system of poultry keeping. It involves the dollar's worth of labor to get one dollar's worth of chickens.

The man cannot stand it. The stock cannot stand it. The land cannot stand it. If anyone is thinking of building a large, contiguous poultry house, with small, narrow yards in front, style of plant or of establishing a large plant on a small plot of ground, will thoroughly study the above three lines.

Intensive Methods For Town Poultry Keepers

that make it worth while for those people to bother with poultry? The writer would say both yes and no to this. He would say "yes" decidedly when town poultry keeping means a hobby or a means of rest, or change, or recreation for men or women who earn their living indoors and to whom "pottering" for hours around poultry is so many hours a added to better health and better living.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT

cate his success on a large scale. Probably the worst failures in the poultry business are made by this class. An emphatic "no" is the only answer to be given the town poultry keeper who proposes to be such for mere profit.

The Colony House, Free Range System. Lucky indeed is the man knowing little of the real ins and outs of poultry keeping, who starts in on the colony house, free range plan.

The only safe and sane poultry keeping we know of to-day is that which embodies the idea of plenty of room and the conservation of the vigor of the stock and its ability to be profitable.

KEEP BIG BLOCKY EWES—SAVE MIXED EWES. Many men have started with a bunch of mixed ewes and by using good rams and saving the best ewe lambs had in a few years a uniform, valuable bunch of ewes.

GOOD BREEDING PRACTICE

What then are the basic elements in a well-directed effort towards the improvement of poultry in egg production by breeding? I should put them in this way: 1. Selection of all breeding birds first on the basis of constitutional vigor and vitality making the judgment of this so far objective as possible.

FATTENING POULTRY

There are two methods of fattening poultry for the market. The method usually employed on the farm is the pen method, where the birds are crammed together in a box stall. The other method is crate fattening, and is usually more profitable.

duct of the oatmeal factory, and is much cheaper than oatmeal itself. The actual price of each grain will determine its value as a fattening food. In some cases large profits will be made by feeding a ration largely composed of oatmeal, and at other times, depending upon prices, a varied ration may be more profitable.

Pen-fattening all the stock is crowded into a small pen so that the birds will be kept quiet and cannot exercise much. If the room is slightly dark all the better, as the birds will not restless. They are kept there for about three weeks, fed two or three times daily. If fed properly they will put on flesh quite rapidly.

Where only a few chickens are to be fattened, the pen-fattening method can be employed with good profit. Where a large number of birds are to be fattened the most economical method is to feed them in crates or batteries. The birds will make larger gains and the quality of the meat should be superior to that of pen-fattened birds.

A good crate can be made of laths, with a few-light boards for the ends and partitions. The crate should be 6 feet 6 inches long, 29 inches high, and 16 inches wide. The top, back and bottom are made of laths running lengthwise. The laths on the top and back should be about 1 1/2 inches apart, and are placed about 2 inches apart, so that the birds may eat from the V-shaped trough in front of the crate. The laths on the bottom are usually placed 3/4 inch apart. Care should be taken to have the back slat on the bottom at least 1/2 to 1 inch from the back, so that the droppings may pass through and not accumulate.

Use the same precautions in feeding birds in crates as when fattening in the pen. Feed lightly at about 1 1/2 hours towards the end of the three weeks. It is very important to keep the birds with keen appetites. The fattening crates should be placed in a cool, comfortable place, and where the birds will not be disturbed. The birds should be dusted with powder to rid them of lice and mites, otherwise they will not fatten profitably.

Ordinarily a chicken will gain about one pound in weight after three weeks of careful feeding.—M. A. Jull.

SELECTION FOR EGGS

The selection of the stock for egg production this season is a problem that requires careful consideration. In the cities and towns of Canada there have been undoubtedly a great many more chickens raised than ever before, but in many of the country districts conditions are the direct reverse of this.

The extremely high prices that are ruling for all meat foods are causing and will continue to cause people to use more eggs. The result of this increased demand for eggs will be that more and more people will want to secure pullets for winter egg-production, and there will be a great temptation to keep over anything and everything that looks like a pullet.

W. T. WITTMAN.

amounts, in ordinary parlance, to a pen fattening system. Such a system is not difficult to operate. Indeed, many poultrymen, especially fanciers, now make use of pen fattening records.

Items 4, 5 and 6 imply the carrying over of a considerable number of cockerels until some judgment has been formed of the worth of their lines, through the performance at the trap-nest of their sisters.

The first is the general principle of the progeny test in breeding for performance. This is the principle which has led the plant breeder to such notable triumphs during the last fifteen years.

In closing let me express my conviction that the plan of breeding for egg production set forth, which involves nothing in principle or practice which any poultryman cannot put into operation, will not fail, if consistently and intelligently followed for a period of years, to bring about a material increase in the productiveness of the flock.

Wanted—Reliable Agents to handle our Christian Calendar for 1919. Bible Text Calendar with daily readings and International Sunday School lessons.

EDUCATIONAL

Women Telegraph Operators are in demand by G.N.W. and C.P.R. These systems will promptly place every graduate of Shaw's Telegraph and Railroad School at a good salary.

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HONEY FOR SALE. Mixed Honey, Clover and Buckwheat, all bulk each, 25 in 60 lb cans; 50c extra. WILBER SWAYZE, Dunnville, Ont. 46 6

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Taylor's and Kitchener Wheat, on our grounds, identically tested, each outyielded Registered Marquis nearly 2 bushels. Norway King and Gold Turkey Oats showed marked improvement over previous years, were wonderful crops, stood well, magnificent heads and straw. Most gratifying reports from satisfied customers. Stocks held. Secure requirements now. Samples 25c. Cash with order. J. W. BROATCH, Box 756, Moosejaw, Sask. 45 6

Well matured Seed Corn, White Cap variety, hand cut and husked. Four dollars a bushel (c.o.b. at Essex). WILLIAM BURGESS, Essex, Ont. 49 2

envelopes of white-lobed birds bleach a little more slowly than the eye-ring, so that a bleached lobe means a little heavier or longer production than a bleached vent or eye-ring.

The color goes out of the beak beginning at the base and gradually disappears until it finally leaves the nib. The lower mandible bleaches faster than the upper but may be used as a guide when the upper is obscured by horn or black.

The shanks are the slowest to bleach out and hence indicate a much longer period of production than do the other parts.

After the hen ceases to lay the color comes back in the same order, first to the vent, last to the shanks. A hen that has been laying has a large, moist, dilated vent, and the whole abdomen is so dilated that the pelvic bones are wide spread and the keel is forced down away from the pelvic arches so as to give large capacity. This, pliable skin as well as pliability of the abdominal parts are indicative of heavy production.

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After the hen ceases to lay the color comes back in the same order, first to the vent, last to the shanks. A hen that has been laying has a large, moist, dilated vent, and the whole abdomen is so dilated that the pelvic bones are wide spread and the keel is forced down away from the pelvic arches so as to give large capacity. This, pliable skin as well as pliability of the abdominal parts are indicative of heavy production.

Call the flock closely and early so as to get them well settled before winter, and feed a good, generous ration. The following ration and method of feeding have given satisfaction:

Scratch feed, composed of two parts corn, one part feed wheat and one part oats, is fed in a deep litter morning and evening. Dry mash of two parts bran, two parts shorts, two parts cornmeal, half part gluten, half part oil cake and one part fine beef scrap in hoppers all the time. Green feed: Roots, mangels preferred, or sprouted oats at noon; also either green cut bone in the proportion of a half ounce per hen per day or moist mash, or these may be fed alternately.

When sour milk is available a supply is kept constantly before the flock and the green bone may be omitted. Grit, oyster shell, charcoal and beef-scrap are also kept in hoppers, and a supply of water is at hand.

F. C. ELFORD, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

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.

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

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 Leghorn cockerels, egg strain, \$1.50, E. GOLDSMITH, Gilbert Plains, Man. 46 6

"Quality" S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels and pullets. Large, vigorous, March hatched cockerels, \$3.00 each. Choice April and May pullets, \$2.00 each. EDWARD DOODY, De Lux Poultry Plant, Cobourg, Ont. 47 3

"Quality" Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets. Large, vigorous, March hatched cockerels, \$3.00 each. Choice April and May hatched pullets, \$2 each. EDWARD DOODY, De Lux Poultry Plant, Cobourg, Ont. 47 3

For Sale—White Rock Cockerels and pullets, big husky birds, fit for show or to put into breeding pens, for \$3.00 each. W. D. CONNOR, Box 57, Durham, Ont. 47 2

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. NORVAL HORNER, Creelman, Sask. 45 6

Bird Bros. Turkey Copper Bronze Turkeys. Order yours and get first choice. MRS. J. TRICKEY, Malloytown, R. R. No. 2, Ont. 48 6

Rhode Island Red. 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, Huntville, Ont. 47 9

Golden Laced Wyandottes, the Beauty Breed, for quick sale; cockerels bred from good winter layers, \$3 and \$5 each. MRS. A. KEITH, Carlyle, Sask. 47 9

POULTRY WANTED. Have you anything in Land or Water Poultry, young or old, for sale? We are the largest poultry exchange in Canada. Rearing, purchasing, selling, exchanging, everything that bears the name of Poultry. Write us first if in need to buy or sell anything. We want it, want it, or shall find it for you. We have 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. YAMA SAKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que. 47 9

MISCELLANEOUS. For Sale—Cockerels and Pullets, in PH Games and Golden Wyandottes, Alaskan ducks, \$25 pair. F. SILMSER, Cornwall, Ont. 47 7

A Rancher's Life in Canada and Guide to Rural Industries. Fruit-growing, Poultry Keeping, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, Hares, Goats, Bees, Horses, etc. 144 pages, 100 illustrations. C. H. PROVAN, Langley, B.C. 45 6

For Sale, cheap, Silkie, old and young birds; prime winter layers at \$2.00 each. Poultry Show, CHARLES NOYCE, 26 Bennett Street, Brockville, Ontario. 45 7

For Sale—Choice Winter Wyandottes—Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts, and Pen Davis, free on board at Welland, at \$2.50 per barrel. WALLACE TUTTS & SON, Mount Pleasant Fruit Farm, R. R. 4, Welland, Ont. 49 2

Formula to keep steam and frost off windows, sent for \$1. E. BERGER, 372 Parliament St., Toronto. 49 6

RABBITS FOR SALE. Pedigreed Black Siberian Bucks: \$5; Pedigreed Flemish Giants and Silver Shabazins \$4. Write for particulars. Also available: QUALITY BRAND RABBITRY, Amherst, N.S. 45 3

Registered and Pedigreed Black Siberian Bucks: Northern Life & Health, Red Robin Hares, Young stock for sale. NORTHERN FUR FARM, Clinton, Ontario. 45 7

Genuine Black Siberian Hares—Some young stock usually for sale. Bucks, \$5.00; Does, \$15.00. PEDERSEN FARM, 116 Hughson South, Hamilton, Ontario. 45 7

TAXIDERMIC. Birds and Animals Mounted naturally and with proof. LANCELOT A. PURCELL, P. O. Box 475, Dartmouth, N.S. 45 9

RAW FURS FOR SALE. Raw Furs and raw open and horse's skin for sale, furs from North St. Lawrence River and near Hudson Bay. DAVID PEDNAULT, Chicoutimi, Saguenay Co., Que. 45 6

Trappers' Poison—Goes' Liquid Poison. Capable of killing any animal. Goes' Luring Bait attracts them. Thirty-second season in use, with excellent results; first-class testimonials. Write for free circular and mention this paper. EDWIN GOES, 1000 Highway 10, Wis., Madison Co., Route 4, N.Y. 45 8

NURSING. Private Nurses—Earn \$10 to \$25 a week. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, 705 N. Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 46 6

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

The Peerless Perfection Fence. Divide your stock and their share you get them. The fence that serves you for all time. Can't be cut, burned, or broken. It is made of galvanized iron, and is the best fence ever made. It is the only fence that will last for ever. It is the only fence that will give you the best protection for your stock. It is the only fence that will give you the best protection for your stock. It is the only fence that will give you the best protection for your stock.

THE WRACK-STRAWS

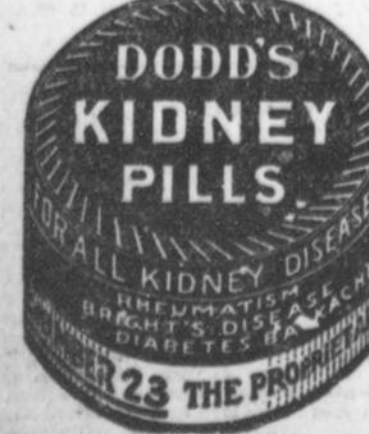
Published by Permission of J. M. DENT & SONS, London, England.

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 fiancé, 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 manager of the house, 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.

(Chapter the Fifth—Continued.)

He was back at the window in time to see Japp, in a frenzied haste, which caused him to take several seconds longer than was necessary, push back the dresser into its place against the wall. Albert waited until he had quite finished this operation. Then he returned to the door and knocked again more loudly. "Who's there?" said Japp's voice, just inside, after a moment. "Either a friend or an enemy," said Albert. "That depends." "Whatever you are," returned Japp, "you needn't expect me to be a friend of yours. I know your voice. You are Mr. Tosh's man that was trying the safe with false keys this mornin'."



"You're a nice accomplice to have, you're," said Albert disgustedly. "Did your uncle die suddenly?" "Yes, he fainted off one day and only came to again for a few minutes." "I thought so," said Albert. "For he would have tried to get somebody else. But if you are so scared, man, why don't you clear out yourself?" "I haven't," said Japp. "No," replied Japp. "My uncle said that this was my post, and that there were Germans all about and that they would know if I left it. He said it would be known in Berlin, too, and that to desert would be as much as my life was worth."

CHAPTER THE SIXTH.

WHICH GIVES SOME ACCOUNT OF AN ENCHANTED WOOD AND OF WHAT BEFEL A HERO THERE. The same train which bore Japp away from Bartonsmuir carried also another letter addressed to Ruthless whose arrival caused quite a sensation in a small way and necessitated the holding of another council. It met as soon as Captain Piffard had a free hour and held it sitting round the drawing-room fire at the Gables. "Begin by reading the letter, Fred," said Mrs. Alleyn in her most business-like manner. "She began back then in a big arm-chair while Fred took the letter out of its envelope. "It's from that Miss Charteris again," he said. "Dear Mrs. Alleyn,—I have been asked by Miss Barton to write and ask you if you know of any one who would take the post of chauffeur and general odd-man here in place of one who has felt it to be his duty to enlist for war service. He would have a comfortable three-roomed lodge at his disposal, and the terms, which will be settled on his arrival, will be liberal. The motor is being little used, but as the gardener has also enlisted, his duty—which includes at present the planting and drying of medicinal herbs—would fall to be done by the new-comer. This, however, with occasional window-cleaning and bath-chair work, would be all that he would be expected to undertake. "Miss Barton hopes that among the many men of all sorts that you know you may happen to find some one suitable. Any old derelict she bids me say would do, provided that he is thoroughly honest and of an even temper. "There, Captain Piffard," said Mrs. Alleyn triumphantly. "Now, do you see an opening?" "For me, do you mean?" said Captain Piffard. "Mrs. Alleyn laughed. "For you—in a sense—yes," she said. "I call it providential. Now you can put some one in this place to keep watch upon that serpent Albert."

love in for awhile," he added quietly, "with darkness and the death-hour rounding it." "Who said that?" said Piffard, "He might have said it for me." "It was a woman," said Fred. "But just then the door opened. "Stop talking about women," said Mrs. Alleyn's cheerful voice as she crossed the room behind them, "and listen to this. 'Dear Miss Charteris, she went on, reading the letter in her hand. '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 and that, though inexperienced except in motors, he is willing to learn the other things. Being out of work for the time he is anxious to begin as soon as possible, and as you say the lodge is vacant, I have told him he may go to you to-morrow. He is a good walker 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 Alleyn.' "The only thing I don't like," said Fred, "is that bit about the treasure. It's a gross exaggeration and you know it." "Yes, but I did it to save telling lies," he answered. "I could not say you were honest as you were going under an assumed name, and I couldn't say you were of an even temper, so what was I to do, Freddie?" "Well, let it stand," said Fred laughing, "though why taking a nod de guerre should be called dishonest I can't see. It is not as though I were to be myself at all. For the next month or so I am to be a totally different person." "Bravo!" said Piffard rising. "I know you were the kind of man. Give me the letter, Mrs. Alleyn, and I'll post it on the way home."

LITERARY REVIEW

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

(The Times Literary Supplement.) "My German Prisons." By Captain H. G. Gilliland. (Hodder and Stoughton, 6s. net.) A little while ago the German papers were demanding that the treaty of peace should include a formal retradition of all charges of inhumanity brought against their countrymen by the Allies during the war. The military situation is not at present favorable to insistence upon these exigencies, and the charges continue to accumulate. Captain Gilliland's book contains a remarkable batch of them; and their effect is the more deadly because the author discriminates. He freely admits that now and again he met a private soldier who seemed kind-hearted and sympathetic, an officer who behaved with courtesy, and a military doctor who gave him the best of his professional skill. None the less his narrative as a whole is the narrative of a man who has fallen among thieves and savages, and makes many additions to the long list of outrages which will have to form the subject of careful inquiry by the League of Nations after the war is over. There is, for example, one startling story of a prison commandant who, for no apparent reason, walked into an officer's cell and "struck him on the face and chest with his clenched fist"; and there is an appalling array of instances of medical neglect of the wounded. On the whole and for a season Captain Gilliland was well treated in the Division hospital where he had special reasons for gratitude to his nurse; but he continues:— "This happy state of affairs, however, underwent an extraordinary change on the day Rumania entered the war, when, whilst my nurse remained stanch, the matron of the ward, who had hitherto been quite friendly, came to my room, shook her fist in my face, called me a Schweinhund Englisher, cursed the English and everything appertaining to them, and gave orders that I should be cut off all my invalid food and be given the soldiers' rations instead. This was done. In the end Captain Gilliland managed to escape by jumping from the train in a forest near to Crefeld, and tramped the country until he found a means of eluding the sentries and passing over the Dutch frontier; and his tribute to the Dutch officer who welcomed him when he arrived fills some of his most eloquent pages:— With his own hands he took off my socks and washed my feet, smearing the sore sores with some stuff which he seemed to have great faith in. Then he made us take off our clothes and wash; clean shirts and vests were supplied from the officer's wardrobe; and finally, he rang up the military doctor, and informed him that he had a couple of bad cases. All the time, he bustled about helping us here and there, and never seemed tired of informing us what fine fellows we were. When the breakfast arrived, he hovered around us like a hen with her chicks. Almost every story of an escape from German captivity ends with a scene of the kind in Holland. The reviewer has vivid personal recollections of such an incident on Dutch soil, though the essential part of the story was not an officer but a private soldier in mufti acting as a waiter. Whatever the rank of the Dutchman encountered by the prisoner, who gets away, whether he escapes or is exchanged, the cordiality of the welcome never varies.

THE DAY

(By Richard Le Gallienne, in the "Evening Sun," New York.) "The Day:" O fatal and fantastic toast Your idle princes of the sea Drank to each other, making silent boats. With lifted glass, towards that immortal coast Whose names are one—England and Liberty: The dream that Spain, And even Napoleon had dreamed in vain. "The Day:" When France should die in very deed. France whose grave soil is ever the world's need— Strange flower that we call France! Flower that to a sword so swiftly turns. Changing disaster into a dance. And to dim lands that gropingly as-Brings wisdom like a friend; end. Whose altar burns With such clear flame of courage to the skies. That even her foes Marvel that men so gay can be so wise. And go to battle as lovers to a rose. "The Day:" When this Republic, born to make men free. With all its golden youth hot in its veins. Of antique Force an easy vassal should be. And wear the chains Of kings once more that for three hundred years She mocked across the sea. "The Day:" O Kaiser, can this be 'the day' You dreamed of? Did you mean This day? November the eleventh day Of the year nineteen hundred and eighteen? THE REFORMING OF AN ANTI-QUAKY. A broad picture of the way in which the English people bear themselves in their homes after nearly four years of war, has been given us by Mrs. Humphry Ward, in her book entitled, "Elizabeth's Campaign."

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT. The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains. Best Liniment Made. Mr. A. E. LAURIE, EDMONTON, writes: "I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for six weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."

Elizabeth can say will move him; but in the early dawn Elizabeth sees a thin, queer figure scaling over the grass towards the gates, and next morning the family awakes to find that the barricades have mysteriously disappeared. It is in the final catastrophe, however, when the soldier-son is slain, that the whole household yields to Elizabeth's good influence; Manning is a changed man and Elizabeth comes into her own at last. The story closes at a most critical period of the war's history, the spring of 1918, and the narrative reflects the suppressed anxiety, and the tension of the times. In the progress of the story, characters are not developed naturally, without the least jarring note. The book is one which can scarcely fail to please.

Mrs. Humphry Ward. Price \$1.50. Dodd Mead & Company, Publishers, New York.

A GREAT INVENTOR.

(The "Evening Post," New York.) "George Westinghouse: His Life and Achievements." By Francis E. Leupp. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$3. net. The skepticism that many persons feel about the romance of business must be lost in the face of a career like that of Westinghouse, treated by one so skilled in interesting narrative as Mr. Leupp. Westinghouse was not merely a great inventor, but a great entrepreneur, and the author of this biography makes all sides of his life equally appealing. His place and his naturally the chief space have to go to the airbrake, which Westinghouse brought into being at the end of the sixties, and upon the success of which he built his later activities. Mr. Leupp has worked from materials so ample—he was a close friend of Westinghouse—that he is able to dramatize, so to speak, the crucial parts of his story, reproducing the 3677 conversations which led Westinghouse to the brink of his invention, and in which he arranged for the trial of his device. It is interesting to note that the idea of controlling the brakes of a train by compressed air was first suggested to him—after several failures for utilizing drawchains and steam had failed—by reading in "Little Living Age" of its employment in drilling the Mont Cenis tunnel. The first train equipped with the first train equipped with the airbrake was instrumented in saving a life. It was not the earliest invention of young Westinghouse—he had previously devised a plan for replacing derailed cars on the track and a durable track-frog—but it was the first to make him famous. Its introduction in this country, as Mr. Leupp makes plain, was not difficult, but its adoption in England was obtained only after years of personal labor by its inventor. The latter part of the book is given over chiefly to Westinghouse's activities in promoting the use of natural gas in Pennsylvania, and in developing the electrical industry of the nation. In the very year of his Pittsburgh house he opened up the first of a series of gas-works that furnished the city with light and fuel for a number of years. He, with his brother Herman, was led into the electrical field by degrees, but he soon became known as the chief exponent in the world of the alternating-current system as opposed to the direct-current system which Edison supported. How he justified his faith in the alternating current, and in the electrical device and developments that he took up, is a long but never a dull story. It has its humorous aspects, one of which Mr. Leupp recalls in the readiness of the newspapers of the period (the late eighties), to believe that the alternating current was some diabolical and uncontrollable force which was likely to kill men by the hundreds and to set a series of gas-works in flames. An episode upon which Mr. Leupp touches is his assumption of the contract for lighting the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 at a remarkably low price, which he carried through in the face of many obstacles. The more general activities of Westinghouse are not slighted. Particular attention is given to his unselfish labors in assisting in the re-constitution of the life insurance concerns imperilled by the depression of 1905. His employees' warm regard for him and the reasons for it, are emphasized; and a list is given of the honors showered upon him in his last days. As one intimate with him, Mr. Leupp is naturally able to present an attractive as well as trustworthy account of his home life, and of his character as shown in his personal relations.

The Lindman Truss

Montreal, Dec. 4/17. B Lindman Rsg'd. City. Gentlemen:— I am pleased to state that after suffering for six months from rickets, I was fitted with a "Lindman" truss which has completely cured me. ED O'BRIEN. 2424 St. Dominique St., Montreal. Call or write for postulates and B. LINDMAN, REG'D. 26 McGill College Ave., Montreal, Que.

A Magazine Page For Home-Makers

OUR HOME CLUB

THE GREAT RED CROSS.

The Red Cross lived— And from its magic birth There sprang a force that circled the whole earth.

The Red Cross thought— With thought intensely deep Of all the benefits grim War would keep

The Red Cross wrought— Wrought with consummate skill, Until both land and sea their deeds did fill.

The Red Cross dreamed— And lo! dreams crept to life: It seemed that Peace had 'prisoned fearful strife.

By GUNNER J. T. COWAN, R.C.H.A. 'C' Battery, W.R.C. Camp, England.

Sent in August, 1918, to the Ottawa Branch, W.R.C.S.

WORTH IT ALL.

Sometimes the quiet, reserved speech of a man seems to tell more than the word pictures of war correspondents.

"The news these days is good. I could write a book on all that has happened during the past few months.

WHEN LYDIA ROSE UP

By Helen Peck.

Lydia Patterson started so violently at sight of her husband's companion that the needle inside the stocking she was knitting stabbed her fingers.

"That man here again!" she muttered, as she impatiently wiped away the fast-recurring red drop.

Her work slipped from suddenly idle hands, and she watched the two men walking about before the great red barns across the road.

As she watched, a wave of determination swept across her face, heralding the lines about the brow and compressing the lips.

The key was extracted from another hiding place, and she sat down on the edge of the bed to open it.

"All that?" she muttered. "All that? But it's been years."

The little books dropped in a heap on the bed while the woman sat and thought and thought.

"Liddy! Why, Liddy! Is anything the matter? Ain't we going to have any supper tonight?"

LETTERS FROM A WESTERN WOMAN.

There are few more important subjects, and few needing more immediate attention than "Public Health," which forms the theme of Mrs. Barri's latest in our next issue.

A matter of twenty-odd years, ain't it?"

"Yes, Matthew. It's twenty-five years, come summer. When we first come here to live you said I was to have all I could make out of the poultry."

"Why, yes, O' course it is, Liddy. Ain't you had it? It's all there. What you acting so queer about?"

"There! Yes, it's there, Matthew Patterson," she burst out with a sudden shrillness that made him jump.

"Why—why, Liddy! What's the matter of you? It's yours. Ain't your name on the bankbooks?"

"Yes, it's there all right, and it might just as well be in—in Tunket. What good is it, I'd like to know? What good's it ever done me. I bought one black silk dress ten years ago, and it's been made over five times.

"Her voice broke with a queer little chuck. The man listened with open-mouthed amazement as the flood of speech rolled on again.

"What would you have said if I'd spent that money that was mine, I'd like to know. But I'm goin' to now, I've been fixin' up. I've made about one hundred dollars a year, sometimes more, sometimes less for twenty-four years.

"Matthew Patterson had never heard of Medusa, but if the little struggles of iron-stray hair about his wife's temples had turned suddenly to writhing serpents he could not have looked more frightened.

"When was you thinkin' of goin', Liddy?" he asked timidly after many abortive attempts at speech.

"Just as soon's I can get you baked up, maybe 'Siddy' afternoon. The sooner the better, I guess."

"How long was you thinkin' of bein' gone, Liddy? 'Twill be sort o' lonely."

"The question was piteous, the tone of that someone who feels the solid rock slipping, slipping from beneath his feet.

"Oh, I do 'know," she answered carelessly. "Maybe a fortnight, maybe more."

"Lydia Patterson was true to her word. A letter to Cousin Lucy was despatched the next day, and she set about preparation for her journey.

"Well, good-by, Matthew. There's plenty to eat in the house." The woman, sitting unusually erect, spoke as the buggy drew in sight of the mustard-colored station.

"Josh all hemlocks!" he muttered as he seated himself at last. "I'm tuckered. Who'd have believed it took so many steps to get a meal of victuals?"

"Matthew Patterson drove slowly home. The work he did before supper-time was aimless and unprofitable. From the well to the teakettle, up and down, back and forth he passed, gathering together viands for his solitary repast.

appeared to be the offer of a bonus for a quick job. They fell to work with a will.

The brown earth yawned for pipe lines, impeding branches fell to make way for telephone and electric light wires.

"The mail brought him almost daily word from Lydia. She told him of the wonderful things she was seeing and doing. She spoke of the marvels of labor-saving devices which she was purchasing with lavish hand.

"The remainder of that week saw a regular frenzy of accomplishments on the farm.

WOMEN RETAIN SENSE OF HUMOR UNDER FIRE.

Lloyd George's statement that only 25 percent of the final victory will be due to the Army and Navy was Miss Kathleen Burke's message to the women of America in an address at the Conference of American Lectures in Washington.

"Miss Burke said, 'In the deeds of bravery and daring done at the front under the stress of excitement, but the moral courage here at home which must sustain women who have seen their men go is just as essential and just as admirable.'"

"Miss Burke told many stories of the resourcefulness and bravery, the ability and humor of women under fire. One was of the women of the East End of London, who remonstrated with Lloyd George for sending aeroplanes to protect them instead of sending the planes to the front.

"From earliest infancy the child displays a spirit of investigation which it is well always to gratify. If possible, never leave his questions unanswered. If you lack the information, say that you do not know but will find out and tell him; and keep your word.

HOME COOKING

CURING, KEEPING AND USING PORK.

Dear Sir,—I have often found this department of your paper of great help. I will be very glad to know from you how best to preserve pork, or rather, the entire pig, both salting and smoking.

When taken from salt rinse well in clear water; dry and brush over with black pepper and molasses. Wrap in paper or hay, tie in heavy cotton bags to keep out insects, and hang in smokehouse. Smoke with hard wood until meat is a rich brown.

In packing ham for frying immerse the slices in very hot deep fat for a few minutes. When thoroughly heated remove to draining basket to drain well, then pack into crocks while still warm, weigh heavily until cold, then cover with melted lard.

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cause poor bleeding, with finally a meat that lacks the proper flavor and spoils easily. Kill on a clear, cold day; scald in water at 155 to 175 degrees in temperature; clean off hair, hang up, remove internal organs, open widely and wash clean with cold water, doing all this as rapidly as possible.

As to the parts which may be used, it is the boast of packers that they utilize everything but the squeal. The blood caught in clean vessels and stirred to prevent clotting, and strained, may be made into black sausage.

The liver may be cooked in all different ways used for beef, or calves' livers, and the tongue boiled in a delicious morsel. The kidney makes a tasty kidney stew; brains may be fried and heart roasted, and the head turned into headcheese, souce or scrapple; trotters will go best boiled or pickled, or may help out in a dish of brains; the spare ribs may be boiled or roasted, the loin cut in chops for frying, or in pieces for roasting.

Even the larger intestines cleaned and put through the mill, served as linkers and scrappings will make a chitterlings, boiled tender and covered with spiced vinegar.

There are many satisfactory ways of curing meat, one of the simplest, surest and best being the brine method. A standard formula for brine is made as follows: For each 100 pounds meat use 12 pounds common salt, three pounds brown sugar, three ozs. salted six gallons of water.

Remove the meat from the brine, hang up and allow to drip for three days and then apply the smoke. The smoke should be made from non-resinous woods, hickory or corncobs being the most widely used, though there is no special advantage in them.

Another method is to rub the pieces over with salt, let stand over night, rinse clean, then in a jar and pour over a hot pickle. Make first a brine strong enough to float a fresh egg (4 gal. to 100 lbs. of meat), then add 2 pounds of brown sugar, 2 ozs. saltpeper, and spices to your liking.

Virginia Dry Salted Ham—Have a vermin-proof box or clean keg. Put in an inch layer of strong, coarse salt; on this pack the trimmed hams, filling in all chinks with salt. Put the shoulders next and the sides and jowls last. Fill in all tight with salt and add a generous layer of salt, evenly spread, on top.

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before packing for the frying ham, then securing fat for the fry. Put the ham into cold water and very slowly bring to boiling point. Drain and again cover with cold water. Fat may be skimmed from this first water if allowed to cool. Let ham simmer until bones can be removed. Cool in the stock, and cut into convenient chunks for packing into jars. Pack solidly into tested and sterilized wide-mouthed jars, filling all space possible.

Sausage.—The preparation of the sausage is simple. The main thing is to have the fat and lean blended in correct proportions. For a lean sausage mix in the proportion of one-third of fat to two-thirds of lean.

To the scraps and trimmings, which are mixed in the proportions given above, may be added the heart, from which the cartilages have been removed. The whole is cut into strips or pieces, small enough to readily run through the meat grinder. Have the meat ground rather fine, as it is then much easier to have the seasoning evenly distributed.

For seasoning add one-half pound of salt, two ounces of pepper and two ounces of allspice to each 30 pounds of meat. Sage, thyme or summer savory may be used to vary the flavor. The whole is then thoroughly mixed together. Unless the seasoning is equally distributed throughout the meat, the flavor is not so good and the keeping qualities are considerably impaired.

That part of the sausage which will be required for use this winter pack in crocks, pouring a couple of inches of hot lard over it and set in a cool place in the cellar. The part that is required for long keeping may be packed firmly into sealers, and melted lard is then poured over the top. It is necessary to have the sealers as hot as possible when pouring in the lard to prevent the heat from breaking them.

When required for use the sausage is taken out and formed into small cakes, which are slightly moistened and fried in the usual manner. That for summer use may be canned. Make into small cakes and cook about two-thirds enough for the table, or until all the water is out. Pack in the cans while still cooking, fill them full of hot lard and seal at once.

There is still another pronunciation to the word that has come to our notice. One good citizen was overheard calling it the "armstick."

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS



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 soothing 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."

THESE POWDERS CONTAIN NO POISON.

once; or it may be stuffed tightly in muslin bags, then the bags rolled in melted paraffine, which should be heated in a large flat pan.

Liver Sausage.—Boil the liver with about an equal weight of head meat, including the fat. After it is fairly well done, run it through a food chopper while yet warm, season with salt and pepper, onion or a clove of garlic, and pack it in a crock or into rolls. It should be sliced and fried for use.

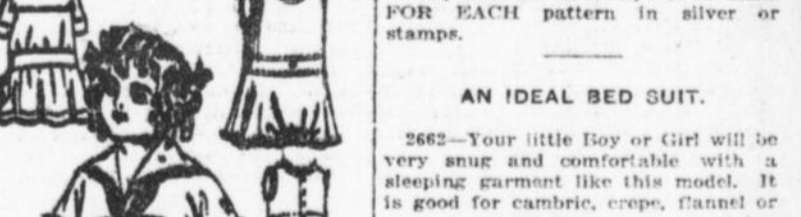
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AN IDEAL BED SUIT. 2662—Your little boy or girl will be very snug and comfortable with a sleeping garment like this model. It is good for cambric, crepe, flannel or flannellette. The leg portions may be gathered in Knicker style, or finished loose at the lower edge. If the long sleeve seems too warm or uncomfortable, the shorter sleeve will be just right. This style is made with a fall back. The garment closes at the centre front.



A SMART TWO-PIECE SUIT. Coat—2654, Skirt—2653. Comprising Ladies' Coat Pattern 2654, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 2653.



Flannellette. The leg portions may be gathered in Knicker style, or finished loose at the lower edge. If the long sleeve seems too warm or uncomfortable, the shorter sleeve will be just right. This style is made with a fall back. The garment closes at the centre front.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

CHINA'S NEED AND OUR PRAYERS

Among the many changes the War has brought into the hearts and lives of all of us, is a marked change in the character of our prayers. "Until he was wounded," said someone not long ago with unusual self-revelation, "I always began my private prayers with my own requests, and mentioned other people's needs afterwards. But now I have simply reversed the order. I pray for all my friends first and for myself last."

The change was significant. And not alone have our private prayers been so affected, a new spirit has crept into our public prayers, too. Exercise discernment as you listen to extemporaneous prayer from platform and pulpit and in prayer-meeting to-day, and you cannot fail to notice the difference in the words of the average man and woman. There is "less of self and more of Thee."

The afternoon meeting of the China Inland Mission, which quite filled the Lecture Hall at Kingsway, was largely given up to prayer, but there were short addresses too. Words of praise for God's faithfulness in the past, and trust in the face of present difficulties, were spoken by Miss E. M. Smith, who has recently returned from an extended tour in China. Dr. Stuart Holden, the Home Director, and Mr. J. N. Hayward, the new C.I.M. co-secretary, also spoke, each dwelling upon the rich gifts of human life with which God has blessed the Mission in the past, and the need of still looking to Him for reinforcements. It was a

time of very close drawing to the Throne, and everyone felt it good to be there.

"We ask that every worker in China may feel an influx of power as a result of our gathering here to-night," prayed Dr. E. A. Neathy, at the beginning of the evening meeting in the Kingsway Hall, when a large company gathered.

Mr. Marshall Broomhall, the Editorial Secretary, in a masterly address, dealt with the condition of things in China to-day politically, of the effects of the War on the vital matters of reinforcements and on finance, and the difficulties of necessary propaganda. "We are perplexed," he asserted, "but we are not in despair," he added optimistically, as each of these things were passed under review. He quoted Mr. Sherwood Eddy, whose recent evangelistic work in China is well known, who says:—"After visiting many of the provincial capitals throughout that great land, I am driven to confess that I have never seen a nation in such desperate crisis as China to-day." "But," said Mr. Broomhall, "God is making the wrath of man to praise Him, and the most hopeful feature of all is the way the Christian Church in that land is itself taking up the work of evangelization. And as for money, we must not forget that wealth is not that which we carry in our pockets, but that which we have in our hearts."

There was something humbling in the prayer that followed, by Mr. Sharp. "Help us," he said, "to be low, to get behind Thee, and to exalt Thy Name for ever." There was stimulus too. "Grant that we may do more

with such capacities as we have than we ever did before. Stir our hearts to greater enthusiasm and diligence and earnestness." And he was voicing the desires of the whole assembly.

A good story was told by Mr. C. Fairclough, of a young Chinaman who had come under the influence of the Gospel some years ago, but had subsequently been lost sight of, as it is uncommon. Mr. Fairclough met him in New York recently, and discovered that he was then a graduate of Columbia University, a Doctor of Philosophy, and that he purposed going back to win his own people for Christ.

Very impressive was it when the five missionaries, who are shortly returning to China, rose, and Dr. Holden commended them to God.

"We pray Thee," he pleaded, "that each one of them may have laid upon him afresh the ordaining hand of Jesus Christ, that each may experience a new baptism of the Holy Ghost, and that in the heart of each may be kindled anew the fire that burns with love for Thyself and for the world for which Jesus died."

Naturally, one thought of the anxious hearts of the women at home, and joined with Dr. Holden as he further prayed: "Bless the loved ones who are letting them go. Give them Thine own consolation and compensation."

Miss E. M. Smith was again listened to with deep interest, as she told of her extended travels in the field. "The Lord went about doing good," she said, "and that is our work as missionaries." Emphasizing the need for workers, particularly for lady

doctors, she made an earnest appeal for China. "You may all have a part," she said, "either by your intercessions, or by your gifts, or by the dedication of yourselves to Him for service in that land." To the hearts of the many young people present her words must have gone home with arresting power.

The Chairman's closing address was based on Isaiah 62, which had previously been read to the meeting by Colonel Winn. "It is one of the most striking chapters," said Dr. Holden, "in the whole of Isaiah's prophecy, recording as it does the result of an overwhelming vision of the Coming One—a consciousness of two-fold identification. For, from that time on, Isaiah realized that his life was bound up with God in a new way, and with the life and service of the nation also. "If you and I," said the speaker earnestly, "have seen in fulness what Isaiah saw in suggestion, then this must be the consequence in our lives—a new identification with the purposes of God; our lives inextricably bound up with the Will of God, and with the work of God in His world."

He went on to point out two lines of thought suggested by the prophet's declaration. 1) Isaiah's conception of the work which henceforth claimed his life, and the life of his nation; (2) The confidence in God which sustained him in regard to that work.

Drawing attention to the early verses of the chapter, Dr. Holden remarked on the prophet's first conception of the work of prayer. "A great many people," he said, "express themselves in prayer as though they had to overcome some reluctance on the part of God, and had almost to woo Him into doing what they think should be done.

"But," he cried, sweeping away so low a conception and lifting up something high and noble, "prayer is a million times removed from that. Prayer is not strife with God, but harmony with Him. It is human co-operation with the willingness of God, expressed in His Covenant. It is reminding the Lord of His faithful Word, relying upon it, aligning ourselves with the declared purpose of that Word, and putting ourselves utterly at His disposal. It is not the bending of His Will to ours, but the blending of ours with His."

In referring to the call to "Go through the gates," and the open door of service that is there implied, Dr. Holden asked: "Have you ever realized that every open door, whether to a land or to an individual life, is a definite challenge to faith and to consecration? This is the meaning of every open door in China.

In referring to Isaiah's supreme confidence in God, he said: "When the nation rises to this commission, it shall be renamed according to its character. I wonder if it has ever occurred to you that the Lord has for you a name expressive of your character, your life, your attitude of faithfulness or unfaithfulness to Him. Does He know you as one who is enduring and self-sacrificing, one upon whom He can depend in any emergency or for any service?"

"And we are not only renamed by God according to character; but according to our witness we are named by men also. They shall call you 'The Redeemed of the Lord,' 'A Holy People.' 'A People Sought Out.' And the inwardness of this is that to each redeemed one is given the service of declaring God in terms of life understood by the people. It is what people see of God in the lives of those who are His, that tells for or against Him."

This thought took prominence in the closing prayer: "May we never be satisfied with any work which does not lift Thee up, and never have upon our lips any other message than the Eternal Message—Behold the Lamb of God! May the name Thou wilt one day write upon our foreheads be a name that shall bring to us no shame and no regret."

It was a splendid meeting in every sense, and in the impressive hush at its close, surely the silent prayer of many must have been:

Nothing but Thy favor
My soul can satisfy.
—M. C. in the "Christian."

write prohibition in its constitutional law, we hereby call upon the peoples of all faiths and of all organizations in the world's family of nations, to clasp hands with the World's W. C. T. U. and to help bring to full fruition its hope and its heroic service of thirty-five years on behalf of a sober world. Science declares against alcohol. Health, conservation and business prosperity demand total abstinence and prohibition. Together let us agitate, educate, organize and legislate, until the exalted vision of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard, is realized; until the Gospel of the Golden Rule of Christ is worked out in the customs of society and in the laws of every land.

At the close of the devastating world war, in the white heat of the limitless, unparalleled opportunities of a new internationalism, depending upon the help of God and of all who love humanity, we hereby proclaim, by the year 1925, the triumph of world prohibition.

Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A., Nov. 11, 1918.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded in 1853 by Frances E. Willard. It is organized in forty nations, with a total membership of over half a million.

In 1884 Frances E. Willard, the prophetic leader of the White Ribbon hosts of the United States, sent out from her home office in Evanston, Illinois, addressed to each government of the world, a wonderful appeal for total abstinence, purity of life, and against the manufacture and sale of opium, with this clarion call for world prohibition: "We come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strike away the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic, and to top rest our homes by the total prohibition of this curse of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends."

This "polyglot" petition, as it has been termed, is historically significant, for it is the first world-wide proclamation against the legalized liquor traffic. It marks an epoch in the annals of the temperance reform. It was endorsed by seven million people,—Catholic and Protestant, Gentile and Jew, Hindu and Mohammedan. In the reconstruction period following the war, World's W. C. T. U. representatives will present to governments not heretofore reached, this great Magna Charta of the home.

In 1911, nearly thirty years later, when half the people of the United States were living in prohibition territory, Lillian M. N. Stevens, then president of the National W. C. T. U. of the United States, issued a great proclamation for national constitutional prohibition in the United States, with these closing paragraphs: "In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this proclamation for a great crusade to carry the vital truth to the people in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end we invoke the guidance and blessing of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men.

"To America, the birthplace of the National and World's W. C. T. U., we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the constitution of the United States, and to this end, we call to active co-operation all temperance, religious and philanthropic bodies, all patriotic, fraternal and civic associations, and all Americans who love their country."

With thirty-three States of the United States having voted for State-wide prohibition, and with national constitutional prohibition assured, it is most timely that on November 11, 1918, with the beginning of world peace should come this bugle blast for world prohibition sent out by the president of the National W. C. T. U., Miss Anna Adams Gordon. The people from every land will gladly respond and prohibition by 1925 will become the slogan of the entire world.

So may we tread Thy path with foot-steps willing,
Chastened by sorrow, Thou dark passions stilling,
Till we delight Thy purpose in fulfilling,
Through Christ to love Thee.
—Rev. William Muir Auld.

A MISSIONARY'S TRIAL OF FAITH.

A missionary of the China Inland Mission says that one year, as it drew towards Christmas-time, they had in their house just a little flour and some potatoes, and a few other things, while they had not a cent of money to buy anything else. They expected some supplies and cash by steamer. The steamer came, but no supplies or cash. The missionary then said: "Now you will see how that day, the Lord having shut up one source to try our faith, opened others. Before dinner-time a Chinaman came along with a large piece of beef and said, 'I want you to accept this as a present. I have received a great deal of medicine from you. You have done me good, and you would not take any money. Will you please to take this?' I took it, and thanked God for it. Soon afterwards, in came another Chinaman, a gentleman, with a coolie walking behind him with a large bamboo over his shoulder, and a basket hanging from each hand. The man put the things down in the reception-room, and I was asked to come down. I went down and opened the basket, and found in it four hams, and some little things besides. He said, 'I want you to accept this as a present.' The usual thing with a Chinaman is to expect you to take a little of what he brings and give him back the rest; but I saw that this man intended me to take all, and I did so, and thanked

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God for it. In came another Chinaman with a fat pheasant and some chickens and a basket of eggs; and he asked me to accept these; I did accept them, and thanked God for them. But that was not all. Before evening a European connected with the consular service came along, bringing with him a coolie carrying a huge turkey. He said, 'See, I have been feeding the turkey for you for all months. Will you accept it?' You see that the Lord knew six months before that we were going to be short on that day, and He provided for us. Thus we had an abundance of food for the whole of us, although our usual supply was cut off. Several other things also came in."—Christian Herald.

JESUS AND TEMPERANCE

(By W. H. Hamilton, M.A., Preached in Westbourne United Free Church, Burrehead.)

Behold a man gluttonous, and a wine-bibber."—Matt. xi. 19.

"He would not drink."—Matt. xxvii. 34.

in ways perhaps even darker were we to gain prohibition to-morrow; but, as a matter of fact, glaring drunkenness was not one of those vices then prevalent. Yet it was not unknown—far from that.

Jesus and the Black Sheep.

And when one looks minutely at the Gospel record, one circumstance, in connection with this and all other moral questions, is liable to daunt a Jesus felt far more at home amongst the world's black sheep, and thought far more highly of them, than with a great majority of the respectable and religious folk of unexceptionable conduct. In one little phrase about a deeper matter still He gives us a light (probably without meaning it) on this. In St. Matthew xi. He contrasts the sombre asceticism and abstinence of John the Baptist—who "went neither eating nor drinking"—with the Jews led that a man must be judged by the company he keeps? Jesus—evidently quite careless and unconcerned to let any one see that He was not as they with whom He ate and drank—not ashamed of a reputation for "loquacity," and righteously indignant with the spirit that may only too easily characterize you and me in our attitude as formally pledged temperance reformers if in our noble crusading zeal we forget to love—and to love without patronage or condescension—the worst and most wandering of our fellow-sinners?

Temperance and Tolerance.

I am quite sure that Jesus would be with us in our aims to-day. I do not think He would be really angry with our methods either, so long as the spirit of "Be ye separate" and of exclusive living is not brought near them, and so long as we love human lives that should be His far more than we care for decency and order. Yet perhaps Jesus might sometimes smile a kindly smile—perhaps a little ruefully, and without scolding us, might just go off in silence and show us another way. I am sure that compulsion, coercion, of any sort but that of moral persuasion (usually silent), is utterly foreign to His mind and will. I hardly like to say He wouldn't have been a prohibitionist, because (1) we have no picture of Him in any political relationship, and never knew when he utters that it is good neither to eat flesh nor drink wine, nor do aught whereby one's brother is caused to stumble or is made weak. But when we turn back to Jesus and to the gospels proper—those narratives of His days and deeds in the flesh—our quiet for encouragement is strangely met by somewhat meagre and momentarily-disconcerting results. This, no doubt, is partly due to the absence from His Palestine of our problem in anything like the dimensions and cursed animalism which it has for us of Britain to-day. The wine, which was the general and only safe—and nearly natural—beverage of His age and race, was probably as innocent a concoction as many a Scotch housewife makes by a slight and artificial fermentation of the raspberry every autumn. Dark and dreadful vices flourished even then, and there—and that is a warning to us if we are tempted to think the curse of evil is not a deeper matter than even the abolition of drunkenness, or if we assume too easily that the treachery of the human heart might not break out

will stop drinking because it hurts us who love him so. Without that, scolding him, preaching at him, restricting him, blacklisting him, prohibiting him, and effecting than they might have. I am not advocating the abandonment of prohibition, nor the dissolving of our lodges and clubs and churches, nor any precipitate invasion of taverns with these secretly redemptive aims by any or all of us; but perhaps a self-spend-ing, self-forgetting, self-sacrificing aim at tenderer fellowship with some victim of the curse of liquor whom we know might be a gain to him, and to us, and to our work. An organization at the edge is a cold thing. Patronage or piety is well, it is enough to drive one to drink rather than pull one from it. This close friendship way, which is to have the force of example while concealing the example, is far more delicate than any such courses or means. It is the expression of the Divine love in us that longs to redeem, and to do it without obtrusion or superiority, or any self-consciousness at all.

The Method of Sympathy and Tact.

I never saw drunkenness at close quarters—in men I knew and loved personally—till my University days. There was certainly a little of it to be seen there. And towards the small set of mostly lovable men who, in high spirit or bravado or what not, were wont to indulge, there were two main attitudes among the less misguided men. One was that of the more earnest Christians and Total Abstinence Societies did what we could—denouncing drink, counselling temperance, and, I am afraid, in spite of our well-meant, becoming rather disagreeable and self-righteously priggish people. I wouldn't have stood it myself, now that I look back on it.

The other attitude was nearer the heart of things. Some men kept in touch with, and alongside of, these others. They had a keener realization and imagination of the battle we were demanding of them. If anyone knows how hard it is to give up tobacco, let him reflect how hard to drop opium or alcohol! Where this way too often came to grief was that it just vapoured away into mere amiability, and no moral progress was scored. That was perhaps from lack of personality, or it may have been from lack of love and self-control and restraint, and that such delicate work requires. I am sure it is the better way—though one need not despise the other by any means—and the way of Jesus. But then He had personality and love. Really, friends, there is nothing for it but that we should become like Jesus—as little self-righteous, as little reprimandatory, as little gushing, and as strong and self-forgetting as He. By His spirit in us we can.

My time is gone. I have only touched on the social side of the Master's example. I had intended also to turn to its personal side. But I will only mention the instance that reveals that best to me. There was in Jerusalem a guild of good women who laid upon themselves the office of providing for criminals during the slow agonies of crucifixion an intoxicating draught to mitigate the torment—a rude kind of chloroform, a stupefying narcotic in which grief and pain could for a while be drowned and numbed. To Jesus as He writhed in mortal pangs these came with their opiate kindness. And Jesus, with parched mouth, gasped towards the cooling drink, as He thought it. But when He had tasted it, and knew what it was, He would not drink. Even then He would not cloud His spirit, even yet He had sober work to do for God and man, even so—as cure was out of hope—He would not descend to shun mere pain or be a sensualist ever so slightly. And from this supreme and solemn renunciation we may surely learn what had been His habit and example in the lesser trials and temptations of His earthly life. And to one who knows and loves Jesus there is, I think, no proof of any merely comfortable indulgence so severe, and yet so gentle, as the remembrance that in the unspeakable torture and heartbreaking shame of death by crucifixion "He would not drink."

aim to stop drinking because it hurts us who love him so. Without that, scolding him, preaching at him, restricting him, blacklisting him, prohibiting him, and effecting than they might have. I am not advocating the abandonment of prohibition, nor the dissolving of our lodges and clubs and churches, nor any precipitate invasion of taverns with these secretly redemptive aims by any or all of us; but perhaps a self-spend-ing, self-forgetting, self-sacrificing aim at tenderer fellowship with some victim of the curse of liquor whom we know might be a gain to him, and to us, and to our work. An organization at the edge is a cold thing. Patronage or piety is well, it is enough to drive one to drink rather than pull one from it. This close friendship way, which is to have the force of example while concealing the example, is far more delicate than any such courses or means. It is the expression of the Divine love in us that longs to redeem, and to do it without obtrusion or superiority, or any self-consciousness at all.

THE VIGIL OF PRAYER.

Lord of all worlds! whose wisdom never falleth,
Shadows of earth Thy purpose often velleth,
But through the gloom the faith which e'er prevaleth,
Vouchsafed Thy children.

O in this hour, when death, its harvest reaping,
May we be found our sacred vigil keeping;

With Christ to wait, and pray, and watch unsleeping,
Patient and fearless.

Bitter the taste of this dread chalice given,
E'en as we drink with hearts in anguish riven,
Give us to know the healing touch of heaven,
And sins forgiven.

Guide us through life, Thy saving truth bestowing,
Grant us the grace from Thy pure presence flowing;
Kindle the hope in brightness ever glowing,
And cheer us onward.

WORLD PROHIBITION

With the near approach of constitutional prohibition for the United States, and coincident with the close of the world war, November 11, 1918, believing the time ripe for an intensive campaign for world prohibition, Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., rallied the forces of this great organization to renewed high endeavor by sending out from Evanston, Illinois, this stirring proclamation:

Proclamation for World Prohibition.

World democracy, world peace and world patriotism, demand world prohibition.

Representing the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, a Republic about to

Sunday School Lesson

JOSEPH FORGIVES HIS BROTHERS.

(Genesis 45: 1-15.)
December 15, 1918.

Golden Text:—If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. Matt. 6: 14.

Joseph was God's missionary to Egypt. In Potiphar's house, in the prison, in the presence of Pharaoh, and as ruler of the land, his whole life in Egypt was a testimony for God, and he was never afraid to speak of God as the supreme ruler of the world and the controller of all forces.

When he forewarned Pharaoh of the famine that was coming in seven years and that was to last for seven years he did not speak of it as simply a natural phenomenon, but said, "For that the dream was doubled unto Pharaoh twice, it is because the thing is established by God, and God will shortly bring it to pass." (Chap. 41: 32.)

And when his brethren had at last been brought to a recognition of the folly and sinfulness of their treatment of him, Joseph said, "Be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither; for God did send me before you to preserve life." That was a splendid exhibition of magnanimous forgiveness, and it was also a remarkable exhibition of faith; Joseph saw the hand of God in all the experiences through which he had passed.

It was the Devil that put it into the hearts of Joseph's brothers to sell him, and then taught Potiphar's wife to lie about him and have him sent to prison, but Joseph said that God had allowed the Devil to have his way in these matters in order that out of these evil actions He might bring good results. That is a truth which we find illustrated again and again in the Bible, but which is not commonly understood.

One would have supposed that as soon as Joseph found himself master of Egypt, he would have sent a message to his father to tell him of his safety and of God's goodness to him, and his failure to do so during nine long years seems like a blot on his character, but it is possible that he may have thought it the best course to pursue. Perhaps he was planning from the beginning for just what did happen. Evidently he wanted to waken the consciences of his brothers and make them feel the sinfulness of their conduct toward him, and he may have felt that his policy which he adopted was necessary to the attainment of that object. That his stern treatment of them did make his brothers think is evident from Reuben's remark, "Spake I not unto you, saying, Do not sin against the child; and ye would not hear?" (Chap. 42: 22.)

In his concealment of his identity and in his apparent harshness toward his brothers as well as in his free forgiveness of them Joseph illustrated God's way of dealing with sinners.

Joseph showed great ingenuity in his treatment of his brethren, testing them to see how their characters had developed. Simeon was the worst of the batch and he put Simeon in prison. (Chap. 49: 5 and 42: 24.) But Judah was the strongest character, the natural leader, and it was Judah that had proposed selling Joseph; so Joseph tested Judah by his trick in putting the silver cup in Benjamin's sack. He wanted to see what the others would do when he threatened to treat Benjamin as a thief and

Sunday School Lesson

JOSEPH FORGIVES HIS BROTHERS.

(Genesis 45: 1-15.)
December 15, 1918.

Golden Text:—If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. Matt. 6: 14.

let the rest go. And when Judah offered to become a slave in place of Benjamin, Joseph was satisfied, and he could no longer pretend to be the stern judge. He loved these brothers in spite of their sin against him. They were his father's sons and he loved them for the father's sake. Benjamin, the son of his mother, he loved for his own sake. In like manner, God loves the disciples of Christ for Christ's sake.

God's promise to Abraham was, "I will bless thee, and make thy name great. And in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed. (Gen. 12: 3.) And again: "All the nations of the earth shall be blessed in him." (Gen. 18: 18.) And yet again: "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." (Gen. 22: 18.) Yet, in spite of this, reiterated declaration that it was God's purpose to use Abraham and his seed as a channel through which He could send a stream of blessing to all nations, the descendants of Abraham afterwards allowed themselves to believe that they had a monopoly of the favor of God, and that it was a religious duty to despise other peoples.

There was a sort of excuse for this feeling because they were taught to regard themselves as God's chosen people, and the laws that were given to them were expressly designed to keep them entirely separate from surrounding nations. But God's thought is always bigger than man's comprehension of it. He wanted to keep the Israelites separate from idolaters that they might be a perpetual witness to the goodness of His laws and to His kindness to those who serve Him. They were to be a light in the midst of the world shining for God, and they could only fulfill that mission by being quite different from the heathen peoples among whom they lived.

In its fullest meaning God's promise to bless all nations through the seed of Abraham referred to Christ (See Gal. 3: 16.) But God's promises always mean more than the words imply, and the story of Joseph, and the story of Daniel, and the story of Mordecai and Esther, and also, the story of Jonah, show how God did use some of the descendants of Abraham as instruments of blessing to heathen peoples and as a means of making Himself known to nations that were living in darkness. These stories show what God could have done in that way through Israel as a nation if they as a nation had been loyal to Him. In the time of David and in the earlier years of Solomon's reign the fame of Israel's God was very great.

God sent Abraham to Canaan from Mesopotamia as a missionary; not to preach, but to practice; to commend his religion by his character. Melchizedek was in Canaan at the same time—a priest of the Most High God. If the people of Canaan had appreciated the opportunity which was thus given them to learn about God, their descendants would not have been destroyed by Abraham's descendants. (Gen. 15: 14.)

No one can get the full benefit of this lesson without reading the three previous chapters; for the narrative is continuous and leads up gradually to the climax of our lesson. Perhaps, the best use of the lesson-hour in some classes would be to read these chapters. The narrative is so graphic that it can scarcely fail to leave an impression on thoughtful minds.

The Boys' and Girls' Page

ADOPTING A BABY SQUIRREL

Last spring at Sea Cliff, L.I., the writer happened not far from the heart of the village, and attracted by several apparently curious people watching a tree, discovered that either some mischievous boys, or an ill-down wind had tumbled to the ground a tiny baby squirrel, surely not more than a week old. Apparently the nest that had housed the little fellow had been disturbed so that the other squirrels had deserted it, and no one appeared about to care for the tiny animal. A hungry looking dog eyed the spot of fur on the grass with longing eyes, and then turned on his heels, when the writer decided to "adopt" the little waif. But how? That was the question. Surely a little animal five inches long, covered with fuzzy hair, a wee tail and having no sign of ears, ought not to be very hard to handle, especially when it couldn't walk. But the lack of bodily activity was surely made up by its squealing when the writer finally managed to tie it up in an ordinary handkerchief and bring it to its new home—a wooden box, covered with a wire screen, and inside some cotton batting for a bed.

Then came the question of food. "Give it some cracked corn," said one sympathetic neighbor. "Or some lettuce," said another. "Nuts are the only things for squirrels," said another. But how could a week-old squirrel eat any of these things, having no teeth? And so a doll's nursing bottle with milk was tried. But no, that wouldn't do either, and finally the hunger of the little animal was appeased by heated milk, poured down its throat with a tiny after-dinner coffee spoon. Three or four times a day this performance was repeated, each time the little squirrel enjoying himself to his heart's content, and usually being so anxious for the milk, that much of it got spilled over his fuzzy little face.

In three weeks time, the little squirrel had progressed so far in his new environment and education that he could lap the milk from a saucer like a kitten. Then gradually his legs became stronger and he began to walk all around the box, and gradually learned to stand on his back feet. Always, however, near 5 o'clock in the afternoon would be bed time, and burrowing a hole in his cotton batting bed, the little squirrel would curl himself in a ball, pull the batting over him completely and snore until the next morning. Always he was an early riser, and the squeaks from the wire covered "box" soon became known as the staff of a new day.

During this gradual growing, one of the first noticeable things about the little animal was the appearance of his ears, first as tiny fuzzy points and then "regular" ears, as one little youngster turned them. Toward the early part of the summer the diet of the squirrel had advanced to broken nuts when his points of teeth appeared, and the milk was left untouched. Nuts not wanted were tucked under the batting in a veritable pile, padded in place with tiny paws.

By this time the warm weather had fully started and the little squirrel was put on the upper porch of the writer's home, which had been wired in. There he raced around and played like a kitten. Sometimes he would follow the writer indoors and if handed a nut, would promptly tuck it under the corner of a rug and pat it down for safe keeping. Nuts by the score went this way, the early instinct of provident care even being shown in such a young squirrel.

From the porch the little squirrel, who had been named "Bub" by this time, learned to climb up the wire netting, over the railing, down to the roof and finally to the ground. This was all a gradual process of weeks of time, and showed the development of the little animal. It seemed he puffed with pride the day the writer missed him from the porch and found him in the next yard, half way up a tree. That was the climb that gradually led to others until the little fellow came into his own and raced over the tree limbs and had the most glorious time. Always at night he would return just before dusk, climb up a shutter on the side of the house, and in this way reach the upper porch. Here he would make his bed as of old in the first box, or on very hot nights during the summer would tuck himself in the awnings, drawn up for the night.

By summer time the food had become so varied that one wondered what next he would eat. Chocolate, cake, bananas, crackers, candy, with nuts in it, and apples supplemented his regular diet of nuts. All summer long Bub was busy carting away nuts, given now uncracked, and burying them under hedges, in the grass and every conceivable place. Sometimes he would eat them, sitting up on his hind feet, nuts in his front paws, like old squirrels.

Then one day another little squirrel was found playing with little Bub, and from that time his heart and mind sought other channels. The old box on the porch was forgotten and that night Bub spent away from home. Several nights in fact, and then he returned one morning for food. Busy he was carrying away nuts toward the woods, and was discovered mak-

ing his way to a certain tree where he and the other little squirrel were building a winter nest.

Bub was getting big and fat by the early part of the fall and gradually he became so acclimated to the woods, his natural home, that by now he is only seen once in two or three weeks or possibly more. He will come to a tree near the writer's house, squeak in his same imperious way, receive some nuts and skim across the treetops to his other home, now just like all the other squirrels. Bub knew his name and was as affectionate as a playful kitten. Many a time, tired with playing, he would curl himself in the writer's lap, and go to sleep contentedly. Once when the writer allowed him in the house for a brief time, she found him curled up in the sleeve of a coat she had left on a couch, turning for a moment to other things.—Brooklyn "Eagle."

GOOD RECITATIONS

SICK OF "MUSTN'T'S."

I'm sick of "mustn't's," said Dorothy D. Sick of the "mustn't's" as I can be. From early morning till close of day, I hear a "mustn't" and never a "may." It's "You must lie there like a sleepy head." And "You mustn't sit up when it's time for bed." "You mustn't cry when I comb your curls." "You mustn't play with those noisy girls." "You mustn't be silent when spoken to." "You mustn't chatter as parrots do." "You mustn't be pert and you mustn't be proud." "You mustn't giggle or laugh aloud." "You mustn't rumple your nice clean dress."

"You mustn't nod in place of yes." So all day long the mustn't's go. Till I dream at night of an endless row Of goblin "mustn't's" with great big eyes. That stare at me in shocked surprise. Oh! I hope I shall live to see the day When someone will say to me, "Dear, you may."

For I'm sick of "mustn't's," said Dorothy D. Sick of "mustn't's" as I can be.

CHICKENS THAT WEAR CLOTHES

A flock of chickens all tricked out in woolen garments would be a strange sight; yet, on a certain big ostrich farm down in Southern California it is not at all rare to see scores and scores of ostrich chicks wearing clothes. An entire brood, when first hatched at this celebrated fowl ranch, is often taken from the parent birds and placed in a separate enclosure, where they delight in pecking bits of shells and tiny gravel while running over the sand all day, but at night they are sheltered in a big brooding box. After being thus imprisoned about four days, the chicks are strong enough to begin to eat coarser food, so the keeper opens the door of the corral and allows the little fellows to run at large in a pasturo during the day.

The warden knows from experience the harm that might result in permitting his young chicks to run about in the forenoon in the wet grass and clover, as well as the baneful effects from cool breezes in the late afternoon, so before he starts them out clothing each bird is caught and clothed in a snug-fitting tailor-made suit prepared for the occasion.

In order to protect the almost bare bodies of the tender, motherless youngsters from becoming chilled by poisonous dews in the mornings and rain evening winds, as well as from danger of gaps and other maladies incident to all chicks, the keeper dresses up, one by one, the entire flock of young birds, in tight-fitting frocks of green felt. One of these little cloaks is drawn closely over each oval back and made fast around the slender neck. It is not at all uncommon to see dozens and dozens of young ostriches, for the first few weeks of their lives, running gaily about, picking up gravel here and there, nipping the tender clover tops, each rigged out in a green, fly-away jacket that keeps his back and shoulders warm and dry. It is not long, however, before their cloaks are discarded, and the busy chicks are nevermore burdened with tailor-made clothes; for they very soon grow a coat of feathers of their own, which gives full protection for the remainder of their lives.

Ostriches are rare and valuable birds. A single pair of healthy chicks will sell any day for as much as forty dollars, while a couple of full-grown birds, three years of age, are worth three hundred dollars; and an exceedingly handsome pair, four years old or over, will command a price of eight hundred dollars.

The chilly and dewy mornings in early spring, even in California, are a severe trial to the tender young chicks—whose great-grandparents for centuries roamed the tropical regions where the weather is hot the year round—and thus, you see, the extra

expense of purchasing a few yards of felt or flannels is never for an instant considered, when the bird fancier knows that each male ostrich, when grown, will yield fifty dollars' worth of plumes a year. Considering the high prices of these rare birds and the costly feathers they produce, it is small wonder the owner looks after the comfort of his expensive flock of fowls with such extreme caution.

An ostrich egg will measure about six inches through its longest diameter, will weigh three and a quarter pounds, while its contents is equal to that of two dozen ordinary hen eggs. When a baby ostrich is first hatched, if measured from top of his fuzzy little head to the soles of his padded toes, he will be found to stand about one foot high. He is a funny-looking imp, in this baby ostrich, with plush-covered neck and head and big pop-eyes, when he attempts to strut about in stately fashion. For the first fortnight he looks more like a two-legged hedgehog than any other creature to which he might be compared, his long neck and prickly back being to the touch much like a bunch of dry excelsior. At the age of three weeks he is as big as a turkey; and for the first six months of his life the greedy little fowl gorges himself with chopped beets, cabbages, oranges, alfalfa buds, and anything else he happens to find on foraging expeditions and is supposed to grow in height at the rate of one foot a month. At one year old a young ostrich is considered ready to be clipped of his first crop of feathers, and every nine months thereafter will grow a new supply of plumes for his master.

A full-grown ostrich is regarded as the largest and strongest known bird, as well as the longest lived, and a good specimen will measure eight feet in height and weigh three hundred pounds.—August W. Dougherty, in "Sunday School Messenger."

A BEE A GREAT CARRIER

In a most interesting article published in the "Technical World" magazine, Edward P. Bigelow tells of the wonderful capabilities of the bee as a carrier.

"The bees bring in the pollen attached to their legs. These flat surfaces are bordered by two rows of stout hairs that remind one of the stakes on the farmer's hay wagon. He puts them on the side to keep the load in place; the bee has these hairs for a similar purpose. In all the many masses of pollen that I have examined I have never found two kinds on any one leg, although the bees may have come from a field or garden where there are many varieties of plants in bloom. The bee is a specialist. She devotes her entire attention to one thing and to one kind of pollen, though later on she may give undivided attention to another kind of pollen. These masses are so large and so heavy that they suggest the possibility, and indeed the plausibility, of transmitting messages, as recommended by an English apiculturist, by writing them on tiny pellets of paper and attaching them to the bee, thus using the bee as a carrier in a manner similar to that of the homing pigeon. The bee can carry a comparatively heavy load, but sometimes she stops to rest. I have it upon the authority of a trustworthy brother naturalist, in whom I have implicit confidence, that while he was fishing in a certain place in Nova Scotia the bees were flying across the boat on their way homeward. Each carried a huge load of pollen and many alighted on his boat, apparently to rest. On their outward journey they similarly alighted, and what was his amusement to note that each laid down a grain of sand, and after resting picked it up and carried it forward. The question arises, 'Why carry the sand and why need ballast?' is the bee keyed up to the point of carrying a certain weight, so that it works more easily with that weight than without it, or is the act the result of the force of habit? We can only say that we do not know."

"The Danbury boys were gathering old papers and metal and bottles to sell to a junk man; the money so secured was to be given to the local Red Cross Yarn Fund. 'But you're not going to take the magazines right off for junk, Vance.' Can't you think of anything but the Junk Drive? You know I've been wanting to make some more scrap books for the sick soldiers and couldn't find any pictures for them!" declared Margaret. "We'll go through

MOTION PICTURES IN CHINA.

At the end of the Russo-Japanese War, says the Los Angeles "Times," Mr. Brodsky, a native of Odessa, Russia, came to San Francisco. After the great San Francisco fire he left the city with an old motion-picture machine and forty or fifty reels of "junk" film. With that he sailed for the Orient. The motion picture was unknown in China when he reached there with his paraphernalia, and he ran into many dangers in showing his wares. To the natives his camera and projecting machine was a "magic box." He had to pay his first audiences to enter his theatre, which, by the way, was only a tent. In that way he finally won the crowds.

Matters were progressing well when Brodsky one day put on a wild-West film in which a band of cowboys appeared on the screen, charging straight at the spectators and firing revolvers. The moment the audience saw those shooting cowboys bearing down upon them, they rushed panic-stricken from the tent theatre, cutting their way out with knives. After that the cautious natives were slow to come back; but finally Brodsky hit upon the plan of having a few

Chinese come and examine the apparatus, pass their hands over the blank sheet that was the screen, and assure themselves that there was nothing to hurt them.

Gradually he established picture theatres throughout the country, until now there are eighty of them.

Once he was thrown into a Chinese jail, but finally made his escape after getting the whole populace into the jail to view his motion pictures. At another place he was to have been executed as a "devil," but he frightened the people and made them change their minds by telling them that he could easily put them on the screen and make them work there forever.

HARD-WORKING WORDS.

(By Mary Whiting Adams.)

Three hundred words, so experts in the English language say, are all that an average person ever uses. From the day he first begins to speak until the day of his death. Of course, in reading he will meet and know many more words, but he will not use them in his own talk.

Out of these three hundred hard-working words, nine will do a quarter of the whole verbal work of an ordinary life. These nine are all words of one syllable. They are: and, be, have, it, of, the, to, will, you. Three of these are the great dynamic verbs, be, will, and have, which, of course, come into everyone's day. But it is rather a surprise to find that you and it are in the list, and that I is not. This shows that the world is not so selfish after all.

Add thirty-four more words to the nine, and the result will be the group of words that make up half of our talk. Here come: about, all, as, a, but, can, come, day, dear, for, get, go, hear, her, ff. in, me, much, not, on, one, say, she, so, that, there, they, this,

though, time, we, with, write, your. Isn't it queer that he and him are not in this list, while she and her are? Every one of those industrious words are almost always "book" words. They look well on a page, but sound stilted in ordinary talk. Nearly all of the forty-three leaders are positive words too—words of energy, of doing, of linking up, and moving ahead. Only four have any possible negative about them; but, though, not, and, if. Half the speech of the world, then, is short, simple, and affirmative, as it ought to be, and can and will are noticeable in its ranks.—Selected.

ONE WAY OF EXPRESSING IT.

Has the writer of this note learned English or not? He is speaking of the vaccination of his child:

Dear Teacher Mr. Felt: Sorry that I am unable to attend your class to-day, for I and Mrs. Lin wish to go to the government hospital; planting the pox for our baby now.

Excuse me, please. Thank you ever so much.

Yours sincerely,
LIN SHEN EN.

Virtue comes from the Latin word vir—a man. Vices are unmanly and weakening, as well as disgraceful.

CAN YOU DO IT?

- 1.—When is a ship foolishly in love?
- 2.—When is a ship properly in love?
- 3.—Why is an overcoat that is too big every way like two towns in France?
- 4.—What trade is the sun?

Watch next week's Boys' Page and see if your answers were correct.

Great Grandfather's Merry Problems—One grandfather said that if we figured correctly we would find they ate 8,828 apples, but so far I have only found that Eve ate 14 and Adam 812, making a total of 1,626.

(Continued.)

THE POOREST BOY IN TOWN.

A Christmas Recitation.

Santa Claus, I hang for you. On my bedroll, stockings two. One for me, and one to go. To a Boy you do not know.

There's an alley in the town You have never travelled down: There's a chimney, low and mean, Smaller than you've ever seen; But to-night you'll enter there, And you'll find a room all bare. Poor as room can be, I'm told, Cheerless, carpetless and cold.

Snuggled in a shabby bed, Look—you'll see a curly head. Cook no stockings will you spy? However much you try? For this boy goes down the street With just nothing on his feet.

There he lies—you'll watch awhile By his bed, to see him smile; Well, he's dreaming of the toys Which you take to luckier boys, And a merry time, it seems, He is having in his dreams— But, of course, they'll fade away With the dawning of the day.

Santa Claus, I beg of you, Make those happy dreams come true, Fill this stocking to the brim With your choicest gifts—for him. Then, please, put it in your sack (No—I shall not wait it back) And fly off, and take it down To that poorest boy in town.

What a moment it will be When that laddie wakes to see— Lifting up that curly head— Such a wonder on his bed! Oh, I wish I could be there Just to see him start and stare: Then the smile upon his face— Why, 'twill brighten all the place!

Then he'll turn the presents out On his bed, I have no doubt; Counting them with wild surprise, Shaking hands and beaming eyes. Far his hungry fingers go Searching to the very toe— There to find—my own Half-crown— With this message written down— 'For the poorest boy in town.'

Yes, you see, I do my part, Santa Claus, with willing heart. Golden dreams must fade away At the dawning of the day. But if we this Christmas weather, Just agree to work together— We can make them last and live We can make them last and live By the gifts that we can give! —"Wonderland."

PRINTING PICTURES.

Many children enjoy taking pictures with a camera, but few young people know that very pretty pictures may be printed without any camera at all. All you need to make these pictures is a roll of blue print paper and a piece of window glass. You can get the paper at a photographer's or architect's. Be careful not to let the light touch the paper before you are ready to use it.

The next thing to do is to select dainty flowers or grasses or ferns. Arrange your pretty growths quickly on a piece of the blue paper, then cover with the glass, and leave them in the bright sunlight. Now you may rest for ten minutes, while the sun does your work for you. A window-sill is a good place for making these prints.

When the clock tells you that ten minutes have passed, lift the glass and remove the flowers. You will see a pretty white impression of them on the blue paper. To make this impression lasting dip the paper in water for a few minutes, then take it out and pin it on a board to dry.—"Churchman."

A MADE OVER PATRIOT.

Be a "made over patriot." That does not refer to folks who have only recently become patriotic, but to the kind who show their patriotism by making over the old clothes into new.

THE WAY OF IT.

A little boy made him a wee snowball And rolled it about in the snow; And it gathered the crystals and clung to them all. And O how that snowball did grow! O my!

You've made one, of course, so you know.

A little boy whispered a word one day Unkind of some one he knew, And each one who heard it repeated his way.

The story till O how it grew! O my!

And a headache was caused by it, too!

Two little red mittens the small ball rolled That grew in such a magical way, And a little red tongue was the one that told.

The tale that grew big in a day, O my!

Be careful, wee tongues, what you say!

—Pauline Frances Camp.

MARJORIE'S BIRTHDAY.

It came the middle of December—just before the Christmas time. It had seemed a pity to have the two gift seasons come so close together; then, when the Sunday School started the White Gifts for Christmas, it came just right. Of course a child could have gifts on her birthday. Then, when the Lord's birthday came it was just right to give presents to others "In His name."

She had done this for two years and had enjoyed the giving quite as much as the receiving. Indeed, her birthday had given her more fun than ever before.

This year Marjorie began to plan for her birthday a whole month before it came. She knew just what she wanted for gifts: a pair of skates, a big doll in a blue silk party dress, and a bracelet; yes, and a book. Mamma had smiled when Marjorie had told her—and the smile was almost as good as a promise.

Then a week before the birthday, Marjorie came from school very thoughtful. At bedtime she wanted to talk to mamma instead of having the usual story.

"Mamma, there are two little girls in school who have a birthday the same day as mine. One is just a year younger, but she's in my room. They haven't any folk. One works for her board, the other lives with her grandpa. They are ever so poor. I wondered—"

"Wondered what, dear? Mamma's voice was low and very sweet. "I wondered if I might share my birthday with them, have them here to dinner, and the money you were going to spend for me, you get other things, in three, so all will be exactly alike."

"But there wouldn't be enough for skates and a big doll and—"

"Those wouldn't be things May and Helen would like best. Perhaps some-time—you could make Lucile a silk dress; the rest I'd lots rather have in three—O, please, mamma!"

The birthday morning was bright with sunshine. Marjorie could hardly wait for May and Helen to come. They went to the playroom and had such happy hours playing; then came dinner—a nice one—and then there were three birthday cakes—with candles on each one—and the birthday gifts. There was a book for each—pretty girl stories that they could exchange so each would have three to read; there was a bright, fluffy bow for the hair for each—pink, blue and white; there was a small box of candy for each. Had there ever been such a happy, happy birthday before? —"The Child's Gem."

WINTER'S FORE-THOUGHT.

Out in the woods where nut trees grow With ripe nuts bending down, Some busy workers frisk about In coats of gray and brown. And as they work they frisk and run While putting nuts away. Enough to last through all the snows Of many a Winter day.

Pray, why do all these squirrels run, And can't they stop to play, Or leave their work a little? This glorious Autumn day? Why, surely not, dear little child, For all the squirrels know, That Winter days are coming fast, When nuts are deep 'neath snow.

Out in the woods the hollow trees Are filled with nuts so brown; But all is safe and snug inside. Though snowflakes flutter down, It makes no difference now how cold, With nuts enough to last. They've stored a plenty and to spare, Till Winter days are past.

Whisk, frisk, run, storing nuts away, Whisk, frisk, run this glorious Autumn day! Whisk, frisk, run, while storing nuts so fast, Whisk, frisk, run, for Summer days are past.

—From Song Stories for the Kindergarten.

A LAZY FELLOW.

(By Margaret W. Leighton.)

When cold weather approaches nearly all the little forest people, and some of the big ones, begin to think about their winter retreats. As soon as grains and nuts are ripe they go busily to work laying up their winter stores of food. What do you think of one of the wood folk who never hides so much as a kernel of corn or an acorn, and never gives a thought to his cold weather snugery, but just leads a happy-go-lucky life all his days? Such a one is Mr. Hedgehog—the porcupine. He may be ambling along through the woods, gazing up the tree trunks as he passes by to see which has the tastiest-looking bark, when suddenly Jack Frost drops down and gives his toes a sharp nip. Even this disturbs him little, and he says to himself: "Well, after I've swallowed all the bark I can I'll look about a bit for a hollow log, or a rocky cave, where I can curl up for the winter."

You see, when your food grows on every tree and you can have it for the taking it seems quite unnecessary to lay up any. Mr. Hedgehog never goes unarmed, and his weapons are the dread of all the other wood folk. Even the mighty grizzly has been known to fall a victim to the lazy porcupine. Most of the forest people let the hedgehog severely alone, but if one of them is starving he will brave the porcupine's quills for the chance of satisfying his hunger. When an enemy approaches, "Porky" rolls himself into a ball bristling all over with sharp, barbed quills. The hunter soon has his nose, lips, and paws filled with the piercing weapons, which work deeper and deeper into his flesh the harder he tries to brush them away. Each quill has backward-pointing barbs, by which it works inward till sometimes the victim dies from its effects.—Selected.

Children's Corner

SCRAP BOOKS

(By Ruby Holmes Martyn.)

Margaret had been watching for Vance to come back from uncle Peter's where he had gone for some old newspapers. And now he was coming up the walk with his big cart piled so high that he had tied the papers with a rope to keep them on.

"See! Uncle Peter gave me some magazines, too, Margaret! I guess the boys will think this is a fine lot of paper for the Junk Drive," he cried.

The Danbury boys were gathering old papers and metal and bottles to sell to a junk man; the money so secured was to be given to the local Red Cross Yarn Fund.

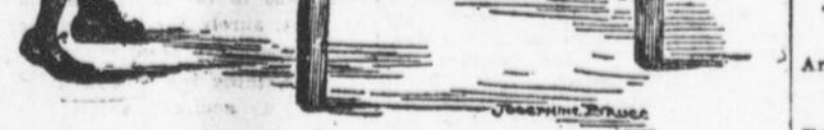
"But you're not going to take the magazines right off for junk, Vance." Can't you think of anything but the Junk Drive? You know I've been wanting to make some more scrap books for the sick soldiers and couldn't find any pictures for them!" declared Margaret. "We'll go through

back for another load for the Junk Drive. "I'll help cut out so I can take the scrap paper down this afternoon," he added.

So out in the back kitchen where the floor was bare and a big table handy, the girls and Vance went to work looking over the magazines and cutting out the pretty pictures and the poems and every joke they thought the soldiers would enjoy seeing—all bright, cheery things for the boys.

"Now we can paste the scrap books evenings," said Margaret when she saw what a nice boxful of clippings they had secured.

And Vance went away whistling with a cart load of waste paper for the Junk Drive. "It was most like getting something out of nothing," he had told Margaret happily. That evening uncle Peter came to see father. The girls and Vance were



these magazines and take out the pictures for the scrap books. That little bit of weight will do much more good used that way than it could do for scrap paper. You know uncle Peter said using every single thing to the best advantage for our brave soldiers is the kind of thrift we need to have.

"I suppose you're right," said Vance. "But I can't bear to cut pictures." "Hegen and I will do the work, The sick soldiers love our scrap books, and if you can't bear to cut pictures for your country I wonder what you'd think of standing for hours and hours in those trenches!"

"All right, I'm going to help," said Vance, who was rather ashamed of his selfishness. To tell the truth he had been feeling out of sorts because he had seen piles and piles of old magazines in uncle Peter's study closet. At first he was delighted to secure one cart load, but the more he thought of the piles left behind the more he thought uncle Peter might have asked him to come

past at the big table in the back kitchen.

"Hello!" said uncle Peter. "I hear you got a fine lot of stuff from those magazines. What do you think of coming for another load to-morrow, my boy? I've been trying to find time to look over my old magazines and give them away, but you put these to such good use I'm willing to let another load through your hands. There are things in them worth sending to the soldiers, and what's left can go for the Junk Drive."

Vance went to uncle Peter's side. "Margaret thought of doing it!" he said honestly.

"You helped us do the work," said Margaret.

"Then you'll come for that other cart load in the morning, thrift person?" asked uncle Peter gaily.

"We will," promised Margaret. And Vance promised himself that while he was busy with the Junk Drive he would remember to find time for the other things that help—"Child's Hour."

LETTERS FROM READERS

HISTORY MADE INTERESTING AND EASY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—One result of this world war ought to be a renewal of interest on the part of our people in the history of England and Canada, to understand the growth of power and liberty and the development of the spirit that has come so triumphantly through the strain and stress of the last five years. A great many of our public and high schools throughout the land are closed because of the influenza, but this will be an opportunity to those who would like to do some special reading. The temptation to identify oneself with the great literary writers have placed before us. Almost the whole period of English history has been covered by literary writers of the first quality. Those who will may read the great histories of the English people, like that of John R. Green, or, if parents wish to read history to their children, they will find nothing better than the history of England prepared by Messrs. Hatcher and Kipling and the Child's History of England by Dickens, so far as that goes. But to those who would have pictures of the ages, thrilling accounts of the deeds of our fathers, character sketches, that make the men and deeds of those days live before us, permit me to draw their attention to twenty great historical novels that deal with a thousand years of English and Canadian history. For the encouragement of those who have no library handy—a thing which is a nuisance sometimes, for if a book is good enough to read, it ought to be good enough to buy and keep—these books can be procured in good cheap editions from the houses of Dent's, or Nelson's, or Collins's:

1. Bulwer Lytton's "Harold," deals with the end of Saxon rule.
2. Charles Kingsley's "Hereford," the story of the Norman conquest.
3. Scott's "Ivanhoe," deals with the same period.
4. Conan Doyle's "The White Company" tells of the time of the Black Prince.
5. Lytton's "Last of the Barons" deals with the Wars of the Roses.
6. Annie Manning's "The Household of Sir Thomas More," Chelsea, 1522-1535.
7. Harrison Ainsworth's "Tower of London," 1527-1554.
8. Kingsley's "Westward Ho," Times of the Armada, Lady Jane Grey, etc.
9. Scott's "The Fortunes of Nicoll," Times of James I. of England, 1624.
10. H. Stothurston's "John Ingling's" Civil War.
11. Scott's "Woodstock," Cromwell in 1652.
12. H. Ainsworth's "Old St. Paul," The Plague and Fires of London.
13. Scott's "Old Mortality," Claverhouse and the Covenanters, 1673.
14. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," Monmouth's Rebellion.
15. Thackeray's "Emmond," Times of William III. and Anne.
16. Walter Besant's "Dorothy and the Waverley," Jacobite Rebellion of 1745.
17. Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty," Taking of Quebec, 1759.
18. Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge," Gordon Riots, 1780.
19. Blackmore's "Springhaven" deals with the time of Nelson and the battle of Trafalgar.

Trusting that the above will be a guide and an inspiration to some of our young people.

E. RYERSON YOUNG,
Orangeville, Ont., Nov. 29, 1918.

PROFITS OF FLOUR COMPANIES.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—The reply of "Ontario Miller" to Rev. Mr. Armitage leaves much to be desired, in that it is not an answer. Wherein the noisy Dusty Miller is better qualified to interpret the principles of British jurisprudence than

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can nations who are the torch-bearers of His gospel in the bonds of a moral and spiritual unity, and their allies, should protect the freedom of the world, and that the Christian Church should preach the Gospel in every clime, for the freedom of righteousness under the control of the King of kings and Lord of lords.

A. H. KIPPAN,
Stratford, Ont.

DEATH RATE OF PEACE BABIES.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—The quotation following is taken from an address delivered by Sir Wm. Osler, formerly of this city, to the Medical Society of London May 14th, 1917, in connection with the campaign against venereal diseases: "The needless deaths of peace far exceed those of the most disastrous wars. In 1915, while nine of our soldiers died abroad every hour to save their country, twelve babies died at home in the same time to the scandal of our country."

In closing, Sir Wm. pleads for an educational campaign in which an earnest appeal for personal purity should take first place. The sacrifice of so many precious lives during this war to save our country from Prussian bondage should inspire every Canadian citizen to join in a campaign for personal purity, which seems the only sane and effective remedy to deliver our people from the bondage of sensualism and its aftermath of diseases. The only way effectively to meet the menace of venereal diseases is to make rulers aware of the impurity which originates in bad germs, venereal diseases are the harvest of impure thoughts and purposes. Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself. Just so the youth of our country must be led to choose definitely a pure life. Those who so decide will respect themselves and also respect womanhood. It is no hardship for a young man who has developed a habit of clean thinking to live a chaste life. The very opposite is true. A pure heart, cleanly habits, abstinence from stimulants, drugs or narcotics, plenty of exercise or manual labor, means a healthy body and a clear head. In such a case it is a joy to live. Temptation has no power over the pure in heart.

FRANK A. BOLSER,
Spa Springs, N.S.

CONTROL THE CROWN OF DEMOCRACY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—The earth, the living creatures and man, are all under control. One-man power is essential to success in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, in educational institutions and in every form of democratic government. One-man power, either under or without control, has brought to us either our greatest blessings or our worst calamities. This view is confirmed by the names of Moses and Nero, King David and Manasseh, Foch and the Kaiser. Man, readers, his noblest services under the control of his country, conscience and God.

There is a fundamental distinction between democracy and autocracy. The former is, and the latter is not, under the control of the people. Democracy which does not control all rulers and the unjust accumulators of wealth, and which does not provide necessary wages for the home-comforts of, and for elevating and purifying the laborer for the working classes, is out of harmony with the laws of the universe of humanity and of God. There is a distinction between British and American democracies. In the former the Premier, who is removable, is under the control of his cabinet and parliament, and in the latter the President, who is irremovable until his term expires, without being amenable to his cabinet, is under the formal control of the House of Congress and of the Senate—of the former in declaring war, and of the latter in making peace, and other treaties.

In the judgment of two ex-Presidents, the official action of the President has conflicted with the public conviction of the American people and with their freedom. Distinguished Americans believe that any official action of their chief executive which involves a great national issue, should be under the control either of both Houses of Congress or of an independent Senate, and that the Senate is not independent when the majority of the Senators and the President belong to the same party.

From our viewpoint the political conflict is not about "one-man control" nor "one-man irremovable power," but about the degree of one-man control and the absolute control of the people. The President exercised his legal right under the control of the Senate. Therefore he is a democrat and not an autocrat, and the anomaly is in the constitution. Self-control, responsibility, freedom and utility are the glory of British and American democracies, in animating the highest intellectual, moral and spiritual aspirations for the good of humanity and for the glory of God. And Christ ordained that the British and Ameri-

looks forward to helping to make A BETTER WORLD.

H. MORTON RAYNER,
Tuna, Sask., Nov. 23rd, 1918.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—In your issue of Nov. 12th your correspondent, L. R. L. Brown, is very much exercised by the inconvenience caused by daylight saving. No doubt conditions are different in the West from what they are in Ontario, but I may say that the introduction of daylight saving caused scarcely a ripple on the surface of our community life, for the reason that it was practically ignored. The order to move the clocks ahead one hour, was not a compulsory one. There was no threat of a \$5,000 fine for non-compliance, such as accompanied that wonderful registration scheme which we all so loyally observed last spring. It is true that a few of the farmers advanced their timepieces for the sake of convenience, but the great majority were guided by the sun as formerly in the arrangement of their work and meals.

Much fear was expressed last spring by those who wrote in the papers, that the hired help would take advantage of the "new time," as it was called, to escape an hour's work. No such condition has confronted us here. The few "hired men" whom we have in this community have been raised in the country, and are gifted with the same common sense as their employers possess. They rise at five o'clock and work until dark during the summer, the same as the boss, knowing that this is the only way to keep up with the work.

If the happy time should ever come when the farmer could earn his living by working eight or ten hours per day, he might then become an advocate of daylight saving. But that happy period seems to recede rather than approach, and we will continue to make use of every minute of daylight, no matter how much is wasted by other classes.

The thing which has always impressed me most in regard to daylight saving is its utter childlikeness. It appears strange that a nation of grown-up people should be able to agree to lose an hour earlier during the summer months without having to deceive themselves into thinking that it is six o'clock when it is only five.

However, it is a harmless practice, and no doubt our grandees at Ottawa, who themselves appear to have entered upon their second childhood, if we may judge my some of the wartime legislation which they have enacted, will condescend to allow the end of our day to slip to the south and west, and perpetuate this ridiculous childlikeness. I feel sure, if a popular vote were taken on this question, that it would receive little support even in the cities, and in the country it would be simply buried out of sight.

GILNOKIE,
Avonton, Ont., Nov. 25th.

BIBLE STUDY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—The editorial pages of the "Witness" commend themselves to the writer as being on the whole, clear, independent and sane reviews of the great questions and events of the day, and it is much to-day to have such an independent and fearless medium always upon the side of justice and righteousness. Next to the editorials, the "Letters from Readers" give me the greatest interest in the "Witness." Many live topics engage the intelligent of your readers, but religious or Biblical themes are dealt with perhaps more frequently than any others. It must be a great satisfaction to the proprietor and editor to know that this argues the fact that many readers of their paper are readers, and more or less students, of the sacred Scriptures. And can there to-day be anything more meritorious than a well-directed study, more or less directed study, when just now, as never before, Intelligence and Godliness are demanded as the only safeguards of a true democracy?

Now in no previous time have so many reverent Christian scholars devoted themselves to the study and elucidation of the Bible as in our day, and there are none, excepting the most hidebound traditionalists, but who are ready to accept of new Floods of light from many sources have been cast on the Scriptures, aiding greatly in their better understanding; but how little do the great Christian community know of this. It would seem that there is, as it were, a conspiracy among especially the elder of our preachers to withhold from the people the newer and truer views on the Bible text, so forth such as Faith, what? No men in any age, nor all men in all past ages have fathomed and formulated all truth on any subject, much less on the Bible, which is a very ancient book, or rather collection of books, written at times far apart by a people differing immensely in their genius, life habits, thought and environment from any people on the earth to-day.

What is the Bible? is a momentous question, not easy to answer, even by the best informed, but to some earnest and pious men easy in the extreme. Such will tell you with every assurance that the Bible is the infallible and inspired Word of God, and by infallibility is meant freedom from all error. Verbal inspiration is meant by that term, and by "Word of God" is meant that the Bible is a homogeneous whole—all its parts equally true, equally valuable, equally inspired and equally binding upon the conscience, and that any departure from, or denial of this must be completely subversive of the faith, and place the Bible on the level of any book of human production. Well might the great Christian scholar, Dr. W. L. M. Clarke, protest hereupon, "You tell me that the Bible is the Word of God, and I must not believe, lest I lose my God."

It is much to know that the "Witness" is not by any means ultra-conservative in its theology and views on the Bible. This has been shown by many comments upon published letters, and in the issue of the paper for Nov. 12, these words occur in the first editorial paragraph: "Let us beware of an Old Testament religion such as sanctified hatred, force and rapine in the mind of the Lucifer of to-day, and turn to the counsel of Him who said, 'But I say unto you.'"

If any one desired to possess himself of, say, a knowledge of geology, would not common sense direct him to the works of the great modern investigators and authorities on the subject, such as a Darwin, a Lyell, a Geikie, rather than to the books of Hugh

Miller or even Dr. Lyell, who were masters in their day, but who have now for long been superseded? Similarly, for the best and truest knowledge of the Bible we must go to the works of the great Christian scholars who have devoted their lives to a reverent study of the Scriptures, and the earnest seeker after truth can no more dispense with such help than could the Ethiopian eunuch dispense with the help of the evangelist Philip.

The writer found the Bible to be immensely interesting and valuable in every way—in fact a new book, through the reading of some of the books of the great modern masters, and if even a small number of the "Witness" readers could be induced during the long evenings to read, weigh and inwardly digest two or three books upon the Bible by such men as Drs. Dods, Driver, A. B. Davidson, A. B. Bruce, Denney, Sanday, Orr, Moffat, Sir G. A. Smith, W. R. Smith, Gordon—All British—or our own Dr. Kingdon, Montreal, or Dr. Jordan, Kingston, their personal would certainly add cubits to the intellectual, moral and spiritual stature of the readers.

The writer has often thought that something like a League of Bible study might be formed among "Witness" readers, with their favorite paper as a medium of mutual helpfulness in fostering and encouraging such study, and publishing names of members with their addresses, in order to privately correspondance among them. It might be possible through the "Witness" to have the privilege of consulting Dr. Gordon or other competent authority as to the best books upon desired topics. Any cost or expenses incurred would, of course, be promptly paid by members. Is not all this, Mr. Editor, worthy of some consideration from the "Witness" and its readers?

The writer modestly claims some knowledge of modern theological literature, and for an introduction to the newer views upon the Old Testament he knows nothing better than "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church," by W. R. Smith. This book was written thirty-six years ago, and contains views that led to Smith's dismissal from his theological chair in Aberdeen. But the world moves, for this same book was written in order by the same author at King's College, Toronto, for the B.D. course. More recent books covering the whole Bible are "The Bible, Its Original Nature," by Marcus Dods, late principal of the U. F. College, Edinburgh; and a fuller book by Prof. A. S. Peake, of Manchester, entitled "The Bible, Its Origin, Its Significance, and Its Abiding Worth." Or if some particular portions of the Scriptures are desired for special study, that could be better than the reading of the Gospels in the beautiful and most helpful "Century Bible" series, with Dr. Peake's "New Testament Introduction" at one's elbow? In the Old Testament study the Book of Isaiah, or the Twelve Minor Prophets under the guidance of Sir G. A. Smith, who rediscovered and expounded these great books to the modern world, and made the men and their burning messages live again.

The books referred to are not elementary, but for beginners there is a very full literature in "The Guild and Bible Class Text Books of the Church of Scotland," and the "Bible Class Primers of the U. F. Church." An excellent monthly magazine for the more ambitious Bible students is "The Exposition Times," edited by Dr. Hastings, and published by T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh.

A writer in a British theological journal has recently said, only too true, that "no exposure will remedy the proneness to fancy religions, unless the reverent and reasonable study of the Scriptures, for their own message is restored. Here is a task that the church has not taken seriously." Is it not high time she did so, or else the laymen for her?

JAS. GRANT,
Mississauga, Ont., Nov. 25, 1918.

MORALITY AND SALVATION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—In your issue of the 19th inst. there is a letter signed A. E. H., under the heading "About Everything," upon which would you allow me a little space for a few comments?

With some of the writer's statements I agree, and with a number of his propositions which are put in the form of questions I have no fault to find, but there is at least one assertion that calls for protest. Speaking of morality, it is asserted that on this "salvation depends, and on nothing else." The first part of this statement may be in some sense true, but when he knows anything of the teaching of "God's Word" must see the falsity of the latter part—"and on nothing else." There is none other name—the name of Jesus Christ—"under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

JOHN MCCLURE,
Hampton, Ont., Nov. 20, 1918.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—I have felt considerable interest in the discussion of Eternal Punishment going on in your columns for some time. To me it seems that all are leaving out important Scripture teaching which may help in understanding this in some degree. But when the reached their quiet place they found it thronged with multitudes. How did our Lord regard these obtruding multitudes? They were not poor. They were mostly prosperous farmers or fishermen. But how did they look to Him? He was moved with compassion toward them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd. But immediately the Lord had a plan. He is of quick understanding, he has the fear of the Lord. He knew at once what was the thing to be done. He set His disciples to definite prayer for laborers. "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

receive it except in the way He provides, consequently the flame of a sword is placed to guard the way of the tree of life, lest man should partake of the tree of life and live forever in enmity with Him. In further proof that eternal life was what man lost by the fall, I ask your readers to take any good concordance and see how often eternal life is referred to as that for which we should seek. The shepherd who lost a sheep sought for a sheep because that was what he had lost; the woman who lost a piece of silver sought the piece of silver because that was what she lost; and man is to seek eternal life because that is what he lost. Without life where is the punishment? The wicked shall perish.

JAMES SMITH,
Yellow Grass, Sask.

PEACE VIA PURITY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—Purity means peace. "There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." Cut it short. You are wasting time, strength, pulpwood. Repent of your sins. Receive "the witness of the Spirit" that you are "born of God." Lay your all on the Altar. "The Altar sanctifieth the gift." "I will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on me, because he trusteth in me." Salvation means pure hearts, pure churches, pure trade, pure journalism, pure politics, "a holy nation."

T. A. JONES,
Knoxford, C.C., N.B., Nov. 22, 1918.

REVIVAL WANTED.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—This must be well on to the fortieth time I have renewed my subscription. I notice that there is a lot of discussion in the press as to what the churches should or could do to prepare Canada for the soldiers that come back. Now, from my point of view the first thing they should do is to throw that delusion of the devil called church union on the scrap heap, and get ready to preach God's gospel, with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. God will never use such a sugar-coated collection of lies to build His kingdom on as the Unionists have given out as a statement of what they believe and the Bible teaches. Because the Unionists did not know enough to harmonize the different creeds with each other and with the Bible, they compromised them.

One of your correspondents laments the sterility of workers. But do they suppose God is going to call workers into the field to preach their diluted, bastard, man-made gospel? Better leave the stations vacant than send out a lot of educated devils to preach lies. The preacher of the last sermon I listened to got up and denied the Bible story of Christ's temptation. He said there was no such being as a personal devil in existence, so that Christ could not have an argument with him. That is the kind of slush that the educated men are handing out to the people to-day. Why should people go to church to be fed out of the devil's swill-barrel? If there is no devil, nor hell, and sin is only a disease or a mistake (sin is no longer called a crime against God, what room, or use, have they for God's plan of salvation? Because the big-wigs of the theological and scientific world could not explain how there came to be a devil, they have gone to the other extreme, and deny that there is a devil. It would be too much of a shock to their intellectual pride to admit that they were ignorant of the devil's origin.

According to press reports there has been some marvellously strange teaching handed out to the men overseas. Such teaching will send a lot of sifting when they come home, and if the church's standards here at home are not according to God's truth, how are they going to correct the errors taught? Seeing that the men and women who are overseas are expected home soon, the churches should get a move on and make extensive preparations for a Dominion-wide revival. Have it in full blaze when the crowd comes home, and let God's word pour righteousness down from heaven and to cause truth to spring out of the earth. Do the leaders in the different churches really know the conditions on which God would give such a revival? And if they do know, will they comply with them? I have stated my point of view, whether acceptable or not.

DANIEL CAMPBELL,
Novar P.O., Ont., Nov. 20, 1918.

THE GREAT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—One memorable day in Christ's life, He, His own disciples, and John's sorrow-stricken disciples, pushed off into the lake, seeking a quiet place where they could talk together undisturbed, for where they were they "had many people, so much as to sit." But when the reached their quiet place they found it thronged with multitudes. How did our Lord regard these obtruding multitudes? They were not poor. They were mostly prosperous farmers or fishermen. But how did they look to Him? He was moved with compassion toward them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd. But immediately the Lord had a plan. He is of quick understanding, he has the fear of the Lord. He knew at once what was the thing to be done. He set His disciples to definite prayer for laborers. "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

This is a tremendous day in the world's history, when the terror-stricken, famine-stricken, war-broken multitudes of Europe are "fainting and scattered abroad," verily "sheep having no shepherd." Is not our Lord's heart moved with compassion toward them, and is He not turning to us His people with this same plan to meet their need, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send laborers into His harvest." Spirit-filled men, as fully equipped of God for this work as the Apostles were for theirs.

The great Peace Conference is meeting in a few days. The destinies of the world are by God's own Providential dealings put into its hand. What wisdom is adequate to guide its counsels? Only the Eye that "sees the end from the beginning," and the clear path all the way through, can steer it right. Let the Lord be glorified by the prayers held up to God to put the leadership of that Conference into the hands of men chosen by Himself and equipped by Himself for this very work. That means, of course, that

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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He will take the leadership of the Conference, for the men so equipped will know "His will" and do His will every time.

I am fully persuaded that this is the way that the "people of the saints of the Most High shall take the kingdom, and possess the kingdom for ever, even for ever and ever." We must learn by prayer to control the destinies of the world, to "ride upon the high places of the earth."

This, I am persuaded, is the road along which the Millennium—the Kingdom of Christ upon earth—shall come in its glory to this poor, sin-weary world.

ANNA ROSS,
Strasburg, S.Sk., Nov. 19, 1918.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF THE KAISER

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—I enclose a few lines of rhyme, if you feel inclined to give them a corner in the "Witness" I will be pleased. We cannot help being a little funny in these pleasant times, as the long, deadly struggle is virtually over, and we feel like drawing a long breath of relief.

Your editorial pages are a treat to me; you may be considered a leader of reform. The time is not far distant when the "Witness" will be more appreciated, as big changes are looming in the distance. Party politics will soon be a thing of the past, and the "Witness" is a leader in that direction. I am too old to be very active, as I am verging on my eighty-fourth year, and not having capital at my disposal I feel handicapped. But if I can do anything to help the "Witness" in every home I am sure I would feel happy.

The war is now over; least, so it is claimed. Thousands are dead, and what millions are maimed! Now we all may rejoice, but by some joy is brief, For blended with joy are the stings of grief. For the brave ones who fell, our loved country to save, In lands which are foreign they lie in their grave.

But the fight is now fought, and the victory won! Still parents will grieve for the loss of a son. In a far distant land the heroic ones lie; Sisters also have made the supreme sacrifice.

Should the cause of such anguish and sorrow, The punishment due at the end of a rope? Confinement at least will be vote of the many. To be fed on old saurkraut and ancient bologny.

But hark! what a sound so unearthly I hear, 'Tis what thousands are dead, and what millions are maimed! Now we all may rejoice, but by some joy is brief, For blended with joy are the stings of grief. For the brave ones who fell, our loved country to save, In lands which are foreign they lie in their grave.

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Should the cause of such anguish and sorrow, The punishment due at the end of a rope? Confinement at least will be vote of the many. To be fed on old saurkraut and ancient bologny.

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