Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

VOLUME 70, NUMBER 6. MONTREAL, | The People's Paper. | FEBRUARY 9, 1915. $1.00 POST-PAID; 4c A COPY.

The Week's Outlook

The Witness Founded in 1846. Published by John Dougall & Son, at the 'Witness' Block, Montreal, Canada. John Redpath Dougall, Editor.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915.

Size of Page

More kindly letters appear to-day upon a question raised by a correspondent some weeks ago, which has awakened considerable interest among subscribers, as to the most desirable form for the printing of a weekly paper. His preference is for smaller pages and more of them, and he has the support of a number; but a considerable majority prefer the present shape. We explained when the question was raised that the doubled over form is the more expensive, and uses up more paper in margins, and also that in our experience the smaller page had proved a hindrance to circulation.. Under these circumstances, there seems to be no cause for any change, and we shall go on as we have been doing, with a renewed sense that it is what our readers prefer. It seems, therefore, unnecessary to print any more letters on that subject. We thank correspondents for their encomiums on the paper as it is. It is a great help to feel that the work has some value to them. We shall try to get the parcels so covered that the front page will not be rubbed.

Desperation

Lurid German stories of collective delirium after club potations are recalled by the ravings of a once dignified press over the crowning folly—let us, for Germany's sake, hope it is the crowning folly—of proclaiming war upon neutral shipping in British seas, including the whole English channel, for that is the real burden of the proclamation of the German Admiralty announcing a murder war on British commerce. Reckless of the laws of war the German submarines have already sunk non-combatant vessels. They have already pursued passenger liners. They have already sent torpedoes without warning against hospital ships and sunk one. There was no need of giving the world warning of that abominable policy, nor can they be any more rascally than they have at times been, though they tell us they do not mean any more to give the crews of colliers warning to save themselves before scuttling the vessels. British shipping, which is freely using the threatened waters, is exactly as safe as it was As far as it is concerned the proclamation is regarded as being like Bully Bottom's roar, something to frighten the ladies.

The only new thing that the proclamation announces is that it means to hit at all ships without discrimination, thus forbidding to neutral vessels the use of those seas except at the peril of being treated as enemies. Henceforth neutral vessels in those waters will be just as safe and no safer than British vessels, which is not exceedingly alarming. The German statement alleges as the reason for it, an order said to have been sent out by the British Admiralty bidding non-combatant British ships to fly the flags of neutral nations. This alleged order was published all over Germany with reprobation before it was known in England. It is curious that the nation which glorified the "Emden," a war vessel, for entering the harbor of Singapore under a Japanese flag, and there sinking a French ship, should see wrong in mere non-combatants using the same ruse for self-defence. It seems humbling to the "mistress of the seas" that her ships should have recourse to other flags than their own; but whether any general order was given or not, the German proclamation was immediately followed by the arrival at Liverpool of the Cunarder "Lusitania" under the American flag. The passengers aver that she did this under orders from the Admiralty. It is plain, at least, that she got leave to do so, as the Admiralty immediately issued a considered statement declaring this to be an acknowledged ruse of war, and one entirely defensible in the presence of a threat not of war measures but of murderous piracy, which is war not against Britain but against mankind.

The nations whose flags are so used might take umbrage at thus imperilling their commerce by rendering it indistinguishable. But the German statement, fiercely blaming the neutrals for the conditions which have provoked this reprisal, has put Germany practically in the position of declaring war upon them all, thus turning their resentment in upon herself. It is not wonderful that a Dutch newspaper calls upon its government to demand of the German Government what its statement means, and suggests, that, if it means what it seems to say, it will be necessary for all neutral countries to combine in opposing such methods of warfare. "All neutral countries," eminently includes the United States. Except for a single steamship line, which would be at least as safe as the British lines, and for its new war traffic, benevolent and other, the United States flag has been a negligible interest in those seas. But she has commerce under other neutral flags which is at least threatened. But what is a matter largely of sentiment with the United States is very vital with Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

Faith in Force

When Lord Kitchener was asked some weeks ago when the war would end, he answered that he did not know when it would end, but he knew when it would begin, and that would be next May. A lady sends us a sentence from a letter she has received from Lord Charles Beresford, dated January 3rd, in which he says:—"This war will be "a long and terrible war, and we shall "want every man and all the money "that our great Empire can provide to "enforce the principle of right over "might throughout the world." The statement is made in Parliament that Great Britain has now an army of three million men, exclusive of her Indian army, and of the British garrison in India. Where such a force can be in training and how it can be applied only master strategists can tell. Britain was lamentably behind in equipment for such large forces as this war demands, as well as in the supplies hungry allies were calling for. This has kept these big forces in leash, and has to some extent balked their training. She was also short of officers qualified to train the men. These are the deficiencies that it will take till May fully to supply. But, without talking about it, the supply has been mounting up as nowhere else, except possibly in Germany, would have been possible. A thousand machine shops throughout the empire are concentrating on shells and other waste of war, and, far from being hindmost, Great Britain will soon be foremost. When the present three million men are launched she may then carry out the Beresford forecast, and call for the rest of the men who can fight.

Force Plays False

Germany foresees the day when the balance will be against her, and is getting frantic. With her whole heart, she believes with Bonaparte that God is with the heavy battalions. She taught it to her sons as final truth, as she, from their infancy, trained them for the fight. She believes in it more than she believes in a God of righteousness, or in that good old saying, "The meek shall inherit the earth." She knew that she had the superior forces ready. She could, therefore, shout with full assurance, "Gott ist mit uns"—the Lord of hosts and heavy guns. But what of that sure and certain faith in the day when she shall no longer have the strongest army and the heaviest guns? In that day it spells, Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin. It is in this fixed faith that this year has opened with unprecedented efforts to break the lines on both sides—frenzied efforts they might seem, when hundreds of thousands of men are rushed forward, not only shoulder to shoulder, but rank on rank, without break, on sure destruction for the most of them. Every rebuff of such acts of desperation must send a shiver and a heartbreak back through the whole empire. There has been in front of Warsaw a series of slaughterous encounters apparently greater than any since the war began, if we omit Tannenberg, which was a debacle rather than a fight, when a whole Russian army—two army corps—was entrapped by superior tactics and wiped out. Nor has the fighting on the west front been without daring and fruitless encounters.

Raids on Egypt

Ridiculously ineffective raids have been made upon the Suez Canal, at or near the two usual and almost only crossing places. The canal runs for the most part through lakes and bogs. As against small forces coming tired and hungry out of a hundred miles of desert, where their advance can be discerned by aeroplane days ahead, the line of the canal, with war-vessels on its waters, with a hundred thousand men behind it, and railway communication with Cairo, is the highest degree defensible. It is hard there-

SITTING ON THE HYPHEN



A RAMSHACKLE SEAT.

—"Westminster Gazette."

fore to imagine what is sought by assaulting it with twelve thousand men and six batteries. The invaders seem to have managed to get a respectable siege equipment across the desert. It was said they were laying a railway behind the army to bring supplies and guns. But it would seem that many of the men are not soldiers, are not equipped, are not fed and are only anxious to get away from a service into which they were forced, and which does not interest them. The defending force, including two French war vessels, does not seem to want to hurt the invaders any more than it must. It was apparently only when they brought their guns to bear on villages on the railway, some five miles back of the canal, that they were chased away. A large proportion of those who were taken prisoners seem to have been simply deserters in search of food and deliverance from their taskmasters. If anything serious was intended a very ill beginning was made. The question seems to be what to do with the army, now that it is formed and how to support it without commissariat. There is nobody to plunder east of Beersheba. The Amalekites whom the Israelites met there, are represented by scattered Bedouin, who naturally ask big prices for their slim supplies of food. The only place to plunder is Jerusalem, should the starving rabble get out of hand, and naturally the strangers, Zionist Jews and European Christians, would be the first to be looted. If this ragged army, the levying of which is locally attributed to the Germans, should break loose upon the Zionist colonies, it will have a very sensible effect on a potent element of public opinion in the United States.

Another War

If we can believe a precise and circumstantial statement ffom Serbia, a new war has commenced. It is stated that the Austrians have invaded, in the Carpathians, the little corner of Roumania which touches on Serbia, and have been met by a hastily gathered Roumanian force, which after three hours' battle, drove them back. They did not renew the attempt.

Kultur for Export

When Turkey became German-soaked she adopted kultur. Turkey used to be, strange to say, for Christians of all sorts, the freest country in Europe in the matter of religious liberty. One might reply that religious liberty was absolute in Germany, whose boast it was that thought and teaching were free. We remember a man whose wife was brightening things up with paint aswering her question as to what color she would make the bench on the verandah, saying, "Oh, any color you like, as long as it is red." You can teach in Germany any doctrine you like as long as it is German. The outcome of this freedom is what we see—a drove of world renowned and very learned professors blindly shouting the contradictory declarations that it is Germany's destiny and duty to control mankind, and that Germany, with the most peaceful intentions, has been forced into this war in self-defence by surrounding nations planning her ruin. We have heard much of German rationalism, but nothing could be more irrational than the parrot talk of these blind-folded prophets. In Germany none may think for himself on things national; every one must, and everyone does, think as he is bid. This is the kultur which Turkey, under German influence, adopted some five months ago. Possibly she would not be so biddable now.

Freedom in Turkey

Till a few months ago Turkey was, as we have said, a singularly free country, religiously. Missionaries might work as zealously as they like, so long as the Moslems were not interfered with. It was nothing to the Turk what sort of infidelity was professed by infidels. Under that principle Protestant missions, schools and colleges, were established all over the empire. The Turks occasionally had suspicions of them. At one time a censor opening one of the infidel books hit on an epistle to the Galatians. He did not know that Galatia was what is now Konieb (Iconium) and Angora in Anatolia. But there was a suburb of Constantinople called Galata. So the whole consignment of Testaments were confiscated. But for the most part the schools were allowed the utmost freedom. At any time from the beginning of the missions till now the missionaries were afraid of Russian conquest, as they knew their liberties would be immediately cancelled. The mission institutions gave a general education, but carefully abstained from any political suggestion. They could not, however, bring the light and keep it from shining; and there is no doubt that one of the principal factors in the emancipation of Bulgaria and Serbia from pasha rule was the leaven of Roberts College graduates who went home to those lands imbued with the spirit of independence.

THE "DROPPED" PILOT



COUNT BERCHTOLD, THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HAS RESIGNED HIS POSITION.

—"Westminster Gazette."

Revocation of Liberty

Readers will remember how last September Turkey proclaimed the revocation of the capitulations, that is, the agreements with foreign powers, some of them very ancient, granting their subjects resident in Turkey immunity from the laws of Turkey. Turkey had accepted that indignity under pressure from without, and when she took advantage of the moment when all the countries she had thus bowed to were too busy to question it to abrogate these concessions we regarded the proceeding as natural. We then supposed that Turkey was acting from her own love of independence. We did not know then as we know now that Turkey was then under the thumb of Germany, and was already committed to assisting her. The close relationship comes out in the regulations which have since been announced with regard to foreign institutions in Turkey. They amount in obvious intention to their abolition. Most of the larger institutions do not depend on the ex-territorial rights now revoked, but have their charters in the shape of imperial firmans, though no doubt there are countless small schools and missions that have none. All such must immediately apply for firmans or be closed. A firman may be granted or refused without giving a reason. Permission to found a foreign institution will depend in every case on there being subjects of the government represented; and to the number of such subjects the size of the institution must be proportioned. "Henceforth it is forbidden to foreign educational, religious and benevolent societies to establish schools." Existing schools must be carried on in Turkish; hitherto they have been in Greek, Armenian or Syriac, and must teach the Turkish language, history and geography. This seems a fair demand, but the use of the Turkish language will be hard to carry out. Pupils not of the denomination of the school must not be taught religion and sacred history, and shall not be present at prayers. This wipes out their mission character altogether. All this was ordered in the heyday of Enver's pride at having the alliance of Germany, and of his expectation of being a mighty conquerer. We can imagine him a little sorry now at having at a critical moment defied all western Christendom. We have heard of very courteous treatment having been accorded since then to a Canadian missionary working under the American Board of Missions.

Underground War

The Canadians, not being a military people, knew very little of the strategy of war when this war started, and yet in this they were not so much worse off than other nations, for so much of what the world had learnt to consider the science of war has had to be entirely revised by the lessons of this war. One of the most important lessons that has just developed has to do with the defence of entrenched lines. An entrenched line has proved to be stronger than the strongest fortification ever put up, though millions of dollars had been spent on it. The great fortress of Antwerp with its chain of a score of surrounding forts fell in a week, whereas in months the Germans have not been able to make a hole in the line of entrenchments across France. Verdun is probably the greatest fort in France, but the French are afraid to allow the Germans to get within gunshot of it, and are defending it by an entrenched line that surrounds it at a distance of about ten miles. The value of earthworks as the best defence against artillery was greatly appreciated in 1853 when for a whole season Omar Pasha defended, at Silistria, Oltenitza, Rutschuk and Widin, the unfortified banks of the Danube against the whole strength of Russia. But the judgment was modified when the next year Sebastopol held out so long against the four allies. Artillery has greatly developed since then.

At the beginning of the war the entrenched line was always dug on a slope facing the enemy so as to give a clear field of fire to the men occupying the trenches, that they might with ease mow down the enemy with rifle fire before they could cross to attack them with a bayonet. To-day the entrenched line is put on the slope of the hill away from the enemy, leaving the top of the hill between the entrenched forces and the enemy as a protection against the enemy's shrapnel. Now only a stretch of fifty to a hundred yards is deemed necessary as a glacis, if glacis it can be called whose slope is up, not down. The impregnability of an entrenched line behind a hill instead of in front of it is a lesson that has now been known for some months. A new lesson of the war regarding entrenchments is that it only requires a specific number of men per mile of front to hold these trenches, that any more than this specific number is an excess that is only a drag on the army. This much we have been told by those who are managing the war, but they have not enlightened us as to the number of men required per mile. The armies which face each other on the long line that runs through Belgium and north-eastern France number approximately two million men on each side. The length of the line is about three hundred and eighty miles. Dividing two million by three hundred and eighty we get five thousand two hundred and eighty-nine. There are five thousand two hundred and eighty feet in a mile. It will be seen that this is just one man on each side for every foot of the fighting line. It is not to be supposed that these men are all standing or sitting in line facing each other, probably not more than one-twentieth of this number forms the army that occupies the front lines of trenches. Back of these and close to them is a much more numerous line of forces who are there to relieve the men in the trenches and support them when attacked, and back of these again at a distance of ten to twenty miles, there are brigades scattered along at fairly equal intervals who are ready to concentrate their forces on any spot where an attack in force is made by the enemy. With these fighting forces there are the men of the army service corps who look after their provisioning, the men of the army medical corps and the men of the ammunition columns, all these are counted in the estimate of a man per foot of the fighting line for each side.

These figures are of the utmost importance in considering the strategy of the present war. It will be easily seen from them that the shorter the firing line, the more satisfactory it will be to the country with the smaller population or the smaller army. Had Belgium, for instance, been left uninvaded and the Germans contented themselves with attacking the French along their common border, they would only have had a line a hundred and fifty miles long to fight on. Along that line they could only have used about eight hundred thousand men instead of the two million men. With such a restricted fighting line, it would take an endless time for the larger armies of France and England to wear down the Germans. The reasons for choosing the long fighting line were that in the beginning of the war they hoped to strike a decisive blow that would shatter the French army before it had time to mobilize, and because they knew their army to be greatly superior in numbers to any that France and England were ready to put into the field, so that with the larger army, the long fighting line was to their advantage. At the present they would be very much pleased indeed to be able to shorten their fighting line. They could shorten it to some extent by falling back on the line of the Meuse, but it would only be to a slight extent now that Belgium is definitely in the struggle, and it would be done at a great sacrifice of acquired territory and of prestige.

Having thus considered the influence of entrenching work on the campaign in France, it is possible for us to get a better insight of the strategy of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the Russian campaign. The Grand Duke knows that Russia will not fail on account of the shortage of men. Ammunition and supplies are his great worry; he has millions of men to spare. By next summer he expects to have what equipment he needs. The result of this is that he will naturally desire a very long fighting line, and he has certainly developed his campaign in a way to secure one. At the present time, the line measured from Tilsit along the border of East Prussia to Mlawa, thence southward to Tarnow, and then southeastward along the Carpathians to the border of Roumania, is fully seven hundred miles long, or nearly twice as long as the line in France and Belgium. On a seven hundred mile line nearly four hundred million men can be employed on each side. Now Germany has not soldiers enough to put two million in France and two million in Poland, and Austria Hungary does not seem able to keep two million men in the field over and above the army that she needs to defend her borders from Servia and Montenegro. Therefore, this line is so long that it cannot be maintained; it will be too long for the combined forces of Germany and Austria to place the maximum number of men required along its whole length.

To make this calculation good, Russia will need to force the passes of the Carpathians and keep the mountain range for the two hundred and fifty miles that it extends along the line from being a support to be relied on instead of men. There are only about ten good passes in the Carpathians, and these could be defended by a comparatively small number of men. If Germany and Austria so seize and strengthen these passes as to make them unassailable, they will have succeeded in shortening their line to about four hundred and fifty millions. One would have expected them to take such action long ago; that they have not done so forces the conclusion that the Carpathians are in themselves a very unsatisfactory barrier, and while it cannot require as strong a force to defend them as it would to defend the line where it crosses the flat country of Poland, it still requires a considerable force. Altogether it will be seen from the consideration of a maximum number of men that can be made use of per mile of front, the allies have succeeded in securing a very satisfactory position.

A Faculty of Farriery

A few of the men whose business it is to shoe horses have got together and are petitioning the legislature of the Province of Quebec to form them into a corporation that they may open a school for farriers and issue licenses. They also ask authority to decree that horse shoeing may only be done in the Province of Quebec by those holding such licenses as they issue, for the acquirement of which an apprenticeship of three years must be served. All this they desire the government to do that it may be possible for them to form a close union and fix a minimum price for shoeing throughout the province. In support of their petition they would probably cite the formation of similar societies with similar privileges among the doctors, barristers, architects, notaries, land surveyors and engineers, which societies, though they restrict the privileges of their rights to such as have passed qualifying examinations, do not assume to fix minimum prices. This argument would fall flat, as it would entirely lose sight of the purposes the government had in view when it restricted the liberty of any individual to offer his services for sale in the above-mentioned occupations. The sole reason for which this was done was to protect the public from incompetency. Only after much costly experience would it be possible for the public to discriminate between a doctor with a little learning who was simply putting up a bluff and one who had studied thoroughly the intricate parts of the human body, and was in touch with all that is known about its diseases. In many cases the diagnosis and prescription of the upstart might be as good as that of the trained doctor, but every now and then in a vital case, or in a case where the after effects would be permanent, the mountebank would be liable to blunder inexcusably.

Were no standard of qualification required of the lawyer, a great deal of the time of our courts would be wasted by arguments that lack point, and many a client would find himself throwing away his money on useless advice, and an even worse state of affairs would arise if any man who cared to was allowed to set up as a practitioner in land surveying. There would be an over-lapping of boundaries in divisions and sub-divisions such as would congest the courts with disputed claims. In cases where the work to be performed is of a nature that a purchaser is unable to judge of its merits, there is excuse for government intervention that will require of all those engaging in that class of work a certain standard of excellence. This is not so of horse shoeing, any more than it is of carpentering, of bricklaying, of masonry or of machine shop work. The man who owns a horse is quite capable of judging whether the shoe is firmly set and of suitable quality. If it is uncomfortable, the horse will very soon act as judge. If the farriers are to be incorporated on the plea that by incorporation they will secure for themselves the power to fix the prices of their services, then every trade must be incorporated with similar monopolistic privileges, so that they can get even with the farriers by fixing in turn the price of their services. To incorporate one trade for the purpose of allowing it to raise the price of the services of

renders to the rest of the community without incorporating all the others would be equivalent to placing a tax on the whole community for the purpose of giving the proceeds to a few, a most unfair proposition.

The Outcast

The government of the United States has been holding investigations into the operations of all those who are trying to do social or charitable work in a big way in the United States. They started with the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations, and then went on to investigate Mr. Ford, the head of the Ford Motor Company. Mr. Ford told them how, when shortly after the beginning of his business career, he became manager of an electric plant, and found the men working in two twelve hour shifts, he divided them into three eight hour shifts, and by so doing was able to reduce his staff because they did so much more work in eight hours than in twelve. He went on to tell how he had found this an excellent practice when he himself became a large manufacturer, and that it was such treatment of his employees with good salaries that had helped him to make his business a success.

Mr. Ford was a shy witness. He had tried to keep off the stand by sending full answers to lists of questions in writing, but was finally forced to appear in person. On the stand he is said to have acted like a schoolboy brought to task for a misdeed. Mostly he cupped his hand about his cheek and talked through the third and little fingers, his eyes searching for some spot where he could look without catching the curious but friendly eyes of someone else. The following is the most extraordinary part of the testimony given: Question. "As a result of your observations and "experience, do you consider that private philanthropies can deal adequately or effectively with social conditions?" Answer. "They may, and probably do, do "some good. Of course they are not "adequate, but my idea is justice not "charity, I have very little use for "charity, and philanthropies as such. "My idea is: Aid men to help themselves; nearly all are willing to work "for an adequate reward; we have all "kinds of cripples in our employ, and "they are making good. We have a "great many who have been in prison "and who are outcasts from society; "every one of them is making a good "showing, and is gaining in self-respect "and strength of character. We will "guarantee to take every man out of "Sing Sing and make a man of him." In answer to questions put to him after he had left the stand, Mr. Ford amplified this statement by estimating that his company had one hundred and fifty former convicts in his employ. One of them, he said, held an executive place and devoted much of his energies to helping those who have been as unfortunate as himself. Mr. Ford is in too responsible a position and has had too much experience to talk without consideration. This makes his statement that his company would guarantee to take every man out of Sing Sing and make a man out of him of such import to the nations as to require deep consideration.

In the present state of public ethics it would not be possible to commit men who have been guilty of crime straight to the celebrated elysium of the Ford works for employment, supposing all were adapted or adaptable to such work. Men who commit crimes must, as people now reason, be punished; not that the state requires vengeance, but that the individual against whom the crime is committed requires vengeance, and if it is not given him by the state, he will take it himself. But we have at least reached the point that, along with the punishment and subsequent to it, the cure may be kept in mind, and one of the largest factors in the cure is to establish the men who have passed through their punishment, in such productive occupations as will give dignity to their lives, and profitable enough to make it possible for them to live in comfort and form social ties. This is the work that Mr. Ford says he is doing and is able to do more of. This will be good news to those who are in control of penitentiaries and trying to keep them from being blind ends in the lives of the occupants.

Waste Power

As much work as could be done by four million horses is going to waste all the time in the water that pours down the St. Lawrence river from the foot of Lake Ontario to the sea. Four million horses would require as large an agricultural area kept under cultivation for their use as would the whole of the people of Canada for their food. By harnessing this power and making it available for use in the propulsion of vehicles, ploughs and other things for which horses are used, we would reclaim from horse-use that much agricultural land, or we would make it available for the production of human food. The retiring president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, in addressing the society at the twenty-ninth annual meeting last week, said that this could be done by the construction of eight dams across the river, which would at the same time make it possible for ocean steamers to pass right up to Port Arthur for their grain cargoes. It has long been an obvious solution of Montreal's channel problem to dam the St. Lawrence instead of continually deepening it five feet at a time by dredging mud and blasting rock, but our engineers have persisted in preferring the slower and more expensive method because they were not sure what part such a dam might play in the ice conditions of the river. As one Canadian stream after another is dammed, and engineers get more experienced, they are learning to look at the St. Lawrence with less awe than formerly. There are many who predict with a conviction of certainty that the St. Lawrence will be canalized within the next generation, and there is no doubt that Mr. Butler was right when in his speech he protested that no development of power should be allowed along the St. Lawrence that would not fall into line with a plan for the utilization of the whole power of the river and its canalization. Besides the opposition of nature lovers and of present navigation interests, there is also a very troublesome international question in the fact that the United States is more ready to put such power to use than we are, and is in a position to use more than its share.

Progressive Lachine

One of the most notable and pleasing transformations we have had occasion to observe in municipal life is in the town of Lachine, once noted as the headquarters of the fleet of the Hudson's Bay Company. There was there a great hangar full of canoes long enough to hold seventy voyageurs and much freight. These canoes used to start each year from there via the Ottawa, Lake Nipissing, the French River, Lake Superior, the Rainy Lake, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers, almost to the Klondyke, the Governor, Sir George Simpson, making tryst on this route with all the factors and bringing them their annual mails. For the rest, Lachine is remembered as an untidy place, running for a mile or two along a very ill kept road infested with taverns. It was the terror of residents further out when they had any teaming to be done as they counted on having their teamsters drunk. During some years back there has been a very remarkable change. The town has grown into a city with twenty or thirty avenues stretching back from the shore road, well paved and lighted and having a very thriving look. It has its park and playground and now, triumph of all, it is to shut up its bars and thus take the lead of Canadian cities in a prime factor of modern progress.

The Russian Army

Though Russia and her soldiers have bulked largely in the eyes of the world since the beginning of the war few people have more than a hazy idea of the character or composition of the armies of the Czar. According to Sasha Kropotkin and other authorities the Russian Empire has a population of a hundred and seventy one millions and almost all her people come under the law of conscription. Russia's peace army numbers about twelve hundred thousand, but this increases to seven millions or more when the first four lines of reserves have been called out. The general terms of service in the Russian army are three years regular service, beginning at the age of twenty; then fifteen years in the reserve, and then five years in a further reserve force composed of older men and those who, from ill health, extreme poverty or other causes have been exempt from the ordinary military service. The Russian soldier's pay is small enough, about twenty-five cents per month for privates, and fifty cents per month for non-commissioned officers. The Cossacks are upon a different footing from the rest of the Russian people. They are an agricultural folk, holding their land by military tenure from the Government. Their service is for life; their obedience to the Czar and his officers is absolute; they are born and bred as warriors and horsemen, and supply the army with a hundred and eighty thousand men fully equipped.

The Russian soldier, even the Cossack, is described as patient, good natured and kind hearted—except when he has been primed with vodka, which is now forbidden. The Russian writers hold that Russia herself is the least bellicose of all nations, but that her soldiers will fight and die to a man for "Mother Russia." Kropotkin makes statements which explain to some extent the Russian disasters in the Japanese war. At first the only troops in Manchuria were Siberian levies, largely men of an older and heavier type. Later the reinforcements were often composed of small drafts from the armies of European Russia, the officers usually picking the worst men from their regiments to send to Asia. These with their equipment had to be conveyed over seven thousand miles on a single line of railway. The great cause of the Russian defeat was, however, the fact that the Japanese war was most unpopular. The present war has the warmest support of the whole Russian people. Since the Japanese war the Russian army has been remodelled. The standard of merit has been greatly raised. An officer who is known to drink, gamble or illtreat his men has now no chance of promotion. The old Russian army was modelled upon the German pattern, but the Russian soldier is now taught to develop his individuality. There is no doubt that when peace is restored the new ideals which are operating in Russia's armies will have a further field in civil life and that her awakening will be one of the great features of the new Europe to which we are all looking forward.

Great Guns

Since the German navy got bottled up in the Kiel canal there have been hints from Germany of new developments that are taking place in its equipment. Partly under the glamor of mystery, partly from fear that a nation which suddenly developed a field howitzer larger than any of the other powers had deemed possible, might accomplish another like miracle, these hints have led to speculation. Some have predicted monstrous submarines that would be able to take long journeys and move at high speeds, but the more prevalent guesses have concerned themselves with big guns. Now we get from no less authority than the London "Times" an assertion that the Krupps have manufactured a gun that will throw a shell weighing a ton with a velocity of three thousand feet per second a distance of twenty-eight miles, while the Strait of Dover is only twenty-two miles across. These guns, if they are not a myth, considerably outrange any guns of the British fleet, and in all recent accounts of sea fighting we have seen that the ship which can throw the biggest shell the furthest is the one that wins out, unless she is too slow to keep pace with her opponent. Given a speed equal to that of her enemy, a ship armored with superior guns can keep out of range of the enemy while firing the shells that will send him to his doom.

That the firing of such big guns as are already in use is as accurate as it is at ranges of ten miles or more when discharged from ships often violently agitated by a heavy sea is a matter of wonder to the uninitiated. A ship four hundred feet long, at twenty miles distant, presents, when broadside on, a target equivalent to one fourteen inches long at one hundred yards. As this ship is only about twenty feet high, however, the target at a distance of a hundred yards would be only two-thirds of an inch high. A ship would only present such a mark when broadside on, when pursuing or fleeing; it would present a mark equal to a target about an inch and a half broad by two-thirds of an inch high set up a hundred yards away. Any person who has ever handled a rifle will appreciate what a difficult mark that would be to hit from the deck of a rolling ship.

Whether or not these guns are too big to be of greater use in naval warfare than the guns so far manufactured, the proposition stands that there is a range past which it is useless to be able to fire. Suppose we were to take the supreme range of these guns, which is estimated to be twenty-eight miles, a ship at that distance would be about as large as a target half an inch high and an inch and a half broad at a hundred yards. A very good rifle shot would have a chance of hitting such a target firing from a steady position, possibly one time in ten or twenty, but then the rifleman firing at a target of that size at a hundred yards would be using almost a flat trajectory, while a gun firing at that distance would be aimed at an elevation of possibly twenty degrees, and the shell would fall at a slope of something over thirty degrees. This would make the chances of hitting a ship at twenty miles almost nil, while the cost of each shot fired would be thousands of dollars. For land purposes, there is also a limit to the useful range of gun fire. One might fire at a city twenty-eight miles away, but one does not do that in these days. It would seem very nearly useless to fire at a fort, for only very small patches of the ground of a fort are occupied by guns or ammunition. Unless the shell did work of the dimensions of an earthquake, the chances of striking the enemy's gun or the enemy's powder magazine when firing at a fort would be too small to be worth the waste of such large shells. It must be admitted, however, that every increase in the size of gun that has yet been made has proved of full value, and there is a possibility that this new increment to size may also be advantageous, though there are sufficient grounds for doubting this to comfort us till there are such guns and their efficiency is proved.

Our German Teacher

A picture which we printed last week of two bulls with their foreheads against each other, each pushing for all he was worth yet neither moving an inch, was a fair representation of the stage which the war has now reached. With tremendous battles in progress, the war remains almost at a standstill. The question with everyone is how the deadlock is to be broken. We get light on the calculations of the enemy from the books written by German strategists just previous to the war. These people were not writing of something that they thought might some day eventuate, but were writing of that which was to them a certain prospect of the next two or three years. There are few better books of this sort than that of Colonel H. Frobenius, which was printed only two or three months prior to the beginning of the war, and on the appearance of which the Crown Prince sent a congratulatory telegram to the author. This book, whose motif throughout is abhorrence of Britain, has just been translated into English and is published by the MacMillian Company.

Before discussing Col. Frobenius's idea of tactics, it is necessary to enunciate his assumptions. These are, that no moral considerations of any sort will govern the British once the war has started; they will use their allies, he believes, entirely as their tools, as, according to his reading of European history the British did in the past, and will try so to manage things as to force a war of an unlimited nature on them, though themselves assuming only a limited liability. He divides all into two classes, limited and unlimited, according to whether a nation places its existence at stake and consequently is forced to use its men and materials without reserve, or whether it makes a war, such as the Russo-Japanese war, in which either side is able to stop at any time without affecting its national existence. Col. Frobenius expected Great Britain to do what she could to make the war of such a nature as to be as little disastrous as possible to the German army, which was her safeguard against Russia, while seeking the annihilation of the German fleet. He assumes that Britain will not hesitate for a moment to violate the neutrality of any country she sees fit on her way to Germany; indeed, he fully expected that she would violate not only the neutrality of Belgium, but that of Holland and Denmark as well.

To be sure it must be allowed that he had some ground for his low idea of Britain's regard for treaties in sentences which he quotes from a book written by an American, but at the same time a keen Anglo-Saxon, Homer Lea, entitled, "The day of the Saxon," which was translated into German and published in Berlin in 1913. Mr. Homer Lea was writing to warn the British to prepare for the present war which he saw coming, just as was Colonel Frobenius. Mr. Lea expresses the idea that the occupation of neutral territory such as Holland and Belgium might call forth violent opposition in England in case of a war with Germany. But "that is unjustified," he says, "as the British "empire can make no impression by the "sanctification of neutrality. This only "forms a means of withdrawing from "responsibility and imposing it on those "nations who give way to the self-deception that such declarations of men "are inviolable. And in that respect no "nation has more frequently violated "neutral territory, nor has any nation "more often excused herself from the "duty of observing neutrality than Britain. . . . Should the Anglo-Saxons occupy these frontiers, that "will only mean territorial, but not a "moral violation of the neutrality of "these countries. . . . Neutrality of "countries under such conditions has "never been and never will be a factor "to be reckoned with in war between "the nations. That kind of neutrality "is a modern illusion, and indicates an "eccentric aberration." In his comment on this Colonel Frobenius says, "but I "do not believe that England will exhibit "the opposition assumed by Homer Lea "to a violation of neutrality. I rather "think that his opinions will be shared "there." In this the Colonel lost sight of the fact that nations "rise on step-"ping stones of their dead selves to "higher things"; he did not give due weight to the moral growth of the British people, and therein he made a mistake.

Colonel Frobenius, having completed to his satisfaction his argument that Great Britain would consider herself free to land her troops anywhere on the western coast of Europe, regardless of national boundaries, proceeds to a discussion of the best places for such a landing. Antwerp he considers the most probable, partly because of its fortifications, partly because it is so near to England, partly because it would put the British forces in such a strategic position on the flank of the German army attacking France, and partly because he claims to remember the opposition raised in the English press to Holland's scheme of renewing the old fortifications of Flushing, and replacing them with new constructions which would not only protect the recently enlarged harbor against the enemy, but would also prove an obstacle to the navigation of the West Scheldt to Antwerp. Our recollection of this incident is that it was very differently represented in the British press of the time. They reported it as an attempt of Germany to coerce Holland into an expenditure of a vast sum of money on the refortification of Flushing, so that Holland would be in a position to make of herself an effective neutral in a time of war, and prevent British ships using the Scheldt through Holland for the passage to Antwerp in Belgium. In other words, they looked upon the proposal as a German one, and on its effect as making Holland an outpost of Germany.

These excellent reasons for landing at Antwerp through Holland are no more in question. There are still two other possible regions for the landing of the British expeditionary force; one of these is the coast of Denmark, the other the North Sea coast of Schleswig-Holstein. It is hardly worth while following our author into his arguments for the landing of the British forces on the Danish coast, as this has been put out of the question by the protest against Germany's invasion of Belgium that has been so widely voiced throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. Unless Denmark were to invite such a landing and offer the free right of passage through her territory, an event that is not likely to occur in view of the recent meeting of the three Scandinavian kings, and the alliance for neutrality formed by them, no invasion will take place. This leaves the English expeditionary force only one region on which to effect a landing, the Schleswig Holstein coast, in what is becoming known as the bight of Heligoland. The whole of this coast is fringed by sand beaches, stretching anywhere from three to ten or even fifteen miles out of sea. It is not possible for heavy draft ships to approach the coast at all except along the few channels that lead to its principal harbors. It is presumable that these have all been mined, but the English fishermen have proved that it does not take them long to relieve the field of mines where they are not hampered in their actions by shore or naval guns. Certainly our author, Colonel Frobenius, does not count it possible for Germany to prevent such a landing taking place; he assumes that when France and Russia have the armies of Germany engaged, Britain will be able to land her armies at will, an assumption we would not have thought of making.

In another month or two Britain, it is expected, will send over Kitchener's four armies, amounting to about a million men. Where is she going to send these? It does not seem possible to use more men than there already are along the fighting line of France and Belgium; some new field has to be sought where a new line can be extended. What better place is there for this than Northern Schleswig. The inhabitants of this little corner of Germany are violently anti-German. They are Danes by race, and Danes by speech, and consider the Teuton a tyrant. They would welcome with open arms a British landing force; they would probably join that force in considerable numbers if by doing so they saw any chance of getting rid of their overlords who have been trying to thrust the German language on them.

Frobenius does not lose sight of the fact that one of the greatest objects of the present war so far as the British are concerned is the destruction of the German navy, and this can, he holds, only be accomplished by landing a force in the vicinity of the German harbors, and by the destruction of these harbors from the landward side, so forcing the fleet out out to sea. Their only chance to do this is to land on the German coast and push forward to the occupation of the Kiel canal and the mouth of the Elbe. As the isthmus which forms the province of Schleswig is, in three places only from twenty-five to thirty miles broad, a force of a million men could not be deployed to good advantage and march southward. Consequently, a number of landing places would have to be found. A million men, to be effectively used, need a fighting line of not less than two hundred miles, which is just a little more than the whole length of the German North Sea coast. Should Britain, adopting the tactics of Col. Frobenius' effect a secure landing in this quarter for the spring campaign, it would inspirit the British people tremendously. It would force Germany to find and equip a new army of a million and it would be an invasion of her soil of such political significance as to make her rulers stagger.

The Supermen

The names of the prominent German generals are becoming more and more an amusing feature of the situation. The German army operating in East Prussia is under the control of a man named General Francois, that is hardly a good Teuton cognomen. The German army operating in Central Poland is under the command of General Mackensen, whose daughter was named Flora and educated at Edinburgh University, and whose grandfather was probably a Mackenzie. The German general who has taken charge of the Turkish army is General von Saunders, and there is very little doubt where his ancestors came from Scotland. If Germany continues to appoint such men, we will begin to doubt the tremendous superman quality of the German breed.

Let Them Pray

The Germans interfered with the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines for sending out to his clergy a pastoral to be read in the churches, which implied that his people were the victims of grievous oppression. The Pope asserted the archbishop's right and duty to issue whatever counsel he held good for his flock. A breach was made between the German Government and the Catholic world. It is now, the Pope himself whose right to do this is defied. In consonance with the spirit of Christianity, he sent out for use in all churches a prayer for peace. The pastoral of the cardinal might have been criticised as seditious, but surely nothing could be so universally and eternally the duty of Christians as to pray for peace. Yet the French Government, having suppressed some peace pamphlets of the anarchists, which, in view of their origin, may be supposed to have had a disloyal tone, is said to have announced its purpose to forbid the Pope's peace prayers, and, if need be, to imprison the bishops who read them.

Later explanations took place between the government and the Archbishop of Paris which brought about a retirement from a position which went in every way further than the military despot of Belgium. There, there is a population known to be boiling with suppressed rage against the existing government. It was impossible to refer to their subjected condition without giving expression to that wrath. Giving it a safety valve, was the opinion of the cardinal, but not that of the thick-skinned intruder. In France, on the other hand, the church-going population is boiling over with loyalty to France, if not to its anti-Catholic government. All political and religious feud is in abeyance, and should be allowed to sleep. There is no possibility of that prayer making any Frenchman less loyal or less determined finally to break the sword which has so long hung over his country. To bid Christians pray for peace is the least that can possibly be asked of them. To think of them as not wanting peace is hideous. Apart from being anti-Christian, nothing could be more maladroit than such a veto. It would put a chasm between the French Government and the whole Christian world, especially the Roman Catholic world. It would raise the question whether we are, as we thought we were, fighting for peace, or for something else. Moreover such a veto would put the French Government in a false position, from which there would be no outlet. It is plainly the right of Christians to pray for peace. The bishops would gladly go to jail for exercising that right. They would find themselves on sure ground and in the path of victory. It would be the government and not they that would have wished itself out of it.

Overwrought Nerves

The French Government has, however, some excuse in the present overwrought condition of the public mind. This high pressure finds an illustration in a letter which has found its way into the London "Times," written by that noble pastor, M. Paul Sabatier, to a friend in Italy, who sent him a resolution of the Society of Franciscan Studies in favor of peace. In this reply he greatly resents the very word peace. This is the more interesting in view of the fact that Sabatier was himself before the war "firmly pacific." He implies throughout that for a Frenchman to say peace is a surrender. He says: "The peace that St. Francis preached "was not peace at any price, peace as "an end in itself. Like many others "before him, he repeated Righteousness "and Peace have kissed each other. "Righteousness first and then Peace." And so forth; all of which seems to us outsiders totally irrelevant. Surely none who pray for peace want it otherwise than upon the only basis on which it can be real. Sabatier tells in the same letter how he spent his Christmas holidays speaking in neighboring villages and admiring the quiet courage of the countryside. "It seemed," he says, "as though the words, 'In your patience "possess ye your souls' had been spoken "for our people." That is a good testimony; but it is not borne out by this foolish horror of the ore thing for which, according to his own showing, France is fighting. Why is peace not an end in itself even though righteousness is the only way to it? But Sabatier feels more than he reasons. He lost a brother in the old Franco-Prussian war and has two sons in this war.

Here Also

We have had a painful example here in Montreal of the same sort of hysteria following the singularly benign and Christian message of Dr. Mott, whose great privilege it has been to be the organizer of Christian beneficence in all the warring countries, as well as, for a longer time, the organizer of centres of Christian sentiment in all the universities. Under the name of the Student Movement he has been establishing strongholds of genuine Christian beneficence and benediction, which, when they can be heard over the din of war, will cry to each other in brotherhood. It has been his to create an atmosphere at the centres of learning in which the small differences which divide denominations melt away like morning mists before the sun. It has been his to prove that deeper than the differences that keep churches and nations apart, there is the great reality of Christian life and saintliness. The message was one that commended itself to every conscience and was received with much enthusiasm. But like one who followed to steal away the good seed, who shall be nameless, came certain who had discovered that Dr. Mott had not denounced the Germans, and so wrote to the papers to denounce him. It would have been a poor business for one who has the cooperation of German authorities in a great Christian service in Germany to make that his theme. He did say he did not believe in neutrality on moral questions, and all knew what he meant. But the evil deed was done. There are some who seem to think it a crime and a disloyalty to their own side not to cultivate hatred against the enemy.

My brother, take heed to that for which thou prayest! There lies the difference between the pious and the impious mind. It is not thy praying that makes thee good—not even thy sincerity in prayer. It is not thy sense of want that makes thee good—not even though expressed in abjectness. It is not thy feeling of dependence that makes thee good—not even thy feeling of dependence on Christ. It is the thing for which thou prayest, the thing for which thou hungerest, the thing for which thou dependest.—George Matheson.

NO WONDER GRANDPA VETOED IT



—The Minneapolis "Journal."

TRYING TO PUSH HIM IN



—The "World," New York.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

FEBRUARY 9th 1915

Terrible Battle Raging in Poland

Germany is Making What Will Probably be Her Last and What is Certainly Her Most Terrific Effort to Break the Russian Line on the Banks of the Bzura and Rawka, so as to Capture Warsaw

THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR

TUESDAY

FEB. 2ND, THE 182ND DAY OF FAR.

The fighting to-day has consisted of a number of minor engagements along the line just as usual. In the Vosges and in Alsace the snowfall has been very abundant, and considerably checked the possibility of operations. If further proof was needed that Germany was running short of copper, it is to be found in the issuance of an order by the German Government directing that all stocks of copper, tin, aluminum, antimony and lead are to be reserved for the use of the army. This order, following shortly on the order for the seizure of all grain and flour, gives some idea of how things are going in Germany. A little more light is shed by the fact that hogs are now selling at twenty-cents a pound, over twice the price they are selling at here, and a price that will make the purchase of dressed pork almost prohibitive.

ALL FOOD CONTRABAND.

In view of the fact that Germany has made a large part of the food supplies of the country, government property, Great Britain has declared all food to be a contraband of war, and will now do all in her power to prevent the import by Germany of any food whatever. Roumania has at least been dilatory in shipping to the Germans grain which had been purchased and it seems quite likely that she does not intend to ship it at all. Germany is becoming nervous over the possibility of not receiving it. It is thought not unlikely that the Roumanian government will prohibit the exportation of the grain sold before it can be sent out of the country.

FOUR POUNDS OF BREAD.

The mayor of Berlin announced on February first, that all the inhabitants of the city would, from that day, go on rations as far as bread is concerned. The allowance for each inhabitant is to be four pounds of bread a week.

If Germany is pinched for food supplies now, the situation will continue to get worse until the beginning of July, when the new grown stuff will come in. If Germany can hold out for food until the potato crop is harvested, she will be able to hold out indefinitely so far as quantity is concerned, though the quality will not be all what many would desire. The Irish people succeeded in living on potatoes and a little pork, and the Germans can do likewise if they absolutely have to. Their reduction to such fare will not inspire them to a continuance of the war.

WEDNESDAY

FEB. 3RD, THE 183RD DAY OF WAR.

Germany has been using up an unwarranted amount of artillery ammunition during the last few days in a continuous bombardment of the trenches of the allies from Nieuport to the Lys. This is very satisfactory news, for the Germans are not long on ammunition, and the more the allies can induce them to spend, the better. The peculiar part of this long bombardment was that they did not follow it up with an infantry attack as in the usual custom, indeed, the very purpose of such bombardments is to prepare the ground for an advance of the infantry who alone can secure an advance.

In the vicinity of Soissons the French claim to have done some damage to the enemy's batteries.

MANY CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE.

The use of this word battery brings to mind the fact that we must redefine it. Time out of mind a field battery in the British army has been composed of three sections of two guns each, or six guns in all. All drill, all lessons in manoeuvres, all establishment in the field artillery was based on six guns to the battery at the beginning of this war. The reason given for the change by the English army is that as the French army battery is composed of only four guns, the whole of the English field artillery will be changed to this system for the sake of conformity. It seems that there has been some confusion, when a battery was ordered to the front in English forces under French officers, and in French forces under English officers, as to whether four or six guns were wanted. The middle of a war seems a peculiar time to change such a prominent feature of an army's organizations. This is not nearly so peculiar, however, as the change that has taken place in the infantry. Immediately on the outbreak of war, the whole organization of the infantry regiments was altered, necessitating a complete change in many of the words of command, as well as of the movements of the men. Those who contended before the war that two or three years was necessary for the training of an army, so that its units could act like automata when brought into action, must have been badly shocked by these changes and others regarding the handling of the rifle which placed the new men nearly on a par with the old in the matter of drill.

BETTER ARMY THAN EVER.

From Paris we learn that despite the losses suffered and the errors dearly paid for at the beginning it may be affirmed that the power of France has steadily grown since the beginning of the war. Leaders and soldiers become veterans. The mad bravery of the first days has given place to seasoned courage and to patience in the face of all difficulties.

The loss of officers in the beginning was considerable. Including the killed, wounded, missing and sick, it amounts now to about 60 percent of the total number. Many officers, easily distinguishable by their uniforms, exposed themselves unnecessarily.

The French effective, after five months of war and despite heavy losses, has increased. Of men hors de combat the French enumerate 250,000 killed and missing and about 490,000 wounded and sick; of the latter at least 50 percent have already rejoined their regiments.

THE NEW FORCES.

Two classes of conscripts have been called, furnishing a total of about 450,000 young men, whose period of training is ended and who are at the front. The reserves of the active army, the territorials and the reserve classes of the territorial army that have been called thus far have furnished nearly 1,500,000 men, including the classes of 1914 and 1915 there are 2,000,000 men, in round numbers, t owhich may be added the 800,000 men of the active army, giving a total of 2,800,000 men. From this number one may subtract the 250,000 killed and missing and one-half the 490,000 wounded or sick, or 500,000 in all. There then remains 2,300,000 able bodied fighting men of France under arms.

A re-examination of men hitherto exempted should give and additional 250,000 men. To these must still be added the 200,000 soldiers of the class of 1916 now being prepared for service. That makes 2,750,000 men on whom France can still count, leaving out of consideration the native colonial troops and the British army.

THURSDAY

FEB. 4th, THE 184th DAY OF WAR.

As usual, a number of minor attacks are reported throughout Northern France; only one of thes has any unusual feature of interest to it. At a point a little above the village of Aveiny, the Germans put a number of rafts with explosives on board in the Aisne, and after setting fire to the fuses, set them afloat to drift down on the bridges of the village. The attempt to destroy the bridges was unsuccessful, as the rafts were caught and destroyed.

TEACHING THEM NOT TO EAT.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has inaugurated a course of lectures, designed to prepare public speakers for instructing the population on economy in eating. In the course of his address to the first gathering, he told them that while the German soldiers were risking their lives with incomparable courage, the people at home were living just as in times of peace, seldom thinking of saving. "As the soldiers are fighting in armies against the enemy," he said, "so must we battle with all our might against palate and stomach." This is another indication of the way in which the British blockade of German ports is bringing the end of the war in sight.

FRIDAY

FEB. 5TH, THE 185TH DAY OF WAR.

Both Germany and France report that there was an artillery duel of great extent. All the way from Nieuport, on the English channel, to Reims, guns of both sides belched lead at each other, while the men lay low in their trenches, excepting in three short sections of the line, where attacks and counter attacks were delivered. During the day's operations the Germans took prisoner seven officers and six hundred and one soldiers, as well as capturing nine machine guns. We have got used by now to seeing two or three times a week the number of troops of the allies captured by Germans without reference to troops of the Germans captured by the allies. Never since the beginning of the war have either France or Britain published the number of Germans that they have made prisoner. We do not suppose that this is because they are afraid that the enumeration of the prisoners would give useful knowledge to the Germans, the Germans probably know more closely than we do how many of their army have been captured in the French and Belgian campaign. The probable reason that the English and French do not tell how many prisoners they have is that the Germans got a long start on them in the way of taking prisoners when they were making their great march southward on Paris, and any figures the allies could put out would look small by comparison.

ALL THAT FLOATS HIS ENEMY.

The threat of General von Tirpitz, which appears in all the daily papers under large headlines, that from the 18th of this month the German submarines will blockade the English coast, and without warning blow up every ship that they can find, no matter whether it is a naval ship, merchant ship or passenger ship, or whether the ships sighted are British ships, American ships or Scandinavian ships, has raised much adverse comment. Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German navy, has supplemented this threat with a statement that he is going to starve England out, just as England is attempting to starve out Germany. It is difficult to tell just what effect this is going to have. We are inclined to think that Germany has never failed to do all that she could do in blowing up British ships with her submarines. To be sure there are a few submarines of a newer class just being launched which have a higher speed and a larger radius than any hitherto built. The Germans are not alone in this new field of naval progress, the British have kept pace with them in it, but submarines do not attack submarines. The periscope of a submarine does not rise high enough above the water to see the periscope of another submarine, for unless the two happen to be extremely close together they would be hidden from each other by the curvature of the earth's surface.

Even the newer submarines of the Germans have great limitations. A submarine carries no guns; it can only attack by torpedo. A torpedo is comparatively a slow moving projectile. In shooting a gun from one ship at another ship the shell travels so quickly that hardly any allowance has to be made for the rate of travel of the ship at which the gun is fired. On the other hand, in launching a torpedo at another ship much allowance has to be made. Freighters, trawlers and transports travel on an average of from ten to fifteen miles an hour, that is to say, they are going something more than half as fast as the torpedo moves that is launched against them. If a torpedo is fired at a ship from a distance of two miles, the man who directs that torpedo has to first estimate very accurately the rate of speed at which the ship that he wishes to destroy is moving. Besides, this he must know very accurately the direction in which that ship is moving, and again, he must know the rate at which his own ship is moving. Should he make a mistake in any of these three his torpedo will pass either in front of the ship at which it is directed or behind it, and a ship at two miles is a very small target.

COSTLY SHOOTING.

Torpedoes are not like gun projectiles, they cost anywhere from seven to ten thousand dollars apiece; also, they are large, whereas the accommodation of a submarine is exceedingly limited. A dozen torpedoes might be the charge of one of the latest submarines. It cannot shoot a whole fusillade of torpedoes at an enemy as a dreadnought fires a broadside of guns; it will very seldom get a chance to have more than one or two shots at its enemy. The consequence of these considerations is that the submarine must get very close to the ship it wants to sink before it fires.

SUBMARINES MOVE SLOWLY.

Here again it has a big disadvantage in that it is a slow moving boat. The fastest submarine can only make fifteen knots an hour when on the surface of the water, but they dare not approach near to an armed ship on the surface, for even the smallest marine gun of a two-inch calibre is capable of sinking it with a single shot. It must sink to approach its prey, and when it sinks its speed is lessened to only eight knots an hour. Under water it is considerably slower than the average freighter, transport or trawler, and it is no longer able to catch up to them. It will be seen from these considerations that it is not quite as easy as it sounds for Admiral von Tirpitz with his submarines to sink the British merchant marine and make an effective blockade on the British coast.

FORCING MERCHANT SHIPS TO ARM.

The result of the notice which the Admiral has given to all shipping, British, French and neutral, that his submarines will sink it at sight, must be that guns will be immediately placed on all these ships. It would not be possible to place large guns on these ships, such guns, for instance, as would be able to meet even the attack by a torpedo boat destroyer, for these ships have not the strength of structure necessary to withstand the recoil of such guns. But fortunately nothing heavy in the way of a gun is needed to sink a submarine. We would expect that by the end of the fortnight's notice that von Tirpitz has given, almost every merchant ship and trawler that sails the seas would be equipped with a small two-inch machine gun of the naval pattern that fires about twenty-five shots in half a minute, and with a range of three miles. When all ships are equipped with these, and all lookouts are notified to watch for the German periscope as they would watch for rattlesnakes when passing over the sunny side of an infested rocky hill, the submarines will have a bad time; every ship that floats will be their enemy, and the British navy will thus find itself wonderfully helped to clear the seas of the hidden peril that lurks in the depths. So long as the submarines confined their attacks to the ships of the navy they alone were their enemies, and when a torpedo found its mark it did very severe damage, now the enemies of the submarines are multiplied a hundredfold. It may be that von Tirpitz will find that he has overstepped the mark and done himself a positive injury instead of bettering his position.

SATURDAY

FEB. 6th, THE 186th DAY OF WAR.

The weather in the western theatre is now the finest it has been for three months, and the soldiers are picking up courage for more energetic action. Fighting along the sand dunes of the coast is said to progress favorably to the allies. This is a statement that we have heard a number of times before, but as they are only as yet within gunshot of Westende, which is only about five miles from Nieuport, they cannot as yet have made any progress that would be measurable on an ordinary map.

French aeroplanes flying over Upper Alsace have driven the German general out of his headquarters, at Altkirch, by a shower of bombs. He is said to have moved to Mulhausen.

GENERAL FRENCH AND LORD KITCHENER.

An extraordinary rumor was set on foot the other day by an officer at the front to the effect that Lord Kitchener would go over the channel as soon as his new army had crossed, and take ecommand of the infantry of the British forces, leaving General French to commaand the cavalry. This does not look at all probable. General French is the more proven and more successful general of the two men. Kitchener has just one big military success to his credit. He won against the Soudanese in the campaign on the Upper Nile, a campaign in which the fighting and strategy were of minor import, and the organization of major import. He established for himself at that time a reputation as an organizer which was strengthened by his work in South Africa. As an organizer Lord Kitchener is in the best position he could be in with regard to the army, while General French, who may or may not be good at organization work, has proved a striking success as a commander of fighting troops, both during his work in South Africa, and during his retreat from Mons. Among the soldiers themselves, General French is considered a much bigger man than Lord Kittchener. Were there a single blunder to General French's credit, there might be some basis for the rumor, but to relieve a man like General French of his command, after such continuously successful operations as he has led his army through, would be a wilful insult to one of the greatest men in the nation.

BOTH SIDES SAY START IN SPRING.

A telegram from Denmark says that the Germans are now being imbued with the idea that their armies are entrenched on account of the bad weather and that they are waiting until the additional troops in training in Germany shall be added to them in the spring, when a rapid advance will be made. This is so strikingly similar to the kind of talk that we are getting, about the strength of the armies of the allies in the spring and the advance they will then make, as to make us wonder if the people of both sides are not being led to delusive hopes by the military authorities. Lord Kitchener has said that the war will not begin until the spring, and possibly in another month of immobile fighting the Germans will be prepared for a similar statement. Possibly, however, Russia will not leave them that long in Poland without tforcing them to shift by one or other of its flanking movements.

MONDAY

FEB. 8TH, THE 188TH DAY OF WAR.

We get a little more information today of the effect of the war on the prices in Germany, with pork up to forty cents a pound, and wheat and rye flour being doled out in small quantities by the municipal governments to the head of families on presentation of tickets, corn on which the German government did not fix a maximum price has gone up to two dollars and a half a bushel, and oats are selling at a dollar and four cents. These are dangerously near to starvation prices. It is difficult indeed to see how the poor people are able to pay them.

THE EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR

TUESDAY

FEB. 2nd, THE 182nd DAY OF WAR.

The snow has become very deep in Galicia and along the Carpathians. All transport is now being done by sleighs. This naturally makes operations very difficult. The men are not provided with snowshoes, and even if they were, would have a hard time moving in masses with the necessary concomitant of ammunition and provisions.

The German army delivered another fierce attack in Central Poland, but was repulsed with heavy losses. Fighting is still going on in the region of Tilsit, in the north-eastern corner of East Prussia. We have heard nothing for some days either from Germany or Russia of any action between General Francois' forces in the vicinity of Mlawa, or the Russian army that opposes them.

In Hungary, the German army which has been sent to strengthen the Austrian forces, is progressing further eastward, but its destination is still very much in doubt. Whether it will move northward to attempt the relief of Przemysl through the Dukla Pass, or whether it will keep going eastward to attempt a flanking movement through Buckowina, or whether it will strike southward for a blow at Serbia no one knows, though we still confidently expect it to move northward.

Additional riots have taken place at a number of the principal towns of Austria. It is said that the hatred of the other races that form the Austro-Hungarian empire against the Germans is steadily increasing, as they are coming to the conclusion that Germany is using their country for her own purposes, and the disapproval of a new campaign against Serbia is openly expressed.

HOW TO MAKE BREAD.

Austria has given out a new offical recipe for the making of bread. From this date not more than fifty percent of the constituents of bread will be wheat or rye flour, not less than twenty percent must consist of potato meal, and the remainder must be made up of barley, maize, oats or rice and sugar. The use of sugar is restricted to five percent. Confectioners are allowed to use as much as seventy percent of white flour in cakes and pastry, but are only allowed to cook two days each week. The police are given extraordinary power to search for infractions of these rules. Both Austrian and Hungarian Governments have ordered that all flour that is milled in future must not contain more than fifty percent of wheat, and must contain at least fifty percent of corn.

Greece, it is declared in a despatch from a Balkan agency, will come to the aid of Serbia with all her forces if there is any further invasion of Serbia by Austro-German forces. The greatest activity now prevails in Grecian military circles.

WEDNESDAY

FEB. 3rd, THE 183rd DAY OF WAR.

The Russian official despatch of today is quite encouraging. The engagements in the region of Mlawa have continued favorable to Russia. The Germans have continued their violent attack along the line of the Bzura and Rawka rivers, wasting much ammunition and losing many men without gaining any ground. On the part of the line south of the Rawka, the action was even more violent, and was continued through the night as well as the day, but every attempt of the German infantry to follow up the bombardment of the battery by a bayonet charge was met with a rifle and machine gun fire that hurled it back.

GOING INTO HUNGARY.

In the Carpathians the conflict is in continuous progress. The Russian forces steadily advancing fighting along the broad front, from the Dukla Pass to Sanok on the San River, have pushed over the Pass, where they took a battery of six guns, two mortars and a number of rapid firers, with numerous provisions. Forty miles to the east of this the Russians must be well over the Carpathians, for they report that an offensive movement undertaken by the enemy southeast of Uzok, which is at the head of the Pass formed by the headwaters of the San River and the Ung river, was repulsed with enormous losses. This fight must have taken place in an extremely hilly region on the eastern branch of the River Ung. It has to be remembered that while the Russians now occupy most of the passes in the Carpathians, this does not mean that they are free to walk into the plains of Hungary without opposition. After passing through every one of these passes, there are at least twenty miles of minor mountain ranges and foot hills to be traversed before the flat land of Hungary lies unprotected by natural features before them. The daily papers which are reporting in their scare headlines that the Russians are now marching on Budapest are a long way in advance of events.

THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

It was reported to-day from Berlin that the German forces of German Southwest Africa have marched northward and occupied half of Angola. Angola was one of the best pieces of West Africa, which in area is fully twice as large as the whole German empire. This is surprising news as at the beginning of the war there was not more than a handful of Germans in German Southwest Africa, and a good deal of the attention of these has been taken up by the British forces who landed at the only German port of the country, Swakopmond, and cut the German population off from all communication with the outside world. This is the port at which the railways of the country find their outlet. The German raid on Angola has aroused the Portuguese to the necessity of the despatch of new troops, and they are sending down another four hundred thousand. This is a rather weak effort, but Portugal has not been in a position to do much in a military way since she changed her government from a monarchy to a republic.

There is still some rebellion going on in the South African Union, the forces of which, if they were free to act and interested in the work, could take German Southeast Africa in quicker time than any other troops in the world.

TURKS IN A BAD WAY.

The German campaign with Turkish forces for its marianettes in the Caucasus, in Palestine and in Persia, has proved an utter failure. In Northern Persian the Russian forces are doing as they like; on the lower Euphrates the Hindoo troops are having it all their own way; in Caucasus the rout of the Turks has demoralized them; while in Palestine, the Turkish army, which has been going to march to Egypt, and then not going to march to Egypt, and then going to march to Egypt, changing its mind at least twice every week, is now, it is said, getting completely out of hand, and may devote itself to looting the country and killing off the Jews.

A very hopeful story comes from London that the Franco-British fleet has succeeded in smashing its way part of the way up the Dardanelles after having destroyed four principal ports. The story is to be taken with some salt, for while it has a foundation in truth, it is almost certainly an exaggeration. Still, it is good to hear that the combined fleet is meeting with some success.

THURSDAY

FEB. 4TH, THE 184TH DAY OF WAR.

Germany reports that in Poland north of the Vistula cavalry onslaughts by the Russians have been repulsed. Russia reports that her forces north of the Vistula have advanced and captured Stempe, as well as repelling the enemy from Blino with heavy losses. At this latter place a German battalion commander with other officers was captured as well as one hundred men. It will be seen that these German and Russian versions of the same story do not tally. This fighting reported by Russia has been taking place in the angle formed by the southern border of Prussia and the river Vistula, which triangle has the fortress of Thorn near its apex. For three weeks back the Russians have pushed steadily into this angle so as to prevent a German force crossing the Vistula, or the German force under General Francois from marching southward to join the forces on the southern side of the Vistula. In its work of pushing westward this Russian force has been almost continuously successful. It is now near the German border, and in a position to threaten both the army of General Francois at Mlawa and the army of von Hindenburg in front of Warsaw. It may not be a large force, but it is in a wonderfully good strategic position if it can keep from being cut off from its source of supplies. Should the war so develop at any time that Russia found herself with a considerable number of trained men to spare from either battle front, she could put them quickly into this wedge that pierces the German line, and so make necessary the rapid retirement from East Prussia.

SCENE OF BIG CONFLICT.

The fighting on the main Russo-German line where it runs through Poland from the point at which the Bzura runs into the left bank of the Vistula, to where the Nida runs into the Vistula, has been very severe. On the northern end of this line the Germans announce the capture of the town of Humin northeast of Bolimow. Fighting a little further south on the line has been going on since February first with increased passion. The Germans claim to have taken four thousand Russians prisoners in these engagements.

WILL ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE PRZEMYSL.

Of the fighting in the Carpathians the Germans have nothing to say. Austria, however, sends an official despatch to say that to the east of the Beskid pass the Russians have been repulsed with heavy losses. The Austrians claim to have captured a thousand prisoners and several machine guns, while winning heights which were stubbornly defended by the enemy. The Russian report has nothing to say about this field. A report from Geneva, Switzerland, tells us that a determined effort to relieve the besieged Austrian garrison of Przemysl with a German army is soon to be made. This report states that the governor of Cracow has been instructed by the Austrian general staff to make preparations for the reception of two hundred thousand troops which it is proposed to withdraw from the centre of the forces operating in Russian Poland, because the situation at Przemysl is said to be desperate and garrison on the verge of starvation as a result of the long investment by the Russians.

An extremely important item of news, if it is true, comes from Rome. This story has it that the Hungarian government has requisitioned wheat and other cereals held by farmers and merchants who have been forbidden to export any to Austria. Even the consignments already contracted and paid for by Austrain importers have been seized and will not be allowed to be delivered. As is most natural, this measure has aroused Austrian indignation against Hungary. Austria holds that all the citizens of the Austro-Hungarian empire should have shared and shared alike with the distribution of the stores of food. It has been said of old that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and an empire that is divided against itself in time of war is in a worse predicament.

THE BREAD OF WAR.

On two occasions there have been notices sent to the people of Germany and Austria containing an official recipe for the making of bread. The first one allowed householders to use as much as fifty percent of wheat flour in a mixing of bread, the second one prohibited the use of more than twenty percent of wheat flour in the dry materials of which bread is made. Now a third recipe has been issued by the Austro-Hungarian government which limits the amount of flour put into bread to five percent, or one cup of white flour to nineteen cups of other materials, the other materials to be rice, potatoes, oats, and Indian corn. As rye is as scarce as wheat, the rye and wheat are both counted as white flour.

For many weeks past Hungary has been very anxious that Austrian and German troops be sent into Hungary to defend the northern passes against an invasion by Russia. Now that they have secured large numbers of troops, they find a very big and disagreeable fly in their ointment, in the fact that the wheat famine has been aggravated owing to the necessity of feeding the troops.

AGRAVATING ITALY.

One of the most significant statements that has appeared with regard to Italian neutrality is that published in the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna. This is the most important of all Vienna's newspapers, and the article referred to is by the former German ambassador to Italy. In it he affirms that in case Italy attempts an invasion of Trentino, Germany is prepared to defend Austria, therefore, should Italy think to take Trente, she will have to wage war against both Austria and Germany. The writer goes on to assert that Italy is unable to afford war. It is said that the article was the result of a refusal on the part of Emperor Francis Joseph at the suggestion of Prince von Buelow, to cede the Trentino to Italy with the object of preventing her intervention.

This article is certain to stir the Italians, for it is nothing more nor less than a threat, and contains no information to Italy whatever. Italy knew quite well that if she went to war with Austria she would, by that action, become the enemy of Germany, and it was little less than a gratuitous insult to tell her so.

FRIDAY

FEB. 5TH, THE 185TH DAY OF WAR.

In the northeast corner of East Prussia the Russians have been making during the last few days a very determined attempt to outflank the German position along the line of the Mazurian lakes. Their attack has centred on the city of Tilsit. For some time they seemed to make no progress, but to-day they report they have got the railway between Tilsit and Memel. This is something though not very much. They have a hard task before them in this region, and there does not look to be much chance of many successes. However, to the south about half way down the east border of East Prussia a force of Russians has succeeded in making a landing on the western bank of the Angarap river, and thoroughly establishing itself there by digging itself in.

DRIVING A WEDGE.

On the southern border of East Prussia the Russians again report further advances in the direction of Thorn, and they have now occupied nearly all of the angle of land formed by the lower Vistula and the southern border of East Prussia. According to one report they have even crossed the Vistula and occupied the town of Wloclawek. Though we find this news used as authentic, in such a reliable source as the New York "Evening Post," we decline to believe it until further confirmed, because of its momentous character. If true, it would mean that the Russian army has actually got in behind the army of General Mackensen, and is threatening his rear.

THE MOST TERRIBLE OF BATTLES.

There is news to-day of a terrific fight that is going on in front of Warsaw. General Mackensen's army is making another desperate effort to break through the Russian line. In this effort he has massed a hundred and forty thousand men on a six mile front, and behind these he has placed a hundred batteries or six hundred guns to cover their advance. A hundred and forty thousand men on a six miles front would be a solid line of men for the whole of the six miles standing as troops stand in close formation, just clear of each other, six miles long and two hundred and forty feet deep. In other words it would be eighty ranks of men standing one behind the other, each rank extending the full six miles. It can easily be imagined what havoc a machine gun would play among men so massed when they attempted to advance. Of course the idea was that a hundred batteries of four hundred guns would make such a terrible hail of shrapnel as would decimate the Russian trenches and make it possible for the infantry to get across without being quite all mown down. The Russian official account leaves off in the middle of the battle. Up to the time it was sent the German forces did not gain ground.

On other parts of the line in Poland west of the Vistula, the Russians have taken up the offensive and are pressing their foes in an effort to find out if the Germans have too seriously weakened their line at any point by the despatch of troops southward to the relief of Hungary.

OVER THE CARPATHIANS.

In the Carpathians the Russians report another good day. They have captured two thousand more prisoners and ten machine guns in the neighborhood of the Dukla pass where fighting has taken on a more strenuous nature than for some time past. A despatch to Venice from Vienna states that thirty thousand German troops have arrived in Hungary on the way to Korosmezo in the Carpathians to assist the Hungarian forces said to be threatened with envelopment. Austrian forces, despatches say, have attacked the Russian left flank in southern Buckowina forcing the Russians to retreat. Another item has it that the Austrian advance guard has been annihilated in the Uszok, and that two hundred thousand German troops have been sent from Poland to assist in attempting the relief of Przemysl. Przemyl has now been completely surrounded for a few months, and is said to be suffering much from hunger and sickness.

According to accounts Russia is succeeding splendidly in her effort to draw against herself all the bayonets and rifles of the Germans, and thus prevent another attahk being made on exhausted Servia.

THE FOOLISH TURK.

Turks to the number of twelve thousand made an attack on the east bank of the Suez canal at two points, El Kantara and Serapeum. At both points, as was expected, they were easily driven back with heavy losses by British Australian and New Zealand troops. The British forces waited until they had brought up all their material for the bridging of the canal before they made their attack. In this way they captured the materials as well as a few hundred men, and sent the rest back into the desert to look for food. This is one of the most foolish attempts at war that has yet been made.

SATURDAY

FEB. 6TH, THE 186TH DAY OF WAR.

Russia reports that the combat on the Bzura and Rawka rivers continues with undimnished energy, the Russians have taken the offensive and crossed the Bzura near its mouth where they captured a portion of the enemy's position, and dislodged the Germans from their bridge head. In the middle part of this line in the vicinity of the junction of the Rawka and Bzura, Russian and German attacks alternated incessantly under an unbroken artillery fire. Further to the south the artillery fire has diminished, and the Russians have broken a bridge across the Nida by the Germans.

MORE PRISONERS.

In the northwest Carpathians, the Russians report having captured another three thousand prisoners in the direction of the Uzsok, at the head

Continued on Page 4, column 6.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The Political Truce, and the Government's Interpretation of Responsibility; German Attack on Hospital Ship; Army Estimates; Three Million Soldiers in the British Army Now; American Officials to Keep in Touch With War Prisoners' Camps

London, Feb. 3.—With the opening of the British Parliament yesterday the political truce was renewed. The Government, while assuming all responsibility for the war, welcomed the Opposition's support and the Ministers announced that they would readily reply to all criticism and endeavor to avoid controversial matters.

EVERY INTEREST SUBORDINATED TO WAR

London, Feb. 3.—Premier Asquith presented a resolution in the House of Commons to-day to vote the present session entirely to Government measures. "There is no precedent for this resolution," said the Premier, "but all our energies as a nation are concentrated on the war and every interest must be subordinated to this overmastering purpose. Accordingly, the government purposes to take away the opportunity for private members to introduces bills and will confine its legislative proposals to measures for the prosecution of the war."

In support of his resolution, Premier Asquith said further:—"So long as war conditions prevail, and until they are determined—I hope and trust that at no distant date they will be determined in our favor—we must postpone discussion of the plural vote and all domestic voting in subordination to the one national purpose."

BONAR LAW'S SUPPORT.

A. Bonar Law, speaking for the Opposition, agreed to the resolution. He said the Opposition intend to treat the present sitting of the House as a war session, as had been done in Canada and France.

The House adopted the resolution.

Baron Lucas, replying for the Government to questions concerning alien enemies, said that, exclusive of prisoners of war, 18,259 aliens, all males, had been interned in the United Kingdom. Of these 1,916 were released subsequently, with the consent of the War Office, after their records had been investigated by the police.

Replying to Sir John D. Rees, Unionist member for Notts, who urged that cotton should be declared contraband of war, Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of War, said requirements of Great Britain had been adequately safeguarded so far as the War Office could see at present. The authorities, according to Mr. Tennant, believed that Germany had a sufficient supply of cotton for her war requirements and that, therefore, to place the staple in the list of contraband was not necessary from the belligerent point of view. Mr. Tennant added that other interests were involved which it would not be desirable to touch at present.

GERMAN INHUMANITY AGAIN DEMONSTRATED

London, Feb. 3.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. T. J. Mac. Namara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, announced that the Admiralty had received a telegram on the subject of the reported German attempt to torpedo the British hospital ship "Asturias," as announced by the French Ministry of Marine yesterday. The telegram stated that a submarine, with its conning tower showing, fired a torpedo at the "Asturias" at five p.m. on February 1, but that the torpedo missed its mark. The "Asturias," he said, was painted white with a green band and red crosses, which were illuminated, as provided in the regulation at The Hague. Notification also was sent to the belligerents that the "Asturias" was to be used as a hospital ship in accordance with the rules adopted at The Hague in 1907, under which hospital ships thus designated were to be immune from attack or capture during the course of hostilities.

"It is interesting to know," said the secretary, "that the first name on the list of those who expressed adherence to this convention was that of the German Emperor.

"The neutral powers," he added, "would be notifiedl of the fact, "but," he said, "the civilized world needs no representation of ours to enhance its sense of horror at this wanton outrage."

ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY.

London, Feb. 4.—Some interesting remarks regarding the position of the rival parties in view of the present political truce were forthcoming from leaders of both houses on the reassumbling of parliament. Lord Lansdowne incidentally alluded to the similar political truce existing in Canada. "I noticed," said Lord Lansdowne, "in the Dominion of Canada the leaders of the Government and Opposition are discussing a plan for a non-controversial session of the Dominion Parliament.

"We want to know how we stand here with regard to terms of truce and what responsibility we who are parties to it, are held to have assumed. We very gladly admit the invariable courtesy with which the Government have treated us during these trying times. They have invited our co-operation and it has been loyally given. They have supplied us with information and the leader of the Opposition in the Commons and myself have been permitted to see many interesting confidential documents; but let me say and say as carefully as I can, there has been nothing in the nature of the preliminary consultation as to the conduct of the war or preparations for the military or naval operations connected with it. We desire, therefore, to emphasize the fact that we do not regard ourselves as having accepted any responsibility whatsoever and desire that this should be placed on record.

Referring to the recent letter published from the Marquis of Crewe, ministerial leader in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said: "Lord Crewe spoke in this letter of a kind of partnership between the Government and the Opposition, and suggested that the result has been that we have secured preliminary knowledge of a number of most important subjects. There seems a certain ambiguity in the statement and we think it desirable we should at once disclaim having had any such preliminary knowledge, at any rate regarding the great measures connected with the progress of the war. Lord Crewe, in replying to the foregoing, said in his letter he had particularly in mind the fact that Mr. Balfour had given valuable co-operation on the Committee of Imperial Defence.

"Although it is quite true," continued Lord Crewe, "that the information of a military character which Mr. Balfour has thus received neither makes him nor his friends opposite responsible for the conduct of the campaign, yet Mr. Balfour's position as a member of the committee is one which admits him to most intimate knowledge of information connected with the war. It is proper and reasonable the Opposition should criticise within limits the actions and policy of the Government.

I feel certain the Opposition will bear in mind that the limitation are limitations in the interests of the country, partly owing to the necessity of not stating in public facts and circumstances which may be known in private.

Mr. Bonar Law in the Commons expressly corrected any impression that the Opposition were supplied by the Government privately with information as to plans for the prosecution of the war and that in consequence they to some extent, shared responsibility, and were not perfectly free to criticise as they thought proper.

Mr. Asquith replying said the Government did not desire to share the responsibility or shrink from legitimate patriotic criticism. They had thought right, however, to communicate from day to day a good deal of information regarding diplomatic and other matters to the leaders of the Opposition, but that did not affect the latter's right of free criticism.

TO AMELIORATE LOT OF WAR PRISONERS

London, Feb. 4.—Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to-day announced in the House of Commons that the American Government had submitted a scheme whereby American officials would keep in permanent touch with Commandants of prisoners camps in Germany and Great Britain, and through the commandants with commanders appointed by the prisoners, with a view to improving the condition of the prisoners.

Sir Edward promised to mage a further statement.

The Foreign Secretary's announcement was made in reply to a question by Lord Charales Beresford, who asked whether a member of the American Embassy in Berlin had been nominated by Germany to inspect the camps in England, and whether Great Britain would nominate a member of the American Embassy staff in London to inspect and report on conditions in the German camps.

Sir Edward Grey said that although some camps in Germany already had been visited by an American official, more satisfactory results could be obtained by the scheme proposed by the American Government.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT'S PENSION SUSPENDED

London, Feb. 4.—Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons to-day that Sir Roger Casement's pension had been suspended pending an investigation of allegations that he was disloyal.

Reports last November that Sir Roger, the leader of the Separatist faction in Ireland, had gone to Berlin and conferred with the German Imperial authorities caused a sensation in England. A despatch from Berlin which was attributed to the German Foreign Office, said that it was Sir Roger's intention to open negotiations between the German Government and the anti-English party in Ireland.

OVER THREE MILLION MEN ARE UNDER ARMS

London, Feb. 5.—The army estimates, to which Parliament will devote the first part of next week's session, give the number of effective men in the army, exclusive of those serving in India, at three million. There is this year a novel change in the form of the estimates, as no totals of estimated expenditures are given. The vote under each of the fifteen headings is set at the nominal figure of £1,000. This gives the House of Commons opportunity for the discussion of each heading, while the Government may spend whatever is necessary under these various headings to prosecute the war.

NEW LIGHT THROWN UPON CAUSE OF WAR

London, Feb. 5.—"Until the revelations were made in the Ministerial statement before the Italian Parliament the other day, we had no knowledge that Austria-Hungary contemplated hostile action against Serbia in 1913," Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons to-day.

"The fact that hostile action against Serbia was contemplated in 1913 shows that the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, which occurred in 1914, was not the cause, though it was made the pretext of the war."

FRENCH SOCIALISTS VIEW OF STRUGGLE

Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 4.—The Socialists of France held an important meeting at Besancon yesterlay. By unanimous vote they condemned the peace campaign of Sebastian Faure, and put themselves on record as in favor of continuing the struggle until France is victorious and until German Imperialism is crushed.

Anselm Laugel, a Nationalist member of the Alsatian Diet, who is at the present time in Zurich, Switzerland, has been accused of high treason by the military tribunal of Strassburg.

Prosecutions against Alsatians in Strassburg are increasing daily.

ASK CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS AND COAL

Increase in Prices in Great Britain is Developing Serious Economic Question

London, Feb. 4.—In view of the increased cost of food, which is due almost entirely to high freight rates and the congestion of goods at the docks, members of the corporations of Glasgow, Liverpool and other cities in the Kingdom to-day proposed the passage of resolutions for the framing of a petition to the Government in favor of Government control of food stuffs and coal, and the shipping services.

While the resolution was defeated those present at the meeting expressed strong views that immediate action by the Government was necessary, as wheat flour and coal are daily increasing in price.

SPEAKERS NOT UNANIMOUS.

Some of the speakers deprecated Government control, and the prohibition of sugar importations from countries desiring to send in supplies. This prohibition is due, as the Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, told the House of Commons to-day, to a fear that such imports would be replaced by supplies from Germany. The entire question of food prices will be discussed in the House of Commons next Thursday, when Premier Asquith has promised to make a statement on the situation. Meantime a committee has been appointed to inquire into the congestion of goods on the docks.

LABOR PARTY'S VIEW.

The Labor party has drafted a resolution for introduction in the House of Commons, insisting that the rise of prices is not justified by the economic consequences of the war, but it is due to the holding up of stocks of goods and inadequate transport facilities. The resolution calls upon the Government to provide transport facilities, and to fix maximum prices by acquiring control of commodities.

The question of the prohibition of the sale of American sugar in this country, was brought up in the House of Commons to-day by Sir James Dalziel, who desired to know why a neutral country should be debarred from sending sugar here, to the embarrassment of British manufacturers.

The Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, replied that sugar exported from America would be replaced with supplies obtained from an enemy of Great Britain.

"No, not in this case," Sir James retorted.

"I have documentary proof of it," Mr. McKenna said. He added that the prohibition would not bs removed so long as the removal would benefit an enemy of England.

ONTARIO WILL PROBE NICKEL INDUSTRY

Government Agrees to the Appointment of a Special Investigating Commission

Toronto, Feb. 5.—The Ontario Government has taken action to have made a thorough investigation of the nickel industry in the Province, with a view to having all nickel refined at home. To-night the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson announced that in order to ascertain all the facts and to acquire a full knowledge of the situation, it had been decided to appoint a commission to investigate.

"If the report of the commission makes clear the practicability of refining nickel in the Province, the necessary steps will be taken to see that this is brought about," stated the Minister. The Commission will have plenary power to exhaust every possible source of information, and to make a careful study of every phase of the question.

"Up to the present the Government has not been convinced that any action preventing the export of nickel would not have the effect of transferring the nickel business or a substantial part of it from Ontario to New Caledonia, Norway, or elsewhere," stated the Hon. Mr. Ferguson. "Up to the present there does not appear to have been any known process of refining the Sudbury copper-nickel matte that would have permitted of the operation being a commercial and economic success in Ontario.

"It is in order to ascertain all the facts that this commission is being appointed."

THREE EXECUTED BY MEXICAN GENERAL

Laredo, Texas, Feb. 1.—Gen. Jesus Carranza, his son Abelardo, and Ignacio Peraldi, members of his staff, were executed by Gen. Santibanz, former Constitutionalist general, who deflected to Zapata, according to a telegrame received by the widow of General Carranza from the first chief at Vera Cruz.

TROOPS TO RECOVER BODY.

Laredo, Texas, February 1. — Mrs. Jesus Carranza, a refugee here, in announcing the death of her husband, said General Venustiano Carranza, the first chief of the Mexican Constitutionalists, had telegraphed her he would send troops to recover the body.

Gen. Jesus Carranza and his staff were taken prisoners recently near San Geronimo, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Carranza's staff, according to reports, were executed immediately. Jesus Carranza, his son Abelardo and Beraldi, a relative, were held prisoner for a time by Santibanez, who demanded as the price of their safety that Venustiano Carranza cease operations in that territory.

The father, mother, wife and other members og General Santibanez's family were recently reported captured in the State of Jalaps, and sent to Vera Cruz, where Constitutionalists said they would hold them pending disposition of Jesus Carranza.

A GENEROUS OFFER

If a present subscriber remits one dollar and sixty-five cents it will pay for his own renewal (extended 12 months from date on his address tag) as well as for the subscription of his new friend as for the subscription of a NEW subscriber.

GERMAN SUBMARINES VERY ACTIVE THESE DAYS.



This is a photo of a German submarine on the surface. When submerged nothing is seen but the periscope at the top of the mast. These little vessels have been creating a good deal of damage and alarm amongst British merchant ships, and according to the latest announcement of the German Admiralty, they are to operate in a war area embracing the whole of the British Isles. They are able to remain away from their base for twelve days, if necessary.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Amounts previously acknowledged	$721.97
Jan.	
20—Jennie V. Woodington, Que.	3.00
21—N. R. McLeod, Dunvegan	5.00
22—Bailey, Carberry	5.00
26—Mrs. J. Turnbull, Galt	7.00
27—Mrs. A. Willey, Bonnington Falls	3.00
27—Geo. T. Smith, Temuco, Chili	10.00
28—Miss M. Neilson, Almonte	3.00
29—David Rogers, Sanford	10.00
	46.00
Total	$767.97

Consulat General De Belgique
Au Canada.
Ottawa, 4th February, 1915.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, kindly enclosing your cheque for $46.00, amount representing the additional contributions from your subscriber stowards the Belgian Relief Fund.

With the renewed expression of my sincere gratefulness, I remain, yours faithfully,

M. GOOR.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN WEST TOTAL 104,000 MEN.

London, February 8, 3.30 p.m.—Premier Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, said that the British casualties in all ranks in the western arena of the war, from the beginning of hostilities to February 4, amounted to approximately 104,000 men. This included killed, wounded and missing.

WANT TO FIGHT FOR GREAT WHITE CHIEF

The following letters from natives have been published in the "Advertiser," Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Grotesque, and even ridiculous, as their wording may appear, they are none the less most remarkable evidence of the loyalty and devotion with which the South African native regards British rule.

The first letetr was sent to Mr. W. Allan King, Sub-Native Commissioner for the Pretoria District, and was as follows:

"Frankrot, "O. F. S.,' 16—10—10.

"Dear Sir—In the connection of this circumstance which occurred for the Union Government I am quite sad to learn that the G. S. W. A. troops are desirous to delapidate our Union Government, in this matter, Sir, I am out of sense to find that we natives are put out of our Government duty. What is our duty then? When will the Native defence force be called to join for their daily duty? For these troops have already invaded our imperial Government.

I fully know that this Imperial Government is a Father of all races which are living under this perpetual sun, Sir, in this matter I don't actually understand why are we prohibited to join our defence force to drive away all these offensive oppressors of G. S. W. A. troops out of our Union Government borders back to their horrible situations, for they have already invaded our England, France and Russia.

Sir, how shall we, poor natives, live under this perpetual sun? if this malicious nation would conquer our Imperial Government. Have these offensive oppressors enough power of delapidating the Kingdom of our King George? I am a real patriot.

UNWILLING STAY-AT-HOME,

Sirs,—I am quite glad to express my whole feeling at present in this matter. I don't see any special opportunity of staying at home when persons are out for the Father's duty, I am really hoping that this kind of duty can be performed by young natives only. Dear Sir, would you kindly allow the young natives to join our defence force. Sir, I am badly pressed by enormous consternation of staying at home.

Dear Sir, I am not responsible for the native races. I am principally observing that the Sub Nat.-Commr. is responsible for all natives. Dear Sir, will you kindly excuse me for I have already troubled you with many particulars. My proper desire is to be under the Union Governments flag.

Dear Sir, I like in this matter if Sub Nat. Commr. can advise our Native Chiefs to form our defence force which will drive away all these oppressors out of our Union Governments borders.

Dear Sir, I am here in Frankfort, O. F. S. God Save the King! God Save the King! Greetings—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JOB MOHLABANE.

"THESE TROBLOUS TIMES."

The second letter was addressed to the editor of the "Advertiser," and both spelling and phrasing are certainly original.

Honoured Sir—During these troblous times it behoves evry loyal subject of His Majesty the king (God bless him and keep him holey) to do their utmost strength of purpose to depose the enemy at our gates like wolves in sheeps garments, who are utterly worthless of the ephemerial rights of our divine Xian civilization of the Hemisphere.

I wish to propose to great Lord Kitchener how greatly the native population of our blessed country can give him that assurance and helpful assistance which the loyal Fingoes of the past history of our great S.A. to be be helpfull in the extreme to form compaxt largee bodys of members of the colored community to assist him in driving the wolf from the door of our civilized lives we can bee armed with anything that the modern slence can provocate and assurey ou will do our utmost to push the German barberions to there native elemants.

Would not one of our esteemed M.P. come forward to be a leader of us like a light among the Gentiles and we will be glad of the opportunity to do credit to our native eminence.

WILL TEST VALIDITY OF "DACIA'S" TRANSFER

London, Feb. 1.—The announcement that the former Hamburg-American Line steamship "Dacia" has sailed from Glaveston with a cargo of cotton for Germany caused much comment in London, where it was generally believed that the "Dacia" incident had been closed.

Granting that the "Dacia" tries to reach Rotterdam she unquestionably will be taken by British warships into an English port, where her cargo of cotton immediately will be reloaded on a waiting vessel. It will then be sent promptly to Rotterdam at the expense of the British Government, thus preventing loss to her owners.

It is the general impression here that the "Dacia" is certain to go into a prize court to test the validity of her transfer from German to American registry.

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3.—The Buenos Ayres newspapers announce that a German auxillary cruiser, formerly of tre Woermann Line, was sunk on January 7 off the Patagonian coast by the British cruiser "Australian." The crew were taken to the Falkland Islands.

NERVE-WRECKED GERMANS

No Desire to Return to the Front.

Rotterdam.

Germany has been the foremost exponent of the doctrine that war is the great regenerator of peoples. This makes specially interesting an article written by the Berlin correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" which he calls "The Spiritually Wounded." He says:—

We hear with sorrow in Berlin that boys of 14 are being sent to the front as volunteers. We even read that a young lieutenant of 15, who had been awarded the Iron Cross, has been killed. How terrible must be the impression created on the mind of youth by experience of the cruelties of the war!

Everywhere one finds in Berlin young officers who have returned from the front with their nerves wrecked. Though many of them wear the Iron Cross of the first class, they cannot bear the thought of returning to the front. The dreadfulness of what they have already seen they cannot banish from their minds. Even their sleep is broken by visions of what they have witnessed and endured. They cannot bear that people should talk to them of the war.

This is not confined to officers. Generally speaking there is no desire in the hospitals for war literature. The wounded much prefer love stories. But perhaps it is in the officers that the change is most noticed. In Berlin you can see young lieutenants with grey, fallen-in faces. Even their hair is sometimes grey, and oh! those eyes.

Many of them came back here to rest after being wounded and have had to remain on account of their nerves. It is said that at the present moment there are 3,000 officers in Berlin who are incapacitated by their nerves and cannot return to the front. One day a thousand of them were called together and addressed in the name of the Kaiser, who urged them to pull themselves together, as they were urgently required at the front. They were told that they must not too long hold themselves back from the service of the Fatherland.

These statements, made not without some risk to himself by this correspondent, have a sardonic flavor when it is remembered that only a few weeks ago the Kaiser assured his troops in the East that they must win because they had the strongest nerves.

If Mr. D. M. Brown, Esq., will perform a native Scotch corpse he will be his congenial refulgence to redeem a great many large and powferfully native to compatriate with him in the great endeavour to push to damnation Germans from our midst. I hope you will truly and generously consider my honourable application without remuneration.—I remain my very Dear Sir your affectionate and obedient servant very truly,

JAMES PULLEN PITSU.

New Brighton. 27 Jan.

TERRIBLE BATTLE

(Continued from Page 3.)

waters of the San, but they admit that to the southeast of Uzsok their forces are being submitted to very high pressure by the enemy's forces.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

While the official despatch regarding the battle that is taking place on the Bzura and Rawka give little news of the magnitude or vigor of the operations, unofficial writers who are trying to describe what is going on from their positions in Petrograd, tell us that General Mackensen is making a crucial effort with massed forces of picked men to force a passage through to Warsaw, and that he is having his troops mowed down by the artillery and machine guns of the Russians in tens of thousands, indeed, one writer places at thirty thousand the number of Germans killed on a six mile battle front, many of whom met their death at a bayonet point. So far the Russians have been able to repel the attacks of the Germans in every place, and in some places to actually gain ground against them by strong counter attacks. The very fierce nature of this fighting must help to bring the war to an end shortly.

MONDAY

FEB. 8TH, THE 188TH DAY OF WAR.

The battle in Poland has been waged with such terrible ferocity ever since Wednesday, that it was expected Monday's news would tell of a quieting down, and affirm that one side or the other had secured an advantage, but Monday's news is that the battle is spreading out under a very violent artillery fire, that the Russians maintained the ground they gained on the left bank of the Bzura near its mouth, and undertaking a further offensive movement, have captured a very important point of support of the enemy.

WHERE HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The fighting along this line in Poland is from day to day taking on more and more the aspect of the fighting on the entrenched line in Northern France and Belgium. Not only is the fighting becoming similar in nature, but the history of one line is repeating itself in the history of the other. Just as the Germans, a few months ago, hurled the flower of their western army against the Yser in an effort to break their way to Calais, they are in these days hurling the flower of their eastern army against the Bzura in an effort to force their way to Warsaw, and are meeting with the same lack of success against the Russians as they met with against the British.

The German report of these operations only says that there were no incidents of importance in the eastern theatre, which at least assures us that they have no successes, to boast of, to counterbalance those won by Russia.

FOUR THOUSAND PRISONERS.

The Russian despatch speaking of the operations in the Carpathians, admits that the Russian line has been bent back, but asserts that in spite of this the fighting is of a favorable nature. On February fourth the Russian army on the Austrian front captured a thousand prisoners, while one army corps fighting in the neighborhood of Mezo-laborez captured between January twenty-six and February five, eleven field cannon, two mountains guns, two mortars for torpedoes, twenty-two machine guns, an aeroplane, many army telephones, in addition to taking two commandants of regiments with more than one hundred and seventy officers, and more than a thousand soldiers. That is very successful work for ten days fighting. In the region of Beskid pass, Russia has captured another two thousand men since February fourth, making the total captures reported on this day four thousand men, many officers and much equipment.

Against this Austria reports that she is regaining her lost ground in southern Buckowina with the Russians in complete retreat, that she has captured three hundred prisoners with much war material, and entered Kimpolung, the principal town on the southern end of the border between Buckowina and Austria.

A late report comes from Nish where the government of Serbia is at present sitting, to the effect that an Austrian army has invaded Roumania, and had a severe fight with the Roumanian forces the result of which was that they were repulsed. It is said that the efforts of the Austrian forces were directed towards capturing the left bank of the Danube, for the short stretch along which it forms the boundary between Roumania and Serbia, and thus to cut communication between the two countries.

REVEALED THE UNITY OF BRITISH EMPIRE

"This war has revealed us to ourselves," declared Mr. N. W. Rowell, leader of the Ontario Opposition, in an address before the Canadian Club at Montreal last week, which was punctuated by hearty applause. "The war has revealed to us in striking manner the essential unity of the Empire."

Mr. Rowell went on to illustrate how Germany's expectations of the Dominions seceding from the Empire had been falsified in the event. The coming of the great war, and the call to Canada to play her part in it, continued Mr. Rowell, had enlarged this Dominion's perspective.

"The Imperial Conference in the ordinary course is due to meet again this year," he said. "If there ever was a time in the history of the Empire for the statesmen of the Mother Country and the Dominions to co-operate, it is now. What finer demonstration of the unity of the Empire could be given to the rest of the world than to see the Dominions at the foot of the throne pledging their resources and their devotion in this stupendous struggle?

"During recent years our horizon has broadened, and we have commenced to think of ourselves not only as citizens of the Provinces, but as citizens of Canada, and not merely that, but as citizens of the Empire. We must commence not only to think in imperial terms, but in world terms.

"Some of us had hoped that Canada might have played a quieter role in the world, but now she has emerged into the larger sphere of nationhood. We are travelling to-day the path of world politics. We are inseparably associated with the Empire, and part of our duty and our privilege now is to familiarize ourselves with world problems and world politics."

Mr. Rowell went on to say that he could not see why Canada should not do as much in proportion to her population as was being done in the war by the Mother Country, because Canada's interests and existence were just as much involved. "If," he said, "we sent the same number of men to the front in proportion, we should be sending three hundred thousand. Why should we not do it, and do our full share in seeing that this war is fought to a successful conclusion?

"There are in Canada 1,650,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45. If we lived in almost any other country every able-bodied man between those ages would be bearing arms of necessity. One of the glories of our Empire is that she confers her privileges on all alike, and imposes her obligations upon none. She trusts to our sense of obligation for the rest.

"I will not believe that young Canadians, or the citizens of any other portion of the Empire, will not do that which they would be compelled to do if they belonged to almost any other country of the world."

The real controlling factor in the situation, considered the speaker, was the militarist and autocratic spirit which Prussia had forced upon the German Empire, and was seeking now to force upon the rest of the world. It was a clash of fundamentally different national ideals and ideas. The Prussian ideal upheld the divine right of kings, which had been smashed for ever by Oliver Cromwell and the people behind him.

"I venture to think," said Mr. Rowell, "that if Germany in 1870 had had an Oliver Cromwell instead of a Bismarck, Europe to-day would not be involved in a general war. The Prussian ideals of militarism and the divine right to rule were bound to express themselves in an aggressive war. The Parliament of Britain, on the other hand, jealously guards the right of civil control of the standing army.

"The British Empire could not die a more glorious death than in giving her life for the cause of freedom and for the suffering. But she will not die. From Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, from England, Scotland, Ireland, more men are going to give their lives to die to preserve this Empire. What matters it if I die or you die, if the old Empire is preserved?"

COLDS OR COUGHS

Should Never Be Neglected.

If They Are, Some Serious Lung Troubles Are Sure To Follow.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Cures Coughs and Colds on the first inception, and will thereby prevent you from becoming affected with some serious lung trouble, such as bronchitis pneumonia or even consumption.

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get it as there are many imitations on the market.

"Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25c and 50c; and manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Thomas Bridges, Gorrie, Ont., writes: "I was so bad with a cold I gave up work, and I was in bed four weeks being unable to do anything. I thought the cold was turning to bronchitis, so I changed my medicine to Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I used three bottles, and they completely cured me and I am as strong as ever. I highly recommend it to all sufferers.

High-Class Ayrshires If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.
D. A. MACFARLANE, KELSO, QUEBEC

Virginia Farms and Homes.
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

$15.95 Upward ON TRIAL



AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL

The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our larger capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address:
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
BOX 3216 Bainbridge, N. Y.

CO-OPERATORS

CO-OPERATORS are those who send us two or three NEW Subscribers at the rate of 65 cents each. Co-operators are entitled to the same rate providing their Subscription is accompanied by at least two NEW subscriptions to The Witness. These friends will all please sign CO-OPERATOR after their signatures. And it is more worthy of respect than many of the high-sounding titles that some men undeservedly bear. To sacrice time and energy in co-operating with the Editor and publishers of a good paper should and does fire the zeal and enthusiasm of many.

ENEMIES FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEMS ARE BECOMING VERY ACUTE THESE DAYS

Germany and Austria Take Measures to Conserve Stocks and to Impose Severe Restrictions.

BERLIN EXPECTING FOOD FROM STATES

London, Feb. 1.—A despatch to the "Post" from Berne, Switzerland, says, that according to news received from Berlin it has been decided that a number of cargoes of food stuffs are to be sent in American ships to the German population from German friends in America. Albert Battin, German steamship agent who recently took over the management of the entire railway system of Germany, is said in the despatch to have received advices to this effect.

AUSTRIANS FEEL PINCH IN FOOD

Vienna, Feb. 1.—The Ministerial decree reducing the proportion of wheat or rye flour in bread-making from 80 to 50 percent comes into force next Saturday.

Not more than 20 percent of the constituents of bread may consist of potato meal, and the remainder must be made up of barley, maize, oats or rice and sugar. The use of sugar is restricted to five percent.

Private householders are forbidden to use the finer grades of flour for bread-making. Confectioners may use only 70 percent of the best flours in cakes and pastry, which, after Saturday may only be made on two days each week.

The police are given extraordinary powers to search for infractions of the rules laid down in the Ministerial decree. Infractions will be severely punished, it is stated.

Burgomaster Weiserkirchner, at a political meeting to-day, complained bitterly that thousands of families in Vienna were living just as though there was no war. Elegantly dressed women, he said, sat in cafes drinking whipped cream with their coffee and eating the finest of cakes, heedless of the fact that sons and brothers were giving their lives for the Fatherland.

The Burgomaster fiercely denounced covetous tradesmen, who, he said "sought despicable gain at the expense of the whole population."

Both the Austrian and Hungarian Governments have ordered, now that the new maize is ready for milling.

RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF GERMANY'S BREAD

Berlin, Feb. 1.—The sale of bread under the new regulations opened normally this morning, no measures having been adopted as yet to enforce the rule limiting purchases to two kilograms (about 4 1.2 pounds) per person weekly. The magistrates are still considering what procedure will be followed.

Meanwhile there was no rush to buy, and the volunteer supervisors, installed by the Trades Unions to regulate traffic and keep the excited crowds in order, found no occupation.

Swine were selling to-day at 95 to 100 marks ($24 to $25) for fifty kilograms, contrasted with 57 marks at the outbreak of the war. The price is expected to show a further rise, despite the number ready for slaughter now that feed has been cut off.

An increase in the price of beer is also looked for. The National Brewers' Association has adopted a resolution to the effect that this is unavoidable, owing to the higher cost of labor and all the constituents of beer except hops.

GERMAN WAR GRAIN COMPANY'S MOVE

Rotterdam, Feb. 2.—The "Courant" learns that the German War Grain company, an organization the purpose of which is to acquire all the available grain in Germany, and store it until next May, has seized over 3,000,000 tons of grain. The paper says that none of this foodstuff will be at the disposal of the public before next summer.

PUTS GUARD OVER BERLIN BAKERS

Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—The Berlin "Tageblatt," in an issue which has reached here, declares that the council of greater Berlin has appointed 12,000 special constables to guard the bakers' shops of the city against any irregularities on the part of the public.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BELGIUM AND POLAND

Berlin, Feb. 2.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Belgian Relief Committee, has arrived in Berlin for an important conference with the German Government. So important are these negotiations that it may be said that upon them depends whether American relief measures in Belgium can be continued or not.

In the event that the German and Austrian Governments assent to the proposal that they requisition no foodstuffs from the people, grain could be imported into Poland from Roumania, and the price would be comparatively low.

GRAIN AND FLOUR ARE CONTRABAND

Washington, Feb. 2.—Ambassador Page at London, cabled the State department to-day that the British fleet had been ordered to treat cargoes of grain and flour destined for Germany or Austria as conditional contraband, subject to seizure and confiscation.

This step, the Ambassador explained, followed the announcement that the German Government had decreed confiscation of all grain and flour to conserve the nation's food supply.

Since the publication of the German order, the Ambassador here, Count von Bernstorff, has virtually assured the American Government that no foodstuffs imported from the United States or other neutral countries would be subject to seizure, and press despatches have announced the issuance of a modifying decree making such exemptions by the German Government.

"WILHEMINA'S" CARGO EXCEPTED.

Ambassador Page said the British Government had informed him that because the steamship "Wilhelmina," now bound from New York for Bremen with grain and other food, had sailed before the issuance of the German decree, an exception would be made in her case. The vessel would be seized it was said, but she would be released and her cargo purchased at invoice price by the British Government. Warning was given, however, that other shipments hereafter of like character, when destined for Germany directly or indirectly, would be seized, as well as the vessels carrying them, without compensation being paid.

This announcement put an entirely new complexion on the negotiations that have been in progress intermittently since the beginning of the war in regard to the right of neutral states to ship food supplies to belligerent countries.

CASE OF THE "DACIA."

In the British note to Secretary Bryan regarding the "Dacia," it was said that the conclusion had not been reached to interfere with such shipments provided they were intended for the non-combatant elements of the population, and not for the army or Government of the belligerent state with which England was at war. It was intimated then, however, that the exceptional conditions of the present war might warrant some such action as an act of retaliation.

The State Department has not decided what shall be done in the matter.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

London, Feb. 4.—Great Britain has decided that if the steamer, "Wilhelmina," now on her way with a cargo of foodstuffs for Germany, is intercepted, her cargo will be submitted to a prize court so that the new situation arising out of the action of Germany in ordering that all grain and flour shall be placed under control of the Government may be regularized. In a statement issued to-night the British Foreign Office says:—

"The new German decree makes it evident that all grain and flour is to pass under control of the German Government and it must therefore, when imported, be regarded as virtually consigned to the German Government, or to the authorities under their control.

"The apparent intention of the German Government to sink merchant ships by submarines, without bringing them into port or providing accommodation for their crews, and regardless of the loss of civilian lives, and the attempt to effect this even against a hospital ship, has raised very seriously the question whether Great Britain should adopt in retaliation more stringent measures against German trade."

A MARVELLOUS NEW METAL FOUND

Such tremendous developments have followed in scores of instances from scientific discoveries that seemed at first mere curiosities of the laboratory—witness radium, aluminum, the Rontgen rays, etc.,—that we must needs listen respectfully and expectantly to the report that there has been found in Asiatic Russia a wonderful new metal "more mysterious than radium."

According to "La Revue" (Paris), the discovery was made by an explorer in Namangan, which is part of the territory of Ferghana. The savant in question chanced accidentally to place his hand o na pasty mass lying among mica and other minerals. This substance which was absolutely unknown to him was opaque in color and of noticeable heaviness. His curiosity being aroused he carried a considerable quantity of it to a chemical laboratory in Moscow, where he subjected it to a minute analysis and experimented upon it with various reagents, with truly astonishing results:

"In the presence of an acid, this metal, which as yet is nameless, generated such a nexcessive degree of cold that the glass vessel which contained the acid was immediately reduced to powder. Then an iron vessel was employed with the same result. The chemists continued the experiment with a large piece of granite. This was decomposed suddenly without either an explosion or an emanation of gas, but with a stupefying lowering of the temperature.

"Treated with an alkaline reagent, the substance, which stubbornly resisted every analytic process, lost 20 percent of its weight."

These astonishing results so engaged the curiosity of the scientific experimenters that they journeyed to Ferghana, and after patient research succeeded in gathering a larger quantity of this puzzling mineral, so as to be able to continue and extend their observations.

MONTREAL-PORTLAND EXPRESS DERAILED.

Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 2. — The Montreal-Portland express on the G.T.R. was derailed about one mile from Sherbrooke this forenoon. The tender, baggage car and dining car left the rails. None of the passengers were injured. Traffic was delayed about three hours.

HALIFAX MAN FALLS DEAD ON TRAIN.

Peabody, Mass., Feb. 2.—J. Burbee Neily, of Halifax, N.S., a mining promoter, with offices in Boston, dropped dead as he stepped on to a train for Boston to-night. Mr. Neily, who was president of the Goldenville Mining Co., leaves a wife at Halifax. He was about 60 years old.

POCKET WAR ATLAS

This splendidly clear Pocket Atlas has individual maps of all the battlefields of Europe, besides a map of the world, and every place on it is indexed, so that it can be found immediately. There are some seven hundred inches of maps in this most convenient and compact little pocket atlas, which is enclosed in a tag manilla envelope. It takes no more space in a pocket than a good-sized letter.

This Pocket War Atlas is sent free in connection with some of our special offers in this issue. Where it is not mentioned it may be had by those subscribing for one or more of our publications, and adding four two cent Canadian stamps.

CANADIAN AVIATOR ACCIDENT VICTIM

Was Attached to the Overseas Force, and Had Seen Varied Service

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Lieut. William F. Sharpe, of Ottawa, lately appointed to command the flying corps with the first Canadian expeditionary force in England has been killed in an aviation accident, according to a message to his wife here this afternoon.

Cables a few weeks ago described a number of daring flights made by Lieut. Sharpe over the German lines, in company with Poulet, the French aviator. Sharpe was born in Prescott, Ont., but spent most of his life in Ottawa. He took up aviation at the Curtiss School, and had seen aerial service in Japan and Mexico as well as in the United States.

He joined the Canadian force at Valcartier.

Sharpe attended the public schools in Ottawa, and also the Ottawa Collegiate. He became fascinated with engineering problems, and took a college course at the Baptist College at Grande Ligne.

When the war broke out Sharpe enlisted with the Royal Canadian Engineers, and because of his experience in aviation was subsequently transferred to the Royal Flying corps.

FURTHER PROGRESS TO ABOLISH ROAD TOLLS

Quebec, Feb. 4.—The Assembly devoted yesterday afternoon to a discussion of the resolutions for the Hon. L. A. Taschereau's bill for the abolition of tollgates and tolls on the Lachine road in the municipalities of the towns of St. Pierre and Montreal west, and the bill itself, which passed third reading. Some fifteen private bills were also read for the third time.

Education appropriations totalling $218,232.00, and including grants of $25,000 each to the Laval Universities in Montreal and Quebec and McGill University, Montreal, as well as minor grants to the High and Technical schools in these places, were passed in Committee of Supply.

TO IMPROVE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The Legislation Council passed the Hon. Mr. Caron's bill which has for its object the amendment of the revised statutes relative to the society for dairying industry in the province, and the manufacture of dairying products.

One of the effects of the bill will be the disappearance of syndicates composed of proprietors of butter and cheese factories, as well as the inspectors named by these syndicates, who were paid partly by the Government and partly by the syndicates, and being appointed by the syndicates they could not be independent. According to the new law the province is divided into fifty sections, for each of which an inspector will be named by the Government, and will have necessary power to enforce the laws of hygiene to the manufacturer of butter and cheese. Every manufacturer of butter and cheese will be obliged to have a certificate for the testing of milk or cream, or both, and every farmer who delivers milk which is infected, sour, skimmed or adulterated may be sued for damages.

COTTON ON THE DOWN GRADE IN GERMANY

Washington, Feb. 3.—The breaking of cotton prices in Germany from 19½ cents to 16½ cents a pound is due, according to a cablegram from American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, to the arrival of cotton steamers at Bremen, the opening up of the port of Rotterdam, the slackening of the demand from spinners on account of freer offerings, and the sale of captured cotton stocks from Lodz, Russia, and Antwerp, Belgium.

Cotton mills in Germany are running three-quarters capacity, and using 150,000 bales per month, commercial attache Thompson at Rotterdam reports by cable.

"This amount is apparently provided by ships arriving and afloat," he says. "Cotton prices are declining. Shippers are cautioned against expecting a continuation of the present high prices. They should go slow about chartering ships at the present inflated charges."

THREE BY-ELECTIONS DUE IN GREAT BRITAIN

London, February 3.—Mr. Edwin S. Montagu, M. P. for West Cambridgeshire, has been appointed Chancellor to the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Mr. Charles Frederick Gurney Masterman, who, having been unable to win a seat in the House of Commons, resigned his portfolio a few days ago.

Mr. Cecil Bishop Harmsworth, son of the late Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, member for South Bedfordshire, has been made Under-Secretary to the Home Office.

Mr. Walter R. Rea and Mr. Arthur C. Beck have been made junior lords of the Treasury.

These new appointments will involve bye-elections in the cases of Messrs. Montagu, Rea and Beck, but in view of a party truce they are not likely to be contested.

Mr. Francis Dyke Acland, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Foriga Office, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Montagu as Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

GERMANY GIVES WORK TO ITALIANS

Venice, Italy, Feb. 3.—Many Italian peasants, both men and women, are going to Germany to engage in farm and factory work, in response to offers of unusually high wages. For the men 6½ marks ($1.62) a day is promised, and for the women 3 marks (seventy-five cents). Italian newspapers are warning the peasants against accepting this employment, in view of the uncertainty in regard to Italy's foreign policy, but apparently many unemployed are willing to assume the risk involved.

REAR-ADMIRAL MONTAGU DEAD

London, Feb. 1.—Rear-Admiral, the Hon. Sir V. Montagu, died yesterday. Rear Admiral Montagu was 73 years old. He served with the fleet in the war with Russia in 1855, in the China war of 1857, and with the naval brigade in the Indian mutiny of 1858. He was retired in 1886.



POTATO BUG TO SWALLOW VISITORS.

Scientists at the Panama-Pacific Exposition have produced a kicking, sprawling, man-eating insect as big as a barn. The insect is a common or garden variety of potato beetle. Its movable jaws will form one entrance to its vitals. Its interior is equipped with electric lights, easy chairs, sanitary plumbing, and conveniences, and moving picture screens to show how the scourge of the potato patch manages to ruin so many acres of potato vines. Its eyes, composed of multiple facets, form the windows, and illustrate how the insects can see in a dozen directions at the same time.

The model, which is scientifically accurate, and can writhe and munch and kick, will be exhibited as one of the thousands of working models in the vast Horticultural Palace. The creature will be forty feet in length, twenty feet wide, and forty feet from the floor to its waving feet, and will have a bizarre covering of orange and black striped canvas. The frame is of gaspipe, over which the painted canvas skin is laced. The legs, jaws and antennae are filled with air sacks and, when air pressure is applied through a spraying hose, will be endowed with lifelike motions.

Within the model are three rooms at different levels. The largest, in the body, is to be used as a lecture room and as a moving picture and stereoptican auditorium. The platform, at the thorax end, will give access to the chest or prothorax, in which will be a rest room with seats in amphitheatre form. Here lectures on beetles will be given.

FOUR ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

London, Ont., Feb. 1.—Mr. William Gray was declared elected member of the House of Commons for the city of London at to-day's nominations to select a Conservative candidate in succession to the late Major Thomas Beattie. No other name was submitted, and Mr. Gray will be present at the opening of the House on Thursday next.

MR. F. S. SCOTT IN SOUTH WATERLOO.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 1.—Mr. F. Stewart Scott, Conservative, and ex-Mayor of Galt, was to-day elected by acclamation as member for South Waterloo in the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late member, Geo. A. Clare.

MR. S. J. DONALDSON IN PRINCE ALBERT.

Prince Albert, Sask., Feb 1.—Mr. S. J. Donaldson was to-day elected Member of Parliament for Prince Albert by acclamation.

MR. COPP IN WESTMORELAND.

Ottawa, Feb 1.—Mr. A. B. Copp, Liberal, was declared elected by acclamation in Westmoreland, in succession to the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

OFFICIAL AT FAULT IN HIS GEOGRAPHY

Toronto, Feb. 2.—A sensation was created among members of the Toronto Board of Trade to-day when the Canadian customs officials at Niagara Falls, Ont., notified the Maple Leaf Milling Company that a consignment of their flour, destined to Saloniks, had been seized as contraband of war. The flour had been sold by the Maple Leaf to a British buyer, who had ordered it sent to this port in Greece.

Investigation proved that the Niagara Falls custom official was not aware that Salonika, formerly a Turkish possession, now belongs to Greece. The customs officials were notified of their mistake, and the flour will be despatched at once.

RUSSIA RESERVES RELIEF RIGHTS

Washington, Feb. 3.—Russia to-day informed the United States that the distribution of food, money and clothing to German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia would be permitted only by the Russian military authorities, declining to give foreign relief expeditions that privilege.

An American expedition had started from Peking.

FREE AFTER LONG SPELL IN JAIL

Kingston, Feb. 4.—After serving sixteen years on a life term, Joe Soloman, about forty-two years of age, sentenced at Winnipeg for the killing of his wife, walked out of the big gate of the Portsmouth Penitentiary on Thursday morning a free man.

Soloman is in very poor health, suffering from an incurable disease, and it is due to his illness and the pressure brought to bear in his case through his sister, who lives at Winnipeg, that he was able to gain his liberty.

At the railway station Soloman noticed an automobile, and said that this was the first one he had ever seen and asked how they were made and operated.

ALBERTA HOUSE MEETS FEB. 25.

Edmonton, Alberta, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the executive council this afternoon it was decided to call a meeting of the Legislative Assembly for Thursday, Feb. 25.

ECONOMIC INTEREST WOULD WELD EMPIRE

London, Feb. 5.—Presiding at the United Empire Club last night, Mr. Moreton Frewen stated that even a great Canadian like Goldwin Smith thought that when the test of a great war came the fine Imperial sentiments of British Overseas Dominions would evaporate. Such pessimists, he submitted, had now their answer. To-day the Empire failed only in one particular, it lacked a common economic interest.

The welding of Empire in the strongest possible bond could only bfe secured by such an economic system, and this argument finds strong support in Canada, Australasia and South Africa.

SHIP PURCHASE BILL BADLY HIT

Denial That Britain Had Anything to do With Influencing United States

Washington, Feb. 1. — Like a bolt from the blue in the Senate late to-day, nine Democrats joined an alliance with Republicans in an effort to send the government ship purchase bill back to the commerce committee. The revolt, as unexpected as it was sudden, turned in a twinkling an administration advantage into a defensive position which to-night seemed almost hopeless to many Democratic leaders.

Forced to fight for the life of the measure, the Democrats succeeded in adjourning the Senate with a motion to recommit pending, and a party caucus was called for to-morrow morning.

Senator Clarke, of Arkansas (Democrat), and president protem of the Senate, revolutionized the situation which has held the Senate in deadlock for many days. He rose while Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, was concludin ga long speech against the shipping bill, and asked him to yield for a motion.

The Senator yielded, having learned the nature of the motion to come, and Senator Clarke, introducing his remarks with an appeal for consideration of other legislation, moved to send the pending bill back to committee.

Such pandemonium as followed this development has not been witnessed in the Senate in many years. Senators poured from the cloak rooms to the chamber like bees from a hive. Republicans, forewarned, were the first on the scene.

SHIPPING TRADE INFLUENCE.

As soon as administration leaders could catch their breath, Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, made a point of order against the motion, which Vice-President Marshall sustained.

Senator Clarke appealed from the decision, and the chair was overruled by a vote of 46 to 37, nine Democrats joining the Republicans.

After some further preliminary manoeuvring, Senator Reed took the floor and denouncing his Democratic colleagues for their defection, accused the opponents of the bill of being influenced by the "Shipping Trust."

Both sides seemed to be willing to declare a truce to take stock of the new situation, and when Senator Fletcher moved an adjournment until noon to-morrow there was no opposition.

To-night administration leaders called a Democratic caucus for to-morrow morning, when an effort will be made to win back the recalcitrant members of the party.

NO "NOTE" FROM BRITAIN.

Earlier in the day insistent statements by Representative Mann and other Republican leaders that the State Department has in its possession a note or letter from Great Britain regarding the pending ship purchase bill brought forth denials from both the majority leader, Mr. Uunderwood, and Secretary Bryan. The note was alleged to have been from Sir Edward Grey, declaring the proposed purchase of German or Austrian ships an unneutral act.

"Information has come to me," said Mr. Mann, "in a way which I think makes it reliable that the State Department not only has had communication on the subject, but that the Department has had a letter on the subject from an official of the British Government."

Mr. Underwood repeated his denial whereupon Mr. Mann suggested that the representations might have been made, though "not in writing."

MR. BRYAN'S DENIAL.

In his conference with newspapermen late to-day Mr. Bryan was asked about the alleged note. He was asked if he had discussed the subjects involved in the shipping bill with any representative of any foreign government.

"I am not willing," replied the Secretary, "to discuss with any foreign government the manner in which the power, if conferred, will be exercised."

"While you were away," the Secretary was told, "the statement was made that the British Ambassador had said to you that the British Government would look upon the transfer of any vessels now interned in American ports—German and Austrian vessels—as an unneutral act."

"Go to the person who gave you that statement and get him to confirm it," suggested Mr. Bryan.

At the British Embassy, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice refused to see newspapermen or discuss the published reports.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Plans of administration Democrats to save the Government Ship Purchase Bill went awry to-day in the Senate, but champions of the measure had not abandoned hope of success in an effort to recommit the bill to-morrow with definite instructions for its amendment. The revolting Democrats flatly refused to accept the concessions of the majority agreed upon in the secret caucus last night, and the majority leaders discovered early in the day that they could not muster enough votes for their campaign to defeat the coalition of Republicans and insurgent Democrats seeking to send the bill to committee without instructions, to be pigeon-holed for the session.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, delivered a long speech on the floor of the Senate, bitterly arraigning the "recreant Democrats who had endeavored to unhorse their party."

Administration leaders were hopeful to-night that they would be able to muster enough votes to-morrow to recommit the bill with instructions for its return within forty-eight hours, with amendments to limit to one year the term for which the government, under the proposed law, might lease ships to private corporations, and to prohibit ships which might menace the neutrality of the country. Republican Senators, however, felt confident that they could recommit the bill without instructions.

In any event the Republican leaders insist that the bill cannot reach a vote at this session. Should the effort to amend the bill and return it within forty-eight hours succeed, they declare, the Republicans attack will be resumed and kept up until the measure either is withdrawn or is killed by the adjournment of Congress on March 4.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Frustrated again to-day in their plan to recommit the Government Ship Purchase Bill, with instructions for its amendment, administration leaders of the Senate to-night considered a proposal to let the bill go to committee without instructions, with a view to bringing it up again on a motion to discharge the committee if it should fail to act promptly.



How's This For Economy?

Mr. S. J. McDonald, of Avonmore, Ont., is glad he bought a Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine. Read what he says:—

Regarding the 6 h.p. Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine sold to me some months ago, I have used it for cutting wood and have cut about 2,000 cords, and am pleased to say I have had excellent satisfaction with it. I found it very easy to start, even on the coldest days. It never gave us any trouble whatever, and only used on an average of 4 GALLONS OF GASOLINE PER TEN HOUR DAY. I am pleased to recommend it to anyone intending to buy a gasoline engine. Mr. McDonald's letter is only one of scores received this year from buyers of the

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking

These letters bear out our contention that we have the most economical carburetor built. They prove that all we have claimed about ease of starting is more than justified. They more than uphold all our advertised claims. We are sorry we haven't the space to print these letters, but we have an engine booklet that describes the Renfrew Standard. Write for a copy.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Works, Renfrew, Ont. Agents almost everywhere in Canada

FARMS FOR SALE.

BUSH FARM FOR SALE, 160 ACRES, 25 acres under cultivation, 10 acres cleared; the best of soil, land easily cleared; good two story house with cement basement; good horse and cow barns, good water; will sell farm alone, or with complete line of implements; also 8 head cattle, 7 head horses, including one brood mare in foal; also feed grain, seed grain, potatoes, and 40 tons more or less, No. 1 hay, 85 hens, in fact everything on the place, and the place itself; four miles from railroad town, 2½ miles from school; will sell cheap for cash, or will give terms. Address, GEO. S. FREEMAN, Invermay, Sask.

INCOME PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE. Revenue producing city property, worth $76,500; encubrances, 13,500 to exchange for either improved or unimproved farm land anywhere in Canada. R. A. BURRISS, Port Arthur, Ont.

SALE OR RENT, HALF, WHOLE OR quarter section, wheat and stock land, between Harris and Zealandia; famous Goose Lake district. Will sell cheap; good chance. Apply, Box 68, Zealandia, Sask.

NEW FARM FOR SALE, AT Haileybury, Ont., on Lake Temiskaming. Less than one mile from town. Good roads. About one hundred and fifty acres—half cleared—half timbered. Several buildings, including house and barn. Cheap for cash or terms. Apply, 505 Power Building, Montreal, Que.

NEW FARM FOR SALE, ON SHORE of Trout Lake, six miles from North Bay, Ont. Railroad crosses land. About one hundred and sixty acres partially cleared. Automobile road into town. Four railroads touch. A bargain at $2,500.00 cash. Apply, 505 Power Building, Montreal, Que.

ANIMALS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, YOUNG FOXHOUND, Fox Terriers, Setters, Pointers, and all kinds of Dogs. JAMES CLARK, Box 203, Amherstburg, Ont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$10,000 REQUIRED TO STOCK CATtle ranch in British Columbia on partnership basis in land and cattle; full control to the right party; sufficient land to carry a thousand head; climatic conditions unexcelled. Railway and automobile road through the district; $5,000 cash, balance easy. Write for particulars. Guarantee the property worth fifty thousand in five years. Address, Box 909, Hope, B.C.

POULTRY.

CORN—THE FINEST SEED CORN that is all guaranteed to grow; fifty years' experience growing seed; many varieties, including the choicest Wisconsin number seven; send for free list. M. A. JONES, Ruthven, Essex County, Ontario.

JAPANESE PATROL CRUISER WRECKED

Washington, Feb. 4.—Rear-Admiral Howard, from his flagship "San Diego," off Ensenada, Lower California, informed the Navy Department to-day by wireless that the Japanese cruiser "Asama," with 800 men, had been wrecked about 350 miles south of Port Bartolome, and is breaking up.

The Admiral added he was sending assistance at once from the nearest American vessel.

The "Asama" is a cruiser of about 9,800 tons displacement.

The nearest American naval vessel to the scene of the wreck of the "Asama" was the gunboat "Yorktown," which was lying at Ensanada on the coast of Lower California, about 250 miles distant. If she started promptly upon notice of the disaster she should arrive at San Bartoleme Bay by noon to-morrow. The Navy Department understood from Admiral Howard's message that he was starting for the scene late to-day on the "San Diego," and as the flagship is a swift vessel, she may arrive about the same time.

ICE BRIDGE LINKS QUEBEC AND LEVIS

Quebec, Feb. 4.—The river between Quebec and Levis a width of a mile is spanned since yesterday evening by a solid ice bridge that the two government ice breakers "Montcalm" and "Lady Grey" have been so far unable to break.

Since 1898 it is the first time the ice locked. In 1902 there formed a span of ice, but it was not of a standing strength. No ferry boats could travel since last night, but it is expected the ice will give way by ten o'clock, at high tide. Persons have been crossing afoot between Quebec and Levis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 5c cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses), occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

HAY — At Campbellford, on Monday, Feb. 1, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hay, a daughter.

BLEACH — In Carleton Place, Ont. on Friday, Jan. 31, 1915, the wife of Mr. George Bleach, of adaughter.

STRANG — On Sunday, Jan. 31, 1915, at 177 Montrose street, River Heights, Winnipeg, the wife of A. Norman Strang, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRASSIE — CORNISH— On Saturday, Jan. 30, 1915, at St. Andrew's Manse, Winnipeg, by the Rev. A. G. Sinclair, Ina May Cornish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cornish, Toronto, to John Farquharson Grassie, of Winnipeg.

DEATHS.

COLWELL — Suddenly, at Toronto, Ont., on Monday, Jan. 25, 1915, the Rev. G. T. Colwell, aged 88 years.

DOWDALL — At Scotch Corners, on Thursday, Jan. 28, 1915, Sarah Jane Ledgerwood, beloved wife of Mr. Robert Dowdall, aged 52 years.

SPEERS — At St. Joseph's Hospital, London, Ont., on Sunday, Jan. 31, 1915, Margaret Ethel, beloved wife of Wm. H. Speers, of Wynyard, Sask., and daughter of Mrs. Orr and the late Rev. J. O. Orr.

BYERS — On Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1915, at the residence of her son, Herbert S. Byers, 711 Portage avenue, Winnipeg, Ellen Jane Byers, aged 65 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALEXANDER — In loving and sweet memory of our dear father, George Alexander, who went home on the morning of Feb. 10, 1914, never to be forgotten.

Mrs. C. E. Hughes, York rural route, P.E.I.

GERMAN GUNBOAT LOST IN BALTIC

London, February 3.—A despatch to the "Morning Post" from Petrograd says that Russian submarines besides seriously injuring the German cruiser "Gazelle," recently in the Baltic, also sank a German gunboat, and that as a result of their activity the German warships are no longer moving about in the Baltic Sea with their former freedom.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Found guilty of the murder of Bogino Trendo, a fellow-countryman, in Moore Park, on the evening of Dec. 29, John Ziolki and T. Cickicki, two Russian Poles, were sentenced by Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, in the Criminal Assizes, this afternoon, to be hanged on Tuesday, April 13.

WAR ORDER GOES TO EDMONTON.

Edmonton, Alb., Feb. 3.—A contract for 50,000 pairs of British army service trousers has been awarded to an Edmonton firm. The alue of the order is about $70,000.

RECORD SHIPMENT FROM CANADIAN VEHICLE FACTORY

The Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways have just handled the largest single shipment of motor cars and carriages ever made by a Canadian Vehicle Factory. This Vehicle Factory shipped this week 45 carloads—a solid train—of their automobiles and carriages for Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton and Calgary over the Grand Trunk System Lines.

Business conditions in Western Canada, this Company believe, are founded upon the solid basis of agricultural production and they see every sign of increased instead of diminished demand for their products. The vehicles in this train would make a procession three miles long, and the Grand Trunk authorities are giving them a fast run over their lines.

RABBITS and NICE COLLIE DOG FOR SALE.

Big Giant Flanders Rabbits, extra fine fur, weight from 12 to 15 lbs.; also giant Norman and Belgian. C. BUSSIERES, 49 St. Bernard St., Quebec.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

Speech From Throne at Opening of Parliament Was Brief, But Breathed Spirit of Patriotism; The Projected War Measures

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The opening of Parliament took place this afternoon under brilliant auspices. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, while Princess Patricia sat beside the throne in the Senate Chamber.

Sir Robert Borden, Premier, in his Windsor uniform, stood to the right of the throne, and with him were members of the Duke's staff and several honorary colonels, including Sir Henry Pellatt. The galleries were crowded, and among those on the floor of the chamber were the Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; the Hon. Josiah Wood, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; Sir Clifford Sifton, General Sir F. Benson, Mgr. Stagni, the Papal Ablegate; the Rev. Dr. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church; Mr. H. V. Meredith, of Montreal; Col. Berreau, Acting Commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston, and many others.

SPEECH RECORD FOR BREVITY.

His Royal Highness read the Speech from the Throne as follows:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

During the months which have elapsed since the outbreak of war the people of Canada have given most abundant and convincing evidence of their firm loyalty to our Sovereign and of their profound devotion to the institutions of the British Empire.

Since I last addressed you a Canadian expeditionary force of more than thirty thousand men have been safely despatched across the Atlantic, and after arriving in the British Islands has been engaged in completing the necessary training before proceeding to the front. Notwithstanding the unusually severe weather conditions which have prevailed in the British Islands, the training has proceeded satisfactorily, and it is anticipated that the force will very shortly take its place in the field of action.

SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM.

The earnest and resolute spirit of patriotism which animates the whole Dominion has evoked a magnificent response to the call for service beyond the seas. Large additional forces have been organized, further contingents are ready to be despatched as soon as the necessary arrangements for receiving them and completing their training can be consummated.

Notwithstanding the inevitable disturbance of trade which was created by the outbreak of war on so vast a scale, the financial and business conditions of the Dominion have shown great stability; and on the whole the country has adapted itself to the new conditions in a very effective way.

EMPIRE PARTICIPATION.

My advisers will submit for your consideration measures rendered necessary by the participation of this Dominion in the great task which our Empire has undertaken in this war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before you and the estimates for the next fiscal year will be submitted without delay. You will be asked to make the necessary financial provision for effective aid in the conduct of the war.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The strong unity of purpose which inspires His Majesty's Dominions gives us the firm assurance that the cause for which this war has been undertaken will be maintained to an honorable and successful issue. I commend to your favorable consideration the measures which will be submitted to you for aiding that great purpose, and I pray that the Divine blessing may be vouchsafed to your deliberations.

When the members of the House of Commons returned to the chamber, the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, the new Postmaster-General, and the Hon. P. E. Blondin, the new Minister of Inland Revenue, were introduced to the Speaker after their recent elections upon appointment to the Cabinet.

Mr. F. Stewart Scott, the new Conservative member elected by acclamation in South Waterloo to succeed the late Geo. Clare, was also introduced. The returns from the other by-elections have not yet been officially received.

Mr. Geo. Baker, of Brome, who is going to the front as commander of a regiment of mounted infantry, was present wearing his uniform. It was remarked that General the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, though at the Parliament buildings during the afternoon was not present at the opening ceremonies in the Senate chamber nor in the House of Commons.

THE PREMIER'S RESOLUTION.

The serious business of the session was begun when the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, gave notice of a resolution to provide $100,000,000 as a war fund for the next fiscal year. The resolution proposes:—

1—That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding $100,000,000 be granted to His Majesty's Government towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the Governor-in-Council during the year ending the 31st day of March 1916, for

(a) The defence and security of Canada,

(b) The conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada,

(c) Promoting the continuance of trade industry and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or otherwise.

And (d) the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor-in-Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

2—That the Governor-in-Council be empowered to raise by way of loan temporary or otherwise, such sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by any act founded on these resolutions.

3—That the principal raised by way of loan under this act and under the war appropriation act, 1914, and the interest thereon shall be chargeable on the Consolidated revenue fund.

QUESTIONS AS TO BOOT CONTRACTS

Notices were also given by various members of the Opposition of questions regarding war contracts, boots and hay in particular.

The Hon. Rodulph Lemieux asked for the names of the firms who supplied the boots for the first contingent; also, who reported on these boots and what they cost?

Mr. Frank Carvel asked for the names of the men who had secured contracts for supplying hay and the amount supplied by each.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair (Guysborough), asked for a copy of all tenders for army stores received by the militia department.

Mr. W. B. Northrup (East Hastings), again placed himself on record as protesting against the present system of dealing with divorce applications and declaring the urgent need of reform.

MAY CHANGE IMMIGRATION LAW.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will move: "That in the opinion of this House, in view of present circumstances, it is highly expedient to reverse our immigration policy so as to attract as many immigrant farmers as possible to Canada."

The same member asks for all correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals and the Quebec Board of Trade regarding the train service between Cochrane and Quebec, and for all correspondence concerning the purchase of the Carslake Hotel property in Montreal for post-office purposes.

Notices were also given by Mr. Robert Bickerdike (St. Lawrence, Montreal), of his bill to abolish capital punishment, and by Mr. Geo. Bradbury (Selkirk), of his bill to prevent the pollution of streams.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair asks the cost of the N. T. R. investigation commission and all about F. P. Gutelius' connection with it.

ASKS U. S. TO HALT ARMAMENT RACE

It Only Means War at the End of the Story, Warns Leader Underwood

Washington, Feb. 5.—Over a strenuous protest from the majority leader, Mr. Underwood, the House of Representatives in passing the naval appropriation bill to-night retained provision for the construction of two new dreadnoughts. The bill as it goes to the Senate carries $144,648,902, and authorizes the following construction programme:

"The battleships of the largest and most powerful design, $7,800,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament.

"Six torpedo boat destroyers, $925,000 each.

"One sea going submarine torpedo boat, $1,400,000.

"Eleven submarines, $550,000 each.

"One oil fuel ship, $1,140,000."

Mr. Underwood pleaded earnestly for economy, asserting that the nation was in no more danger of war now than it was a year ago, and that the danger would continue to grow smaller if the United States pursued its own way. On the other hand, he warned the House that if America entered into an armament race, it would mean "war at the end of the story."

BILL PROHIBITS SALE OF ABSINTHE

Paris, Feb. 4.—The Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies have decided to support the Bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe, the discussion of which was postponed to-day, pending a settlement of the question of reimbursing dealers in liquor who will be affected by the law.

The retail dealers also have decided to support the measure.

An unidentified woman who to-day threw papers from the gallery into the Chamber of Deputies during the debate on the Bill was arrested.

She appears to be mentally unbalanced. The woman says she is a Russian. Efforts to establish her identity are being made.

CONCESSION TO LAKE FISHERMEN

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—In response to representations from the Quebec Government an Order-in-Council has been passed here rescinding the prohibition against all net fishing in the Lake of Two Mountains, Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

This is done because a number of fishermen in those districts are in such need that it is important that they should be allowed to engage in such fishing to some extent.

PROVISION FOR BLIND VETERAN OF WAR

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—An Order-in-Council has been passed making special arrangements for Trooper Mulloy, the South African hero, who was blinded in both eyes. Owing to his disability, he was unable to avail himself of the South African grant of homestead land in the west. It has been decided to allow him to select two adjoining sections of land available for homestead, which will be sold to him at the rate of one dollar an acre.

WILL ADD UNIT TO OVERSEAS FORCE

Toronto, Feb. 5.—A new unit is to be added to the second overseas contingent. Authority has just been received at headquarters here for the recruiting of No. 2 casualty clearing station, and enrollment will begin forthwith. The new unit will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Wallace Scott, who is at present in England with No. 2 general hospital.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY MEETING

The annual meeting of the Montreal Presbyterial of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, held on Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, in St. Giles' Church, marked an epoch in the history of the society, as it was the first under its new constitution. Since the amalgamation in May last of the W.M.S., with headquarters in Montreal, with the two mammoth western societies, one doing foreign work only, and the other home work only, the work of organization has occupied much of the energy and time of the officials of the new institution. That is now fairly complete, and the members are face to face with the great work to which the united society is committed.

Several new departments of work are of considerable interests. One of these is the care of the stranger. "Stranger secretaries" are to be appointed in auxiliaries, whose duties will be to cooperate with the minister in welcoming and taking a friendly interest in all strangers coming to the church. When members leave for other places, the "Stranger secretary" will also follow them up with letters to similar officers where they are going. Thus it is hoped to keep the members of the church from loneliness or indifference as they move from place to place. Its value, especially to young women coming to Canada from other lands, was emphasized in an address by Miss King, Immigration Deaconness at Montreal, whose duty is to meet incoming ships and trains and give help and advice to those who need her services.

Another new department is the result of the consolidated schools movement. School homes are being opened, under kind and wise matrons, where children may be housed from Monday to Friday, if they are too far from school for daily travel. Already two such homes have been opened in the Province of Quebec, one at Namur, and another at St. Philippe de Chester. One o rtwo more are shortly to be added. A special demand has come from the Gatineau district, and the Home Mission Committee are endeavoring to arrange for one in a central place there. In the Northwest several such homes are proving a valuable influence in forming a Christian civilization among the foreigners. In Saskatchewan and Alberta their success and usefulness is established, and it is hoped the movement will be equally successful in solving the problem of the scattered Protestant families in Quebec.

Another address, especially interesting to a Montreal audience, was that of Mrs. Kipp, of Toronto, who has the supervision of the seven hospitals and two church homes with dispensaries under the chareg of the society. This branch of home mission work was undertaken entirely by the western organization until the union. Mrs. Kipp gave personal reminiscences of visits to hospitals and Indian industrial schools. One characteristic incident of hospital work among the foreigners suggests Dr. Grenfell and his heroic work in Labrador.

Dr. Arthur, of Vegreville eHospital, learned that in a Ruthenian cottage in the country there was a very sick child. He called and found slung in a kind of hammock from the ceiling a little girl crouched like a frightened wild animal. She had been burned a year and a half before by her clothin gtaking fire from a smudge. A doctor had been called who dressed her wounds and left materials and instructions with her mother. The echild's cries when the dressin gwas done made ethe mother think it kinder to let her alone. When Dr. Arthur found her, her arm had grown to her side as far as the elbow, and she wa sa mere shrivelled little skeleton. The efather refused to allow her to go to the hospital, so Dr. Arthur returned to Vegreville and laid a charge of criminal neglect against the parents. ext tday he accompanied a mounted policeman to the home. They tenderly carried the child to the hospital, nursed her for months till she was firt for the operation, then released her arm. Now she is well and strong, wisely cared for in one of the school homes and attending the public school. Her great ambition is to train as a nurse for her own people. Her home is opened to the influence of a Christian civilization. Such is the need and such the value of the devoted doctors and nurses in the mission hospitals.

ANOTHER REBEL COMMANDO SURRENDERED

Cape Town, Feb., 3.—It is officially announced that Lieut.-Colonel Kemp and his commando of Boer rebels have surrendered to the British forces.

Lieut.-Colonel Kemp was one of the Boer leaders in South Africa who followed Lieut.-Col. Maritz, General Christian De Wet and General Christian F. Byers, in revolting against British rule shortly after the European war started. The last previous account of Kemp was contained in a despatch from Pretoria, January 24, which said that 1,200 rebels with four guns under Maritz and Kemp had attacked Upington, Bechuanaland, but were repulsed, leaving behind 12 men dead, 23 wounded and 96 prisoners.

With Kemp captured, Maritz is the only one of four original revolutionary leaders still at large. Early in December General De Wet was captured at Waterburg, and on December 9 General Beyers was shot from his horse while crossing a stream and drowned.

STEAMER "DACIA" IS NOW AT NORFOLK

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 7.—The steamer Dacia, transferred recently from German to American registry, an on her way to Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton from Galveston, arrived here to-day for caol before proceeding across the Atlantic. Great Britain is expected to seize the ship and cargo before the vessel reaches its destination.

EARL ROSEBERY'S SON IN OFFICE

London, Feb. 4.—The Hon. Neil Primrose, son of the Earl of Rosebery, and member of Parliament for the Wisbech Division of Cambridgeshire, to-day, was named Parliamentary Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. Primrose succeeds Mr. Francis Dyke Acland, who becomes Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Forty trained nurses left Ottawa to-night for Montreal, where they will remain a day before proceeding for Halifax, whence they will eventually sail for England to aid in nursing the wounded soldiers.

THE PATRICIAS AGAIN PAY HEAVY TOLL

Canada's Crack Regiment Loses Number of Men Killed in Action

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 2.—Lieutenant Stanley Jones, of Calgary, one of the officers of the Princess Patricia's Own, who was wounded in their initial engagement on Friday last, arrived at Woolwich hospital to-day. He was only slightly wounded in the hand.

London, Feb. 3.—Friends of Captain Fitzgerald, of the Princess Patricia's, have received news of his being killed in France. The late officer was a member of the Duke of Leinster's family and had been in Canada several years. He was also related to Col. Fitzgerald, Secretary to Lord Kitchener. Captain Fitzgerald came from Calgary in company with Colonel Dyer, of the Remount Department at Salisbury, but who is now transferring to the Imperial Army.

At the time of enlisting, Fitzgerald was conducting cattle across the Rockies, but on arrival in Ottawa was granted a commission.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—The following casualties in the Canadian Expeditionary Force were announced by the Militia department to-night.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

January 25: Lance Corporal William John Huston, P.P.C.L.I. Next of kin, Mrs. E. R Huston, 631 North John street, Fort William, Ont

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Sergeant Major Henry Geo. Leslie Smith, P.P.C.L.I., in left arm; admitted to No. 2 stationary hospital, Boulogne, France Next of kin, Mrs. C Brown, 77 York road, Reading, England.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Private Geo. Smithson, P.P.C.L.I., admitted to No. 13 stationary hospital, Boulogne, January 27th, with gunshot wound in head Next of kin, Mrs. G. A. Smithson, 370 Gloucester street, Ottawa, Ont.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The following casualties in the Canadian Expeditionary force are announced to-night by the Militia Department:

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Feb. 2: Company Sergeant Major Henry George Leslie Smith, P.P.C.L.I. Next of kin, Mrs C Brown, 77 York road, Reading, England.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Private Geo. Lees, P.P.C.L.I. Next of kin, Mr James Lees, Kirklands, Winchburg, Scotland.

WOUNDED.

Private Jas. Greenless McEachran P.P.C.L.I. Admitted to No 13 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, France, Jan. 27, with gunshot wound in face. Next of kin, Mrs. W. C. Smith, Entwistle, Alberta.

London, Feb 5.—Lieut. Sharpe, of the Canadian Contingent, killed yesterday in a flying accident at Shoreham, came from Welland, Ont He took over the flying unit of the Canadian Contingent from Captain Janney some time back. The Canadians only had one machine.

It is understood Sharpe had practically no experience of British flying appliances. For this reason he had gone to Shoreham to gain further experience. His previous knowledge of aviation was gathered in the United States.

Ottawa, Feb. 7. — The following casualties in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry are announced by the Militia Department:

KILLED IN ACTION.

January 24—Private R. C. Pepler; next of kin, Mrs. E. P. Brown, 107 Woodlawn avenue, Toronto.

January 25—John Leach; next of kin, Mrs. C. Leach, 60 Hastings avenue, Toronto.

January 25—Lance Corporal J. H. Murphy; next of kin, H. Murphy, Queens Hotel, Calgary, Alberta.

January 26—Private J. Meiklejohn; next of kin, R. Meiklejohn, Myrtle Villa, Bridge of Allan, Stirling, Scotland.

January 26—Private Nicholson; next of kin, ——— Nicholson, Kingsbury, Aostrey, Scotland.

January 26—Charles Crook; next of kin, Mrs. A. Crook, Thornborough, Bucks, England.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

January 25—Private Chrales Harding; next of kin, Elizebath Harding, 546 Simcoe street, South Oshawa, Ont.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Private George Grant; next of kin, J. Grant, Portsoy, Scotland.

BULGARIAN POLICY OF WATCH AND WAIT

Premier Says the Macedonian Question is Assuming Greater Proportions Each Day

Sofia, Feb. 3.—"The attitude here with reference to the war is one of the strictest neutrality, and the Macedonian question is the only factor giving apprehension," said the Bulgarian Premier, Vascil Radoslavoff, to the Associated Press to-day.

"Our relations with Roumania are improving constantly; trouble from that quarter is not expected. But the Macedonian question is assuming greater proportions each day with the arrival in Bulgaria of hundreds of fugitives from those parts of Macedonia ruled by Serbia and Greece, the Governments of which have suppressed the Macedonian institutions, closed the schools and churches, and driven off the private teachers.

"In Bulgaria at the present time there are thousands of Macedonian refugees, destitute, and clamoring for aid from Bulgaria. It is impossible to say what Bulgaria's action will be. We are waiting, and must wait."

CAPT. NICHOLSON MANY TIMES A HERO

In the last battle in the North Sea the cruiser "Aurora," the first of those exceedingly fast vessels which have been completed, and which are termed "destroyers of destroyers," was in action with the German cruiser "Kolberg," and left her in a sinking condition. The captain of the "Aurora" is Wilmot S. Nicholson, a Scotchman, whose parents, General and Mrs. Nicholson, live at St. Andrews. As commander of the "Rogue" he was mentioned in despatches for the seamanlike manner in which he took the "Arethusa" i ntow o na pitch-dark night after the naval action at Heligoland on Aug. 28.

It was in that same spirit of rendering aid to a helpless ship that led him to endeavor to rescue the "Cressy," when she was torpedoed on Sept. 22, and when his own cruiser, the "Rogue," was also sent to the bottom. Captain Nicholson was one of the fortunate ones on that occasion, and soon afterwards he was made commander of the "Aurora."

Numerous adventures have been the lot of Captain Nicholson during his 27 years in the navy. He joined in 1887, and two years later was on the "Calliope" at Samoa, when that vessel alone, by excellent seamanship of her captain, steamed out of the harbor to safety while seven other men-of-war of other nations were driven ashore. Later he ewas commander of the "Prince George" when she was rammed in a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay, and having to do with the interior economy of the ship, he contributed largel yto her being saved. In 1909 he gained his captaincy, and for some years held an appointment with the Admiralty.

The high esteem in which he was held was apparent when he ewas appointed to the "Dreadnought" as flag captain, to Admiral Sir Charles Briggs, then commanding the Fourth Baltic Squadron. This was his last appointment prior to that on the "Hogue."

POPE LEADS IN PLEA FOR PEACE

Intones a Special Litany to the King of Peace

Rome, Feb. 7.—There was an impressive scene in St. Peter's this afternoon when Pope Benedict intoned his prayer for peace. The great edifice was thronged with worshippers when the Pontiff, surrounded by twenty-two cardinals, mounted to the Papal altar. Standing between the four richly gilded spiral columns of the Bernini capopy, Pope Benedict intoned the prayer, which was repeated by the kneeling multitude, whose voices echoed throughout the great temple. The prayer was to the "God of all mercies, King of peace."

The Pope on arriving and departing was accorded an ovation. As he was leaving after the ceremony there were many cries of "Long live the Pope," and "Give us peace."

At three o'clock this afternoon all the bells of the four hundred churches in Rome pealed out, calling the people to services to implore the cessation of the war and the establishment of pease among the nations of the world. Despite the downpour of rain over sixty thousand persons responded.

The immense basilica appeared more imposing than on usual occasions, there being no decorations except the numerous candlesticks with the ir flickering flames on the Papal altar under the colassal dome where the Pope alone says Mass.

Before the altar stood the Great Faldstool—which is approached by five steps—from which the Pope prayed. Special ploces had been reserved for the members of the Sacred College, the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops and Diplomats, members of the aristocracy and of the Papal court and the representatives of all religious institutions.

SIR GEO. PERLEY NOW IN FRANCE

Ottawa, Feb. 5. — Sir George H. Perley, acting High Commissioner for the Dominion in London, has gone to the front, and for the next few days he will be at the British headquarters in France.

It is understood Sir George's trip is to acquaint himself with the arrangements made for the Canadian expeditionary force before it goes into active service.

A CLOSE CALL

How a Dog Brought a Soldier of the Royal Navy to Life

(Edinburgh "Scotsman.")

Dog-lovers will be interested in the following account sent, to the "Scotsman" respecting the recovery of John Cowan, an A.B. of the Royal Fleet Reserve, one of the crew of the "Formidable," when that ship was knocked out in the Channel. When Cowan, who is a Fifeshire boy, was brought to Lyme Regis with some other rescued men, he was carried into the Pilot Boat hotel and placed on the kitchen floor in the belief that he was dead, all efforts to restore him after he had been lifted out of the boat having apparently failed. All he had on was a pair of thin pants and a vest, and in this meagre dress he passed through the fearful experiences of those unforgettable 22 hours. Seeing that 14 of his comrades, some better clad than he, had succumbed to exposure and exhaustion, it is small wonder that it was thought he, too, was dead. As he lay there unconscious and unattended—all attention being concentrated on those who showed any sign of life—a remarkable incident occurred. A dog of the house, a rough-haired cross-bred collie, walked to the body and displayed considerable uneasiness. "Lassie"—for that is the dog's name—whined piteously, and lay alongside Cowan and began to lick his face. At the end of half an hour, a faint moan, a movement of the body, and a glad whining from the dog attracted the attention of one of the helpers. The warmth of the dog's body against Cowan's heart and his assiduous licking of his face had induced circulation. Immediately, willing hands completed the work the dog had begun and in a short time Cowan sat up. Since then the dog and Cowan have been inseparable, and as Cowan is not yet (January 5) allowed out, he and the dog spend most of the time before the kitchen fire cultivating the acquaintance so curiously begun.

THE POLLUTION OF BOUNDARY WATERS

International Commission Discussed at Toronto Corrective and Preventive Measures

Toronto, Feb. 4.—The International Waterways Commission, consisting of Senator Gardner, Maine; Messrs. J. A. Tawney, Nebraska; Governor Glenn, North Carolina; C. A. Magrath, Ottawa; H. A. Powell, K.C., St. John, N.B., and P. B. Mignault, K.C., Montreal, met again to-day at the Parliament Buildings, and discussed the investigation they are undertaking in the matter of correcting the pollution which exists in the boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

It is understood that the estimated expenditure required before the condition of the waters would attain the public health standard would be in the region of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, the village, towns and cities from the St. Lawrence to the head of the Great Lakes to treat their own sewage.

It was regarded as gratifying that Toronto had taken steps on its own initiative, and had even gone further in purification than the Commission's regulations will call for.

Restrictions on passenger boats and steamers on the Lakes also received consideration.

EIGHT BYE-ELECTIONS PENDING IN ENGLAND

London, Feb. 5.—The appointment of Cecil Harmsworth to the Home Office secretaryship, and Neil Primrose to the Foreign Office secretaryship ,necessitated two more elections, bringing the total number of pending elections to eight, namely Wisbech and Chesterton, in Cambridgeshire; Luton, in Bedfordshire; Saffron Waldon in Essex, Wigtonshire, Serborough, Thrisk and Howdenshire in Yorkshire.

There is no expectation of contests anywhere.

Neil Primrose's appointment makes the most interesting political event of recent years, for his father, Lord Rosebery, became more and more out of touch with the party of which he was head and Prime Minister, and now his son is drawn still closer towards it, last session he was the head of a group urging the Government to take a stronger line upon the army crisis which grew out of the Curragh incident in connection with the threatened trouble over Home Rule.

ARMY IS IMAGE OF GERMAN PEOPLE

A Foreigner is an Enemy Until He Has Proved Himself Otherwise

Adolf Lasson, Honorable Professor of Philosophy at the University of Berlin, is 82 years of age. The Netherlands "Review" recently published two letters from his pen addressed to a friend. These letters, whose authenticity is vouched for by the "Review," have been translated by Professor Alexander Souter, of Aberdeen University, and published in the Aberdeen "Free Press," where they read as follows:

Berlin, Sept. 29, 1914.

My Dear Friend:—For months I have not written to a single foreigner; a foreigner is a nenemy until he proves that he is not. One cannot rest neutral in relationship on Germany and the German people. Either one must consider Germany as the most perfect political creation that history has known or one must approve her destruction, her extermination. A man who is not German knows nothing of Germany.

We are morally and intellectually superior to all: without peers. It is the same with our organizations and our institutions.

Wilhelm II., deliciae generis humani, has always protected peace, right, and honor, although it would have been possible for him by his power to annihilate everything. The greater his success, the more modest he has become. His Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the most eminent among men who are at present alive, does not know any higher cares than those of truth, loyalty, and right. Our army is, as it were, the image in miniature of the intelligence and the morality of the German people.

We must sacrifice the best and the noblest among us in a war against the Russian brutes, the English mercenaries, and the Belgian fanatics. The French are those who are most like us. We shall have no peace as long as the three European meddlers will not be stricken down. We wish to have peace and security, and we shall guarantee it to others. We wish to be able to pursue our work of civilization.

We do good to everybody.

England ha sa policy which reminds one of the European States of the eighteenth century. Germany, on the contrary, has taught the world to use conscience as the guide in diplomacy and to make war in a spirit of loyalty. England is going to her ruin. France may yet be saved. As to Russia, she must no more be our neighbor. This time we shall wipe the slate clean. Our true foe is England. Woe to you, Albion! God is with us, and is defending our just cause!

ADOLF LASSON.

WITCHED EXISTENCE.

The second letter treats of the question of Holland's neutrality:

Berlin, Sept. 30.

Dear Friend: Allow me to give you some further indication of what cultivated Germans are thinking.

To-day Holland can think what it wishes; but ever yaction hostile to tee German Empire would have the most serious consequences. For this Holland of to-day we Germans have very little respect and sympathy. We are breathing, with full chest, the large breath of History, and we know nothing about this wretched bourgeois existence.

We have no friends. All fear us and look upon us as dangerous because we are intelligent, active, and morally superior. We are the freest people in the world. For we know how to obey. Our law is reason. Our force is the force of the mind; our victory the victory of that. That is why we are able to struggle against numerous enemies, as did Frederick II. in other days.

The European conspiracy has woven around us a web of lies and slander. As for us, we are truthful, our characteristics are humanity, gentleness, conscience, the virtues of Christ. In a world of wickedness, we represent love, and God is with us!

ADOLF LASSON.

TORTURED BY CONSTIPATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Paralyzed Bowels and Digestion

St. Boniface de Shawinigan, Que.
Feb. 3rd, 1914.

"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after suffering from Chronic Constipation for 2 1-2 years, I have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives." While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill I was forced to leave the college. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stopp down at all, and my Digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take "Fruit-a-tives" and at once I felt a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realized that I was completely cured, and what made me glad, also, was that they were acting gently, causing no pain whatever to the bowels. All those who suffer with Chronic Constipation should follow my example and take "Fruit-a-tives," for they are the medicine that cures."

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.00, trial size, 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Engine Bargains

MARINE:—
2 h.p. at $40, 3 h.p. at $50, 5 h.p. at $60, 7 h.p. at $80, 9 h.p. at $90, Buffalo 8 h.p. $135, 4 Cylinder Buffalo $135, 24 h.p. engine at $175.

STATIONARY:—
2½ h.p. at $65, 4½ h.p. at $85, 8 h.p. at $145, 3½ h.p. at $65.

Send for complete list, also catalogue of new ones.

Guarantee Motor Co.
Hamilton, Canada.

PROHIBITION WORKERS

Provincial and National Conventions Being Held

The annual convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance will meet at Massey Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 3rd, 4th and 5th March. The "Official Call" says: "The extension of our educational propaganda by the development of "Field Day work has been strikingly successful, and we are on the eve of "still greater things." Beside the meetings, which more closely affect Ontario, a Dominion Convention of Temperance Workers will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, March 3rd and 4th. The meetings of the Dominion and Ontario Conventions will not clash, being dovetailed into each other so that the Dominion and Provincial meetings alternate mornings and afternoons. Every congregation, temperance society, or other organized body in Canada favorable to the suppression of the liquor traffic, is entitled to be represented at the Dominion Convention, and all should appoint representatives who can can. Reduced rates will be given by all railway lines, so that it is practically certain that those from outside Toronto attending the meetings will be able to go to the conventions and return home for a single fare and twenty-five cents additional. The public mass meetings will be a notable feature of the occasion. Among the speakers will be the Rev. R. J. Patterson, of Belfast, Ireland, the founder of the Catch-my-Pal movement; Mr. W. H. Anderson, Superintendent of the New York State Anti-Saloon League; the Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, Chief Justice of Quebec, and President of the Quebec Anti-Alcoholic League, and the Rev. Dr. D. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, whose Social Service Evangelistic work has met with such success in different parts of the Dominion. The musical services will be led by Professor Excell, of Chicago, assisted by Mr. Alvin Roper, of Chicago, pianist; Mr. T. C. Jeffers, of Toronto, organist; the Alexander Choir, of Toronto, and Mr. Ruthven McDonald. Mr. W. H. Norris and Master George Branton, soloists. There will be many other attractions. Further particulars regarding the conventions can be obtained by communicating with the Rev. Ben. Spence, at the Alliance Office, 150 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

SCHOOL FIRE AT MONCTON.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 2.—The Aberdeen school building, the principal school in the city, was totally destroyed late to-night by fire. The building housed nearly half of the pupils in the city, including the high school, and is a big loss.

Kidney Disease In Every Symptom

Why Mrs. Mark Found Quick Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

New Brunswick Lady Who Suffered for Six Years Tells How She Found a Speedy Cure.

Miscou Harbor, Gloucester, N.B., Feb. 9.—(Special)—"For some five or six years I was troubled with backache. I tried many tonics, but kept growing steadily worse, until I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. They gave me almost immediate relief."

This is the statement of Mrs. A. Mark, well known and highly respected here. Asked to give more particulars in regard to her case, Mrs. Mark said:

"My trouble started with a cold, and gradually grew worse. I had stiffness in my joints and cramps in my muscles and suffered from neuralgia. I had heart flutterings and headaches, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I was always tired and nervous. I had dark circles under my eyes, I was irritable and often dizzy and had a bitter taste in my mouth in the mornings. I also had attacks of rheumatism.

"It just took three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills to fix me up."

Every symptom Mrs. Mark mentions spells kidney disease. That's why she found such quick relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

GERMANY, IN PROCLAIMING WAR ZONE ROUND BRITISH ISLES, CHARGES BRITAIN WITH DEFIANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Neutral Ships Warned That They, too, Will be in Danger in the Waters Around Great Britain and Ireland and in the English Channel, "Safety" Only Being Assured North of the Shetland Islands and in a Strip Thirty Sea Miles Wide Along the Netherlands Coast.

SAYS NEUTRAL POWERS HAVE AIDED GREAT BRITAIN

NO BLOCKADE FOR GERMAN PORTS

London, Feb. 4.—Although the "Morning Post" and other London daily newspapers repeatedly have urged a blockade of German ports, thus cutting off all cotton and foodstuffs, the British Foreign Office repeatedly has made it clear that such a step is not contemplated and announces that its policy is the same to-day as in the past. It is added that the British Government has no thought of antagonizing neutral countries whose shipping would be stopped by the closing of the Baltic Sea.

Berlin, Feb. 4—The German Admiralty issued to-day the following communication:

"The waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, are declared a war zone from and after February 18, 1915.

"Every enemy merchant ship found in this war zone will be destroyed, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew and passengers.

"Also, neutral ships in the war zone are in danger, as in consequence of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British Government on January 31, and in view of the hazards of naval warfare it cannot always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy ships endanger neutral ships.

"Shipping northward, around the Shetland Islands, in the eastern basin of the North Sea, and in a strip of at least thirty nautical miles in breadth Department: 'The Department has received a telegram from the American Ambassador at Berlin, dated February 2, stating that the German Admiralty have is sued a proclamation urgently warning all merchant vessels not to approach the north and west coast of France, as it is the intention of the German Government to use all the means of war which it has at its disposal against British troop ships, and ammunition shipments to France. The German Government recommend that merchant vessels bound for the North Sea take the north of Scotland course."

London, Feb. 5.—Germany's threatened submarine blockade of England and Ireland still occupies the public both here and in neutral countries such as Holland and Scandinavia, which have important shipping interests. It is being taken very calmly by shipowners who are promised that the Admiralty will take steps to counteract it, and are reminded that if it were possible the Germans before this would have sunk transports taking troops to France.

REGARD GERMAN THREAT AS BLUFF.

While the German threat of a blockade has created a great wave of indignation among the newspapers and public, it is regarded by many high officials as a bluff. It is claimed that with the small number of war vessels at the disposal of Germany it will be quite impossible to make the blockade effective.

At Lloyds the underwriters view the threat calmly, and made little change in the war risk rates.

NO CHANGE IN SAILING SCHEDULES

Inquiries at Liverpool, Glasgow and other ports show that no change is contemplated in sailing schedules, most of the companies stating that it is their intention to carry on business as usual unless stopped by Admiralty orders.

Great interest is shown in the question of how neutral countries will view the threat, and extensive extracts from comments in American and other foreign newspapers are published here.

The "Morning Post" in an editorial to-day characterizes The Hague conventions and the Declaration of London as nothing but carefully prepared conspiracy engineered by Germany against the British sea power. The paper argues that Germany now having thrown off the mask and declared for full rigor of the game, Great Britain should throw overboard the whole paraphernalia of declarations and conventions with which the navy is encumbered and reply to the German threats with another screw in the blockade.

The "Morning Post" also urges practical measures such as the arming of British merchantmen and trawlers with rifles, maxims, bombs and quick-firers —not to make them belligerents, but for employment against piratical attack.

WASHINGTON AWAITS TEXT.

Washington, Feb. 5.—President Wilson and his Cabinet to-day discussed the possible effects on neutral shipping of the German proclamation declaring as naval war zones the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, and bordering the north and west coasts of France and a portion of the Netherlands.

Inasmuch as the text of the German Admiralty's proclamation had not arrived, no conclusions were reached and no consensus of opinion developed as to what diplomatic steps would be taken by the United States Government. Should the communication fail to arrive by to-morrow Acting Secretary Lansing will direct Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to make the customary inquiry at the German Foreign Office as to the authenticity of a published report.

If the German proclamation when officially transmitted, corresponds in phraseology to the report which came by wireless yesterday, it was suggested in legislative quarters that the course of the United States Government would be to inquire first of the German Government what measures of protection or convoy can be expected by American merchant ships passing through the designated war zones to neutral ports, and second, of the British Government as to whether or not it has issued the alleged secret order.

NEW PHASE OF LAW.

The right of a belligerent to designate a water area as a war zone within which it is dangerous for neutral craft to venture is a lately recognized principle of international law, though the extent of the scene, the degree of menace to neutral vessels, and the right to interrupt lawful commerce in the only existing water routes between neutral countries have never been defined.

The declaration by Great Britain of the North Sea as a war zone because of the mines strewn there called forth protests from some of the European neutral countries, but the United States made no protests. Pilots were furnished for neutral ships.

HINTS OF GERMAN BLUFF.

High officials here did not believe as some German papers have intimated, that the German Government intends to deliberately destroy neutral vessels in the war zone. Rules of international law, it was pointed out, call for careful search of the neutral vessels to determine how much of its cargo is contraband, and even then, the ship can be destroyed only in rare emergencies and on the confident assumption that it would have been condemned as a prize.

NOT EXACTLY A BLOCKADE.

While in many quarters the action of Germany was referred to as a "blockade" technically the designation of "war zones" is an entirely different matter. Neutral vessels under a blockade are absolutely forbidden from entering the blockade, but under Germany's proclamation there is no penalty or obstacle directly placed against the passage of a neutral ship through a war zone after having been warned against the dangers that exist there. In effect, a neutral vessel enters the dangerous area at its own risk, a situation somewhat analogous to the mine-strewn fields of the North Sea, though destruction by a submarine whose nationality could be ascertained would differ in legal consequences from the explosion of a contact mine, responsibility for the laying of which might never be fixed.

ON ITS BEAM ENDS.

London, February 6.—The "Daily Telegraph," in an editorial to-day considers Germany's declaration of the waters around Great Britain and Ireland and the coast of France and The Netherlands as naval war zones as proof of the economical pressure the British fleet is exercising, and that "the German ship of state is on its beam ends."

"We could, of course," says the "Daily Telegraph," "make reprisals, for we possess twice as many under-water craft as Germany; but we could not descend to such a depth of infamy. The German proclamation consists of empty words, but it is self-revealing, and Germany must be punished for this threat of frightfulness. We are convinced that any action in this direction the British Government may take for and on behalf of the allies, will receive the support of the civilized world."

The Hague, via London, Feb. 5.—Although Germany's notice concerning the danger to merchant shipping in British waters has not called out much comment in the Dutch press, diplomats and business men are discussing it with animation. In shipping circles, it is declared that the notice will have only the slightest effect on Dutch vessels, most of which are expected to carry out their voyages according to schedule, although some ships may choose the northerly routes. The opinion expressed by the companies is that vessels may still take the risks of which notification has been received, especially liners engaged in East Indian traffic, which would be greatly inconvenienced if compelled to abandon their ordinary routes.

In diplomatic and other circles the view is expressed that the notice is aimed principally at vessels carrying supplies from America, whose constant arrival with cargoes for countries allied against Germany has aroused the greatest indignation in that country, it is said. The Dutch Government thus far has declined to express an opinion.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—(by wireless to Sayville)—Germany officially has given out the full text of what it calls "the memorandum of the Imperial German Government concerning retaliation against the measures taken by England in violation of international law to stop neutral sea commerce with Germany." It follows: "Since the beginning of the present war Great Britain has carried on a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defies all the principles of international law. It is true that the British Government has announced in a number of decrees the London Declaration concerning naval warfare to be binding on its naval forces, but in reality she has renounced the declaration in its most important particulars, although her own delegates at the London Conference on Naval Warfare had recognized its conclusions to be valid as international law.

QUESTIONS CERTAIN CONTRABAND

"The British Government has put a number of articles in the list of contraband which are not, or, at most, are only indirectly useful for military purposes, and therefore according to the London Declaration, as well as according to the universally recognized rules of international law, may not be designated as contraband. She has, further, actually abolished the distinction between absolute and relative contraband, inasmuch as she has subjected to capture all articles of relative contraband intended for Germany, without reference to the harbor in which they are to be unloaded or to the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put.

SAYS PARIS DECLARATION VIOLATED.

"She does not even hesitate to violate the Paris Declaration, as her naval forces have seized on neutral ships, German property that was not contraband, in violation of her own decrees concerning the London Declaration. She has further, through her naval forces taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service and has made of them prisoners of war.

"Finally, she has declared the entire North Sea to be an area of war, and if she has not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping through the sea between Scotland and Norway, has rendered it so difficult and so dangerous that she has to a certain extent effected a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports, in violation of all international law.

"All these measures have the obvious purpose, the illegal paralyzation of legitimate neutral commerce not only to strike at the German military strength but also at the economic life of Germany, and finally through starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction.

COMPLAINS OF NEUTRAL POWERS.

"The neutral Powers have generally acquiesced in the steps taken by the British Government; especially they have not succeeded in inducing the British Government to restore the German individuals and property seized in violation of international law. In certain directions they have also aided the British measures, which are irreconcilable with the freedom of the sea, in that they, obviously, under the pressure of England, hindered by export and transit embargoes the transit of wares for peaceful purposes to Germany.

"The German government has in vain called the attention of neutral Powers to the fact that it must face the question of whether it can longer persevere in its hitherto strict observance of the rules of the London Declaration if Great Britain were to continue its course, and the neutral Powers were to continue to acquiesce in these violations of neutrality to the detriment of Germany.

"For her violations of international law Great Britain pleads the vital interests which the British Empire has a t stake, and the neutral Powers seem to satisfy themselves with a theoretical protest. Therefore, in fact, they accepted the vital interests of belligerents as sufficient excuse for every mthod of warfare.

DEFINES THE AREA.

"Germany must now appeal to these same vital interests, to its regret. It therefore sees itself forced to military measures aimed at England in retaliation against the English procedure. Just as England has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as an area of war, so

Germany now declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an area of war, and thus will proceed against the shipping of the enemy. For this purpose, beginning February 18, 1915, it will endeavor to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found in this area of war, without its always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes.

"Neutrals are therefore warned against further entrusting crews, passengers and wares to such ships. Their attention is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships, insofar as they are recognizable, in view of the misuses of neutral flags ordered by the British Government and the contigencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against enemy ships cannot always be averted.

"At the same time it is specifically noted that shipping north of the Shetland Islands, in the eastern area of the North Sea and in a strip of at least thirty sea miles in width along the Netherlands coast is not imperilled.

GIVING NEUTRALS A CHANCE.

"The German Government gives such early notice of these measures that hostile, as well as neutral ships, may have time accordingly to adopt their plans for landing at ports in this area of war. It is to be expected that the neutral Powers will show no less consideration for the vital interests of Germany than for those of England and will aid in keeping their citizens and the property of the latter from this area. This the more to be expected as it must be to the interest of the neutral Powers to see this destructive war end as soon as possible."

London, Feb. 7.—The British steamer "Lusitania," of the Cunard Line, which sailed from New York on January 30th, and arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, flew the American flag from the time she passed Queenstown until she entered the Mersey.

The "Lusiania" received a wireless message from the "Baltic," of the White Star line, saying that two submarines had been sighted from the vessel. The captain of the "Lusitania" declared that he had the right to fly the flag of a neutral country for the protection of neutral passengers and mails which his vessel was carrying.

The use of the American flag by the "Lusitania" has aroused great interest, and although it did not mention this instance specifically, the British Foreign Office issued a statement to-night dealing with such usage in a general way. It argues that the only effect in the case of a merchantman in flying a neutral flag would be to compel a belligerent ship to investigate the nationality of the vessel and the character of her cargo before capturing her.

It is pointed out in this statement also that by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 foreign vessels are permitted to use the British colors for the purpose of escaping capture.

From stories told by passengers on the "Lusitania" it would appear that the captain of the liner received his instructions to hoist the stars and stripes from the British Admiralty. Already he had been warned of the presence in those waters of German submarines. A Birmingham magistrate, Joseph Sturge, who was returning from a trip to the United States aboard the "Lusitania," said that the voyage had been uneventful until the steamer arrived off the Irish coast on Friday morning.

BRITISH FLAG RE-HOISTED IN MERSEY.

"Then on an intimation from the Admiralty," he said, "the ship hoisted the American flag, which caused some sensation among the passengers. We proceeded under the American colors, but the English flag was re-hoisted before we reached the landing stage at Liverpool."

Officials here hold strongly to the view that in the use of a neutral flag British ships, bearing neutral passengers, particularly Americans, are fully justified in taking whatever measures are deemed necessary to save life.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT

The following is the statement issued by the Foreign Office:

"The use of a neutral flag is, within certain limitations, well established in practice a s a ruse de guerre. The only effect in the case of a merchantman of wearing a flag other than her national flag is to compel the enemy to follow the ordinary obligations of naval warfare and satisfy himself as to the nationality of the vessel and the character of her cargo by explanation before capturing her and taking her into a prize court for adjudication.

"The British Government has always considered the use of the British colors by foreign vessels legitimate for the purpose of escaping capture. Such practice not only involves no breach of international law, but is specially recognized by the law of this country in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

"Instructions of British consuls in 1914 stated:

"A ship is liable to capture if a British character is improperly assumed except for the purpose of escaping capture."

PRACTICE LONG ESTABLISHED.

"As we have in practice not objected to foreign merchant vessels using the British merchant flag as a ruse for the purpose of evading capture at sea at the hands of a belligerent, so we should maintain that in the converse case a British merchant tvessel committed no breach of international law in assuming neutral colors for a similar purpose, if she thought fit.

"By the rules of international law, the customs of war, and the dictates of humanity, it is obligatory upon a belligerent to establish the character of a merchant vessel before capture. Germany has no right to disregard this obligation. To destroy a ship, noncombatant crew and cargo, as Germany announced her intention of doing, is nothing lese than an act of piracy of the high seas."

FORMER MAYOR OF FRANKFURT DEAD

Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 4.—Dr. Franz Aidckes, former Mayor of Frankfurt, is dead. He retired from office in 1912. For many years he was the most prominent Mayor in Germany, owing to his activities in municipal socialism. His last important achievement was the establishment of the university of Frankfurt.

"AUSTRALIA" SUNK SPEE'S SUPPLY SHIP.

London, Feb. 5.—The "Times" says the German auxiliary cruiser sunk by the British cruiser "Australia" off Patagonia on January 7 was the steamer "Eleonore Woermann," a supply ship to Admiral von Spee's squadron. The "Times" adds that it is doubtful whether the vessel carried any armament.



SEA SCOUTS ON DUTY.

The Boy Scout movement has been extended in Great Britain to include a division of Sea Scouts, who wear a naval uniform and do duty along the coast as lookouts and messengers.

TETANUS IN GERMAN SHELLS

Sir William Ramsay Translates French Chemist's Warning

London, Jan. 21.—Sir William Ramsay writes to the "Times," enclosing a translation of part of an article which appears in the current number of the "Comptes rendus" of the French Academy of Science. It is by M. Victor Henri, a French chemist of the highest reputation; M. Urbain is one of the most distinguished scientific men. The translation is as follows:

"M. Urbain, who has had an opportunity of examining a number of German shells which have failed to explode, informs me that explosive shells of 77 calibre and shrapnel shells contain mostly a large quantity of violet brown powder, smelling strongly of white phosphorus, 97 per cent. of which consists of various kinds of phosphorus, the red variety predominating.

"In the explosive shells the phosphorus is contained in a cylindrical box, one inch by two inches. In the shrapnel the balls are contained in a cylindrical box, two and one-half inches in diameter, and the interstices between the balls are filled by the violet brown powder, containing 97 per cent. of phosphorus. The balls are roughened, so as to retain a certain quantity of adhering phosphorus.

"Consequently, fragments of German shells and shrapnel carry into a wound more or less phosphorus. This should be specially called to the notice of surgeons, for phosphorus produces mortification of the tissues in contact even with a shrapnel ball; microbes, especially anaerobic ones, which produce tetanus and gangrene, find a medium favorable to their development, and the wound may become grave. Wounds produced by German shrapnel and shells should therefore be deeply incised and cleaned out with the greatest care."

Sir William adds that the temperature of explosion would convert the comparatively harmless red phosphorus into the dangerous yellow variety.

GALT AIRMAN TELLS OF WAR EXPERIENCES

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Captain Ernest Janney, of Galt, Ont., commander of the Canadian detachment of the Royal Flying Corps, arrived here from England to-day to confer with the Militia Department about the organization of the Canadian corps. Captain Janney was an experienced aviator before leaving Canada with the first contingent, but since then he has seen six weeks of active service with the Royal Flying Corps in France and tells of many thrilling experiences.

While it has been supposed that there must be many fatalities among the aviators of which the public never learns, Captain Janney states that only two per cent. of the British airmen have been killed by the enemy or by accident. He predicts soon many battles will be waged in the air all along the battle front.

Captain Janney while engaged in reconnaissance work with the British forces, frequently heard the shrapnel from the German guns whizzing about his ears and the wings of the machine were often pierced by rifle fire. On one occasion he advanced nearly fifty miles past the German lines.

The aviators who were enlisted for the first Canadian corps last fall were transferred to the Imperial Corps. It is expected that a new corps will be organized with twelve machines and 150 men, including aviators and mechanical men. Some of the machines may be very light for swift movement while others may be fitted with machine guns.

WAIT FOR WHAT IS COMING NEXT.

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—"This is only the beginning. Wait for what is coming next."

Such is the gist of the comment in Germany on the submarine raids off the British shores.

Admiral von Tirpitz's scheme for starving Britain, which was originated by the Kaiser and himself, is warmly approved by the whole German press, but despite the so-called "new victory," feeling in the city of Berlin is no gayer.

CRUSHED BY ICE, STEAMER WAS SUNK

Chicago, Feb. 4.—The steamer "Iowa," of the Goodrich Transit Company sank in Lake Michigan about three miles off the river mouth to-day after being crushed by what lake men declare was the heaviest ice jam in years off the Chicago harbor.

The crew numbering 70, and the one passenger, clambered over the ice pack as the vessel settled and struggled over the hummocks to shore. Some reached the government breakwater and were rescued by tugs and others landed at different points. Those who reached safety, declared that no one had been lost.

BIG INCREASE IN MAGAZINE POST

London, February 5.—Posamaster Hobhouse, replying to a question on the new scale of postage for newspapers, etc., to Canada, said the quantity of such packets had increased sevenfold since the establishment of the magazine post. He did not think the new scale introduced with the concurrence of the Canadian Government would hamper in any way the spread of British sentiment.

AUSTRALIA SENDS ANOTHER 10,000 MEN

Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 5.—A further expeditionary force of 10,000 men has been offered by Australia, and accepted by the British Government.

This is in addition to reinforcements of 4,000 men monthly.

MISS BRADDON DEAD.

London, Feb. 4.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Braddon, the English novelist, died this morning at her residence, at Richmond-on-Thames, after a fortnight's illness. She was born in London in 1837.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF CANADA'S REVENUE

Excise, Post-Office and Public Works Departments Show Increase; Customs Less

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The monthly statement of the Finance Department shows the excise duties for January to have brought $1,540,121, an increase of $121,454 over January, 1914. The post office revenue was $1,395,995, an increase of $185,446. There were also increases in the revenue from public works, railways, and canals, and from miscellaneous sources. The customs revenue totalled $4,767,218 or $2,127,106 less than the same month last year. The total revenues for the month were, $9,897,664 a decrease of only $1,632,085. For the first ten months of the fiscal year the revenue is $109,533,607 or $29,567,908 lower than for the same period in the previous year.

DOMINION'S DEBT.

As a result of the heavy war expenditures and the fallen revenues the net debt of the Dominion was increased by eighteen millions and stands at 395 million dollars. Loans payable in London total 330 millions or 55 millions more than a year ago; while temporary loans amount to 48 millions, as against 18 millions this time last year. Dominion notes have been issued up to 153 millions, an increase of 24 millions in the twelve months. The total assets of the country are placed at 255 millions, an increase of thirty-one millions.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The expenditure for January on consolidated fund account was $16,304,752 or $795,693 less than January last year, while the expenditure of this kind for the ten months was $101,956,366, a decrease of nine millions. The expenditure on capital account (not including war expenditure) was $4,078,421 for January, a decrease of $1,568,691. For the ten months the total was 36 millions, or ten millions less than for the same period a year ago.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE WILL NOT BE HELD.

London, Feb. 5.—The Right Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons last night, said the question of holding an imperial conference had been the subject of negotiations between the home and overseas governments, and that it had been decided that it was undesirable to hold one this year.

LORD ABERDEEN DROPS THE "TARA"

London, Feb. —5The Earl of Aberdeen, retiring Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, whose announced intention of assuming the new title of Marquis of Aberdeen and Tara provoked strong protests from Ireland, has reconsidered his decision in view of this criticism. It was announced to-day that he would style himself the Marquis of Temair, a name which is anciently associated with the historic hall of Tara.

CANADA ASKS FOR EXTRADITION OF GERMAN

For Dynamiting the Railway Bridge at St. Croix

AN ORDINARY CRIMINAL.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The first step was taken to-day to secure the extradition from the United States of the German calling himself Werner Van Horn, who attempted to dynamite the C. P. R. bridge at St. Croix on the New Brunswick boundary. The usual application to be sent to Washington was prepared by the Justice department. When the American Government admits that Canada has a prima facie case the evidence in the case will be heard before an extradition court in Maine, where Van Horn will have an opportunity to defend himself. If he is extradited it will be on the charge of having committed in Canada a criminal offence which endangered human life. The penalty for this is a long term of imprisonment.

FIGHTS APPLICATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Although the case for the extradition of Van Horn, the German who tried to blow up the C.P.R. bridge over the St. Croix River, now seems very clear, since he is reported as freely admitting that he did it entirely on his own initiative, and not under instructions from the German authorities, the usual extradition proceedings will be followed.

FORMAL APPLICATION.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Formal application for the extradition to Canada of Werner Van Horn, charged with "attempted destruction of human life," was made at the State Department late to-day by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

HORN JAILED.

Vanceboro, Me., Feb. 4.—Pending a determination at Washington of his political status, the State to-day made sure of the custody of Werner Horn, the bridge dynamiter, by causing him to be sentenced for thirty days in the county jail. It is expected that before the expiration of this period he will be surrendered to the Federal authorities for a hearing on the application for his extradition to Canada, filed by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Horn was a willing party to the proceedings, and pleaded guilty. Asked if he had anything to say, he replied in the negative, adding only: "My turn will come later."

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The Attorney-General of New Brunswick will be represented at the extradition proceedings before the Immigration Commissioner in Maine in the Horn case.

The C. P. R. will likely be represented also, and probably the Department of Justice, though it is not certain yet whether this will be necessary.

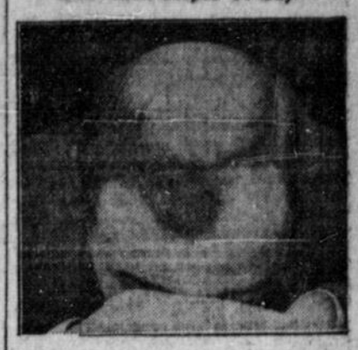
It is expected that the proceedings will begin within a few days.

St. Gall, Switzerland, February 2.—Princess Maria Pia, daughter of the Duke of Parma, and sister-in-law of Archduke Charles Francis, the Austrian heir apparent, died to-day.

REAL HAIR GROWER Found at Last!

The Great English Discovery Crystolis "Grows Hair in 30 Days."

$1000.00 Reward If We Fail On Our Positive Guarantee. Try It At Our Risk—Mail Coupon To-Day.



This Man is Growing Bald—"Crystolis" is Just the Thing for Such Cases

In Europe "Crystolis," the New English Hair Grower, has been called the most wonderful discovery of the century.

The judges of the Brussels and Paris Expositions enthusiastically awarded gold medals to this marvellous hair grower.

Already since we secured the American rights hundreds of men and women have written telling of the phenomenal results obtained by its use. People who have been bald for years tell how they now glory in beautiful hair. Many report new hair growth in 30 days or less. Others who have had dandruff all their lives say they have got a clean, healthy scalp after a few applications of this wonderful treatment.

We do not care whether you are bothered with falling hair, prematurely gray hair, matted hair, brittle hair or stringy hair; dandruff, itching scalp, or any or all forms of hair trouble, we want you to try "CRYSTOLIS" at our risk.

We give you a binding guarantee without any "strings" or red tape, that it won't cost you 1 cent if we do not prove to you that "Crystolis" will do all we claim for it, and, what's more important, we have plenty of money to back our guarantee. $1,000 has been deposited in our local bank as a Special Fund to be forfeited if we fail to comply with this contract. Cut out the coupon below and mail it today to Creslo Laboratories, 464 P street, Binghampton, N.Y.

FREE COUPON

The Creslo Laboratories,
464 P Street, Binghampton, N.Y.

I am a reader of the Montreal "Witness." Prove to me without cost how Crystolis stops falling hair, grows new hair, banishes dandruff and itching scalps and restores premature gray and faded hair to natural color. Write your name and address plainly and

PIN THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER



100 Post Cards Given Free

IF YOU SEND 25c FOR 25 HIGH GRADE BEAUTY EASTER CARDS

In colors, greetings, comic, rabbits, floral, scenery, etc., all 25 for 25c. Handsomely coloured, richly gold and silver designed, superior quality, American make. Gilt pillow top included in every order. Our greatest line worth 100 per cent more. Send the day and mention this paper. We make this grand offer to introduce our Post Cards to new customers. Everything POSTPAID. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Post Card Co., Beebe, Que.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Agricultural Conferences, Province of Quebec.

DISTRICT No. 1.

1.	16th	February	Ste. Therese	Terrebonne
2.	17th	"	St. Eustache	Deux Montagnes
3.	18th	"	St. Lin	L'Assomption
4.	19th	"	Ste. Scholastique	Deux Montagnes
5.	20th	"	Lachute	Argenteuil
6.	22nd	"	Calumet	Argenteuil
7.	23rd	"	Monte Bello	Labelle
8.	24th	"	St. Jerome	Terrebonne
9.	26th	"	Arundel	Argenteuil
10.	1st	March	Mont Laurier	Labelle
11.	2nd	"	Nominingue	Labelle
12.	3rd	"	St. Agathe	Terrebonne
13.	4th	"	Ste. Julienne	Montcalm
14.	5th	"	St. Jacques	Montcalm
15.	6th	"	Joliette	Joliette
16.	8th	"	St. Ambroise de Kildare	Joliette
17.	9th	"	St. Felix de Valois	Joliette
18.	10th	"	St. Gabriel de Brandon	Berthier
19.	11th	"	St. Henri de Mascouche	L'Assomption
20.	12th	"	St. Rose	Laval

SPEAKERS—Dr. T. A. Brisson, Laprairie, P.Q.
Mr. J. D. Bastien Villemarie, P.Q.

The speakers who will address these meetings are agricultural specialists whose lectures will be delivered in connection with the Patriotism and Production campaign which is being carried on throughout Canada. "Service to the Empire by Increasing the Supply of Food Stuffs," will be the text of their addresses. Every farmer should make a special effort to attend. Ladies are invited.

The conferences are held under the direction of the Honorable Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for Canada.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 1029.

FANNY FIRE, wife common as to property of HENRY SHAPIRO, of the same place, Defendant. Montreal, Real Estate Agent, Plaintiff, vs. HENRY SHAPIRO, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been issued against the defendant.

Montreal, January 23, 1915.

I. POPLIGER, B.C.L.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 171.

ANNA ROSEN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of ISAAC KAUFFMAN, of the same place, Real Estate Speculator, Plaintiff, vs. ISAAC KAUFFMAN, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been issued against the defendant.

Montreal, January 28, 1915.

I. POPLIGER, B.C.L.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

February Subscribers!

Subscribers whose address labels are marked FEB. are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. See fuller subscription announcements and clubbing offers elsewhere in this issue.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal, Que.

NOTICE.—Our special offers are good anywhere in Canada (except only on the Island of Montreal, where full rates, plus postage, must be paid).

NEW SUBSCRIBERS. — By those words we imply only those who have not been getting the paper in their homes within the past two years.

MAN AND WIFE ARE HELD FOR MURDER

Rainy River, Ont., Feb. 4.—Archibald Seguin and his wife, Josephine, were arrested to-day by Ontario Police Officer J. D. Ovens, chargel with the murder of Joseph Forget, by putting strychnine on his food. Forget had been living on his homestead, and Mr. and Mrs. Seguin were keeping house for him. On Jan. 9 Forget had dinner and within a very few minutes took sick and died. An analysis made of the contents of the stomach left no doubt that death had been caused by strychnine. The coroner's jury returned this verdict, and that Seguin and his wife were responsible. The accused are in jail at Rainy River awaiting examination to-morrow before Police Magistrate W. O. Chapman.

GETS TWO YEARS FOR BIGAMY.

London, Ont., Feb. 4.—Private George Weston Smith, of the 33rd battalion, was given two years in Kingston penitentiary to-day on pleading guilty to a charge of bigamy. Smith, who enlisted at Woodstock, has a wife in England and was recently married again here.

NOTES ON ONTARIO COUNTIES

The following notes on the counties of Ontario have been issued in pamphlet form by the Department of Agriculture, for the use of speakers at agricultural conferences and for other reference purposes:—

Algoma.—Becoming more an agricultural district as local markets develop. Hay a relatively large acreage: in 1914, 20,905. Oats, 9,782 acres; average yield in 1914 was 41.7 bushels an acre. Splendid crops of potatoes and roots are raised. Seed potato growing becoming a specialty. More sheep raised than any other class of live stock. Orchard and small fruits successfully grown on St. Joseph Island.

Brant.—General farming; considerable pure-bred live stock raised. In 1914, had 23,153 acres of fall wheat, yielding 444,538 bushels. Oats, 27,483 acres; yield 961,205. Corn, 3,731 acres for husking, yield, 310,792; for the silo, 7,148 acres, yielding 76,984 tons. There are 4,431 acres in orchard, with 440 in small fruits. Live stock: horses, 10,249; cattle, milch cows, 12,232; other cattle, 18,028; swine, 26,608; sheep, 10,201—pure-bred Shropshires a specialty.

Bruce.—Chiefly grain growing and live stock. In 1914: oats, 111,220 acres; yield, 4,370,946. Acreage of fall wheat 27,821; barley, 21,367; peas, 16,241, largest acreage in Province; corn grown chiefly for silo. Considerable roots grown for feeding stock. Acres in hay, clover and alfalfa, 138,498. Live stock: horses, 30,081; milch cows, 27,657; other cattle, 72,914; swine, 49,016; sheep, 40,326.

Carleton.—A leading dairy county. Milch cows, 34,357; other cattle, 45,758; sheep, 23,922; swine, 27,141; horses, 17,911. Hay, 97,127 acres, oats, 86,297 acres; yield, 3,554,895 acres. Fall wheat, 37,821 acres. Acreage of potatoes large, being 5,586. Central Experiment Farm and Eastern Ontario Winter Fair at Ottawa—practically in county.

Dufferin.—Live stock, dairying and field crops chiefly. Acreage in oats, 68,191; yield, 2,829,927. Barley, 14,648 acres. Hay and clover, 64,587 acres. Horses, 13,707; milch cows, 12,744; other cattle, 30,656; sheep, 24,557; swine, 29,703. Potatoes, 3,800 acres.

Dundas.—An important dairy section. Milch cows, 25,178; other cattle, 18,262; horses, 9,805, mostly light draft; sheep, 5,793; swine, 24,123. Considerable poultry raised for city markets. Hay, acreage, 52,889. With underdraining now progressing this county should steadily go forward agriculturally. Apple growing becoming an important industry.

Durham.—The apple industry is an important one in this county, the acreage in orchard being 11,652. The section is also well known as a centre for pure-bred stock, particularly in horses; also for dairying. Horses, 15,775; milch cows, 15,405; other cattle, 31,399; sheep, 27,950; swine, 29,926. Acreage in turnips, 4,359; other roots in proportion. Corn for silo, 8,682 acres. Oats, 54,091 acres, Durham had 13,383 acres of peas in 1914.

Elgin.—Has a most miscellaneous production agriculturally. Live stock of all kinds largely raised. Horses, 20,873; milch cows, 27,720; other cattle, 40,212; sheep, 22,721; swine, 60,051. Acreage in fall wheat, 25,840; oats, 52,816; beans, 5,860; corn, husking, 21,284; silo, 15,505. Large canning factories claim many products of field and garden, and considerable poultry also raised for canning factories. Milk condensories.

Essex.—Corn most important crop. Headquarters of Ontario Growers' Association, large quantities of seed corn grown. Acreage for husking, 81,952; yield, 1914, 6,859,382. Oats, barley and winter wheat also grown. Tobacco a specialty; 4,231 acres being raised in 1914. Dominion tobacco station here. In south intensive vegetable growing—tomatoes, onions, celery, radishes, all kinds of vegetables grown under glass. Grapes and peaches also produced in increasing quantities. Live stock, large numbers of hogs fed; beef cattle limited; horses only average.

Frontenac.—A good dairy section, having 25,445 milch cows; also 24,400 other cattle; 11,227 horses; 15,224 sheep and 19,597 swine. Many turkeys and other fowl raised. 86,442 acres in hay, 39,976 in oats. Eastern Dairy School at Kingston does excellent work.

Glengarry.—Known as a dairy centre. Live-stock in 1914 were: Milch cows, 24,855; other cattle, 17,289; horses, 10,080. Considerable poultry raised for Montreal market. Corn for silo, 6,535 acres; oats, 40,885 acres.

Grenville.—A dairy section. Milch cows, 18,511; other cattle, 16,599; swine, 16,472. Acres in pasture, 60,784; in corn for silo, 6,194; in oats, 37,340. Considerable poultry raised.

Grey.—General farming. In 1914 had largest acreage in oats of any county, being 153,688. Live stock industry important. On hand in 1914: Horses, 34,234; milch cows, 34,642; other cattle, 84,400; sheep, 67,524, largest of any county in the Province; swine, 62,871. Total poultry raised, 546,496. Hay and clover, 162,688 acres; peas, 11,471 acres, second largest acreage in the Province; turnips, 5,013 acres; pasture, 167,173 acres. Some good fruit locations in county; acres of orchard, 12,673.

Haldimand.—General farming. Acres in fall wheat, 27,178; oats, 35,927; corn, husking, 3,317; silo, 4,044; hay, 79,247. Milch cows, 13,714; other cattle, 22,606; sheep, 16,211; swine, 25,639; horses, 13,748. Some of the choicest alfalfa seed is being grown in Haldimand. Drainage thought useless a few years ago now becoming important factor.

Halton.—Within easy reach of our two largest city markets. Very prosperous. General farming and fruit raising. Oakville strawberries Canada's favorite kind. Acreages: Oats, 30,635; fall wheat, 15,170; hay, 41,370; orchard, 7,811; small fruits, 1,474. Milch cows, 11,170; other cattle, 19,718; sheep, 8,050; swine, 21,870; horses, 9,080.

Hastings.—Has strong Cheese Boards. Has more dairy cattle than any other county in Eastern Ontario. Milch cows, 38,945; other cattle, 43,980; sheep, 31,555; swine, 43,907; horses, 19,797. Considerable poultry also raised. Corn for silo, 14,255 acres; hay, 105,180 acres; oats, 84,052 acres; fall wheat, 9,299 acres. Considerable area producing for canning factories. Acreage of orchards, 9,805. Acreage of potatoes large, 5,928.

Huron.—This county has the third largest record for horses in the Province, 35,228. Milch cows, 30,151; other cattle, 88,339; sheep, 25,188; swine, 70,373. Large quantity of poultry raised, second of any county in the Province. Second largest hay acreage, 41,723. Large grain acreages: Fall wheat, 30,955; barley, 30,053, third largest acreage; third largest acreage of oats, 136,407; peas, 7,419; corn for silo, 17,836. Large root area. Superior quality of orchard fruits—acreage, 13,114.

Kent.—Like Essex, this county is developing intensive farming. It grows nearly half the beans raised in the province; acreage in 1914 was 23,143. Large areas drained in recent years have shown great returns. Tobacco, seed corn and other special crops grown. Second largest area of fall wheat, 55,330 acres. Second largest corn area, 66,444 acres. Has over one-third the sugar beet area, 6,494 acres. Hay, 77,274 acres. Horses, 29,778; milch cows, 25,764; other cattle, 45,886; sheep, 21,036; swine, 127,373, second largest county, next to Essex. Fruit raising steadily increasing.

Lambton.—General farming, but fast becoming a leading fruit district; peaches and other tree fruits raised with much success. Acreage in orchard, 13,882; small fruits, 720; acreage of fall wheat, 30,955; barley, 18,094; oats, 81,537; corn for husking, 23,087; for silo, 16,014; hay, 111,856. Number of animals on hand: horses, 28,922; milch cows, 27,788; other cattle, 70,783; sheep, 32,772; swine 62,689. Considerable poultry raised. Has second largest area of sugar beets, 2,459 acres.

Lanark.—A good cheese and butter section, having 23,229 milch cows; also 40,996 other cattle; 31,890 sheep; 20,770 swine; 12,256 horses. Acreages, corn for silo, 10,879; hay, 74,073.

Leeds.—Celebrated as a dairy district; well-known Brockville Cheese Board influencing neighborhood. Has 32,957 milch cows; 26,704 other cattle, 13,277 sheep; 26,415 swine; 11,310 horses. Many turkeys and other fowl raised for Montreal market. Corn for silo, 9,413 acres; oats, 43,298.

Lennox and Addington.—Chiefly given to dairying. Has 20,356 milch cows; 24,267 other cattle; 11,668 sheep; 19,009 swine; 11,210 horses. In orchard, 5,110 acres; small fruits 404 acres; potatoes, 3,179; corn for silo, 4,156; oats, 36,865.

Lincoln.—Leading fruit district. Canning and jam factories successfully conducted. Peaches, grapes and small fruits especially grown. Intensive methods being introduced in orchard and garden. Acreage in orchard, 16,347; largest acreage of small fruits, 2,620; vineyard, 5,071, half of that of province. Comparatively few live stock raised. More small holdings than general in other counties. Experimental Fruit Farm at Jordan Harbor under control of Ontario Government.

Manitoulin.—A comparatively new district, but rounding into shape agriculturally. General farming chiefly practised. Sheep idustry relatively the largest feature, there being 19,205 sheep to 4,353 swine, and about 12,000 cattle of all kinds. There are now 360 acres in orchard; only the hardy varieties can be grown. The people are said to be much interested in agricultural instruction and believe in the possibilities of the Island.

Middlesex.—An all round agricultural county—live stock, dairying, market gardening and fruit. Has largest number of beef cattle, 96,205; second largest number of dairy cattle, 43,133; sheep, 26,655; swine, 65,587; horses, 36,995; second largest in Province. Raises the most poultry in Ontario, 748,019 of all kinds. Has 13,527 acres in orchard. Has third largest acreage of potatoes, 7,655; corn for husking, 13,760 acres; for silo, 22,136 acres, second largest in Province; in oats, 100,206 in barley, 18,344; in fall wheat, 44,378—third largest in Province.

Muskoka.—Nothing much to note from agricultural standpoint. Sheep the leading branch of live stock, 13,188 compared with 3,663 horses, 5,847 milch cows, 8,897 other cattle and 3,270 swine. Lambs, poultry and butter for summer hotels, etc., are much depended upon. A few farmers are enterprising and are quite successful; fruit growing is being attempted; only hardy varieties do fairly well.

Nipissing.—Cattle are more numerous than sheep in this district, there being 4,164 milch cows and 7,094 other cattle to 5,581 sheep; swine, 4,293; horses, 2,428. Potatoes yield largely, the average being 228 bushels per acre compared with 159 for the Provinece. Peas are also a good crop; a good seed district. Oats, 10,782 acres; good yield.

Norfolk.—Noted for progressive agriculture; a leading section in co-operative work. Orchards are now regarded as assets worth guarding. Acreage in orchard 9,855; small fruits, 1,797. The pure-bred horse industry is also highly regarded in this county, especially as regards quality. Number of live stock on hand: Horses, 15,927; milch cows, 18,467; other cattle, 21,439; sheep, 15,516; swine, 38,605, also considerable poultry. Corn for husking, 15,753; for silo, 8,590; oats, 36,302; fall wheat, 30,401.

Northumberland.—Active in dairying, apple-growing and general farming. Largest acreage in orchard of any county, being 20,028; small fruits, 679. Live stock: horses, 17,739; milch cows, 22,627; other cattle, 30,891; sheep, 13,177; swine, 35,659. Considerable poultry raised. Potatoes largely raised. Corn for silo, 14,870; peas, 9,467; oats, 84,903; wheat, 13,770 acres.

Ontario.—This county has an international reputation for pure-bred cattle, horses, sheep and swine. Live stock on hand: horses, 21,822; milch cows, 22,492; other cattle, 48,832; sheep, 37,743; swine, 54,067. Poultry fair number, but Co-operative egg circles are successfully carried on, and are developing that industry. Acres in orchard, 8,179; turnips, 9,172; potatoes, 5,072; corn for silo, 14,870; peas, 9,467; oats, 84,903; barley, 24,102; fall wheat, 12,414.

Oxford.—The greatest dairy county in Canada. Ingersoll cheese market has a world-wide reputation. Cream and other fancy cheese are largely produced, also condensed milq. Oxford County leads in milch cows, there being 44,899 in 1914; other cattle, 44,222; sheep, 8,814; swine, 64,125; horses, 22,705. Many pure-bred animals of all classes of live stock are raised. Considerable poultry raised. Orchards, 8,920 acres; corn for silo, 30,884 acres—largest in Province; hay, 81,275 acres; oats, 78,030 acres; barley, 12,603; fall wheat, 27,108 acres.

Parry Sound.—Has been largely lumbering district. Now developing live stock industry and general field culture. Cattle and sheep lead in number of live stock Hay, 32,897 acres, comparatively large; peas, 2,039 acres; crop practically free from weevil; good for seed. Oats, 19,438 acres. Monteith Experimental Farm in this district.

Peel.—A prosperous county given to general farming, with a number of leading breeders of cattle, swine, sheep and horses. Cattle chiefly raised for city milk and for beef. Horses, 14,599; milch cows, 17,123; other cattle, 26,459; sheep, 8,377; swine, 29,848. Considerable poultry for Toronto market. Orchard, 5,691 acres; potatoes, 3,606; corn for silo, 6,805; peas, 3,897; oats, 55,432; barley, 27,007—comparatively large compared with other grain crops; fall wheat, 12,635 acres.

Perth.—General farming and continually improving; dairying a leading feature, Stratford being a well known cheese and butter market. Considerable pure-bred live stock raised. Horses on hand, 26,947; milch cows, 33,118; other cattle, 60,303; sheep, 12,490; swine, 75,992. A large number of poultry raised, in orchard, 6,173 acres; hay, 96,923; considerable roots for live stock; corn for silo, 16,173; oats, 103,979; barley, 25,694; fall wheat, 29,577.

Peterboro.—Developing into an important dairy district, although general farming prevails. Live stock on hand: horses, 12,358; milch cows, 17,596; other cattle, 29,386; sheep, 14,969; swine, 26,163; considerable poultry raised. Hay, 48,033 acres; corn for silo, 6,926 acres. The fourth largest acreage of peas, 11,304. Oats, 52,129 acres; barley, 16,178 acres; fall wheat, 10,152 acres.

Prescott.—A county in which dairy cows lead any other class of live stock in number. Milch cows, 23,142; other cattle, 18,065; sheep, 9,389; swine, 16,076; horses, 9,173. Considerable poultry. Hay, 74,752 acres; corn for silo, 6,154; oats, 49,514.

Prince Edward.—This a most prosperous county. A large portion of the land is devoted to crops for the many canning factories, tomatoes particularly being largely and profitably grown. The dairy industry is also flourishing, both cheese factories and creameries abounding. Considerable fruit is also raised. Live stock; horses, 9,827; milch cows, 14,003; other cattle, 13,045; sheep, 8,472; swine, 13,389. In orchard, 11,452 acres; small fruits, 640 acres, corn for silo, 6,305 acres; peas, 4,177; oats, 28,098; barley, 7,975.

Rainy River and Kenora.—A comparatively new district rapidly opening up to general farming. Poultry a promising industry. Potatoes and peas show large yields, and should make excellent seed. Both fall wheat and spring wheat do well; so do the other grains.

Renfrew.—Well to the front as a dairy county, while live stock generally are largely raised. Horses, 15,198; milch cows, 24,015; other cattle, 46,473; sheep, 51,729—the third largest in the Province; swine, 23,636. Considerable poultry. Hay, 94,559 acres; corn for silo, 5,787; peas, 10,460; oats, 63,620; has the largest acreage of spring wheat, 30,098.

Russell.—Dairying and general farming. Horses, 6,959; milch cows, 15,469; other cattle, 15,938; sheep, 4,367; swine, 12,632. Considerable poultry. Hay, 50,547; corn for silo, 4,520 acres; oats, 33,947 acres.

Simcoe.—For area of certain field crops this county takes the following position: fall wheat, first, 68,820 acres; barley, first, 63,152 acres; oats, second, 145,410 acres; rye, third, 13,350 acres; buckwheat, first, 14,897 acres; potatoes, first, 63,152 acres; oats, second, 145,419 acres; turnips, third, 6,888 acres. The county raises many live stock; horses, 37,750, largest of any county in Province; milch cows, 35,998; other cattle, 73,023; sheep, 55,840, second largest; swine, 88,884; a large number of poultry. Orchard, 9,649 acres; hay, 109,162 acres; corn for silo, 6,888 acres.

Stormont.—Given mainly to dairying. Milch cows, 21,815; other cattle, 13,790; sheep, 5,445; swine, 19,570; horses, 8,282. A considerable quantity of poultry annually sold. Hay, 46,552 acres; corn for silo, 6,297; oats, 30,063 acres.

Subury.—A new district, showing splendid yields of peas and potatoes; a good seed district for these and other field products. Horses, 2,057; milch cows, 3,058; other cattle, 4,893; sheep, 4,321; swine, 4,457.

Temiskaming.—An immense yield per acre of peas in 1914. New country requiring considerable clearing.

Thunder Bay.—New district, giving promise of good yields for grain and root crops, as in the case of other northern sections. Also promising as seed district.

Victoria.—Coming to the front for dairying and general live stock raising. Horses, 14,412; milch cows, 15,413; other cattle, 35,620; sheep, 23,312; swine, 31,590. Considerable poultry. Hay, 53,331 acres; corn for silo, 7,019 acres; peas, 6,091; oats, 65,125; barley, 20,315; fall wheat, 7,306 acres.

Waterloo.—Good for general farming and the average high quality of its live stock. Horses, 15,143; milch cows, 17,658; other cattle, 26,039; sheep, 5,260; swine, 46,721. Many pure-bred animals raised. Hay, 53,752 acres; corn for silo, 11,148; oats, 57,526; barley, 9,725; fall wheat, 26,357 acres. Has third largest acreage of sugar beets, 1,226.

Welland.—Fruit raising and general farming here. Acres in orchard, 7,352; in small fruits, 1,076; in vineyard, 926, acres in hay and clover, 59,405; corn for silo, 3,794; for husking, 6,420. Live stock on hand: Horses, 10,455; milch cows, 11,016; other cattle, 12,964; sheep, 7,368; swine, 13,177. Acres in fall wheat, 18,335.

Wellington.—A great live stock county. Ontario Agricultural College situated here. Beef raising and pure-bred stock leading features of farming. Horses, 27,881; milch cows, 25,703; other cattle, 60,208; sheep, 36,175; swine, 74,136. Considerable poultry. Hay, 117,462 acres; corn for silo, 8,526; has largest acreage of turnips in the Province, 9,649; potatoes, 5,231; peas, 9,086; oats, 116,143; barley, 21,478; fall wheat, 11,667; in orchard, 6,013. Guelph Winter Fair also greatly influences stock raising. Largest acreage of "mixed grains" sown.

Wentworth.—This very prosperous county, adjacent to Hamilton, relies upon many sources of gain—fruit and truck raising, canning and jam factories, pure-bred stock, and general farming. Acres in orchard, 11,020; in small fruits, 1,782; in vineyards, 2,790. Live stock: horses, 13,441; milch cows, 14,469; other cattle, 17,685; sheep, 11,461; swine, 28,456. In hay, 53,263 acres; corn for silo, 7,135; oats, 37,460; barley, 8,335; fall wheat, 19,993. This section greatly benefits by an excellent system of railway and electric radial lines for distribution of products.

York.—This county surrounds the City of Toronto, and has that immense market at its feet. There are a variety of products of an agricultural nature—much truck farming or market gardening; fruit raising, dairying for the serving of milk for city consumption, for ice cream, for butter, etc. Acres in orchard, 9,347; hay and clover, 86,991; corn for silo, 16,233; turnips, 4,575; mangel wurzels, 4,200, second largest in Province; potatoes 8,169, second largest acreage; peas, 7,869; oats, 100,761; barley, 41,498, second largest acreage; fall wheat, 26,452. Live stock on band: horses, 26,132; milch cows, 30,483; other cattle, 32,999; sheep, 19,265; swine, 61,799; also large numbers of poultry.

STRIKERS BACK AT WORK.

Roosevelt, N.J., Feb. 1.—Laborers who had been on strike for a month went back to work to-day at the plant of the Armour Fertilizer Chemical Company here, one of three plants involved in the strike in which nineteen laborers were shot by deputy sheriffs January 19. The company agreed Saturday to restore the $2 a day wage, the reduction of which was the cause of the strike.

IMMENSE STATUE FOR PANAMA-PACIFIC FAIR



This gigantic equestrian figure of Pizarro, the Conqueror of Peru, is an example of the temporary statues which have been sculptured for use at the San Francisco Fair.

Sealed Tight—



Kept Right!!

The wax-wrapped package keeps all its goodness **in** and every particle of impurity **out.**

Each stick, too, is separately wrapped in waxed paper—it is doubly protected and preserved.

Two Delightful Flavors:

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT has the inviting flavor of fresh mint leaves.

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT has the New Double Strength Peppermint flavor.

Refreshing, quieting to nerves, steadying to stomach.

They help to keep thirst away.

They give you pleasure in double measure!

These economical goodies brighten and preserve the teeth, moisten and soothe mouth and throat, aid appetite and digestion.

MADE IN CANADA, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., Toronto

"after every meal"

C9

FRENCH CHATEAUX STRIPPED BY GERMANS

Princesse de Poix One of Sufferers at Hands of the Invading Army

Paris, Jan. 12.—Gen. von Kluck and his staff are now occupying the charming Chateau of "Pinon," the country-place of the Princess de Poix, situated between Soissons and Laon, from which most of the objets d'art, pictures, tapestries and porcelains are already on their way to Germany. In fact I am told that very few articles of value remain in Belgium or in that part of France occupied by the enemy; for antiquaires long employed by the German Government in Paris now accompany the German army advising the officers which of their booty is worth the trouble of sending to Berlin.

Some interesting trophies of the Germans remain, however, at the Comtesse de Kersaint's Chateau de Versigny, near Compiegne, which was occupied by Count Hatzfeldt of the German staff and his officers. Count Hatzfeldt had arrived there in state like all the grand seigneurs of Germany, in eight caleches, each drawn by 6 horses and escorted by outriders. When Count Hatzfeldt was warned that the French and English were advancing he and his staff made a hurried departure in the middle of the night in two caleches, leaving behind the other six and most of the stable equipment, including the remaining sets of harness, on which solid silver mountings bear the combined arms of the Hatzfeldt and Castellane families (Count Hatzfeldt having married a Castellane), and these beautifully engraved mountings have just been handed over to the present head of the Castellane family in France, who will no doubt guard them as among the most precious souvenirs of the war.

CUSTOMS FIGURES SHOW BETTER TREND

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—For the first time since the beginning of the war Customs figures show a tendency of a return to normal conditions. The revenue for January was $5,029,000, as against $4,918,000 for December, which is generally a month of very heavy imports. The decrease for January of this fiscal year compared with the same month of last year was two million dollars, while the December decrease was $2,860,000.

The total revenue for the ten months of the fiscal year is $64,000,000, as against $91,000,000 for the same period of the last fiscal year, or a decrease of twenty-seven million. This is an average monthly decrease of two and three-quarters million dollars, while the decrease for January has been two million dollars.

The deficit for the fiscal year in Customs revenue will likely be about thirty million dollars.

RECRUITING FOR MOUNTED RIFLES

Sherbrooke, Feb. 1.—Recruiting for the Fifth Mounted Rifles to be mobilized in Sherbrooke will commence on Wednesday next. The work of transforming and adapting the Exhibition buildings and grounds to meet the requirements of the corps are completed. Col. Baker, the O.C., made an inspection of the work done, and expressed himself as being well satisfied with the accommodation provided for men and horses.

All the officers have been practically selected, with the exception of the second in command, and it is understood that the former O.C. of the 13th S.L.D. will be gazetted for that position.

A strong appeal has been made at various centres by Senator Pope, Mr. F. R. Cromwell, M.P., and others for men to join this corps. There are four cavalry corps in the Eastern Townships, the 11th Hussars, 7th Hussars, 26th Stanstead Dragoons, and the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, Col. Baker, the O.C. of the Mounted Rifles is officer Commanding the 13th, and it is expected that there will be a large number from this corps who will follow their officer to the front. They are the crack cavalry corps of the province, having won the Turner shield for efficiency five consecutive times. The other corps will also, it is expected, be well represented.

FROST BITES ARE VERY PREVALENT

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Lieut.-Col. A. T. Shillington, of Ottawa, who has charge of a hospital in France within 25 miles of the firing line, writes that more men are brought there with frost bites than anything else, and many amputations are necessary.

He says that the hospital has six hundred beds, and 20 more are being added to an annex, so that the staff are very busy.

The sound of the guns and the bursting shells can be heard at the hospital.

CO-OPERATOR'S COUPON

JOHN DOUGALL & SONS, Publishers,
The "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—I have secured the following NEW subscriptions to the "WEEKLY WITNESS," and have much pleasure in sending them to you. The paper to start from your first issue after receipt of subscription.

	NAME	ADDRESS.	AMOUNT.
1			
2			
3			
4			

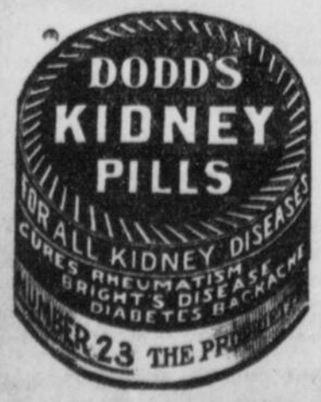
Additional addresses may be written on a separate sheet of paper.

Total Amt. enclosed $.....

Name and address of sender. .....

P.O. .....

Date ..... Prov .....



THE SEARCHING EYE OF THE SUBMARINE

How the Periscope is Constructed and Manipulated

("Scientific American.")

The mysterious and sensational performances of the foreign submarines have excited much wonderment in regard to how this stealthy scourge of the sea finds its way about under water, and locates its prey with such deadly certainty; and although pictures of this vessel, with its mast-like spying tube, the periscope, extending up from below to just above the surface of the water, are familiar, few realize the vital importance of this contrivance or the slow development that it has passed through before becoming the efficient piece of apparatus that it is to-day, and which is so essential to the successful prosecution of underwater attack. The power of the submarine is vested in its invisibility; but while the submarine is hidden from the enemy it must itself be able to see everything that is going on in order to solve its problems of offense and escape.

Something of the history of the periscope was told recently in the yearbook of the Schiffsbautechnischen Gesellschaft by Dr. Weichert, director of the Goertz optical works, from which publication the following facts are obtained. It is stated that the oldest known device for viewing objects from a concealed position was by means of a telescope with a doubly bent tube, which device was invented by Helvelius in the seventeenth century, and this may be regarded as the progenitor of the periscope. It may be noted that at long range this instrument gave a field almost too small for practical purposes.

The simplest sighting apparatus for submarines was invented in 1854, for it must be remembered that the work of experimenting on submarine vessels has been going in for a hundred and fifty years or more. The apparatus consisted only of a vertical tube that had a plane mirror set at each end at an inclination of 45 degrees from the perpendicular, and it contained the fundamental principle involved. In 1872 totally reflecting prisms were substituted for the reflecting mirrors, but in both of these forms it was necessary to use very short and wide tubes in order to cover a sufficiently wide field of view for workin gpurposes.

The next step in the evolution of the periscope was to employ a system of lenses in connection with the prisms; and this construction is shown in the illustration, which, however, is of a later and much improved pattern. Following out the optical development of the instrument at this point, the question of the reversal of the image is provided for now by means of an "erecting prism," which is located near the lower end of the apparatus. As shown in the picture the part of the instrument tube that carries this erecting prism is connected by means of gears with the rotating top of the instrument, that carries the upper prism and the obective, in such a manner that the erecting prism turns with half the angular velocity of the top, which compensates for the difference of azimuth between the rotating upper prism, and the lower fixed prism. As its name indicates this erecting prism reverses the image as it is projected through th instrument, and presents it to the observer in its natural position. In the earlier forms the instrument was in the form of a single lon gtube, and in order to allow it to be raised and lowered, and also turned in different directions, it was fitted in a water tight stuffing box in the top of the steering tower; but it was found that the pressure of the water against the tube, when the vessel was moving, bent the tube backward to some extent and caused it to bind so tightly in the stuffing box that it was very difficult to turn it in order to make observations through any considerable angle; so an improved construction was devised in which the periscope tube proper was contained within a heavier fixed protecting tube or sheath within which the periscope turned. Further improvements resulted in a construction in which only the head of the instrument, carrying the upper prism, is revolved, the connection with the erecting prism below being retained.

To enable the vessel to be steered by the observations made by the periscope the officer in charge must have some means of knowing the exact relation of the line of sight of the instrument with the axis of the craft, and various devices have been employed for the purpose. In the earlier models this was accomplished by a mark on the tube and a graduated circle inscribed on the deck, and also by a second graduated circle and index inside the tube, and visible to the observer. A later system, adopted when the lower part of the tube is fixed, and the upper part is movable, makes use of two glass plates within the tube. One of these plates is inscribed with a graduated circle and is attached to the fixed lower part of the tube, while the other plate bears an index mark and turns with the upper part of the tube.

The magnifying power usually found in these instruments is 1.5, but by the employment of special devices a power of from 5 to 6 magnifications can be secured temporarily. A more recent instrument contains a novel and valuable improvement that gives a sharp magnified image of the object sighted, surrounded by a view of the entire horizon on a smaller scale. This is accomplisnd by means of an annular objective. Lenses of this sort were first employed in topographical work by Colonel Mangin, of the French army. Long continued observation with a periscope, using but a single eye, becomes fatiguing, and considerable relief can be esecured by adjusting the instrument to throw the image onto a ground glass screen, where it can be viewed comfortably; but this plan can only be adopted in very clear weather, and even then the grain of the glass screen is liable to obscure distant objects.

The every latest designs have a compass, and a telemeter scale, by means of which the distance of the object can be determined, ingeniously combined with the periscope.

The development of the periscope has made the submarine practical, and indeed it is this very question of directing the movements of the vessel when under water that has been responsible for much of the delay that has occurred in the successful development of the submarine. That the problem has been quite successfully solved is apparent from recent performances in foreign waters, for it has been demonstrated that by the aid of the latest directional instruments the boat can dive below the surface when beyond the sight of an enemy, and easily finds its way into the midst of hostile fleets, or into crowded harbors.

HOW THE SUBMARINE SPIES THE ENEMY



The head of the periscope can be turned in any direction by the handle at the bottom of the instrument, and the image of any object in sight is received by the prism P_1, and by it transmitted through the system of lenses shown to the lower fixed prism P_2, by which the image is reversed so that it is viewed in an upright position by the observer within the vessel who looks through the eyepiece O_2.

The working parts of the instrument are carried in a heavy tube, fixed to the steering tower, and strong enough to withstand the pressure of the water against it when the boat is moving. The construction is such that when not in use the instrument can be lowered into the hull.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.



We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow **10 DAYS' TRIAL**. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle, pair of tires, lamps or sundries at any price* until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you.

ONE CENT is all it will cost to write us a postal and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you **Free, Postpaid**, by return mail. **Do not wait**. Write it **now**.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 15 TORONTO, Canada

GERMAN ASSAULT A COSTLY FAILURE

"Eye-Witness" Tells of the Enemy's Futile Attack Near Bethune and La Bassee

London, Feb. 2.—That terrible loss of life was suffered by the German army in attempting to take British entrenchments is reported in the account of the British official eye-witness of two German attacks between the La Bassee canal and the Bethune road on January 29.

"In the centre," says the report of the "Eye-Witness," "our men firmly established in the brick fields, gave the Germans a very warm reception and the latter fell back, leaving fifty dead in front of this point alone. To the south of it, they temporarily gained possession of a small portion of one of our trenches, but were immediately counter-attacked with the bayonet and every man in the trench was killed. The same thing happened close to the Bethune road, where the Germans have gained another of our trenches, only to be bayonetted to a man.

DEAD COVERED GROUND.

"After the fighting was over the enemy's dead, to the estimated number of two hundred, lay thick all along our lines. Our casualities were slight. This attack, like those delivered at Givenchy and at Zonnebeke on the 25th, was a costly failure, resulting only in a great waste of life. It was made by some 300 men in the first line and 300 more in support occupying the trenches vacated by the first line when it moved forward. Prisoners say that there were one hundred dead lying in the trenches before the Germans advanced and that none of the troops making the assault had attacked before."

ALSATIAN STORK CHEERS PARISIANS

Paris, Feb. 1. — A great crowd assembled this afternoon in the Place de la Bastille to watch an Alsatian stork which had alighted on the wings of the statue of Liberty on the top of July column, erected in nonor of the heroes of the revolution of July, 1830.

The fact that an Alsatian bird had taken refuge in Paris was declared by some of the spectators to be a good augury.

ALIEN PRISONERS REMOVED.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 1.—Seventy-five prisoners were taken from Fort Henry to-day and transferred to the detention camp at Hearst, Ont.

TRAWLERS PLAY IMPORTANT PART

Protect Battleships From Submarines, Operate off Coast of Belgium, Sweep For Mines

Yarmouth, Eng., February 2.—The nickname of "Mosquito fleet" applied to the navy's torpedo flotillas, should properly be given to the steam fishing trawlers, of which the Goernment is gathering together a swarm for the three-fold purposes of mine-sweeping; protecting the battleships from submarines; and operating in the shallows of the Belgian coast against the Germans. Oevr 500 of these boats were requisitioned the past week, and thousands are already out. They are found so useful that the Government evidently thinks it cannot have too many.

Traylers still continue their original duty of seeking for menaces to shipping, as enormous quantities of mines are still strewed at sea. Following the German raid on Scarborough and the Hartlepools in December, as many as 1,500 mines were picked up in one week. Many boats have been lost in this work, more than has been officially announced.

GERMAN MINES.

These German mines, with their bristling contract points, often explode in the nets. They have enough weight attached to their cables to sink them about four feet under the surface, so they run with the tide to the shallower water, where the weight strikes bottom and anchors.

Nothing is so effective against submarines as a cordon of trawlers around a fleet. The submarines must come close to the effective, and they are easily detected by the trawlers on rising to the surface to use the periscope. There is also the chance of getting in a shot at what the navy calls "tin whales."

TRAWLERS CARRY GUNS.

A large fleet of trawlers will soon take part in the Belgian coast operations, and some already are there. They carry on gune forward, another aft, and two abeam. The weapons are quick firers of comparatively small calibre, but the boats, sailing in close under the lee of the sand dunes, and increasing the general volume of fire, help to prevent enemy guns from taking a base along the shore and making a direct target of the big monitors and cruisers.

Very few fishing boats are now left in Yarmouth out of its once great fleet, and these are allowed to fish only off a small strip of coast. Moreover, it is difficult to man these, since practically every able bodied fisherman is in the navy, to which he belonged as a reservist.

The Government pays a liberal rental for the boats. If it were not for this and the pay of the men now in the navy, there would be great want in Yarmouth and all the coast towns at this time.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN LONDON STREETS

London, Feb. 1.—An alarming increase in the number of traffic accidents in London streets is shown in an annual report of the Board of Trade. The total number of accidents recorded is 25,800, against 22,200 for the previous year, and the report tmoreover states that "The proportion of fatal accidents is increasing rapidly, owing to the multiplication of motor vehicles. Automobiles are twice as likely to cause accidents as horse vehicles, and the proportion of fatal accidents is three or four times greater. The theory of the motorist has such control over his machine that he can avoid accident is disproved by experience. The best hope of improvement lies with the pedestrian himself; he must develop a new traffic sense."

Apart from accidents, the report indicates that the habit of the Londoner are changing. He is getting more restless, and now makes 271 "journeys" a year, as against 143 a year ago. Most of the new traffic has been developed on the electric car lines and motor omnibus lines, indicating that the Londoner is getting away from the centre of the city into the healthier suburban districts.

CLAIMS COLD CAUGHT IN CAR CAUSED DEATH

A Unique Action is Entered Against the Grand Trunk Railway Company

If cold is absence of heat and one can obtain $15,000 as compensation for catching cold how much is a trip in a heated car worth?

This may be a debated point in the Court House of Montreal very shortly as a result of an action taken out last week.

The plaintiff, Mrs. M. J. Linahen, claims that it was through a cold caught while travelling in a car that her husband died, and she asks $15,000 damages from the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Messrs. Laflamme, Mitchell, Chenvert and Callaghan will look after her case.

The plaiftiff contends that on a trip from Montreal to Dixille the heating apparatus of the car was defective, that the doors would not close; that, as a result, the car was cold, and her husband contracted pneumonia, from which he died on March 22, 1914.

The claim of the plaintiff says Mr. Linahen was a railway clenk, and was making a special trip at the time he caught cold. The car in which he travelled wa sa horse car, and contained T. Eaton Company's catalogues. He alleged that its doors would not close o naccount of ice in the grooves.

The case is said to be unique in the local courts.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON VISIT TO PARIS

Paris, Feb. 1.—Mr. David Lloyd George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and P. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, have arrived here.

The visit to Paris of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bark probably is in connection with the consideration of the issuance of a joint loan of $3,000,000,000 which it has been reported recently is contemplated.

CANADIAN SERUM FOR WAR HOSPITALS.

Toronto, Ont., February 1. — The Canadian Red Cross Society has ordered from the anti-toxin department of the provincial board of health 5,000 doses of anti-tetanus serum for the Canadian hospitals at the front.

HYDRO-AEROPLANES NOT WAR CRAFT, RULES U.S.

German Ambassador's Protest That Supply of Vessels to Allies was Unneutral Act Brings Emphatic Denial

Washington, February, 1.—In rely to Germany's recent protest against the building of hydro-aeroplanes by American manufacturers for England and Russia, Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, has informed Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that the State Department does not concur in the contention that such craft must be regarded as vessels of war "whose delivery to belligerent states by neutrals should be stopped." The correspondence on the subject was made public to-day by Mr. Bryan.

On January 19, Count von Bernstorff wrote:—"Mr. Secretary of State.—It has come to my knowledge that a number of hydro-aeroplanes have been ordered in the United States for belligerent states from the Curtiss plant at Hammondsport, N. Y., and that a part of them have already been delivered. An airship named "America" was delivered in October of last year to England, and five more hydro-aeroplanes of the same type have been delivered since. England has also ordered 24 hydro-aeroplanes of the I. N. Model (70 horsepower) from Curtiss. Curtiss is also building for England 12 hydro-aeroplanes of the K. model of 160 horsepower. Russia has also recently ordered a number of hydro-aeroplanes of the K model from Curtiss. How many is not yet known.

"The motors for the aeroplanes are built partly by Curtiss himself at Hammondsport, partly by the Herschel Spillman Motor factory at North Tonawanda, N. Y. The wings are made at the Curtiss plant, the minor parts by the Autocrat Manufacturing Company. The Tonawanda Boat Company furnishes the boat part.

CLAIMS CRAFT AS WAR VESSELS.

"There is no doubt that hydro-aeroplanes must be regarded as war vessels whose delivery to belligerent states by neutrals should be stopped under article 8 of the 13th conference of the second Hague Convention of October 18, 1907. Hydro-aeroplanes are not mentioned by name in the convention, simply because there were none in 1907 at the time of the conference.

"On the supposition that hyrdo-aeroplanes are delivered to belligerents against the wishes of the government of the United States, a have the honor to bring the foregoing to your Excellency's kind knowledge."

MR. BRYAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Bryan's reply, dated January 29, follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 19th inst., and in reply have to inform you that the statements contained in your Excellency's note have received my careful consideration in view of the earnest purposes of this government to perform every duty which is imposed upon it as a neutral by treaty stipulations and international law.

"The essential statement in your note, which implies an obligation on the part of this Government to interfere in the sale and delivery of hydro-aeroplanes to belligerent powers, is:

"'There is no doubt that hydro-aeroplanes must be regarded as war vessels whose delivery to belligerent states by neutrals should be stopped under Article 8 of the 13th Convention of the Second Hague Conference of October 18, 1907.'

"As to this assertion of the charter of hydro-aeroplanes I submit the following comments:—

"The fact that a hydro-aeroplane is fitted with apparatus to rise from and alight upon the sea does not in my opinion give it the character of a vessel any more than the wheels attached to an aeroplane fitting it to rise from and alight upon land give the latter the character of a land vehicle. Both the hydro-aeroplanes and the aeroplanes are essentially aircraft. As an aid in military operations they can only be used in the air. The fact that one starts its flight from the surface of the sea and the other from the land is a mere incident which in no way affects their aerial character.

DISSENTS FROM GERMAN VIEW.

"In view of these facts, I must dissent from your Excellency's assertion that 'there is no doubt that hydro-aeroplanes must be regarded as war vessels,' and consequently I do not regard the obligations imposed by treaty or by the accepted rules of international law applicable to aircraft of any sort.

"In this connection I further call to your Excellency's attention that, according to the latest advices received by this Department, the German Imperial Government include balloons and flying machines and their component parts' in the list of conditional contraband, and that in the Imperial prize ordinance, drafter September 30, 1909, and issued in the Reichs-Gesetzblatt on August 3, 1914, appear as conditional contraband airships and flying machines (Article 23, Section 8). It thus appears that the Imperial Government have placed and still retain aircraft of all descriptions in the class of conditional contraband, for which no special treatment involving neutral duty is, so far as I am advised, provided by any treaty to which the United States is a signatory or adhering Power.

"As in the views of this Department the provisions of Convention XIII. of the Second Hague conference do not apply to hydro-aeroplanes, I do not consider it necessary to discuss the question as to whether those provisions are in force during the present war."

WHAT GERMANY MAY DO TO GET COPPER

Amsterdam, Feb. 1. — "So far as copper is concerned, by making use of all the bronze monuments and the copper cupolas of the churches, and collecting all the copper we have used for other purposes in the last few years, Germany will be able to hold out for thirty years more."

Thus spoke Dr. Schuster, secretary of theGerman Iron Founders Union, at the annual meeting of the Union in Dusseldorf, according to a despatch received by the "Tijd." Dr. Schuster is reported as having added: "If necessary, in the conquered parts of Belgium and France we shall seize everything made of copper."

ROSS RIFLE FACTORY GETS RECORD ORDER

Twelve Hundred Experts From Belgium to Assist in Work For Russia

Quebec, Feb. 1.—How to house 1,200 experts who will come here from Belgium to work in the Ross rifle factory on an order of 3,000 rifles for the Russian Government, was the problem discussed by the City Council and a committee of prominent citizens, headed by Mr. Georges Morisette, at the City Hall this evening.

An order for 3,000,000 rifles has been placed with the Ross Rifle Company by the Russian Government. This, with the orders they already have on hand, will necessitate the employment of some 3,000 additional hands at the factory, and probably the enlargement of the plant to three times its present size. It has already been doubled since the outbreak of war.

The question of housing the twelve hundred Belgian experts who are to aid in the filling of the enormous order is a serious one, and a meeting of the builders of Quebec has been called for to-morrow morning, when they will meet the special committee of citizens to discuss the housing of the newcomers.

GERMANS RELEASE ENGLISH TRAINERS

English horse trainers who were included among the prisoners of war in the German concentration camp at Ruhleben have been released by the German military authorities "in the interests of the State," according to the semi-official "Noddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung." The paper explains this step as follows:

"Several newspapers have commented upon the release of a number of trainers and studmasters who are English subjects, and who were interned at Ruhleben. In connection with this, we are informed by the Ministry of Agriculture that the release was ordered at his request after an investigation of conditions, and in view of the preponderating interests of the State in favor of the horse breeding industryy as well as the military administration.

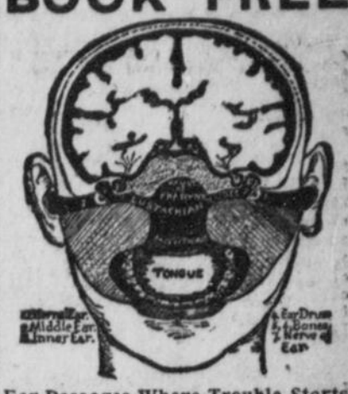
"The valuable inland supply of full-blooded horses in several studs and race courses was deprived of the English stud-masters and trainers. Inasmuch as the owners of many of these studs, as well as many German studmasters and trainers, are now serving at the war front, it was impossible to find German substitutes for the interned Englishmen. Without expert care, this valuable breedin gmaterial, which is likewise of great value to the State, and which cannot be replaced from abroad at present, would have gone into a decline.

"Only so many English studmasters were released as were required by the most necessary attention to the studs. Only the interests of the State, not personal considerations, figured in the release of these. The release was naturally confined to those who have lived for a considerable time in Germany, and who, by their conduct heretofore, and their German family connections, give the guarantee that they will not use the freedom granted to them for the detriment of the Fatherland and its waging of the war."

ROUMANIANS WILL BE SHOT AS REBELS

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, February 2.—A Vienna despatch received here says the Austrian Government has notified all neutral states that the commander of the troops operating against the Russians has been instructed to shoot as rebels and traitors all Roumanian inhabitants of Transylvania or Bukowina who are captured while serving as volunteers with the Russians.

HEADNOISES BOOK FREE



Ear Passages Where Trouble Starts

If you have buzzing, ringing noises in your head and ears, or a snapping in your ears when you blow your nose, write at once for the wonderfully helpful book on head and ear noises and how to treat them, now being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, the famous Deafness Specialist Sproule.

This book explains just what causes distressing head and ear noises, and shows how they are forerunners of that terrible affliction—Deafness. It points out the way of escape and has already helped hundreds to get rid of their head and ear noises absolutely and permanently, and to regain clear, distinct hearing. From beginning to end it's full of medical information of great value to all sufferers from head noises, and it's illustrated with fine pictures of the head and ear passages where the trouble comes in.

Send for this book at once and learn of the successful New Method for the treatment of your head and ear noises. It's yours, just for the asking. Write your full name and address on the dotted lines and mail the Free Book Coupon to **Deafness Specialist Sproule, 286 Trade Building, Boston.**

Free Headnoises Book Coupon.

FULL NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE ACUTE

Cairo, Feb 1.—Refugees who have arrived in Egypt from Palestine report that conditions there go from bad to worse. The relations between the Germans and Turkish officers have reached a stage of acute tension and particularly are the relations bad between Djemal Pasha, commander-in-chief, and Prussian Hack Bey, who is in command at Egypt.

Cases of actual starvation have occurred in Jaffa and Jerusalem, though in Galilee conditions are fairly good, owing to the activity of the Zionist organizations. Their excellent work has aroused the ire of the Turkish authorities, and Aldin Bey, late governor of Jaffa, who is now attached to the staff of the Fourth Army Corps, has sworn to exterminate all the Zionist organizations throughout Palestine.

Aldin Bey is a cousin of Enver Pasha and it is said that it is likely that his threat will be carried out.

NOMINATED FOR SOUTH OXFORD.

Norwich, Ont., Feb. 1. — Mr. M. S. Schell, of Ingersoll, was nominated for the House of Commons by the South Oxford Reform Association in annual convention here to-day. Mr. Schell was the Liberal candidate in the general election of 1911. F. F. Pardee, M.P., chief Liberal whip, addressed the meeting.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FACTS

Regular and Club Rates and Year-end 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.

Besides its splendid News features it has special Departments, edited by experts, of interest to all members of the family, and to all walks of life. Its Market and Stock Reports and Financial Review are fair and most trustworthy. Its Literary Review, splendid Short and Serial Stories, Home Department, Boys' Page, Children's Corner—cover a wide range of human interest. Its Queries and Answers on all subjects, including Agriculture, Veterinary, Poultry, etc., and its Farm and Garden Departments are greatly prized for their practical and timely hints and information. Best war articles.

The "Witness" editorial pages are unique, and worth the full price to anyone, especially now.

One Dollar a year. ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, One Year, only sixty five cents.

CANADIAN PICTORIAL

The "Canadian Pictorial" is the best printed magazine in Canada. It is crowded with the most interesting pictures of recent happenings, pictures of beautiful and curious things, portraits of men and women in the limelight, pictures showing the kaleidoscopic development of our great Dominion—pictures that tell the facts as no type-printed pages ever could. It is the next best thing to travelling and seeing people, places and events, with one's own eyes.

Monthly, 10 cents a copy, $1.00 a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only Sixty-five cents.

NORTHERN MESSENGER

Our good old Sunday "story-teller" friend, the "Northern Messenger," has been for over forty years a favorite with the Canadian people. It gives splendid value for the money, and contributes largely to a Sunday so well spent as to bring a week of content. A strong ally to the temperance cause.

Forty cents (40c) a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only Thirty cents.

S. S. RATE.—In clubs of ten or more, to one address, ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per copy per year.

WORLD WIDE

Canada's Leading Review. A weekly reprint of all the best things in the world's greatest journals and reviews, reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. Good selections from the best cartoons of the week. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price. It is literally "a feast of reason, and flow of soul." Almost every article you want to mark and send to a friend, or put away among your treasures.

One Dollar and Fifty cents a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only One Dollar.

A GREAT FAMILY CLUB

No other group of four publications can so completely satisfy the whole family.

1.	Weekly Witness	$1.00
2.	World Wide	$1.50
3.	Northern Messenger	.40
4.	Canadian Pictorial	$1.00
ALL FOUR, $2.70; worth		$3.90

SPECIALLY REDUCED ANNUAL CLUB COMBINATIONS

Publications.	Price.
1 and 2 twelve months, for only	$2.00
1 and 3 ..... for only	1.20
1 and 4 ..... for only	1.50
2 and 3 ..... for only	1.65
2 and 4 ..... for only	2.00
2, 3, 4 ..... for only	2.20
1, 2, 3 ..... for only	2.20
1, 2, 4 ..... for only	2.50
1, 3, 4 ..... for only	1.70
1, 2, 3, 4 ..... for only	2.70

These Splendid Bargains Would Interest Your Friends.

Apart from the local newspapers

These four great publications provide all the news and periodical reading and entertainment desired in the average home.

Postage Stamps Accepted.

Small amounts may be sent in Canadian 2c. stamps. No subscriptions may be paid by cheque unless the cheque has written clearly across it the words "payable at Par Montreal."

For Montreal and Suburbs.

All subscriptions for delivery in Montreal and suburbs must be at the full regular rates plus the postage as required by the post-office for delivery in the city of publication.

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

THE FARMERS' MARKETS

Butter and Cheese Each Make Some Advance Under Fair Demand

BUTTER.

A feature of the week in the butter trade was the exports of 1,932 packages of dairy butter made from the ports of Portland and St. John to Liverpool and London, which makes the total shipments from May 1st, 1914, to date 10,096 packages, as compared with 1,728 packages for the same period last year, showing an increase of 8,368 packages. Another feature of the week was the stronger feeling in the local market which resulted in prices being advanced 1c per lb. owing to the increased demand from outside sources for supplies, and sales of car lots of finest creamery were made for shipment to Winnipeg at 31c. There was also a number of other sales made of 100 and 200-package lots for shipment to other points, and on the whole a fairly active trade was done.

The receipts of butter for the week ended February 6th, 1915, were 648 packages, which show a decrease of 573 packages, as compared with last week, and an increase of 326 packages with the same week a year ago, while the total receipts since May 1st, 1914, to date show a decrease of 70,447 packages as compared with the corresponding period last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest Sept. creamery	31c	to	31½c
Fine creamery	30	to	30½
Seconds	29	to	29½
Manitoba dairy	25	to	26
Western dairy	26	to	27

CHEESE.

There is no important feature to note in the local cheese situation. Stocks on spot are light and prices firm with only a small volume of business doing. The exports from Portland and St. John this week amounted to 20,006 boxes, of which a large percentage consisted of American cheese. The Liverpool public cables this week advanced 1s 6d per cwt to 88s 6d for finest Canadian white and colored cheese, which makes a net rise since the first of the year of 9s 6d to 10s per cwt.

The receipts of cheese for the week ended February 6, 1915, were 73 boxes, which show a decrease of 2 boxes as compared with last week and a decrease of 35 boxes with the same week a year ago, and the total receipts since May 1st, 1914, to date show a decrease of 64,839 boxes with the corresponding period last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest western, September, white	16¾c to 17c
Finest western, September, colored	16¾c to 17c
Finest western October, white	16½c to 16¾c
Finest western October, colored	16½c to 16¾c

EGGS.

The receipts for the week ending Feb. 6, 1915, were 2,151 cases, as compared with 3,432 for the previous week, and 4,619 for the corresponding week last year. The total receipts since May 1, 1914, to date were 367,613 cases, as against 294,048 for the same period a year ago. The tone of the market remains about steady with a fairly active trade doing, there being a fair demand from local buyers for small lots to fill actual wants.

We quote prices as follows:—

Strictly fresh stocks	00	to	40
Selected cold storage	32	to	33
No. 1 cold storage	00	to	30
No. 2 cold storage	25	to	26

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

There is no change in the condition of the market for maple product owing to the fact that supplies on spot are not large, for which there is a steady demand for the season of the year as the consumption is not heavy.

We quote prices as follows:—

Pure maple syrup, 8-lb tins	.00	to	.85
Pure maple syrup, 10-lb tins	.95	to	1.00
Pure maple syrup, 13-lb tins	.00	to	1.25
Pure maple syrup, per pound	.09	to	.10

HONEY.

The tone of the market for honey is firm with a fair demand for some grades and an average amount of business is doing for the season.

We quote prices as follows:—

Clover, white honey	16c	to	17½c
Dark grades	14c	to	15c
White extracted	12c	to	12½c
Buckwheat honey	6½	to	7½c

BEANS.

There is a fair inquiry for beans, of which the offerings are somewhat limited, and in consequence the undertone to the market is firm, but prices show no actual change.

We quote prices as follows:

Hand-picked beans, per bushel	$2.95	to	$3.00
Choice one-pound pickers	2.70	to	2.75
Three-pound pickers	2.50	to	2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

The market for dressed poultry is rather quiet on account of the fact that supplies coming forward from the country are small, for which there is a steady demand for small lots.

We quote prices as follows:

Turkeys, fresh killed, per pound	18c	to	20c
Turkeys, frozen, per lb	17c	to	19c
Chickens, per lb	12c	to	15c
Ducks, per lb	12c	to	14c
Geese, per lb	10c	to	12c
Fowl, per lb	10c	to	12c

POTATOES.

There is no further change in the condition of the market for potatoes to note, prices being about steady, but the volume of business doing is small on account of the fact that buyers of car lots are well supplied for the present. Green Mountains in car lots are quoted at 50c to 52½c per bag ex track, and sales in a jobbing way were made at 60c to 65c per bag ex store.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 8.

About 1100 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves, 200 sheep and lambs and 1600 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1500 cattle, 800 calves, 1000 sheep and lambs and 2300 hogs.

Trade was slow, with the prices of cattle rather lower, but hogs were higher.

Prime beeves sold at from 5 3-4c to near 8c per lb.; pretty good animals, 5 3-4c to 7¼c, and the common stock, 4½c to 5½c per lb.

Calves sold at from 5c to 8½c per lb.

Sheep sold at from 4 3-4c to 5½c per lb.; lambs at from 7½c to 8c do.

Good lots of hogs sold at from 8½c to 8¾c per lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Cattle, receipts, 400 Market dull; beeves, $5.60 to $9; western steers, $5 to $7.40; cows and heifers, $3.10 to $7.90; calves, $8 to $12.

Hogs, receipts, 35,000. Market is weak; light, $6.60 to $6.85; mixed, at $6.60 to $6.90; heavy, $6.45 to $6.90; rough, $6.46 to $6.90; pigs, $5.40 to $6.40; bulk of sales, $6.70 to $6.90.

Sheep, receipts, 6,000. Market is weak; native, $6.10 to $6.85; yearlings, $7.40 to $8; lambs, native, $7.25 to $8.75.

BIRKENHEAD CATTLE MARKET.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, February 6.—Supplies of cattle to Birkenhead continue light and prices maintain their high level, best quality Irish steers and heifers making 16c to 18c per pound, sinking the offal.—Devaney & Co.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Jan. 25.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 140 head. For both prime and second quality English cattle, with the exception of Norfolk shorthorns, late rates prevailed, the latter as the day advanced were slightly firmer in regard to value, and trade ruled steady throughout the day. Irish arrivals consisted entirely of Dublins at an advance of 1d per st. Fat cows were slow to vend, whilst fat bulls and rough cattle met good inquiry at late rates. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 st. Scottish, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; 90 st. Devons, 6s 2d to 6s 4d; 95 st. polled Dublins, 5s 8d to 5s 10d; 90 st. polled Norfolks, 6s 2d to 6s 4d; 100 st. Norfolk shorthorns, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; 96 st. fat cows, 4s 6d; exceptional 4s 8d; 100 st. fat bulls, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; rough do., 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Arrivals—25 Scotch, 55 Irish, 431 NNorfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 493 midland, home and western counties, 46 Devon. Decrease of 1140 in number of sheep penned compared with Monday last. For both wedders and ewes trade ruled firmer at an advance of 2d per st. No Scotch or Irish lambs were on offer. Leading pens made per 8 lbs.—7½ to 8 st. Down tegs, 6s 8d to 6s 10d; 10 st. do., 6s 4d to 6s 6d; 10 st. half breds tegs, 6s 2d to 6s 4d; 10 st. ewes, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Beasts 3s 8d to 6s 6d; sheep 4s 10d to 6s 10d. Total supply—Beasts, 1050; sheep, 3360; calves, 5; milch cows, 20.

London, Jan. 25.—Good supplies and trade slow, though fair prices are made for best meat. English beef, 5s to 5s 3d; Scotch sides, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; shorts 5s 4d to 5s 6d; Liverpool killed sides, 4s 11d to 5s 1d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 4s 11d to 5s; do., forequarters, 4s to 5s 1d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s to5s 4d; do. tegs, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; do., ewes, 3s 8d to so 3s 10d; English wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; do., ewes 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Dutch sheep, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; do., tegs, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; English lam, 6s 8d to 7s 4d; veal, 4s 8d to 5s 8d; English pork, 4s 10d to 5s; Dutch do., 4s 10d to 5s per 8 lbs.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Feb. 8.—Futures closed as follows:—

Wheat—May, 1.63¼; July, 1.39⅝.
Corn—May, .79⅝; July, .81⅝.
Oats—May, .60⅛; July, .57⅛.

Cash prices closed:

Wheat.—No. 2 red, $1.63¼to $1.65; No. 2 hard $1.63½ to $1.65.
Corn.GNo. 4 yellow. 72½c to 73¼c; No. 4 white 71c to 73½c.
Oats.—No. 3 white, 58c to 58½c; No. 4 white 58c to 58¼c.
Rye.—No.—2, $1.30.
Barley.—80c to 88c.
Timothy seed.—$5.50 to $6.50.
Clover seed.—$12.00 to $14.00.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Futures closed as follows:—

Wheat—May, $1.58 7-8; July, $1.59 7-8.
Oats.—May, .68 1-4; July, .69.

Cash prices closed:—

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.55 7-8; No. 2 northern, $1.54 3-8; No. 3 northern, $1.51 1-8; No. 4, $1.46 3-8; No. 5 $1.41 7-8; No. 6 $1.37 7-8.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 66 1-4c; No. 3 C.W., 63 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 63 1-4c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.62 3-4; No. 2 C.W., $1.59 3-4.

WHEAT PROSPECTS

Reports From Many Countries

Liverpool, Feb. 6.—The steadiness in America yesterday was an influence during the early trading, but later the undertone became easier, with more liberal offers.

American winters and Canadian both unchanged, while Plate sold at 3d. decline.

Argentine offers are liberal, and India selling more freely, with the weather there conducive of good crop results, and therefore a waiting attitude is evidenced. Spot market quiet and about unchanged, and cargoes and parcels about unchanged.

General undertone firm, but market dull.

Argentine—Weather generally fine, both for the movement of grain and development of corn. Corn crop progressing favorably, and large yield of good quality expected. Gathering will commence early next month and early exportation anticipated. First sale of new crop made yesterday 1,000 tons April shipment equal to 64 5-8c.

France — Weather unfavorable for wheat and also late harvesting; native offers tight; country markets strong, but prices in Paris remain under Government regulation and show no change.

Italy.—In southern districts mild temperatures, with light showers, and is unfavorable. Crop prospects on the whole are not favorable.

Spain.—Import duty has been lowered equal to a shilling per 480 pounds.

Portugal.—This country is buying small lots in Argentine.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

W. P. Mackenzie, of Shearson, Hammill and Co., wired the following:

The war has reached a stage of desperation. All treaties, conventions, international laws and rights of neutrals are abrogated. Countries now neutral are in danger of being drawn in, and the world is facing a possible period of commercial and political chaos.

Under these circumstances all opinions as to values, all advice as to the best policy to pursue are worthless. An important paper here this morning has a leading front page article warning strongly against speculation in wheat, and the attendant dangers. The article is timely and the advice sound.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Stocks.	Bid.	Close. Asked
Atchison	93½	94
Do. pref	98	98⅝
Amal. Copper	53¼	53⅜
Amer. Locomotive	21⅛	22½
Amer. Tel. and Tel.	119⅞	120⅛
Anac. Copper Mining	26½	26¾
Amer. Smelt. and Ref.	61	61½
Amer. Cotton Oil	46½	47
Amer. Sugar Ref.	102¾	103
American Can Co.	27⅞	28⅛
Amer. Beet Sugar Co.	37⅜	37½
Baltimore and Ohio	68½	68¾
Beth. Steel Corp	53⅜	53⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	87	87¼
Can. Pacific	155	155¼
California Petroleum	19¼	19½
Chino Copper Co.	35½	36
Chesapeake and Ohio	42	42⅛
Cent. Leather Com.	34⅝	34¾
Chicago North West	122	124
Chicago, M. and St. P.	86¼	87
Col. Fuel and Iron	23¾	26
Con. Gas.	118	118½
Corn Pro. Ref. Co.	9¼	9½
Do. pref	64	66½
Del. and Hudson Co.	147	150
Erie R.R.	22¼	22½
Do. 1st pref	35¼	35¾
Gen. Electric	141½	143
Great Northern pref	114⅜	115
Great Nor. Ore	30¼	30½
Guggenheim Exp. Co.	50¼	51
Illinois Central	107¾	109
Int. Bor. Met.	12¾	12⅞
Do. pref.	56⅜	57⅛
Kan. City Southern	21⅞	22
Lehigh Valley	134¼	134¾
Louisville and Nashville	116	117
Mackay common	70	75
Do. pref	67	69
Mex. Petroleum Co.	76⅛	76¼
Miami Copper Co.	18¼	18¾
M. and St. P. and S.S.M.	110	112
Do. pref		128
Missouri, Kan. and Tex.	10⅜	11
Missouri Pac.	10¾	11
Nevada Cons. Copper	11⅞	12⅛
N.Y.C. and H.R.R.	88⅛	88¼
New Haven	49⅞	50¼
Norfolk and Western	99⅞	100⅜
North Pacific	102½	102¾
Penn. R.R.	104¾	104⅞
People's Gas L. and C. Co	118½	119
Pittsburg Coal Co.	17¾	18¼
Do. pref	89	90
Press. Steel Car	29	30
Ray Cons. Copper Co.	17¼	17½
Reading Co.	144¾	144⅞
Do. pref	73	75
Rock Island Co.	¾	⅞
Do. pref	1½	1¾
Southern Pacific	83	83¼
Southern Railway	15½	15⅝
Do. pref		57
Texas and Pacific Ry	11¼	12½
Twin City R. T.	97¾	99¼
Union Pac. Ry.	119	119⅛
Do. pref	80	80⅞
Utah Copper Co.	52½	52¾
U.S. Rubber Co.	56¼	57
Do. pref	102¾	103⅛
U.S. Steel Co.	40⅜	40½
Do. pref	103½	103¾
West. Union Teleg.	63¾	64

Total sales, 110,800 shares.

MINING STOCKS

Latest Prices of Cobalt and Porcupine Properties

	Bid.	Asked
Bailey	.01¾	.02
Beaver	.26½	.28½
Buffalo	.75	1.00
Chambers	.13	.14
City Coobalt	.10	.20
Cobtalt Lake	.20	.30
Conia Gas	5.00	5.75
Crown Reserve	.67	.75
Foster	.02	.03
Gifford	.01	.02
Gould	.00½	.01
Great Northern	.03¾	.04
Hargraves		.01¾
Hudson Bay	.30	.40
Kerr Lake	4.65	4.80
Larosse	.67	.73
McKinley Dar.	.40	.43
Nipissing	5.40	5.60
Peterson Lake	.22½	.23
Right of Way	.02	.02¼
Rochester	.01	.02
Seneca Superior	1.20	1.40
Silver Leaf	.02½	.02¾
Silver Queen	.02	.03
Temiskaming	.17½	.18
Trethewey	.12	.14
Wettlaufer	.04	.05
York, Ont.	.05½	..

Porcupine Stocks.

Apex	.01¾	.03
Cons. Goldfields	.04	.05
Con. Smelters	65.00	80.00
Dobie	.10	.12
Dome Extension	.07¼	.07¾
Dome Lake	.30	.30½
Dome Mines	5.50	6.25
Foley O'Brien	.20	.22
Gold Reef	.03½	.04½
Homestake	.10	.12
Hollinger	22.50	22.75
Jupiter	.11	.11½
Motherlode	.10	.15
McIntyre	.26½	.27½
Pearl Lake	.02	.03
Pore. Crown	.80	.83
Pore. Imperial	.01	.01½
Pore. Pet.	.17	.20
Pore. Tisdale	.03¾	.01
Pore. Vipond	.34½	.35
Preston E. Dome	.10	.20
Rea Mines	.06	.08
West Dome	.11½	.12

IMPROVEMENT IN WEST

Week's Bank Clearings Decreased Only 9 Percent

The total clearing house returns for last week from all points in the Dominion were $127,296,798, a decrease of $35,602,442 or 21.8 percent compared with the corresponding week in 1914. The feature of the showing, was that for the first time in many weeks the losses in the east were larger than those of the west.

The total clearings from Eastern Canadian centres were $85,296,105, a decrease of $31,438,000 or nearly 27 percent, compared with last year. While in the west the returns totalled $42,000,000, a decrease of only $4,000,000, or 9 percent from a year ago.

MONTREAL STOCKS

	Min. Selling Price	Asked	Bid.
Bell Tel.	140	140	.....
Braz.	54	55	.....
Cement pref	90½	90½	.....
Cottons pref	71	71	.....
C. Reserve	.....	78	68
Det. United Ry	62½	63½	62½
Dom. Tex.	64	64	.....
Do. pref	101	101	.....
Hollinger	17.90	.....	22.00
Illinois T. pref	91	91	.....
Mackay	59¾	.....	72
Do. pref	65	.....	65
Mont. L. Power	211	211	.....
M. Cotons pref	99	99	.....
M. Tram. Deb.	81¼	81¼	.....
Ogilvie Mill.	107	118	115
Ottawa Power	120	122	120
Penmans	49	49	.....
Do. pref	82	82	.....
Shawinigan	110	117	115
Sner. Wil. pref	99	99	.....
Toronto Ry.	111	111	.....
Twin City	93⅜	.....	99
Bank of Montreal	234	234	.....

BONDS—

Can. Cement	92	92	.....
Can. Cottons	78	70	.....
Can. Rubber	88	88	.....
Dom. Coal	95	95	.....
Dom. Cotton	98	98	.....
Dom. Canners	90	92¾	90⅞
Dom. Iron and S.	85	85	.....
D. Textile B.	97	100	.....
D. Do. C.	97	97	.....
L. of Woods	100	.....	100
Laur. Co.	100	.....	100
Nat. Breweries	99	.....	99
N.S. Steel and Coal	84	.....	85
Price Bros.	75	75	.....
Quebec Ry	45	45	.....
Sher. Williams	97	.....	97
Steel Co. of Can.	88	88	.....
W. Can. Power	70	70	.....
Win. Elec	97	.....	97¼

HOW "BILLY" SUNDAY PLAYS ON THE EMOTIONS OF BIG CROWDS

In Four Weeks the Evangelist Has Talked to Eight Hundred Thousand People

The following dramatic description of Billy Sunday, the famous evangelist, and his platform effects, appears in the New York "Evening Post," dated at Philadelphia.

A million and a half people in this town who are "talking Sunday" have almost as many varying opinions of Billy—"cut the 'Doc.'; cut the 'Reverend;' cut the 'William,'" has been his insistent admonition. To find the number who have "talked Sunday" during the four weeks since January 3, when the Rev. William Ashley Sunday came streets, subtract from the total population the Tabernacle at 19th and Vine tion of the city and suburbs the infants in arms and the deaf-mutes!

And as for those who have heard him—his audiences have totalled upwards of 800,000. Allowing even for the "repeaters," he probably has established the world's record by preaching in that time to at least 400,000 Philadelphians.

Ten thousand people have answered, at the close of the services, the evangelist's call to "hit the sawdust trail" and "come forward and give me your hand for Christ!" That is the expression of his direct influence in terms of figures. After attending his services, one cannot escape the impression that Sunday is more interested in these ten thousand than in the million and a half who are arguing him out.

After weeks of first-hand contact with Sunday, one does not easily doubt his sincerity. It may be doubted whether he ever applies the acid test of introspection to his own emotions, his methods, his conclusions, his startling array of slang yet they are his words, his emotions, and he sticks by them. When Sunday says: "The man who denies the divinity of Christ is a dirty liar!" he means it.

PLAYS UPON CROWD EMOTION.

People have called him a great crowd psychologist. More truly, perhaps, he has the crowd instinct. He senses the craving for a laugh as a relief from pathos, pathos and shock as a relief from laughter, frenzy as a strenuous climax to cold denunciation.

Certainly he dominates a crowd. He has never lost the attention of his audiences for a moment. He has a curious, uncanny adaptability to their demands. He drives them through the whole gamut of emotions from shrieking laughter to shuddering fear of hell; but he never fails to give them a thrill that they can relish.

Women listen with streaming eyes to his story of the little daughter of an infidel, dying in her father's arms. She prays for "Daddy," with her last breath. "Suddenly her eyes light up, and she cries: 'Oh, daddy, there's mamma and Jesus and the angels coming for me!'"

He flies off on a denunciatory tangent against "infidelity," while these same women lean forward and nod their heads, frowning bitter frowns.

"Oh," he cries, "when there are empty chairs at your fireside, when there are newly made graves in your cemetery, when the death dew is on the brow of your loved one, when the death rattle sounds in the throat, when the dear face is lit by the lurid glare of the hellish shore—oh, then your heart turns to the old-time religion!"

He jeers. "Why don't you send for the president of the Infidel Club?"

He roars and sputters a string of almost unprintable adjectives at the liquor traffic, at "booze-lifters." These same women and their husbands drown his voice in round after round of applause.

He mounts his chair in a climax. He swirls his arms.

"The rampart wall of American civilization is the purity of American womanhood," he shouts. The rafters ring with the cheer. The white handkerchiefs flicker all over the hall in the "Chautauqua salute."

HIS SERMON ON "HOME."

He adapts himself to all sorts and kinds of audiences. When he talked to the "society folks" he told them a little story out of Henry Van Dyke. When he addressed 22,000 college and high school students, the sermon fairly rang with "manliness" and "womanliness." All his appeals were illustrated with stories of dauntless action. He attacked college vices, cigarette smoking, flirting, dancing, drinking; but he did not offend. With his inimitable buffoonery, he made them ridiculous. He closed with a wonderfully acted word-picture—the story of the winning of the marathon at the Athenian Olympiad of 1896. At the finish he had the whole crowd on their feet, cheering like mad.

He delivered the sermon on "Home" to an audience of fathers and mothers. He closed with the story of the man who write "Home, Sweet Home"—only he does not mention until the very end either the man or his song. A man's body is exhumed from its grave in Africa. It is brought to the United States on an American battleship. It is buried in Washington, with President, Cabinet members, Congressmen, school children, black and white, high and low, standing with drooping flags.

"What had this man done? Had he built a statue?" He enumerates all the conceivable achievements of fame.

"NO!" he thunders. "He had done none of these things. Softly. "He had written a little song. A song sung by the engineer in his cab when he looks out of his window into the rainy night and sees the light he knows shining over the misty field; a song sung by the captain on the bridge—" He enumerates all the industrial opportunites for sentimental solas. There is a deep hush. Then—softly—

"John Howard Payne had written. . .

Back of the platform a piano starts the air "Home, Sweet Home." Thousands are singing. Their faces are lifted. They make no secret of their tears.

It is the rarest sort of exception to see in the congregation a face in which in objective interest in how Sunday is doing things to the crowd, swaying it to his will. They are watching only for what he is going to do next. Mimicry, sarcasm, slapstick comedy, pugilistic fistflashes—he brings them all into play, until with their rocking laughter the hall is like a vast pink sea in commotion. He shocks them; and the sound of their sharply taken breath is like a wind-gust in thunder weather.

PLAYS ON FEARS AND GRIEFS.

"You sneer at a revival?" he hurled at them one day. "Don't you know that when you sneer at a revival, you spit in the face of God, that you jab your dirty hands into the bleeding palms and feet and body of Christ, that you stone him on his way to Golgotha, and you laugh at him—Ha! ha, ha, ha, ha!" He reeled across the stage, leering like a fiend, drooling, howling. Many people have remarked the curious Mephistophelian cast of his mobile face. That day, acting the tortured maniac, he brought all the demons into play. Women put their hands over their eyes, as though they could not bear it.

He stabs them with pathos, following a laugh.

"Jesus Christ never preached a funeral sermon," he said once. "Every time he went to a funeral, he busted it up by raising the dead."

While the mirth was still going, he twisted his features into fiendish hate. His arms flung wide, clawed wildly.

"Anybody who says Jesus Christ couldn't raise the dead is a dirty, infamous liar," he screamed.

In an instant he had relaxed every muscle in his face. His voice came brokenly, like the voice of a little boy about to cry.

"Don't you wish Jesus had been there when they backed up the white hearse to your door and took your baby away to sleep out there in the cemetery?"

A terrible moaning swept over the benches. For an instant a woman's hysterical sobbing rose above it. Then the sobbing died away in the sighs and the murmurs. Sunday went on:

"Don't you wish Jesus had been there when your mother went away?"

He appeals to them with all the sides of his own personality, and he appeals to them with the personalities of all history. He tells often how one of the great actors of the eighties offered him a fabulous salary as an understudy. On the platform in Philadelphia he has acted every character from Naaman, the leper, slapping at mosquitoes in his bath in the Jordan, to Robert E. Lee, proudly declining the presidency of the Louisiana lottery. With irresistible mimicry he has brought Mary and Martha into the kitchens and parlors of Philadelphia. He has slid for bases on the platform. He has played Christopher Columbus, shouting from the poop of the storm-tossed "Santa Maria," "Sail on! Sail on!"

He has leaned over the pulpit—the great Umpire of the Universe, shouting down from the battlements of heaven: "You're out!—this is a serman for men only." He has played the part of the men who bound Christ, the men who spat at Him, the men who gambled for His garments. With a daring and effrontery which stunned the audience quite as much as the acting itself, he has acted the part of Christ on the cross.

All of the laughter, all of the tears, nevertheless, are only the preparation for the invitation. It is when calling for converts that Sunday most tries to sway his audience. His last story is always his most powerful. His last climax is most dramatic. He saves the scene of the cross for the last. From the climax he sweeps into prayer, shocking the devout with his easy familiarity with the Deity.

"Oh, Lord, I tell You they're a fine bunch! Oh, Lord, I know they've got the sand and the nerve, and the grit to take their stand for You. Oh, Lord, they've got the punch here in Philadelphia. Oh, God, we thank Thee that Thou art the God who brought Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego unsinged from the fiery furnace."

In this strain he will go on to enumerate all the miracles in the Bible, all the heroic exploits in Christian history. The strained voice rises and falls in stormy cadences. The arms move rhythmically. The head is thrown far back. The eyes are tight shut. On the deathly pale face there is no motion, except the wild writing of the lips.

The strain snaps. He leaps across the platform. Perhaps he picks up a chair and whirls it in full circle, tossing it away from him, letting it roll to the edge of the platform. He swirls his right arm.

"Come on!" he roars. "Come on
"Come on!" he roars. "Come on.

MAIL ORDER BARGAINS IN ORGANS

In selling our new pianos, we take in exchange many organs and pianos as part payment. These instruments we must clear out quickly, regardless of price, or we would soon become overcrowded with them. Our Mail Order Department always has on hand large numbers of well known makes of organs and pianos. These instruments have all been thoroughly overhauled by our own workmen and are guaranteed to be in good condition and exactly as represented. You are just as safe in buying one of these instruments by mail as if you came in and examined it. The following are a few of the 5-octave organs we have on hand. We also have a big list of well known makes of 6 octave piano, cased organs and also pianos. Make your selection at once or mail coupon for big list.

Ye Olde Firme

HEINTZMAN & CO., LTD.,

Makers World's Best Piano

KARN five octave organ, walnut case, semi-high top with music pocket, sliding fallboard, has 8 stops, including Forte, Celeste, Viola, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. Has a sweet tone and is a snap for $35.00

DOMINION five octave organ in good walnut case, semi-high top, cylinder fallboard, has 8 stops, including Coupler, Vox Humana, Forte, Viola, etc. Knee swell only. Has a good tone and is splendid value for $37.00

BELL five octave organ in oil finished walnut case, has high top with music racks, sliding fallboard, lamp stands, 8 stops, including Vox Humana, Celeste, Forte, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. This is a well known make and has an elegant tone and is a bargain for $39.00

THOMAS five octave organ in nice walnut case with carved semi-high top, cylinder fallboard, has 9 stops, including Forte, Grand Organ Stop, Vox Celeste, etc. Knee swell only. This is a good make, has been thoroughly overhauled and is a bargain for $41.00

DOMINION five octave organ, oil finished walnut case, folding fallboard, lamp stands, has five sets of reeds, 10 stops, including Coupler, Vox Humana, Forte, Celeste, etc. Grand organ and knee swell, and is fitted with the famous Scribner tubes. This has a rich tone and would be very suitable for a Sunday School. Special $42.00

DOHERTY five octave organ, walnut case, nicely carved, high top with music racks, lamp stands, sliding fallboard, has 11 stops including Bass and Treble Couplers, Vox Humana, Forte, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. This is a snap at $43.00

KARN FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN, walnut case, richly carved high top with mirror and music pocket, has sliding fallboard, lamp stands, 9 stops, including Vox Jubilante, Vox Angelica, Couplers, Forte, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. Has been thoroughly overhauled by our own expert and is a fine bargain for $44.00

DOMINION five octave organ in oil finished walnut case with handsome carved high top with mirror, cylinder fallboard, lamp stands, has 10 stops, including Couplers, Forte, Viola, etc. Grand organ and knee swell, mouse proof pedals. This is a well known make, has a beautiful rich tone and is splendid value at $45.00

EASY TERMS — Organs under $50.00, $5.00 cash and $3.00 per month; over $50.00, $8.00 cash and $4.00 per month.

HEINTZMAN HALL, Mail Order Department, 193-195-197 Yonge St. TORONTO.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

Heintzman & Co., Ltd.: Please mail me complete list of bargain instruments. I saw your Ad. in Montreal "Witness" of Feb. 10.

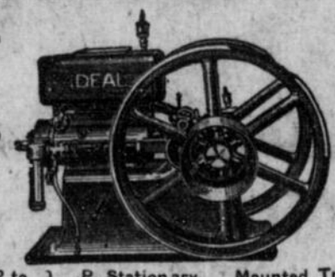
Name .....

Address .....

BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES

are as well made as the machinery that makes them

BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.



GRAIN GRINDERS 6 TO 15 INC BURRS, PUMPS, TANKS, WATER BOXES, STEEL SAW FRAMES, CONCRETE MIXERS, POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS.

1 1-2 to 3 H.P. Stationary. Mounted Traction.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY LIMITED,

Brantford Winnipeg Calgary.

If you've got the nerve to take your stand for Jesus Christ, come on!"

His choirmaster gives a signal. Back of the platform, softly, plaintively, the great choir of 3,000 voices strikes up a hymn. "Jesus I am coming home today"—"At the cross, at the cross"—"Though coming weak and vile."

They come.

ON THE CONVERTS' BENCH.

The crowd on the converts' bench has varied between 39 and 797. The character of Sunday's final appeal is frequently reflected in it. Twice, when he has prayed the final prayer, standing on top of his pulpit, the number has been more than 600.

And of those who come forward—many show no outward signs of emotion. A few smile—the curious, wild smile of people altogether beside themselves with joy. Others weep softly, some are altogether broken up—these the highstrung, hysterical young girls professional "down-and-outers," regular "risers for prayer," such as you can see night after night in any gospel mission in America; thin, worn women of the wash-tubs and scrubbing-boards, wan faces, streaked with tears.

"THE SERIOUS GERMANS."

The Informal Truce of Christmas Day

(London "Morning Post.")

An officer, writing of the informal truce on Christmas Day, says:—

The whole thing was like a half-time in some great football match. Between the men, at any rate, all enmity was forgotten, and they laughed and joked each other and drank to one another's health. Their N.C.O.'s were far more reserved and serious; they were very watchful, too. As I went up to speak to the first of them he inspected me in a most distrustful manner, as if half expecting me to produce a revolver. He was a sergeant-major, and a very superior type of man. With him was an "Unteroffizier" in an extremely clean and smart uniform. He was of the student type, his face being marked with the unmistakable scars. He was the most serious of them all. He told me plainly that Germany would never lose her hatred for England for having, as he expressed it, left her in the lurch. How, when, or why we had done this, I could not imagine, but he was one of those hopelessly iron Germans with whom it is imposible to converse on any national topic with safety. So after I had made a few very slight protests against his accusations he was good enough to close the discussion with the cold observation that we should see who was right after the war.

He went on express his disapproval of the manner in which our German prisoners were treated in the concentration camps, another case of hopeless, of course. "Newspapers" was the only answer I could give, leaving him, of course, quite unsatisfied. But here another little fellow, a private who had let his beard grow and seemed on familiar terms with all the higher N.C.O.'s, joined in, and said: "Yes, the papers have been responsible for the whole war." This little pale-faced and most harmless looking fellow was a Bonn student. He was out for doing his duty merely, you could see that, and no one would have done it in a more thorough and painstaking way. He was cheerful, unlike the others I spoke to, and full of life and fun, but just the sort of poor little fellow who could not help crying out for mercy in the face of a bayonet charge, I thought. There was a very shy German Red Cross man with them, too, who kept the whole time just outside our group and did not open his mouth—he, too, had let his beard grow. All were very well-groomed men. I think they must have come into the trenches the day before, or else they must have a better water supply than ours.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2871.

DAME JOSEPHINE WIALLARD, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Marie Joseph Ernest Bousquet, of the same place, physician, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said MARIE JOSEPH ERNEST BOUSQUET, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the 28th day of January, 1915.

Montreal, 1st of February, 1915.

ST. GERMAIN, GUERIN & RAYMOND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CO-OPERATIVE LOAN SOCIETIES BANNED

Quebec, Feb. 4.—That the co-operative Loan Societies operating in the Province of Quebec are institutions imposing on the public by false representation, obtaining the money of the public and loaning it almost exclusively to their own officers, friends and relatives, and that the whole system ought to be abolished and put into the hands of a provincial liquidator, are the salient points of the report of the special committee appointed by the Provincial Government to investigate co-operative Loan Societies in the Province of Quebec, which was tabled by the Chairman, Mr. T. D. Bouchard, M.P.P. for St. Hyacinthe, at this afternoon's sitting of the Legislative Assembly.

GERMAN AIRMA

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN THE WEST

Committee Has Studied American System and Has Scheme Ready.

The thorough manner in which the United States Government has taken up the question of agricultural instruction in its western States, led a committee of Canadian agriculturists and others interested in the work of settlement to make a trip in North Dakota, with a view to investigation. Their report and recommendations are embodied in the following communication, for which we are indebted to Mr. Geo. A. Merrick, of Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—The members of the Committee selected to visit North Dakota and investigate at first hand the results of the Field Agent System of agricultural instruction, report:

The aim of your Committee was to obtain as much information as possible form the farmers themselves in districts where the system is in operation, and through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Cooper, Director of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, and Mr. F. R. Crane, Agricultural Commissioner of the Great Northern Railway, we were enabled to spend three whole days motoring and interviewing farmers in the country tributary to Valley City, in the Eastern part of the State; Minot in the North Central District; Williston, near the Western boundary; and a half day was spent, on the return journey, in the Grand Forks district. We were also afforded an opportunity at each place to discuss with numerous bankers and business men the question of the results being accomplished, and no effort was spared to make the investigation a thorough one.

It is our unanimous opinion that the better farming campaign being conducted in North Dakota is proving successful in a remarkable degree, and is rapidly creating conditions which will ensure an enormous enhancement of the prosperity of the State, as well as contribute to a material improvement of the social conditions of farm life. From an investigation of the cost of the work we conclude that the expenditures thereon will be returned a hundredfold through increase of agricultural products.

We are further of the opinion that the experience of North Dakota, considered in conjunction with the history of agricultural progress in other parts of North America, serves to establish conclusively that the attainment of a thoroughly satisfactory development of the agricultural industry of a new country requires that there shall exist—as auxiliary to the Departments of Agricultural and Experimental Farms—an efficiently organized staff of field men to carry information to the farmers on their own farms

As a natural consequence of the unparalleled rapidity of the settlement of Western Canada in the last few years we have admittedly an unusually large percentage of settlers whose knowledge of farming is slight, and it is therefore an obvious deduction that the results which could be looked for from an efficient organization of field men would be proportionately greater here than in North Dakota.

The necessity for an organized movement to increase largely agricultural production in the prairie provinces by greater efficiency of farming methods is now widely recognized, and we cannot urge too strongly that steps be taken without delay to inaugurate the Field Agent System here, as the most effective means of accomplishing the desired end.

We think it well to add that in our opinion a movement along the lines recommended, in order to be productive of the maximum good, should take the form of a combination of the Farmers' Associations, and the more important business interests to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture. We are not losing sight of the fact that the Department of Agriculture in all three of our prairie provinces are already doing excellent extension work. They are, however, somewhat hampered by lack of funds, and it is our conviction that the organization of a Field Agent System should be set on foot on a scale sufficient to demonstrate effectively its value with th eleast possible loss of time.

We attach a draft covering our suggestions for the organization of an Association of Farming and Business.

Respectfully submitted.

Name: "Association of Farming and Business."

Form of Organization: An Association to be incorporated by private Act.

Purpose: To promote agricultural development in Western Canada.

Support and Membership: The general funds of the Association to be provided by subscription, to be invited from all business and farming interests, a subscription of $10 or more annually to entitle the subscriber to membership.

Further financial support to be solicited from municipalities in which the Association conducts field operations.

General Council: The Association to be governed by a board of forty-two councillors chosen as follows:

	Councillors.
By Grain Growers' Associations	6
Live Stock Breeders' Association	4
Agricultural Societies	3
Railways (one each)	3
Canadian Credit Men's Association	4
Bankers' Association (Western section)	3
Mortgage Loans Association of Western Canada	3
Winnipeg Grain Exchange	2
Manufacturers' Association, (Western Canada)	2
Implement Companies' Association	2
Canadian Press Association, (Western branches)	2
Dominion Retailers' Association (Western branches)	2
	36

And six others to be selected by the foregoing, 42 in all, 10 to form a quorum.

Directorate: The affairs of the Association to be administered by a board of nine directors, of which three to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and six by the General Council.

PLAN OF OPERATION.

The chief aim of the Association being to increase agricultural production by disseminating knowledge of the most approved farming methods, it is proposed to adopt the plan now being followed under varying auspices in numerous parts of North America, of employing a staff of field agents to carry information to farmers on their farms and induce them to conduct their operations on lines recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

Superintendent: The field work to be in charge of a superintendent appointed by the board of directors, and selected with a view to his knowledge of the science of agriculture, as well as his qualifications as an executive. The responsibility for appointments of field agents will rest with him.

Field Agents: The work of each field agent may be more particularly described as follows:

1. Going to the individual farmer on his own farm and actively co-operating with him—taking up the particular problems presented upon each farm, and demonstrating through the farmer's own efforts satisfactory solutions. His activities will be entirely in the field. He will have no regular office, but will arrange to spend an hour or two periodically in different centres to meet all inquirers. Among the matters with which he will have to deal with are the following:

(a) Increasing yields per acre (i) treatment of soil conditions, (ii) better tillage methods and moisture conservation; (iii) selection of seed; (iv) proper rotation, introducing new crops of value, such as corn and alfalfa;

(b) Planning farmsteads, buildings, silos, etc.;

(c) Selection, care and feeding of live stock;

(d) Prevention and eradication of weeds, pests and diseases of stock;

(e) Proper use and care of farm implements;

(f) Planting trees and vegetable gardens, and adding to convenience and attractiveness of farm homes and surroundings;

(g) General business management of farm, including simple system of records.

2. Reaching the faming community generally through:—

(a) Definite demonstration work, as above, on individual farms;

(b) Co-operation with branches of Grain Growers' Associations and with the Live Stock Breeders' Association; (i) assisting in their marketing activities; (ii) locating good seed, sound stock etc.; (iii) helping to obtain and distribute labor; (iv) addressing meeting (especially in winter time) and assisting in preparation of programmes; (v) stimulating social features and general interest;

(c) Co-operating with those in the charge of agricultural fairs, especially by arranging for contests and prizes which will feature work done by the Association of Farming and Business—boys' and girls' competitions in crop growing, pork production, seed selection, stock judging, poultry, dairying, etc.;

(d) Local short-courses for farmers and also boys' camps;

(e) Working through rural schools by (i) stimulating interest of inspectors; (ii) addressing teachers at their associational gatherings; (iii) popular talks to pupils, and (iv) encouraging various school contests;

(f) Distributing popular bulletins, circulars and posters.

3. Promoting co-operation of farmers and local business with a view to a better mutual understanding:

(a) Joint economic gain will be brought about from increased production and improved marketing methods, and a condition created whereby farmers will be enabled to purchase on a cash basis by reason of the fact that they will have products marketable throughout the year;

(b) From town merchants, bankers, etc., there will be sought practical support in giving farmer customers (whether dealing individually or co-operatively) the best possible treatment;

(c) Farmers will be shown the advantages of buying on a cash basis.

Co-operation with the Department of Agriculture: The aim of the Association would be to work in close co-operation with the Department of Agriculture through the Agricultural College, and the superintendent would be required to observe the same technique as taught at the Agricultural College. It would be desirable that his office should be established at the college and that his work would dovetail closely with work now being carried on by it. It is felt that the desired co-operation could be effectively accomplished by the appointment of some of the chief officers of the college to the directorate of the Association.

SOWING WEEDS IN SEED GRAIN.

In the spring of 1913 officers of the Seed Branch took samples representing as accurately as possible the average seed used in the districts visited, from over 2,000 farmers throughout Canada. Nine hundred and seventy-eight samples of oats were analyzed at the Ottawa Seed Laboratory and 547 of these, or 56 per cent., contained an average of 76 noxious weed seeds per pound, the highest number being 4,83 in the pound. Eight hundred and sixty, or 88 per cent. of the samples, contained an average of 239 or other weed seeds, the highest number being 6,954 per pound. With this weed seed content and the rate of seeding reported an average of 6,400 noxious and 20,800 other sorts of weed seeds would be seeded on each acre of land in oats. Barley and wheat showed similar results. Some of these weed seeds are difficult to clean out, but most of them can be separated by a fanning mill properly equipped and well operated. Seed Branch, Ottawa.

WHERE SHEEP ARE MILKED.

The milking sheep, which is a product of the Continent of Europe, is not known in this country. Our sheep breeds, of course, furnish milk in the usual maternal way, but it is not used for human consumption. In Europe, the sheep are milked in the same way as one would milk goats, and of this milk varieties of cheese are made. It is said a very good return is furnished thereby. The sheep, however, is not what one might call a prolific milker, four or five pounds being a good return but it has its advantages in so far as the cheese itself is a dainty, and commands rather a higher price than the product of cow's milk. The milking sheep, from one pont of view, is long and lanky of limb, rather scraggy in appearance, with big ears, and its form erroneously suggests a lack of constitution.

THE ACTION OF SUPERPHOSPHATE

Superphosphate for half a century, apart from farmyard manure, has been recognized as the principal means of supplying the soil with phosphoric acid, and until the introduction of basic slag it had no rival. Certainly considerable quantities of phosphate were furnished in bones, bone manures, and Peruvian guano; but these manures are not simply phosphatic, as they contain also ammonia. As a purely phosphatic manure superphasphate remains in a soluble is to a great extent. When superphosphate is spread over the soil or applied by the drill, the phosphoric acid in it, being in a watersoluble condition, is dissolved by the first shower or by the moisture in the soil, and permeates everywhere through the surrounding soil, in which it is chemically precipitated in a state of fineness much more minute than can be obtained by mechanical grinding. Of course, if the superphosphate ermains in a soluble condition it would be washed away by heavy rain and lost, but the lime and other salts present in most soils may be said to nurse and hold it in a precipitated form until the tender little fibres of the plant rootlets come along in search of nourishment in an available form, and by the mild acidity of their feeding organisms separate it again from the soil combinations and absorb it into their system. It is the intimate intermixture of the phosphate with the soil particles, and its minute chemical fineness, which renders superphosphate more efficacious and rapid in action on plant life than the raw phosphate, even when ground to the utmost extent of fineness by mechanical means. The assimilability of superphosphate is so great that in the respect of rapidity of action it has been compared to the rapid action of nitrogen in nitrate of soda.

CULTIVATION.

On many farms the depth of the cultivated soil is frequently limited to 6in. or thereabouts. The soil is turned over year after year, and the pan or hard surface of the subsoil remains untouched; consequently it is submitted neither to the air nor sunlight, both of which so materially assist in its decomposition, and in preparing it for the roots of plants. There are few soils that are not benefited by breaking the pan and stirring—in a word, deep cultivation, care being taken, however, not to bring up the subsoil to the surface. On farm land (excepting, of course, those isolated spots where you have a deep, well-drained fertile land of a sandy nature stocked with humus) it is a good plan to turn up with each ploughing, say, half an inch to an inch of new soil each year until the land is sown down in pasture again. The greatest agents we have to help in breaking down a stiff furrow are time, heat, and cold—atmospheric conditions; then use the old style of grubber and heavy tine harrows, using the modern spring-tooth cultivator if there are not enough horses on the farm to pull the genuine article. In rare, very rare, cases it may be harmless to throw the subsoil on top of the furrow; but in the writer's experience it has in every instance wrought incalulable harm and irreparable damage.

TEST SEED CORN

The selection of satisfactory appearing ears for seed is only the beginning of preparation for planting. No matter how perfect the ear or kernel may be, if lacking in vitality, disappointment is sure to follow at planting time. Testing is the only safe method for the final determination of seed ears, and no farmer can afford to plant corn unless he is certain of the percentage of kernels that will sprout and will produce a strong, thrifty plant.

No one need plant untested corn. plenty of tried and proved testing devices can be purchased from any dealer in farm machinery at very moderate prices. Lacking these, satisfactory work can be done by using any one of a number of simple home contrivances for seed testing. The simplest of these is placing ten kernels from each ear between sheets of blotting paper on a plate, keeping the blotting paper moist and the temperature uniform. In a very few days the percentage of germination for any ear of corn can be determined in this way. Where a large amount of seed is required, however, this is rather cumbersome and can best be established by a box.

Almost any sort o fa box will do for this work, but a convenient size is one about 2 feet wide by 3 feet long and 6 to 8 inches deep. Fill this about half full of sand, or soil, or sawdust, well moistened, and pack down enough to make a good, firm seed bed. If sawdust is used, it is a good plan to moisten it very liberally for some time before using it, so that it will become thoroughly soaked. Smooth the surface carefully, and mark it off into squares big enough to hold about ten kernels of corn. This can be partitioned off by wires, or by thin strips of lath or box wood. Select ten kernels from each ear chosen for seed, taking part of them from the butt and tip of the ear and part from the middle. Place the kernels from each ear in these squares, numbering the ear to correspond with the number of the space in which the kernels are deposited.

A glass cover on this testing box is mighty convenient, as the progress of the sprouting kernels can then by watched without trouble. But this is not essential. In the absence of a glass cover, place a piece of muslin or other thin cloth over the top and sprinkle a half inch or so of moist earth or sand on top. Keep the box moist and warm at an even temperature for four or five days. By this time the kernels possessing satisfactory vitality should all be sprouted with good, thrifty, quick-growing sprouts. Maintaining a satisfactory temperature is often the hardest problem during winter. If the house is heated by a furnace or by any heating device which keeps a fire all night there will be no trouble Place the box close to heat and protect it from sudden cold wind or other exposure. A cellar that is warm enough to protect house plants during the winter will ordinarily be warm enough for the testing. At the end of five days the kernels should be examined. This is easy if a glass is used, and if the kernels have been covered with soil the whole can be easily removed without disturbing the seed. Ordinarily, where ten kernels from each ear are tested, the farmer is justified in discarding all ears not indicating a perfect germination, and surely he cannot afford to use corn testing under 90 percent. If 20 or 50 kernels be tested, of course, a perfect germination would be harder to secure.

AGRICULTURE IN RUSSIA.

In St. Petersburg district scientific agriculture is practically unknown. Here the summer is too short to allow of the successful raising of crops, and tillage is confined to the lands belonging to the village communities. In Russia practically every village is State-owned—that is, under the control of no landlord—and every village has within its bounds a certain acreage of common land. The inhabitants of the village have each one a fixed amount of this land assigned to them (says "Country Life"), but, to avoid favoritism, a peasant does not farm the same strip two seasons running, but a rotation is practised whereby each member of the village in time goes over the whole land of the community. The birth of a son is a source of great joy on the part of a Russian peasant, for on such an occasion an extra grant of land is given to him. In the north of Russia wheat is never grown. Oats are produced, but rye is the staple crop, and it is from this cereal that the peasant makes his bread.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

The Call of the Empire to the Farmers of Canada

"Approximately twenty million men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers,—worse still, they have become destroyers of food."

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

Britain must have food—food this year, and food next year. Britain is looking to Canada to supply most of that food. We are sending our surplus now, but we must prepare for a larger surplus this year and next year. Patriotism and Production must go hand in hand.

Because of this need of the Empire for more food, and the call to Canada in that need, the Canadian Department of Agriculture has arranged for a series of Conferences throughout the Dominion, with the object of giving suggestions as to the best ways of increasing production of the particular products needed at this time.

ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE

At these Conferences agricultural specialists, who have studied agricultural conditions and production throughout the world, and the best means of increasing agricultural production in Canada, will give valuable information and suggestions to the farmers, live-stock men, dairymen, poultrymen, vegetable growers, and other producers of this country. The Canadian Department of Agriculture urges you to attend as many of these Conferences as possible; also to watch for other information on the subject that will be given in other announcements in this newspaper.

Put Energy into Production of Staple Foods

The Government does not ask farmers to work harder, so much as it urges them to make their work more productive, and to produce those staple foods that the Empire most needs and that can be most easily stored and transported.

Europe, and particularly Britain, will need the following staple foods from Canada more than ever before:

Wheat, oats, corn, beans, peas.
Beef, mutton, bacon, and ham.
Cheese and butter.
Poultry and eggs.
Vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, and turnips.

The larger the yield of these staple food products, the greater the service to the Empire. Germany in the last ten years has doubled the average yield of the majority of her field crops largely through better seed, thorough cultivation and use of fertilizer. But in making your plans, don't let your enthusiasm and loyalty make you attempt more than you can carry through. Millions of bushels, instead of millions of acres, should be the aim of Canadian farmers. And while the Empire's armies are busy putting down German Militarism, let us at home appropriate the best of Germany's agricultural methods for the Empire's advantage.

The Government urges farmers, stockmen, dairymen and other producers to make a wider use of the Free Bulletins issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. This Department has issued over two hundred bulletins. A list of bulletins is printed in a booklet entitled "Publications Available for Distribution."

Clip out, fill in and mail the coupon below and get this booklet. Then select the bulletins that will be of value to you. Mail your coupon right now. Address the envelope to Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Do not put a stamp on the envelope. No stamp is necessary. Your coupon will be "On His Majesty's Service."

Give expression to your desire to assist the Empire in this crisis by co-operating in this great "Patriotism and Production" movement.

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

11

Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Please send list of Publications Available for Distribution.

Name .....

P.O. Address .....

County ..... Prov. .....

Marine Engines

5 H.P. complete	$85
7 " "	$110
9 " "	$145

Above are cash prices, and it will pay you to borrow the money rather than buy on time and pay much higher. Send for circular.

SIMPLEX SUPPLY CO.
Simcoe St. East Hamilton, Ont.

Lakeview Sale

At the farm near **BRONTE, ONTARIO,**

Wednesday, February 17th, 1915

Thirty Head

High-class Holsteins

All young stock and sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona and King Canary Segis. All stock in milk have official records and come from official record dams.

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol has now 20 R. of M. daughters, five of them averaging over 20 pounds, and one is a 24.5-pound three-year-old. His sire is the only bull in the world with 13 daughters averaging over 100 pounds of milk each in one day.

Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona has three daughters in milk, and these have made good records, one over 17 pounds as a junior two-year-old. This bull is a full brother to Dutchland Colantha Mona, the three-year-old world's champion for yearly milk production.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE!

Remember, the offerings are all young and sound, and each is backed up by the reputation that the LAKEVIEW HERD is trying to make for itself.

Terms: Cash or 6 months' credit on approved notes at 6%.

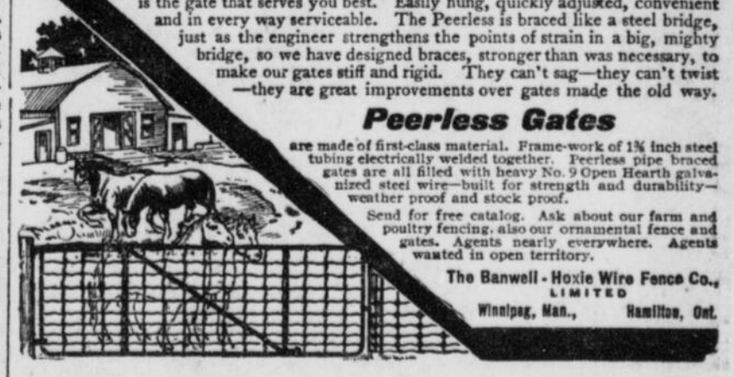
Radial cars from Hamilton ten minutes after each hour for Trafalgar, returning half-past each hour for Hamilton. G. T. R. from Toronto for Bronte 6.20 a.m. and 12.15 noon, returning 6.04 for Toronto.

CATALOGUE FROM THE

Manager, Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ontario

PEERLESS EXTRA LONG EXTRA STRONG GATE

Our gates are built for strength and endurance. Braced like a steel bridge. It is the gate that serves you best. Easily hung, quickly adjusted, convenient and in every way serviceable. The Peerless is braced like a steel bridge, just as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are great improvements over gates made the old way.



Peerless Gates

are made of first-class material. Frame-work of 1¾ inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., LIMITED
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

SEED CORN

Leaming and White Cap, every ear carefully selected and dried, $1.50 per bushel of 70lbs. on cob. Order at once and secure some.
S. E. OAKEY, R.R. No. 4, Essex

McDONALD'S TESTED SEEDS Grow Good Crops!



WRITE for the FINEST FREE CATALOGUE We have ever issued

KENNETH McDONALD & SONS LIMITED
SEEDSMEN OTTAWA



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON **DOG DISEASES** And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street, New York

MILLER'S CANADIAN FARMERS' ALMANAC 1915

This RELIABLE ALMANAC has been before the farmers for 61 years. Price, 5c each, 40c per dozen. Orders attended to at once. ROBERT MILLER, 834 Crescent Street, Montreal.

POULTRY



INTERESTING SCHOOL CHILDREN IN POULTRY RAISING

(By M. A. Jull, Manager, Poultry Dept. Macdonald College, Quebec.)

Although it is evident that our system of industrial education is not nearly meeting the needs of the country, it is still certain that changes must be adopted gradually, else there is danger of discarding the fundamental principles of a system of universal education for something of less value and less permanent. No system of education is universal if it does not touch and benefit all classes of people and all branches of legitimate occupation. Education should be adapted to the ends in view. In a country which is regarded as primarily agricultural the subject of Agriculture is the one most suited in the adaptation of science to the vital interests of life in the rural schools.

The fact is appreciated generally that the demand for education in Agriculture is permanent. The important question to be settled among educationists is the best method of procedure; whether Agriculture should be taught in the rural schools, in the high schools and academies, in consolidated schools, in a series of separate schools representing distinct occupations and interests or in a single system of schools with separate courses. Therein lies the difficult problem of the educators.

Concerning the teaching of Agriculture, many methods have been employed with varying results. The value of school gardens has been pointed out, and doubtless the more practical the medium of instruction the more satisfactory are the results. In the English-speaking section of the Province of Quebec a method has been adopted in connection with poultry culture upon much the same lines as involved in garden work, except that the school children do the practical work at their homes.

POULTRY DEMONSTRATIONS.

In the spring of 1913 one hundred settings of hatching eggs, supplied by the Poultry Department of Macdonald College, were distributed to school children in three counties of that province. The eggs were supplied free of cost to the most deserving pupils, who were selected by the College demonstrator, located in the county, with the co-operation of the principals of the academies and rural school teachers. The conditions upon which the eggs supplied free were simple: each applicant agreed to do the best possible with the chickens hatched and to show them at a rural fair provided for same. At the three rural school fairs held in 1913 prizes were provided, and each fair proved to be an educational feature not only for the school children but also for the people of the community.

In order to make the work of the greatest possible value it was decided to publish educational matter bearing upon the work, and each month the Poultry Department of the College prepared a pamphlet of instructions on the raising of chickens. The College demonstrators supervised the work of the pupils in each district, and in many cases the school teachers rendered valuable assistance.

This form of education, based upon such practical lines, was so successful the first year, that in 1914, there were 425 settings of eggs distributed free in nine counties of the province. Nine rural school fairs have been held where potatoes, corn, flowers and other products in addition to poultry have been exhibited. In all there were 1,480 chickens exhibited. The demand for eggs for next season is already much heavier than for last year, and the outlook is encouraging.

OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

While one of the fundamental objects of this extension work on the part of the College is for the improvement of the poultry industry of the province, it also secures practical results in greater interest in poultry raising, improvement in breeding in the various districts and the establishment of community breeding centres. Aside from the economic returns, the feature is distinctly educational, since it brings the pupils in direct contact with the underlying principles in the production of a stable agricultural projduct. Practical poultry work and poultry instruction are well adapted to student life and to the general course of study.

What is most needed now is a good course of instruction in poultry culture to supplement the practical work undertaken, and it is hoped that the College demonstrators will be able to supply the need in some degree at least.

At any rate, it is the opinion that this form of industrial education based upon economic returns is one of the most practical methods in introducing Agriculture in the school curriculum. Pupils set themselves about tasks of their choice and through accurate observation gain much knowledge and experience.

IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. The breeding of poultry, either for fancy or utility, is the highest type of poultry culture.
2. Poultry breeding is difficult because in addition to a thorough working knowledge of poultry culture, one must understand the laws which govern the development of organisms.
3. The law of heredity is that like produces like.
4. The law of variation is that no two animals are exactly alike. This gives an opportunity for selection which may be the first step in the formation of a breed.
5. Fowls, in common with other animals, sometimes resemble some of their remote ancestors in one or more particulars. This is called atavism, or reversion.
6. By in-breeding, desired qualities may be fixed.
7. In-breeding may also perpetuate undesirable qualities. Too close interbreeding, if long continued, is injurious unless great care and judgment is used in the selection of the breeding stock. Only the most vigorous should be bred from.
8. New blood is usually introduced from the female side.
9. Cross breeding gives hardy stock.
10. Breed only from the best. An early moult denotes vigor.
11. Fowls of the same breed differ widely in their ability to produce eggs. At the Main Station, some of the Barred Plymouth Rocks laid 251 eggs per year. Some hens never laid at all.
12. Trap nests enable one to sort out the drones in a flock. This takes time and constant attention and only the thorough-going poultrymen should undertake the work.
13. A beginner should start with good stock. This enables one to start where another left off.
14. Line breeding is in-breeding systematically carried out.
15. Fowls bred for exhibition should have the best of care during the summer.
16. Only fowls which have been properly prepared for the show have a chance of winning any of the prizes.

FREE COURSE TO POULTRY RAISERS.

A place to get good information and lots of it along with some good practice.

A short course of instruction and practice in poultry keeping will be given at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, from February 15th to March 6th inclusive.

This short course is intended to assist in supplying the demand for practical knowledge in the raising of poultry. It is of considerable value to all those who are now keeping fowls as well as to those who intend to start in the poultry business. Lectures will be given every day and hours will also be provided for work in feeding poultry and in incubation and breeding.

Some of the phases of the poultry business discussed will include:—Profits in Poultry Keeping, Laying Out a Poultry Plant, Poultry Keeping on a Town Lot; The Intensive and Extensive Methods of Poultry Culture, Poultry House Construction, The Breeding and Judging of Utility Poultry, Incubation and Brooding, Methods of Feeding Poultry, Markets, and Marketing Poultry Produce.

The Professor of Biology will give lectures on Poultry Zoology including:—The Anatomy of the Fowl, The Embryology of the Chicks and the Parasites of Poultry.

The Professor of Cereal Husbandry will give a number of lectures on Crop Production and Soil Management as related to poultry raising.

The Professor of Horticulture will give a course of lectures on The Growing of Small Fruits, The Care and the Management of the Orchard, and other horticultural subjects of interest to poultrymen.

The College Veterinarian will give lectures with demonstrations on The Hygienic Requirements of Poultry, Cleanliness, and various poultry diseases.

The Demonstrator to Homemaker Clubs will give lectures and demonstrations on Trussing Birds for the Table, Roasting and Serving Poultry, and The Value of Poultry and Eggs in the Diet. This course will be of special interest to all house-keepers.

The Poultry Plant at the College gives excellent opportunity for the study of the practical side of the industry. The course will be full of up-to-date information designed for practical poultry-keepers, and it should enable all interested to become more familiar with the principles of successful poultry keeping.

For the Short Course Announcement and other information those who wish to attend should write The Principal, Macdonald College, Que.

KEEP AN EYE ON THE SETTIN HEN.

Setting—The best time to set a hen is after dark. Have the nest carefully prepared and, if convenient, place two or three infertile or nest eggs in the nest; then very carefully place the hen on the nest and do not disturb her for the first day. When she is sitting well the setting of eggs may be placed under her.

Dusting—At the time of setting it is very necessary to dust the hen thoroughly with good commercial insect powder. Some hens may become so badly infected with lice that they will leave their nests. To disinfect the hen take her by the feet, holding her head downwards, and sprinkle the powder well into her feathers, then rub the powder around the points. Dust the hen again about ten days after setting, and for a third time just before the hatch comes off.

Feeding—The sitting hen should be fed regularly every day. Where a number of hens are sitting together they may be fed together, but they should be watched carefully to see that each her returns to her proper nest.

The food should consist of hard grains, such as wheat, oats, corn or a mixture of these. Where the hens are confined green food should be given occasionally. Grit and clean water should be kept before them always.

At hatching time do not disturb the hen. Let her sit quietly after the nineteenth day, but watch her closely to see that she does not leave the nest with the first chick which hatches. She should be allowed to remain on the nest for a few hours after all of the chicks have hatched.

MORE HEAVY LAYING AT STORRS

The twelfth week of the laying contest at Storrs was similar in many respects to the eleventh week, but for the most part much better. The total yield amounted to 2,140 eggs, which is 307 in excess of the preceding week and relatively 1,229 eggs better than for the corresponding week last year. For the second consecutive week two daily egg records were set. On Monday the hens laid 306 eggs which was the best for any single day up until that time. This record however, only lasted until Thursday, when the figure was set at 330 eggs for a single day's yield.

The best single production for the the week was made by Merrythought Farm's Columbian Wyandottes from Columbia, Conn., with 48 eggs. These were followed closely by the Vermont pen of Rhode Island Reds from St. Albans with a production of 47 eggs. The Storrs Station's sour milk pen of White Wyandottes came third with 42 eggs while Springdale Poultry Farm's Rhode Island Reds followed closely with 41 eggs and two English pens of White Wyandottes laid 40 and 39 respectively.

The ten leading pens to date are as follows:

Ed. Cam, Hoghton, near Preston, England, White Wyandottes, 450; Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans, Vt., Rhode Island Reds, 384; Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Center, Conn., Barred Rocks, 360; Colonial Farm, Temple, N. H., Rhode Island Reds, 329; Storrs Exp. Station, (Sour milk pen), White Leghorns, 323; Neale Bros., Apponaug, R. I., White Wyandottes, 314; H. B. Hiller, Unionville, Conn., American Dominiques, 309; A. P. Robinson, Calverton, N. Y., White Leghorns, 304; Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn., White Leghorns, 288; Frank L. Tuttle, Southboro, Mass., Barred Rocks, 286.

POULTRY IN MANITOBA.

The poultry industry of Manitoba is growing. In 1914 the farmers of that province sold 815,852 chickens as compared with 777,808 chickens in 1913. In 1914 they sold 184,236 turkeys and 81,720 geese as compared with 176,964 turkeys and 79,940 geese in 1913. But where are the ducks? NNo reports have been given.

Do you know what it costs to operate each branch of your farming operations? If not, you are not the best farmer you are capable of being.

A BLACK ORPINGTON.



Cockerel owned by Macdonald College, Que.

TOM BARRON AND THE 200-EGG HEN

Done up in a neat little red book with good printing on glossy brown paper is Tom Barron's new book on "How I Breed the 200-Egg Hen." Of course the book does not really pretend to tell one how to breed 200 egg hens, but it contains some interesting information, in a readable form, on various phases of poultry keeping. The information contained in this book is much the same as that contained in any other poultry book, although some of the information is comparatively new to this country. At any rate the book is a good medium of money making for Mr. Barron who has won such a reputation throughout the world by producing such exceptionally good layers which have done so well in the numerous contests.

If it were not for the "Introductory" remarks in this book it could be recommended as worth the price asked. The publishers of the book are given the inglorious credit of compiling the exaggerated and puerile suggestions in the "Introductory" but which are rather flavored with a bit of Tom Quisenberry's hot airism. It is a pity that parties with a certain amount of responsibility cannot use a degree of sanity in publishing information on poultry keeping.

Some of it reads like a fairy dream, and is indeed more appropriate in a book of fables than in a standard poultry work. We are surprised that Mr. Barron would allow such culminating suggestions to be connected with his name for it gives him no credit, at least among the better class of poultry-keepers and educators. Much of this kind of literature does more harm than good to the poultry business.

Listen: "Manufacturing at will fowls of any selected breed or variety that lay more than the fabled "Goose of the golden egg" is to Barron as easy of accomplishment as is the failure of the ordinary poultry-breeder to secure the two-hundred-egg hen." That is the song that is sung of Barron and his work. Then again "England's poultry annals are emblazoned with the victories of this poultry wonder-worker"—"The poultry world stands aghast at such records as have been made by the hens of this exceptional worker in egg production."

The suggestions contained in the book are held to be those followed by Mr. Barron in the management of his poultry plant at Catford, England.

HINTS TO EGG DEALERS.

SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHER EGG BUYERS.

1. Buy on a "loss-off" basis and encourage other merchants to do the same.
2. Go further. Pay a premium for quality and do not hesitate to condemn bad, dirty, small and broken eggs.
3. Insist upon the farmers furnishing first quality eggs only.
4. Keep in mind the perishable nature of the product, and do not hold eggs.
5. Keep eggs in a cool place. Never expose them to heat from any source. The sun and the stove often act as mammoth incubators.
6. When shipping, pack carefully in strong, clean cases and fillers.
7. Never keep eggs near kerosene, onions, fish or any other strong smelling substance, they readily absorb odors.
8. When packing, carefully place a uniform bedding of excelsior or other cushion material in the bottom and top of the case.
9. If buying direct from the farmer, make regular and frequent collections.
10. Encourage the farmer to keep better poultry, and more of it.

PROFIT IN FALL PULLETS.

Possibly no other branch of the poultry industry is as profitable as the production of fall maturing pullets and soft meated roasters. Obviously a heavy laying market variety of fowl, the egg product of which is converted into pullets, always in great demand in September. October and November, and into capons, the highest priced market poultry, will return in cents and dollars more profit above cost than any other branch of the business except the fancy, but the fancy requires years to become actually lucrative.

While the show winner has an assured return if the goods are delivered the scope of the return is necessarily limited because of the few good birds from which a return is possible. On the other hand every pullet that matures is an absolute asset, every male is salable as a capon, and many males, if a heavy laying strain is maintained, are salable at several dollars each as cockerel breeders. Transforming a poultry farm large or small into a pullet capon plant is too simple to need explanation and can be accomplished without cost.

100 HENS BEST NUMBER TO KEEP.

The number of birds in the flock will be determined largely by the number of chicks raised. There are many farmers, however, who are not keeping as many chickens as they might find profitable. The average farmer can look after a flock of 100 birds as easily as any smaller number, and at the same time the profits will be larger. Under average conditions probably the most profitable flock is one of one hundred birds for, in this case, good results are obtained as far as egg production is concerned, and expenses of housing and feeding are kept at the minimum. The standard farmer's flock should be one hundred birds, and if the farmers of Canada will increase the number of birds to an average of one hundred, and if the egg production per bird will be increased from the present number of about seventy-five eggs to one hundred eggs, the poultry crop of Canada will be increased in value by over 200 per cent.

GEESE.

Geese thrive on the same food as that given other poultry. Grass is their natural diet, but during the winter when grass is a scarce article, they do wonderfully well on a mash in which bran and meat scrap are well represented, with whole grains—corn, wheat and oats—at night. A pair of geese will produce an average of a dozen goslins each year, and these find ready sale around the holidays.

Better pay ten dollars for a good rooster than to take one somebody gives you for nothing.



EDUCATIONAL

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa.

SHORTHAND BY MAIL — COURSE in Gregg Shorthand, America's great system, by experienced teacher, over 25 years' teaching experience. Write for first lesson, entirely free. GEO. BIRTWHISTLE, 44 Lansdowne ave., Winnipeg.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

MANITOBA FARM FOR SALE—ONE section first class wheat land, highly improved; market, church and school convenient. For terms, apply, J. J. MOIR, Killarney, Manitoba.

VERMONT FARMS. — I HAVE some choice Vermont farms for sale; also, hotels. Prices are right. If interested get in touch with me. W. K. ANNIS, Albany, Vt.

QUARTER SECTION, 160 ACRES, FOR sale. Chocalate loam, framhouse, outbuildings, plenty good water, handy, six miles from two new towns. W. COLLEY, Leadlyn, Sask.

POST CARDS.

12 QUALITY ST. PATRICK, EASTER or Valentine Postcards, 10c, postpaid. Also, Birthday, Comics, Lovers, etc. C. BEERWORTH, Beebe Junction, Que.

25 FANCY VALENTIES, EASTER, Birthday, Colored Views, 10c; hundred, 35c. AWDREY McCREERY, Stationery Dealer, Chatham, Ont.

FARMS WANTED.

Two PARTLY IMPROVED FARMS for sale in Lillouet District, B.C.; 160 acres each; nearly all cleared; ready for plough; irrigation not required; one place borders on lake; $1,500 handles either place; part down, balance easy terms. S. L. BURNS, 70 Mile House, Cariboo Road, B.C.

PRINTING.

500 ENVELOPES, LETTERHEADS, Billheads, Statements, Cards, Tags or Labels, $1. McCREERY'S PRINTERY, Chatham, Ont.

100 ENVELOPES, WITH RETURN card, neatly printed and sent postpaid, 35c. Samples free. J. L. HEATH, Stanstead, Que.

AGENTS WANTED.

SEND US A POST CARD FOR THE best bunch of sellers in the world. Learn how you can make fifty dollars every week, even during war time. Send to-day, everything free. FISHER-FORD MFG. CO., Dept. C.H. Toronto, Ont.

AMAZING INVENTION; ENTIRELY new lamp burner; changes any coal oil lamp into powerful gas light; smokeless, odorless; Quebec agent sold 72 one day; profit fifteen dollars; sample, valuable proposition, postpaid 35 cents. GREAT WHITE LIGHT CO., Maple, Ont.

AGENTS, OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED catalogue will interest you. It's free. Write, HOLLINRAKE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Toronto.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

TO POULTRY FARMERS. — A Young man of good family connections, and anxious to obtain a knowledge of poultry farming, would like to hear of some one thus engaged, who would give him an opportunity of getting a thorough knowledge of such on a farm where this occupation is being made a specialty of. None but those actually engaged in the business, and that can offer the best of references and a comfortable home need apply. State terms for board, together with the fullest particulars. Box 101, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

WE WILL PAY YOU $120 TO DISTRIbute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS, 182 Spadina avenue, Toronto.

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT men's wool socks for us at home, either with machinee or by hand; send stamp for information. THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DIS. CO., Dept. W., Orillia, Ont.

THE LOCATION OF THE INCUBATOR

The best place in which to operate an incubator is in a basement or cellar, where the air is somewhat moist, yet circulates freely, and where the temperature is fairly uniform. Some of the best machines which are on the market, however, may be operated successfully almost anywhere. The machine should be set level, otherwise the incubating chamber will not be heated uniformly. Next the lamp should be lighted, the incubator chamber brought to the proper temperature, and the regulator adjusted so as to maintain the temperature. It is always a good plan (for a beginner to run the incumator two or three days before puttingin the eggs so as to be sure that the regulator is working properly. After the eggs are put in the regulator should be made with great care. The degree of heat which the thermometer should register in the incubator depends somewhat upon the location of the thermometer, and the manufacturer's directions in this matter should be followed. If the thermometer is suspended near the centre of the incubating chamber so that the bulb is two inches above the level of the trays upon which the eggs rest then a temperature of 102½ to 103 degrees will give a good hatch if all the conditions are favorable.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

WINNERS at International Egg Laying Contest. 100 choice cockerels in Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, single Comb White Leghorns and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds for sale. Our 1915 mating list, beautifully illustrated, with new photos of birds, just off press. Send for one. It is free. Eggs and baby chicks in season. L. R. GUILD, Box 16, Rockwood, Ont.

SET EGGS NOW FROM WORLD'S best imported strains; Pencilled Indian Runner ducks. Settings, $2, $4, $5. E. CATTLEY, Weston, Ont.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE Cockerels, exhibition stock, at utility price, $2.00 each; eggs from my choicest stock at $2.00 per setting, 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply, J. O. MOORE, Grassie, Ont. Member Silverwyandot Club.

W. WYANDOTTES, HEAVY LAYERS. Hatching eggs, setting, $1.50; fifty, $4; hundred, $7. BENDALE POULTRY FARM, West Hill, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, $4.50; hens, $3.50; yearling White Holland Hens, $4.50; mammoth Pekin Drakes, $2 each; Toulouse and Embden Ganders, $3.50 each; White Rock cockerels, $2.50 each. Miss L. DIXON, Allanburg, Ontario.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS FOR sale, bred from Chicago, Indianalis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston winners, $2 each. HARRY BACKUS, R. No. 5, Chatham, Ont.

FLEMISH GIANTS, LARGEST RABbit that grows, mammoth strain, 14 lbs. at maturity; utility pair, $3.50; exhibition specimens, $5.00 per pair; choice bucks, $1.00 each; all four months old. CHAS. REASBECK, Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, THE Breed that's worth while. We are specializing with this breed only. We breed, mate, grow, and se them right, both exhibition and utility. Mating list ready; a copy for you. It tells of our winnings at poultry shows. A few fine breeding cockerels left, at half their worth. Write us any-way. J. RAYMOND BALL & SONS, Knowlton, Que. 'Phone 24.

BARRED ROCKS — PARK'S STRAIN, from trap-nested bred to lay stock; all vigorous birds. White Wyandottes and Golden Laced Wyandottes, strong range raised and prize winners. Silver Campines from bred to lay stock. June pullets laying now; $1.50 to $2.00 each. Orders booked for ages in season. WM. JOHNSTON, Walkerton, Ont.

ANCONAS, SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS strain. Winners. Layers. Rose and Single Combs. Cockerels, Hens, Cocks, Trios, Pairs. Buttercup Cockerels. Hatching eggs. Prices moderate. A. C. APPS, Brantford, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTON WINNERS FOR Sale. Excellent stock that will win; 9 Columbian Wyandotte hens, winners, for $12.00. A great bargain. E. M. GISCHLER, Port Elgin, Ont.

FOR SALE — S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels, $2.00 each. D. C. TSCHACHE, Corinne, Sask.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS.—FOR SALE, 35 well developed, beautiful Pullets and Hens. Now laying. Fit for show purposes. Two dollars each. Fine large Cockerels, $3 each. All young stock, bred from First Prize Cock, Guelph Winter Fair, 1914. W. A. MATTHEWS, Calpoy Bay, Ont.

GOOD LAYING PRIZE WINNING stock for sale. Won 65 firsts, 50 seconds, 23 thirds, at Hamilton, Grimsby, Beamsville, St. Catharines, and Niagara Falls this season. S.C. W. Leghorns, White Rocks, Silver and Columbian Wyandottes. Choice stock for sale now. Eggs, $2.50 per setting. Correspondence a pleasure. BEAMER BROS., Ridgeville, Ont.

FOR SALE — CHOICE S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels, $1.50 to $2 each. W. C. DAWSON, Bailieboro, Ont.

BREEDER OF HIGH CLASS BARRED Rock and Pekin Ducks. Hundreds of choice birds for delivery. Prices low. LESLIE KERNS, Freeman, Ont.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels for sale, $1.50 each. GEO. SOMERVILLE, Medora, Man.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER of Rose Comb Brown Cockerels for sale at three dollars each. Started laying in December. JAMES BROWNING, Kynoch, Ont.

POULTRY BANDS—25, 20c.; 50, 35c.; 100, 65c.; 200, $1.00. Samples free, F. CROSS, Montague, Mass.

BARRED ROCKS, SILVER CAMpines, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin Ducks. L. J. GIBBONS, Iroquois, Ont.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM $2.00 to $5.00. Splendid birds. Also Pekin Ducks and Drakes, $1.50 each. Mrs. WALSHAW, Grenfell, Sask.

INCUBATORS.

ILLINOIS HOT-AIR Incubators, 150 egg, $8.00, complete and guaranteed. Canadian Salesman. E. PYNE, Eldorado, Ont.

SEED OATS.

SEED OATS, PRINCE EDWARD ISland Banner Oats, grown from registered seed. For samples and prices, write, HOWARD & SCOTT, Cornwall, P.E.I.

BANNER SEED OATS.

Improved for thirteen years. Reference: Secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa. Price, $1.10, including sacks. WM. L. DIXON, Varney, Ont.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

STRAWBERRIES, 50 VARIETIES; Raspberries, 13 varieties; Seed Potatoes, 10 varieties. Descriptive Catalogue Free. "The Lake View Fruit Farm." H L. McCONNELL & SON, Port Burwell, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE — CLYDESDALE HORSES, Shorthorn Cattle, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Poultry. WM. S. MUIR, Saltcoats, Sask.

A CHOICE LARGE ENGLISH BERKshire Boar, fit for service. Also, some boars and sows, 4 months old. JNNO. C. DURST, Clinton, Ont., R.R. 2.

HOLSTEINS. — FOR SALE, TWO strong bull calves from R. O. M. cows with good records. Priced low for quick sale. Also one very fine, large bull calf, 10 months, from a 23-lb. cow, and sired by Sir Echo, a son of May Echo, a 31-lb. cow. For prices and particulars write, JAMES M. SHIELDS, Smith's Falls, Ont.

5 CHOICE REGISTERED SHORThorn Bulls for sale, from 7 to 14 months old; also number of young cows and heifers; straight, strong boned, good doing kind of milking strain. CHARLES GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont.

REDUCED PRICES — FIFTY SHORThorns, Fifty Yorkshires, Ten Clydesdales. J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man.

GLENBURN STOCK FARM.—SHORThorns and Shropshires. Choice Barred Rock Cockerels, bred for utility, $2.00 to $3.00. Also a few pullet bred cockerels. JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Que.

FOR SALE.

TWO SASKATCHEWAN FARMS—One 156 acres, 3½ from good town. Buildings insured for seven hundred. Owner got to raise money quick, and will give clear title for $1,800 cash; practically less than half value. This is unparalleled sacrifice sale, and only cash buyer need apply. Address, F. C. HAVERSTROW, Rama, Sask.

FOR SALE, PURE EXTRACTED CLOver Honey, in 10 pound fancy lithographed pail at 13c pound; 5 pound pails, 14c. Apply, J. O. MOORE, Grassie, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL SILK REMNANTS, grand assortment, in rich colors and pretty designs, large packet for 10c; sewing embroidery, silk, large packet assorted colors, big value, 10c; post free; send stamps. UNITED SALES CO., Station B., Winnipeg, Man.

HIGH GRADE CIRCULAR SAWS, straw knives, bits and shanks; saws re-toothed, gummed and hammered. FRED. WOOD & SON, 135 Richmond St., W., Toronto.

LADIES' MEXICAN DRAWNWORK, Handkerchiefs; six assorted beauties, postpaid, 30c. Satisfaction or money returned. EMPORIUM CO., Beebe, Que.

FARM FENCING, GATES AND Wire, best quality, lowest cash prices. Write, NATIONAL WIRE FENCE CO., Prescott, Ont.

BIG EMBROIDERY BARGAIN — A big combination of eight embroidery articles, only 15 cents; special bargain to introduce our new illustrated catalogue of exclusive designs; money back if not satisfied. WEIR SPECIALTY CO., Limited, 561-P Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE — GOOD CEDAR FENCE Posts, various sizes. Apply, J. SIMS, Solsqua, B.C.

LANTERN SLIDES OF THE PRESENT War, portraits of Army and Navy Leaders; Unique Patriotic Slides, plain or artistically colored. Slides made to order. Slides for sale (illustrating standard songs and readings, etc.) GEO. LEGGE, Granby, Que.

FOR SALE — CAR GOOD FEED OATS. Address, D. E. McNEFF, Rockhaven, Sask.

WILD ANIMALS FOR SALE.

FOUR PAIRS OF CHOICE SILVER Black Patch Foxes for sale; also, Fishers, Minks and Martens. EDGAR LALIBERTE, Fur Farm, Raith, Ontario.

FEW CROSS FOXES. PRICE LOW for quick sale. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, King's Co., N.S.

ANIMALS FOR SALE.

BEAGLES, 3 MONTHS, 1 DOG, 3 dollars; 2 females, 2 dollars each; from pedigree hunters and winners. JEFFERY, 1017 Carling, Ottawa.

Poultry Market

Want to buy or sell anything in the poultry line? The "Weekly Witness" is your best medium. Its greatest circulation is amongst the rural and agricultural communities of Canada. The Poultry Expert of Macdonald College (affiliated with McGill University), conducts its Poultry Department.

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

A small want ad. on this page will cost you only a cent a word, six insertions for the price of four. Cash with order. It may mean a lot of money to you. Try it.

JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, WITNESS BLOCK, MONTREAL.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



TAMMIE CAREY'S WEDDING

(By M. C. Ramsay, in the "Haddington Courier.")

When the Knowehead carrier, Tammie Carey, lost his mother, the whole wide parish, from the Laird down, set about discussing the important question of "Hoo will Tammie manage?" and almost as one man—of a certainty as one woman—concluded that he needs must look out for a wife. And, as is the Knowehead way, the discussion changed into, "Wha shuid he tak'?"

But though the answer to the first question was made known to Tammie by the Laird himself the carrier was to be harried into matrimony by none.

"Ye, see, Laird," he explained, "it's no' juist like buying a horse or a coo, which a chap can sell again if cheated. But the place is sair needin' a woman-body," with a glance round the dirty, untidy kitchen, "so I'm to get a housekeeper for a week or twa or we see hoo things do."

"Tuts, tuts, man, a wife would be far cheaper," said the Laird, with a sly smile, for Tammie's little weakness, greed of gold, was well-known in the parish.

"Maybe aye, and maybe no'," quoth Tammie. "An' if we shuldna gree, as I've already said, Laird, I can easy get quit o' the housekeeper, but no' the wife. But am no' sayin' it wad dae ony hairm"—he knew the Laird's weakness, gossiping—"to hint if a month or twa's trial proved her suitable, I micht marry her. Only wey, I've ma mither's wedding ring laid by in case!"

"Tammie, you really beat," remarked the Laird, as he lifted his riding-whip from the littered table. "I'll send you Marget Beattie, man, tho' she's miles ower guid for ye. She'll have the house like a new pin in a twinkling. 'Pen my word, it's enough to cause a plague, a house like a pig-stye in the very middle of the village!" with curling lip.

"Tak's a lot to pushen puir fouk, Laird," quoth Tammie, not at all upset. "Weel," thoughtfully, "I culd get waur than Marget, but she'll gang thro' an awfu' lot o' soap, an' I doobt there's but little i' her stockin' fit!"

"You've enough for both, man. I'll ride out to see her now, and she'll be in-bye before you're back from Fairhaven. And you'll pay her five shillings a week, all found!"

"Five shillings!" groaned Tammie. "Eh' Laird, the haul o't is mair than I can afford, and her meat forbye, but," hastily, as the Laird's lips tightened, "I'll stretch a point and say three!"

"Five shillings a week," calmly repeated the Laird, turning towards the door, and Tammie surrendered.

"Weel, Laird, ye maun aye hae't yer ain wey! Ye can tell har to bring in-bye ony provisions she may hae handy—"

"Not so much as an ounce of tea!" said the Laird firmly, and Tammie groaned again and yielded the point, for he knew right well that it never paid in Knowehead to gainsay the Laird, whose monarchy was undoubtedly an absolute one!

So the Laird mounted his big, coal-black steed and rode westwards, while Tammie got into his ramshackle spring cart, gave old Meg the word, and rattled eastwards, "a gude hauf hoor ahent ma time!"

The housekeeper on trial for wife—chosen by the Laird—who was never happier than when minding some other body's business, provided it did not clash with his own—was likewise a thrifty Scot, but far from being a grippy one, and when the Laird got out to her little cottage (which she occupied rent-free, as nurse, and, after the Laird, consultant-in-chief to his whole wide parish) and delivered his message in his usual blunt way, she shook her head and said:—

"Weel, weel, Laird, if it is your will, I'll see what I can do, but I doobt if Tammie and I can 'gree a week! Ye ken what I wad like to see?" with twinkling eyes.

"The Laird shook his head.

"Tammie saddled with a wife who would scatter his money like chaff. And as I could never find it in my heart to waste gude siller, hooever gaithered, it's no' me ye're to mairry him till, Laird, so I gie ye fair warnin' An' deed, I'm a hantle better as I am, wi' nae coont, an' littel care, an' aye free to dae a gude turn to ony!"

"That's the one thing against it," said the Laird. "What the parish will do when you're bound to ony man I know not! However, we needn't cross a bridge till we come to it! Just begin him as you mean to end him, Marget lass, and see that not a single penny for his house comes out of your pocket. I know you, my lady!" shaking his fist at her.

"Weel; weel, Laird," sighed Marget, and closed the cupboard door which she had opened to look over her scanty store for any little dainty she might take with her. "I'll try a week o't, but I'll no' promise mair!"

Before the end of the week the whole house had been turned upside down and inside out, blankets washed, linen mended, socks darned, even old Meg's harness patched, but though the wear and tear of Marget cost Tammie never a pang, the "soap an' pooder, an' ammonia, an', losh keeps, disinfectants as you never saw the like," had cost, in his estimation, such an enormous sum, that he was cut to the very quick, and set his mind a-working as he jogged towards Fairhaven as to the best way of making up this useless expenditure.

"She's a gey proud bit body," he finally concluded, "an' I wadna nane winder if I should quarrel wi' her that she would up an' awa', an' if she left withoot due notice, she can claim nae pey. An' she'll be no''that ill. She's gotten her week's meat, an' saved wearin', oot her ain furniture an' bedding.

And if Marget—being but a woman—looked for a word of praise that night she looked in vain. Instead, the delicious scones which she had made for his tea were the cause of a lengthy diatribe, because, forsooth, she had put in a couple of eggs, by way of a special treat, seeing the hens were "layin' sae weel."

"An' eggs auchteenpence the dizzen in Fairhaven market" was the "owercome o' his sang!" "I'm thinking, my leddy, if that's the kind o' care ye're to tak' o' my wey you an' me 'ill no' agree lang. I dinna suppose ma mither ever puit an egg in a scone a' her life."

"I dinna suppose she did," said Marget, quietly, as she began to clear the table, "nor ate mony o' them aither, if a' stories are true. If ye glumphed and glowered ower ilka bite she ate as ye've dune wi' me a' the week I dinna nane winder she was glaid to dee."

"Anither thing whan we're at it," said Tammie, "I see nae need for a cloth on the table ilka day, wearin' it oot, an' makin' needless wark."

"Ye can settle that wi' yer new housekeeper," said Marget, calmly. "I'm leavin' as sune as I wash the dishes an' sweep up the flure."

"A week's notice," said Tamnie, "or else nae pay."

"I couldna stand anither week o't tho' my living' depended on't," retorted Marget, who was a woman of her word.

And, perhaps, an hour later, she was back, with her little bundle, in her "ain wee hoose," tired but happy, a returned exile.

"Ainee I got the place cleaned, Laird, and had five minutes to think, I saw I could na stand it," she told the Laird, when he duly turned up next day to get her version of the affair. "Dinna blame Tammie. The critter canna help it. Better shed him auld Tibbie Broon."

"Humph! She's too old, Marget, for a wife; and I'm thinking I'll never get a week's peace till he's safely married. What about Widow Green?"

"She'll no' gang."

But Widow Green wasn't averse to changing her name yet again, and ere the day was done she was settled in Tammie's beautifully-cleaned house, having agreed—unknown to the Laird—to give him a fortnight's trial "for her meat." And by dint of drawing on her own stores she kept house that fortnight on about half of what Marget had needed; but Tammie was no fool, and saw through her little game; therefore, at the end of the fortnight he informed her that she wouldn't suit.

And so for several weeks the game went merrily on, till practically every Knowehead maiden lady of uncertain age, every widow not averse to a second—or even third essay at matrimony, had had a trial of Tammie, and Tammie had had a free trial of her. But alas, and alack, not one of them was "juist exactly the thing." The smartest and cleverest didn't come within a hundred miles of Marget, whose scones and bannocks and kail and porridge weren't to be equalled in Knowehead.

The Laird was taken into confidence, of course, and again the coal black steed and his rider appeared at Marget's gate.

"If he wants me, Laird," quoth Marget, "he can come and seek me!" and that was her final word.

For one who was so well content with her lot she waited with strange anxiety for Tammie's next move, the truth being that since their school days she had had a secret fondness for him, and even yet, within a few months of forty, found her heart beating rapidly when Tammie's cart stopped, towards gloaming, at her gate.

"Marget, I canna dae withoot ye, 'umman," was his straightforward greeting. "A week wasna a fair trial. What wad ye say till a month?"

"I was maybe ower hasty," she acknowledged. "I've my kist packed a' ready, an' I'll juist come in wi' ye."

And, with both anxious to please, the month went by in the smoothest possible way, and when it was at an end Tammie brought a dirty pound-note from his worn pocket-book and laid it on the table beside Marget, saying—

"It's a terrible lot o' money, Marget, but it's been weel earned."

"Thank ye kindly," said she, not lifting the note, however, so that it still lay under his eye in tempting fashion. "But ye can afford it, Tammie?"

"I—I suppose so. But it's a terrible lot o' money, a' the same. The Laird was richt, I think, when he said a wife wad come cheaper."

"Maybe ay, maybe no!"

"What wad ye say, Marget, to lat's try an' see? We micht dae waur!"

"We micht!" drily.

"It's no' altogether the siller, Marget! I'm feart o' loosin' ye again. We used to ha' fell fond o' ither, lassie! Ye—ye mind yon time I kissed ye? Wad ye be terrible angry if I tried again?"

And her silence emboldened him to make the attempt, with no untoward result.

"Will ye juist gang afore the Shirra the morn, Marget?" he presently asked. "It wad save a' fuss an' needless expense. Or maun ye hae a mairriage o't?" anxiously.

"Juist as ye think best, Tammie," said Marget coyly.

So next day she accompanied him to Fairhaven.

Before the week was out Marget had quietly directed the buying of household plenishings galore; a new horse and cart and harness, and altogether contrived to "make the siller fly!"

But not yet has Tammie re-visited the Sheriff, seeking freedom. Instead, Marget's first whisper, "Awee, I'll juist awa' back to ma ain wee hoose," immediately opens his purse-strings but a tender—

"Tammie, ma ain man!" is the magic key to his heart.

For Tammie—poor hen-pecked Tammie—equally to Knowehead's surprise and delight, is simply head over ears in love with his firm, determined wife, who in her turn adores as well as wisely rules him!

TO MY VALENTINE.

"If Faith were given human form,
Alive and warm,
I think thy steady-burning eyes,
Where Love, and Hope, and Courage dwell,
I think thy mouth so sweet and wise,
Would suit her well;
For if not very Faith thou art,
Yet Faith abiding in thy heart
Hath wrought thy features to her will,
And made them pure, and glad, and still."

LOVE MAKES THEM.

To love is to give always, and love in some form lies at the root of all endeavor. It is the moving power that is sending the ships of commerce and whirling the wheels of industry in all the busy world to-day. For somebody's dear sake the dinner pail is carried, the picture painted, the invention completed, the fortune amassed.

Love sings over the washboard, toils in the workshop, the kitchen, the school room, and everywhere, every day of the year, gives lavishly of time, strength, labor and thought. No other force equals it in heaven or on earth.

When you hear some would-be wise person remark that "love has very little to do with the affairs of this practical age, just think for a moment what would stop if all the love in the world suddenly died out of it.

"This I moreover hold, and dare,
Affirm where'er my rhyme shall go,
Whatever things be sweet or fair,
Love makes them so."

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

A lady in San Francisco engaged a Chinese cook. When the Celestial came, among other things she asked him his name. "My name," said the Chinaman, smiling, "is Wang Hang Ho." "Oh, I can't remember all that," said the lady, "I will call you John." John smiled all over, and asked, "What's your namee?" "My name is Mrs. Melville Landon." "Me no memble all that," said John. "Chinaman he now savey Mrs. Membul London. I call you Tommy."—"Watchman."

MATHIAS AND HIRAM.

From the little French village of Vault-les-Francois comes a recent variation on the oft-celebrated theme of the henpecked husband. Included this year in the programme of festivities and sports for Shrove Tuesday was a competition for husbands. There was a fine fat pig as a prize to be awarded to the man who should prove himself, to the satisfaction of a jury, most completely the master of his own house.

There were many entries, and it was only after searching interrogatory and long deliberation that the award was made to a certain big, bluff, domineering fellow by the name of Mathias.

So sure had Mathias been of victory that he had brought with him a sack to contain his prize. Into this he proudly popped the pig, and started for home. But the quarters were close and piggy was vigorous. There was a violent heaving, squealing and rending; the pig tore open the sack, escaped, and took refuge beneath the platform upon which the jury was still sitting.

A vast commotion ensued, and shouting volunteers from all sides joined all too willingly in the effort at recapture.

"Couldn't you have brought a stronger sack?" asked the mayor, impatiently, annoyed by the hubbub.

"I wanted to bring the new one," apologized Mathias, "but my confounded wife, Mathilde, wouldn't let me."

As one man, the jury rose and rescinded its verdict, and it was a sadly crestfallen Mathias who went pigless home to his Mathilde.

Perhaps, had he possessed as ready a tongue as a certain ne'er-do-well Hiram of old Hentley, he would have been able to turn his defeat once more to victory. Hiram was deservedly henpecked; yet the theme upon which he oftenest expatiated was the rightful pre-eminence of man over woman. He cited his own household as an example.

"Elviry, she ain't so smooth-tongued as some women be," he once declared, complacently, "but words ain't anythin', it's deeds; and Elviry she knows a wife's juty, and she does it. Never crosses me about a thing. Does anythin' I ask. Gratifies my every wish. Thinks up things I ain't been clever enough to know I wanted, even—"

Just then, from across the road, Elvira's voice broke in sharply: "Hiram!"

"And sees to it I have 'em," Hiram went on. "Why, that wife o' mine;, she—"

"Hiram! You come right over here this minute and chop those kindlin's!"

"Hear to that, now—Comin', Elviry, comin'!—hear to that, now, will ye!" concluded Hiram, looking round him with genial triumph. "I ain't had a mite of exercise these three days, and Elviry she knows 'tain't good for me. I'd ha' forgotten about needin' any; but not Elviry, no, sir! There ain't sech another consid'rate, dutiful, devoted wife in all Hentley, if I do say it, as my—Comin'! comin'! Yes, here I be, Elviry!"—'Youth's Companion."

A LOVE SONG.

"There is only one song in the robin's breast
And one that the brown thrush sings,
In the music that comes from the ring-dove's nest
Ever one cadence rings.

"There is only one thought in the poet's brain,
As he sings to be brave and free;
There is only one word in the minstrel's strain,
The word that my heart tells thee."
—E. H. Griggs.

INFLUENCE OF HOME TRAINING.

Much talk about 'early environments,' the way men and women reflect them and the way the home training is judged by the actions of those who have gone out it, places a high value on the early teachings. When one goes out into the world, says a writer in the "Express," it is well to remember upon whom reflections are cast if one's actions are not a credit to the training received. One may recall that the first school was the home, the first recitations were given on mother's lap, and she was the first professor.

A certain amount of polish may be gained by contact with the world, but unless the early teachings and innate desires are of the highest refinement th veneer of polish is liable to wear off in spots.

All that follows, the public school, college, the business world and society, show what the pupil has learned in the home, for, although there may be instruction that is excellent along certain lnies and different from what may be received at home, the latter furnishes an atmosphere that envelopes the whole nature.

The one who is on the lowest rung of the ladder differs from the one higher up largely through the early influences which surrounded his capacities for growth. It matters not whether the home be in a hut or a mansion, for the atmosphere of the true home may be in either one, and it is this home atmosphere which lends its influence to all of one's later endeavors. Whether there be one or a dozen in the home, the atmosphere of love and good cheer may radiate from it just the same to bless those within and all who cross the threshold, for its walls enclose a kingdom.

LETTERS.

Across a thousand miles they come
Like white-winged doves that flutter home;
Trite messages that yet have grace
To bring the sunshine of a face,
The pressure of a hand most dear,
The one loved voice I long to hear.
To you a prosy page; to me
A light, a thrill, a melody.
—William Savage Johnson, in the "Transcript."

HOME COOKING.

HOT AND TASTY.

"Do put in some little dishes that will do for lunch or supper," one of our readers begged. When I asked what sort of dishes, meats or sweets, she answered, "Oh, not sweet things this time, just something hot and tasty."

So "hot and tasty," or "comforting" dishes a little old French lady who lived near St. Omar called them, you will find them. The first two are from the cooking book of that same little old lady of St. Omar.

A Tasty Mutton Dish.—Take some pieces of mutton cut from near the neck or some chops which are not too lean, and put them into a casserole which has previously been well buttered and lined with slices of Spanish onion. Salt and pepper well, using strong black pepper ground in order to get plenty of the flavor. Then pour in enough water or good stock just to moisten the whole. Partly cook, then add potatoes as required, cut into quarters if of moderate size, sliced if large. Put in a good piece of butter, or failinng that, a lump of fresh dripping, dredge the whole with flour, and add more stock, and let the dish stew, stirring now and then to make sure that the cooking is even. Serve in the casserole, and some cooks like to finish with a light covering of pastry.

Beef Steak as in Greece.—Equal parts of veal and beef chopped fine must be well seasoned with pepper, salt, and any other spices liked, and mixed into flat cakes with cooked rice. Then the cakes must be rather quickly fried in butter or other good fresh fat. When partly cooked the cakes are well floured and put into a stewpan with some good brown stock and allowed to stew until cooked through.

Bean Rarebit.—Melt in a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter, and add one cupful of cold, sifted baked beans, seasoning with salt and paprika. When heated through, mix in a half cupful of rich milk, as much soft ch ese cut fine or put through a potato sieve, and ateaspoonful of Worcester sauce or mixed mustard. Stir until the cheese is melted, then serve on thin toast or crisped crackers.

Tomato Rarebit.— Tomato rarebit is a favorite chafing-dish delicacy. The materials are one cupful of canned or stewed tomatoes, a very little onion chopped fine, one cupful of cheese broken in small pieces, salt and red pepper. Stew the tomatoes ten minutes, add the onion and the cheese. Cook until the cheese is soft; season, and serve on sippets of toast.

Nut Roast.—Mix together one-half a cupful of chopped walnut meats and two cupfuls of bread crumbs. Pour over them a pint of boiling water, and, after they are well mixed, add a beaten egg, one-half a teaspoonful of olive oil or peanut oil and salt to taste. Stir thoroughly and bake in casserole dish or an ordinary bread pan. A little grated cheese may be sprinkled over the top. This will serve five people.

Macaroni and Cheese.—After the macaroni has been boiled and blanched, keep it hot over steam while you make the following sauce: Take two level tablespoonfuls of melted butter; add two level tablespnoofuls of flour and cook a few minutes. Then add half a pint of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne and white pepper to taste. Stir and cook until the mixture begins to thicken, then turn in from half a cupful of crumbled rich cheese, if fresh; grate the cheese if dry enough.

Stir the sauce, without allowing it to boil, until all the cheese has dissolved and you have a delicious creamy, yellow sauce. Add the thoroughly drained macaroni, heat thoroughly and turn into a hot, buttered dish; quickly spread a layer of bread crumbs moistened with butter over the top and place the dish in the lower oven of the gas range and brown the crumbs nicely.

Liver on Toast.—Chop the remnant of fried liver and if a little bacon was left add that. For a cup of meat cook a finely chopped onion in three tablespoons of bacon fat, until slightly browned, add two tablespoonfuls flour, rub smooth, then add a small cup of milk. Stir till smooth, cook a few minutes and add the liver, and heat thoroughly. Season to taste and serve on slices of toast.

Savory Toast.— Take a couple of sheep's kidneys and soak them for ten minutes in vinegar and water. Remove the skin, and split open. Fry lightly in a little butter, and allow to get cold. Put through a mincer and place in a small pan with a little butter, a tablespoonful of good stock, a tablespoonful of Worcester sauce, and sufficient salt and cayenne pepper to flavor highly. Simmer very gently until the kidney mince is cooked and tender. Beat the yolk of a large egg lightly. Take the pan from the fire and stir in the yolk, stirring carefully to avoid the mixture curdling. The mixture should be thick enough to keep its shape when piled on the toast. If not stiff enough add the yolk of another egg. Pile high in the centre of rounds of buttered toast. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve very hot.

Spanish Rice.—Take some cold boiled rice and stir in some tomato, not enough for fr ying the required number fire, add bacon fat to taste, also salt if needed, and cayenne pepper or paprika. If there is any left over bacon, cut that in little bits and stir in.

Creamed Beef.— If you do not wish the familiarity of several days' acquaintance with the same roast of beef, you can disguise it in various ways. One style is creamed beef, which is made in this fashion: Melt a lump of butter large enough for frying the requied number of slices, and to it add c old roast beef cut in thin slices. After this is fried to a nice brown, add a tablespoonful of flour and stir well. Use less flour if you have very little meat to prepare. As a last touch add enough water or milk to make a nice cream.

A more economical way would be to heat the slices in the gravy left from the roast beef dinner, which would be a change from serving the sliced beef cold.

Baked Hominy.—This calls for three cupfuls of hominy grits after being boiled, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, with salt and pepper to taste. Break up the cold boiled hominy with a potato masher until it has a granulated appearance; put three cups of hominy in a bowl, pour a cupful of milk over it, melt the butter and put that in and, lastly, add a beaten egg and seasoning. Cook in a well buttered baking dish in a moderate oven. This is to be served hot.

Chinese Sticks.—Mix two cups of cold left-over mashed potatoes with the beaten yolks of two eggs. Sprinkle the mixture with flour and place on a floured board. Roll to a thickness of less than an inch. Cut in strips and fry in deep fat.

Cheese Cassolettes.—Prepare eight or nine very small rounds of fried bread croutons about an inch thick, scoop out the centre of each, dry them, then prepare the following mixture: Put 1oz. of butter and a tablespoonful of hot water into a saucepan and boil up, stir in sufficient fresh breaderumbs to make a stiff paste, beat in the yolks of two eggs, season with salt, pepper, and very little cayenne, and add about four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, (Parmesan and Gruyere), also a little cream. Fill the prepared bread cassolettes with this, reheat them in the oven, then dish up and serve hot.

CURRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.
Questions and Answers and Practical

Dear Madam,—My neighbors, who have a pretty flock of guinea hens, make no use of the birds. When I asked if they were better flavored than ordinary chicken, they said they would not eat them. Is there any reason for this, and if they can be used how should they be cooked?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

I have come across the same prejudice, but have never found any explanation of it. Those who refuse to taste the meat of rabbit or hare have at least the excuse that it is sometimes dressed in such a way as to look like cat, but there is no such objection to the pretty little bird whose only fault is that it is an inveterate scratcher.

The guinea hen is not only considered good by those who know, but is served as an especial treat on Christmas and other occasions. It may be cooked in any way a chicken is, but the following are the directions given by an authority:

Roast Guinea.—Fill with any dressing preferred. Rub over with olive oil, and dust with salt and pepper. Dredge well with flour and put in a hot oven for an hour and a half, basting frequently. The giblets should be cooked meantime in water to cover. When the fowl is roasted a rich brown season the gravy with onion juice and a little minced parsley. Add the finely minced giblets and thicken with browned flour. Serve currant or grape jelly with guinea fowl.

Broiled Guinea.—Should you prefer your guinea broiled you must choose a young bird. In this case wash thoroughly and split down the back. Wipe dry, flatten slightly, brush over with olive oil, dust with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Broil over a clear fire. Cook about 15 minutes, dish and cover with a rich, brown gravy. Garnish with mashed potato in little mounds interspersed with sprigs of water cress.

Dear Madam,—Can you tell me what will prevent flatirons from rusting, and how can I clean them.

MRS. H. W.

Flatirons will not rust if you rub them over with a little wax before putting them away. If they have got rusty treat them and scour on an old piece of carpet or bagging in which you have sprinkled coarse salt and wax.

Dear Madam,—How can I clean willow furniture, and how can I fill nail holes in plastering. If you will tell me this it will greatly ablige,

A READER.

To clean willow furniture use salt and water. Apply with a coarse brush and dry as thoroughly as possible. For mending the small holes in plastering use one part plaster of paris to three parts fine sands. Mix with just enough water to mix smooth. Wet the hole slightly and fiill with the mixture, smoothing off with a wet knife.

Dear Madam,—My dining room carpet has got very dirty. Is it possible for me to clean it at home. I would like to wash it, and make it really clean, but have been afraid to try it. Could you tell me what I should use if I do try washing it. We are out of any cleaners, so must either discard the good carpet or do it ourselves.

MRS. A. H. M.

I have not myself ever cleaned anything larger than a rug, which I managed to get into the bath tub and really wash after the Oriental fashion, but the following is advised by a good authority. First, have your carpet well beaten to remove as much dust as possible. Thoroughly clean the floor and lay the carpet down. In the meantime have boiled together until dissolved, eight ounces of borax, eight ounces of washing soda, and three pounds of white soap in four gallonse of water. When ready to use add to half the first mixture two gallons of water, four ounces of alcohol, and two ounces of ammonia. After it is thus diluted, wipe over the carpet with this, using a bristle brush on stains, and very soiled spots; afterward wipe over with a clean cloth wrung out of clean water.

***Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page of the "Weekly Witness," asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.**



APPLE TREE PRICE :: CUT IN TWO ::
Anything from Berry Plant to Shade Tree. Direct from the reliable Central Nurseries. New priced Catalogue free. If interested, it will pay you to look it over NOW. Grown in Canada.
A. G. Hull & Son
St. Catharines, Ont.



New Wonder-Worker Makes Butter in 3 to 5 Minutes
Finest granular creamery butter, from sweet as well as sour milk or cream—with just a few twists of the wrist. Try it—at our risk—you'll be astounded. The New
KING Ball-Bearing Separator and Aerator
is the most sensational dairy invention in years. New scientific principle; entirely different from churning. Gets 20 to 40 per cent more butter; extra profit soon pays its cost.
Try it 10 Days FREE!
You'll never again use money, unsightly, waterful, back-breaking churns. The King has sanitary milk vessel; no woods, no cracks or corners to hold grease or dirt. A 15-year-old child can operate it. 3 sizes, $35 up. Send for circular, etc.
$150 a Month to Agents
also expenses. Salary or commission. Every cow-owner needs a King. Write at once for free sample and salary proposition.
DeKING MFG. CO., Dept Chicago, Ill.



FLOWERS OR VEGETABLES?

Which is it to be? Or are you planning to grow both? If you have even a moderately-sized bit of ground it will probably be both, for more and more the idea that land must be put to use is spreading. Some for pleasure, certainly. Some for the beauty that gladdens tired eyes and rests weary brains, unquestionably. But a reasonable portion to be used for adding to the food supply of the world.

It is wonderful how much may be done with a small amount of space, carefully planted and kept filled by a succession of vegetables.

TO PLANT AT ONCE.

Just now the need is to make our plan for the summer, and while we wait for warmer weather out of doors, get such things planted as will be the better of an early start indoors. If you have a small glass house or good window space you can start both flowers and vegetables in the boxes we described last week. Pansies, violas, asters, polyanthus, antiriheniums, verbenas, lobelia, dianthus, zinnias, stocks, larkspur, and many more may be put in at once.

Celery, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, cabbage, head lettuce and tomatoes all may go in.

MAKE A HOTBED.

If you have no space indoors you can just as soon as the weather permits it, sow the seed in a hot-bed, and if this is your plan it will be wise to make the box and secure the glass sash for covering it at once. If possible make a second box with glass for a cold frame, into which you can transplant as your seedlings increase in size.

Whether for flowers or vegetables, do not put in too much seed. Many amateurs fail in getting good strong plants. They blame the seedsman or the weather, or anything, in fact, except their own mistaken method of putting the whole package of seed in space hardly large enough to receive half of it. Give your seedlings room from the very first, and if you have seed over put it carefully away for next year, or divide with your neighbors.

MARK CAREFULLY.

Be careful to mark all your rows of seeds, for though you are very sure when sowing them that you will remember exactly what they are, you will amaze yourself by getting well puzzled when all the little green shoots come up. Your cabbage and cauliflower and Brussels sprouts will get mixed in spite of you, and even your old gardener friends will not be able to help you out. Last season needing some plants to replace those cut down by a late frost I sent to one of the most reliable firms in Canada. Their own supply being sold out they secured them from another nurseryman for me. The plants arrived carefully labelled "cabbage," "cauliflower," "Brussels sprouts," and I, nothing doubting, set them out, keeping each sort separate. Indeed, I put the whole width of the garden between them. All summer I watched, getting more and more doubtful, as not a cauliflower flowered, not a Brussels sprout showed signs of sprouting. By September there was no longer room for doubt. Everyone had developed fine firm cabbage heads. The moral of this is, that where even reliable seedmen and professional gardeners fail, amateurs had better put their trust in careful labeling.

EARLY SWEET PEAS

There are few gardeners who do not grow sweet peas; they are universal favorites, and no flower more dainty and fragrant, more useful for cutting. In another issue we will consider the outdoor growing of sweet peas, but for those who wish to obtain early bloom it will be necessary to plant indoors. Those who have space for pots can plant five seeds to a four-inch pot, and when the time for setting out comes can do so without disturbing the roots. Those whose space is limited may use boxes six inches deep. These should have holes in the bottom and a good drainage layer of crocks. If possible arrange the whole bottom so that you can take it off and so get at your plants without digging among them. Some gardeners use an inverted turf to plant in, claiming that they can cut up the turf without breaking the roots, but I have found it much easier to divide the box by putting in pieces of cardboard after the fashion of an egg box. Each inch square section will take one sweet pea, and when planting time comes each plant has fairly filled its little space with roots and can be planted out without any shaking up. A glass and a paper laid over the boxes for a few days, until signs of life are shown, will hasten germination. Just as soon as the leaves show put in a little twig. Lack of support always retards their growth.

DAHLIAS.

It is a good plan to look over the stored dahlia tubers about this time, in order to see whether there are any signs of decay. Cut off all tubers or parts of tubers thus affected, and remedy any defect in the storing conditions which may have accounted for the decay.

PALMS.

Browning at the tips of palms usually comes from trouble at the roots—first, overwatering; second, worms on the roots; third, lack of plant food. The first is the trouble in nearly every case. The worms that give the trouble are not the ordinary earthworm, but a little white worm that finally emerges into the air as a small fly. Dissolve a piece of quicklime as big as a teacup in three gallons of water. After it is through sputtering and the milk mixture has cleared, pour off the clear part and soak your soil with it and see that the soaking is thorough. To provide plant food, stir small quantities of bone meal and wood ashes into the surface, or in place of ordinary watering occasionally use manure water or ammonia water (a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of water). If the leaves turn yellow look for scale on the under side and be sure you are not overwatering. Scrape the scale off with the finger nail or a pointed stick, being careful not to injure the leaf. If a palm grows three new leaves a year it does well.

OUR HOME CLUB

WHERE ONE SCARF WENT.

I have just come across a most charming letter received by a little girl in West Hartlepool, who had sent a scarf for the use of some soldier. Most of us will never hear directly from those whom our work helps; it would not be possible, but we can all share in the pride and pleasure which little Doris Boddy felt when she received this letter.—

The letter is signed "Hugh Hole, French Interpreter, I.A.C. (Lahore)," and is as follows: "When your scarf arrived last night the officer who opened your letter thought it such a charming letter that he gave it to me, and I read it to all the officers. We all thought it sweet of you to have worked for us, and we have given your scarf to an Indian soldier. No doubt he will tell his people far away about the little girl who loved her country and worked for it.

"Afterwards I read your letter to a French family, who have three soldier sons at the front, and I think their sisters are going to copy your example. So your scarf has done a great deal of good, as well as causing very great pleasure, and bringing our home close to the hearts of a number of officers.

"I wish you could borrow the Fairy Carpet (it is much warmer to travel upon than an aeroplane), and just drop down here to have a talk to the Indian soldier and me. You would feel as if you had known us years and years, and were just our little sister, because he and you and I are comrades, and understand each other, though I am an old man and he is a young man, and you are a child. We just hold all together by the pride of our race and the love of our country.

"We should very much like to meet the little girl who gave up her time, when she might have been playing or amusing herself, to working for her comrades and brothers. And how nice it will be, after the war, for us all to be able to say, that so far as each of us could, we did our duty.

"You will always remember the war, and perhaps a long, long time away in the future you may have to send your own son away to fight for England. But it won't be so hard for you because you know already what duty is.

"You will know, too, that, at such a time, every real Englishman has to go; he can't help it, and it's just the same with a real Indian. And when you eat your Christmas dinner you must think of the Indian soldier and me who wrote to you, and say the Christmas Grace which another little child who helped others once said: 'God bless us every one.'"

The fine big bundle of work which came last week was the outcome of an afternoon gathering of the friends of Miss Katie E. Caldwell. Her note reaching us later than the parcel was the reason of the mix-up in crediting it. Now, who else can give a tea and get such results as that. Winter still continues, and comforts are still needed. In so many cases of frost bites and wounds garments have to be cut off. This week's little recognitions go to Mrs. Robert Steele for wristlets, and to Mrs. H. McKay for socks, of which she sent three pair, as well as a fine pair of half mitts.

Any particles to the Home Club, "Weekly Witness," Montreal, and be careful to articles to the Home Club, on the articles sent in. Address all fully prepay the postage so that there may be no danger of your work being lost.

The Stoenberg Affair

By RALPH A. GOODWIN

(CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.)

"That plantation," returned Platt, "seems to be a favorite place of meetings for our most respectable friend, Frau Vanderwelten. Just now I observed her—and a gentleman——"

"Von Boldt!" hissed Wolfert. "I told you, Herr Captain, that I thought I had seen him in citizen's apparel——"

"You did, I reckon," said Platt. "And the few words I overheard assure me that they have a strong interest in the Whispering Tower—or what is underneath it," he added, with a sly twinkle in his eye.

"It is no more than I have expected," said Victory, nodding.

"But there's another thing, old man," said Platt, reflectively. "I noticed a fellow hanging about the inn for a day or two and last evening—a little later than this, it was—I saw him trailing after Papa Schaller's boy who comes up this way with Wolfert's hot supper in the covered basket—and by gad! even for a big man," he added, chuckling, and grinning at the forester again, "Wolfert has a monstrous appetite. I heard one of the maids wondering how you ever managed to eat so much in one night, Forester."

Wolfert growled a savage remark, but Victory looked serious. "There has been too much talk around the inn, I fear. Well! the result brings hardship to our friend," and he looked meaningly at Wolfert. "Hereafter Wolfert will bring his own supper; and as for our visitor, he will not be served as well, I fear, from the barrack kitchen as he has been from the inn. Do you understand, Wolfert? Discharge the boy to-night and I will arrange the other matter with old Hoel."

"Quite so, Excellency," said the forester.

Victory turned to move on with the American. The latter said:

"You are indeed carrying matters here with a bold hand. By gad! it is a pretty fight. But I believe Baron Gaunt would have struck another blow before this."

"I am ready for that blow when it comes, Platt."

"I believe you have all the courage that's necessary," exclaimed the newspaper man, with admiration. "But from what I have heard whispered of that same Baron Gaunt, he will not make two bites of a cherry. When he strikes, he'll strike hard."

"And I'll give back blow for blow!" muttered Victory, his eyes flashing.

"But suppose the first blow falls upon you? With you out of the way, Captain, things would be quite as they were before—or worse."

"Well?"

Platt stared at him for a moment in silence; then he whispered:

"Suppose he has you killed—murdered? By gad, Victory! it's possible."

"Why, Platt, that is a possibility I have faced countless times. Just as you face your reading public with the product of your pen, so I have faced that different enemy. It is my trade."

"But the secret assassination—that is different," groaned Platt. "I tell you, Captain, you are playing a desperate game—and for what?"

"For what?" repeated Victory, eyeing him curiously.

"What is the stake?" demanded Platt, with some heat. "What does it matter to you how politics fall in a couple of little states here in the back end of Europe?"

"Ah—true," responded Victory, veiling his eyes, and nodding. "Politics is not of so much importance."

"Then what is the stake you are playing for?" queried Platt, sharply. "The lady, or——"

Victory flashed around on him and his level gaze beat down the sharp glances of the little man.

"Pshaw, Victory! she is a pretty woman, if she is a princess. And she would not be the first princess to obtain a divorce—and God knows Duke Oskar's desertion all these years is cause enough. She is a woman—you are a man——"

"I am a gentleman, Platt!" and the tone rang like steel. "Gentlemen do not discuss a lady's private affairs—and such a lady as the Princess Maria Thvra of Stoenberg."

His hand had gone to his swordhilt; but he turned on his heel and strode on ahead of the newspaper correspondent. Without doubt Platt had stirred the sleeping lion of Max Victory's temper and only by a great effort was it controlled.

But the little man, trotting along behind him, actually smiled and winked at his own secret thoughts!

Since General Spale had returned to the city, the paths of Captain Victory and the princess had seldom crossed. She had never sent for him on any pretext and he had not requested an interview. As agreed, the general and the mistress of Stoenberg were allowing Captain Victory a free hand.

With the little Leva, however, there was a difference. The child and Victory were the best of friends; and although the number of guardsmen stationed within the castle had been increased, he had suggested no curtailment of Leva's liberty. She could run where she pleased about the corridors and even into the courtyard; the cordon of sentinels was drawn so close that no person could enter or leave the fortress without passing under the inspection of either Victory, or old Hoel.

Coming straight from his interview with Wolfert Neiss and the newspaper man, Captain Victory made for the suite occupied by Her Highness and sent in by Geog a request for speech with the princess. But hearing his voice, little Leva danced forth and, seizing him by the hand, dragged her new friend into the long apartment where Maria Thyra spent most of her time.

At the farther end of the room, where the fading sunlight fell softly through the leaded windows, was placed a sewing table, and a low chair in which the princess sat. She was at some needlework, and in her plain gown and with her young, unlined face, she presented an intimate and domestic picture that could not fail to impress deeply an observant man like Victory.

"Come see my dolls, Captain!" cried the child, eagerly. "See! I have enough to play they are a school; and I am the teacher. And sometimes I play they are a great chorus in the Royal Opera House at Stoenberg—and I whistle the tunes for them. Oh! I can whistle—as well as a boy. Wolfert taught me. Shall I whistle for you, Captain Victory?"

"Some other time, little one," said the princess, softly, "Captain Victory will admire your accomplishments." She had risen and put down her work. "Run to Elsie, dear; the Captain has come to consult me—on business?"

It was a question, and Victory bowed as the child skipped out of the room.

"She is spoiled a little, I fear, Captain Victory," said the mother, tenderly. "You see how she is shut away here in this grim old castle from all other child-life."

"I doubt if so sweet a temper as the little Leva's can be spoiled," declared Victory, and there was something wistful in his tone as his gaze lingered on the door which closed behind the child.

A change of expression crossed the countenance of Her Highness. Did the beautiful face become harder? Or was it merely a mask which covered the real and deeper feeling of her womanly heart?

"And the subject you wish to discuss with me, Captain Victory?" she asked.

Her question brought the usual alert look into his eyes and he straightened himself into a more military attitude—the soldier before his superior.

"You have placed no commands upon me, Your Highness, and I believe that what few changes I have made in the military life of the castle have met with your approval?" he asked.

"That is all within your own province," she replied, smiling. "I may have heard some small complaints of this harsher regime——By the yay, was it a military expedient that made necessary the retirement of a certain handmaid of the good Frau Vanderwelten?"

The Princess' eyes danced as she asked the question, and Victory allowed himself an answering smile.

"The maid named Kottel was reported as talking to a sentinel on duty, and having been once warned, but persisting, she was removed from the castle. The report of the matter in full has been sent to General Spale."

"That is sufficient—for me," said the Princess, graciously, and with perfect gravity. "But Frau Vanderwelten is greatly enraged."

"Your Highness," said Victory, brushing the matter of Frau Vanderwelten aside quite ruthlessly, "there may be other necessary changes in the serving force of the castle. Indeed, no house can stand divided against itself; there may be others near to Your Highness who have proven themselves unfriendly to the state, and secretly treacherous to you."

The hot blood instantly stained her cheek and her eyes flashed. She drew herself up haughtily and stared at Captain Victory.

"What do you mean, Herr Captain?" she demanded. "Are my personal servants—those who have been faithful to me so many years—to be suspected? Whom do you mean?"

Her anger did not ruffle the captain's serenity in the least. He lowered his eyes while she spoke, but when she had finished he looked straight at her again, and as calmly as before.

"And nearer than that, Your Highness," he said, softly. His eyes now held her own glance and she paled slowly and her hands clenched. "I have not been idle this fortnight. I have weighed small acts and great. I believe much has come under my eyes of which you, Your Highness, have never dreamed. Think! as a man, proven to be a minion of Baron Gaunt, was placed in command of your personal guard, is it not possible—aye, probable, that others whose affiliation would naturally be with the Master of Wolfenholen are here principally to spy upon you——"

"Stop!" she cried. "I cannot believe it! Nay, Captain Victory! forgive me. I do not want to believe it. Am I to be threatened from within as well as from without—and the safety of the child endangered by treachery?"

Victory looked at her boldly, yet his face softened.

"Your Highness, there has always been rot at the core," he said. "It is what has caused most of your troubles and is the greatest peril threatening Stoenberg to-day."

"Rot at the core?" she murmured.

"Aye, Your Highness. And the rot spreads. One false friend begets other false friends. Treachery is a disease contagious. I believe the moment will soon arrive when we must take stringent measures to rid the castle—if not the state—of those who are not in accord with your desires and with the best policies of your government."

"Does—does General Spale know your suspicions, sir?" she whispered, coming a step nearer to him, her hands tightly clasped.

"My commission gives me——"

"A free hand!" interrupted the princess, and suddenly she put away doubt—her face cleared and she spread abroad her hands. "You are right to remind me, Captain Victory. Had we not trusted you implicitly, we would not have asked your help at Stoenberg. And surely we should be the last to tie your hands. You are free to strike where you will, Captain!"

"No matter where the blow falls, Your Highness?" he asked, gravely.

"I mean what I say, Captain Victory. Even though the rot does reach the core—Cut it out."

As she finished the door opened abruptly and Frau Vanderwelten swept into the apartment. Evidently she was surprised to find the captain there, and had the grace to hesitate; but although Victory's back was to the lady he seemed to read in the change in the Princess' expression who the intruder was.

He bowed low to the Princess, saying: "I have your permission, then, Your Highness?" and on her inclining her head he strode down the long apartment, passing the companion with a courteous bow; but Frau Vanderwelten tossed her head and swept by him grandly—which act failed entirely to move Captain Max Victory.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE WICKED FAIRY.

"And the guardsman—Josef?" asked Victory, eyeing the sergeant quietly.

"Ach, Himmel!" exploded Hoel, quite red in the face. "He is a fool—a weakling. A pretty wench has turned his head——"

"Tunt, tut!" interposed Victory. "He is not the first since Adam."

"Is it not so?" grinned the old man, growing calmer. "But I know the boy is more fool than knave. I thought when we got rid of the maid—and right in the teeth of Frau Vanderwelten herself——"

"Yes, yes! I know," rejoined the captain. "But the point now is that the fellow has been seen about the village with this Kottel."

"It is so," growled Hoel. "I believe he is bearer of notes to the maid; she is still in Frau Vanderwelten's confidence."

Victory's face clouded, and he shook his head slowly. "It may be more than that. The woman is in secret communication with somebody across the border—that is sure."

"She has always been a spy here at Stoenberg, Herr Captain," whispered the old guardsman. "Sorrow entered the door when Frau Vanderwelten came under the archway of the castle gate. Hear me——"

"An I believe you," muttered the other. But in a moment he said: "By the way, Sergeant, this Josef has acted as your orderely?"

"I have let the lad help me a bit—yes."

"Perhaps that is why they chose him," said Victory, reflectively.

Old Hoel started, and stared at him.

"Wait!" said Victory, in a moment. "Where are those keys, Sergeant?"

"The keys to the cellar door of the Whispering Tower?"

"The same."

The old man chuckled. "Where the devil himself wouldn't look for them," he whispered. "Dropped into the legs of my dress riding boots—and in the bottom of my cupboard."

Victory tapped the table with an idle finger for a moment; then he said: "Bring them here."

"The boots?" demanded Hoel, in surprise.

"No, no! the keys," laughed the captain. When the guardsman brought the two brass keys and placed them before his superior the latter picked up one after the other and scrutinized them with some care. Then he beckoned Hoel. "See here, old hardshell. Your hiding place was not all you thought, eh?"

"What do you mean, Herr Captain?" and the grizzled old veteran glared at the keys as though they had become suddenly strange to him.

"I don't suppose," smiled Victory, "that you have used either of these as candlesticks?"

"Never! What is this conundrum, Excellency?"

Victory showed him the wards. "Do you not see traces of wax in those, Sergeant?" He picked out a bit with a pin. "Impressions have been made of those same keys—and recently."

For a moment the old guardsman's weather-beaten countenance actually paled. But his eyes glared savagely, and with an oath he started for the door.

"What now, Hoel?" demanded Victory, with sharpness.

"That Josef—that knave! He should be strung up and flogged for this! And I thought him only a fool."

"You may have been right at that," responded the captain. "Wait."

This discovery was made in early evening. The sentinels within the castle were relieved at the end of each hour's watch. At midnight the muffled tramp of feet assured the sentinel placed before the heavy oak door under the stairway leading to the Whispering Tower that his watch was ended. He came to a more severe attitude of attention—and well that he did so, for Sergeant Hoel, himself, was the relief.

The exchange of sentinels was made with the usual military formality. The man who had the next watch was young, and pink-faced, and boyish-looking. He had a weak smile upon his lips which the budding flaxen moustache failed to hide.

"Attention!" Old Hoel's muttered command was addressed to the guards who moved away with him; but he shot a last, piercing glance at the sentinel before the entrance to the dungeons.

Perhaps that threatening, savage glare was what made the young sentinel nervous. As he paced the stone-floored corridor before the rivet-studded door every noise—and the half-ruined structure was as full of strange noises as a haunted house—startled him. One dim, hanging lamp but half revealed the length of the corridor. At its farther end a broad stairway led down from the main part of the castle—that part now inhabited by Her Highness and Frau Vanderwelten.

Once the sentinel went to the heavy door and placed his ear close at the crack of it. Did something stir behind that thick oak plank, cut generations before out of the heart of a monarch of the Stoenberg forest?

The sentinel shook his head and resumed his pacing of the flagstones. Under his feet, in the old days, many unfortunates might have lain buried in that death-in-life of the dungeons. But all that was passed. Men played politics in different ways now.

Suddenly the young man wheeled, startled, and gazed at the farther staircase. His rifle almost dropped to the floor—and the clatter of it would surely have awakened the household in that case. But, fortunately, his shaking hands held the weapon, and he only stared, panting, at the tiny light descending the flight from the second floor.

For at first it did seem to be only a light floating in the air; in a moment, however, the sentinel saw the dim outlines of a shrouded figure behind the light. It was a shaded candle, carried in a woman's hand.

The hair upon the nape of his neck ceased to tickle him; but the sweat poured down his face. He muttered half a prayer in his relief; then he stood upright before the great oak door and waited the approach of this ghostly figure.

As it drew nearer the candle light flared for a moment and revealed the cold, haughty features of Frau Vanderwelten.

The woman spoke to him in a perfectly calm manner, yet in a low voice: "So you are on duty here to-night, Josef?"

The man had presented arms; but he tried to bow subserviently over the muzzle of the gun, as he stammered: "Yes, Madam."

From under her cloak the lady brought out something that glistened in the dim light. "I am going below, Josef," she said calmly, and approached nearer to the great door.

"I beg Madam's pardon—" gasped the young fellow.

"What now, sir?" exclaimed Frau Vanderwelten, and her hard eyes shot a glance into his own that made him tremble.

"It—it is not allowed."

"What is not allowed?" snapped the lady.

"It is forbidden that the door be opened—by anyone."

"Pish! this is beyond reason, Josef. If I were to report you to Her Highness——"

"Yes, Madam!"

"What do you suppose would happen to you?"

"I do not know, Madam."

"It is enough that I am on the Princess' business," said the lady, harshly. "Stand aside!"

"But if the gnadige Frau please——"

"What more?" she demanded.

"It is the command of Captain Victory, Madam. If I should disobey, the sergeant would surely flog me!"

"Pah! you have mistaken your orders, Josef."

"I beg the gnadige Frau's pardon—no."

"This goes beyond all patience!" exclaimed the haughty woman. "Look thou here, Josef! What are these?"

She thrust under the trembling sentinel's eye two big keys.

"Are they not the keys of yonder door? Can you not see they are? If I had not proper business in the dungeons would I have the keys to the portal?"

But now the young guardsman was shaking in adject terror. His eyes bulged and his face was as white as chalk.

"Heaven support me, Madam! Those are like the keys——"

The lady laughed—but softly. Her hard eyes glittered. "So you see, Josef? Kottel told you those keys were for a special purpose. This is the purpose, dolt! Stand out of the way."

"But, good Madam! If you do this I am ruined!" gasped the sentinel.

"Aye, and if it is known to your Captain Victory, as you call him, that you stole the keys from Old Hoel that others might be made like them, you would likewise be ruined. Which form of ruin do you choose, Josef?"

"I pray you, Madam——"

"Don't pray to me. I am in no mood to answer prayer at present. But in the future—if all goes well and you show yourself to be of service, Josef—you may have your reward."

"Oh, Madam!"

He whined like a whipped spaniel; but he gave way before her. The Frau Vanderwelten stepped close to the door and fitted one key to the lock; it worked smoothly. She inserted the second key and turned the bolt quite as easily.

"Now stand here and see that I am not disturbed," she whispered, fiercely—and then pushed the heavy door open.

It swung back upon oiled hinges and there, standing in the gloom of the stone stairway leading down to the dungeons, was Captain Max Victory!

Bold as she was, Frau Vanderwelten fell back speechless, glaring at Victory as though he were a spirit. But the captain was very much in the flesh and the humor of the situation appealed to him, as well as the tragedy; but only a grim smile sent the ruffled points of his mustache upward as he stepped through the doorway and pulled the heavy portal to behind him.

Josef was glued, with terror, to the pavement. His white face and glaring eyes advertised his utter helplessness of both mind and body. But the sharp, low voice of the captain galvanized him to sudden life.

"Josef! Those keys!"

The sentinel, forgetting everything but the command, snatched the two keys from the lady's hand without even saying "By your leave!" His eyes were fixed upon Captain Victory's countenance, like a trained dog waiting for its master's next word.

"Lock the door, Josef, and deliver the keys to Sergeant Hoel," said Victory, just as softly. Then he turned to the lady, who had by now recovered both her breath and her color: "Frau Vanderwelten, we meet most opportunely. A courier is already on the way to Wolfenholen with a note to inform Baron Gaunt of your arrival to-day to pay him a long visit. A motor-car will be in readiness at ten this morning; another conveyance will take your boxes. You will find these arrangements quite to your satisfaction, I hope?"

The last sentence was a question and Victory looked at her levelly. For once Her Highness' companion had not a word to say. The high-handed manner in which the captain grasped the situation was too much for even her effrontery. She glared at him; but her killing look might as well have been directed at a statue. She swept by him, however, with a grand toss of her head and went away with her candle and all the tragic manner of a Lady Macbeth.

At ten, exactly, Captain Victory appeared in the corridor leading to the suite occupied by Frau Vanderwelten, together with Geog and an underservant. The whole castle had buzzed like a hive of excited bees since early morning; but the actual happenings behind the oaken door which gave entrance to the great lady's apartments had not been divulged. Her own personal attendants—for there were several besides the discharged Kottel—were not likely to repeat below stairs what was said or done by Frau Vanderwelten. Although she had no title herself (she had married for love, poor woman, when she was very young and so sacrificed her title) Frau Vanderwelten came of a very noble line. Perhaps it was because her own adventure in the lists so calmly—if not satisfiedly—watched of Love had been so disastrous that she so calmly—if not satisfiedly—watched the estrangement of the Princess and Duke Oskar, and the ruin of their private lives. The Princess—of late years, at least—had seldom crossed her; Frau Vanderwelten had done as she pleased in Stoenberg—it was more her home than the Court of Wolfenholen. And now for an upstart adventurer to order her out——.

A saucy maid opened the door at Geog's knock.

"Request the Frau Vanderwelten's attention to the time, and say from Captain Victory that the motor car is in readiness, and at the door," announced the attendant in his most solemn manner. "There is likewise a man here to take down her ladyship's personal baggage if it is ready."

Whatever may have been Frau Vanderwelten's intention, this cool demand broke down all her self-restraint. She was within hearing of Geog's resonant voice—and she was only an angry woman, after all!

She burst through into the corridor, brushing the maid aside.

"Who dares bring such a message to me?" she cried. "I'll have you know—"

(To be Continued.)

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

THE BOYS' "ZOO."

Every boy knows what a "lucky bug" looks like, but how many boys know how the lucky bug makes his living in these hard times, and whether or not that is why he is called "lucky"? The water spider is a familiar thing, but how does he manage to skate all through a hot summer? Those who follow the series will get acquainted with some old neighbors that are likely to become new friends, and will find something more than entertainment in the pursuit; for of all kinds of knowledge there is none so satisfactory as that gained in the school of original observation and research. Nor is any other acquired so agreeably. The hours of attendance are what you please, the instructors such as you yourself choose because you like them, the lessons those that most appeal to you. The teachers ask no questions, nor subject their pupils to any nerve-racking examinations. Nevertheless, there are, after all, certain requirements to be met. It is not a school for the careless, or the irresponsible. It is not for the boy or girl who takes a group of tadpoles from their native surroundings, and after a few days of indolent observation, allows them to suffer from neglects It is not for those whose flash-powder enthusiasm impels them to take home creatures that they expect their fathers or mothers to care for. It is for those, and those only, to whom the work of studying live things is the best kind of play. In the series that here begins they will find both pleasure and profit.



THE RIGHT KIND OF AQUARIUM.

The best aquarium is one that has metal frames and glass sides like that shown in the illustration; the frames should be of brass, or be tinned, to prevent them from rusting. The all-glass aquarium with a wide top is satisfactory, except that it breaks more easily than one with metal frames, and cannot be repaired. A glass bell, such as is used for covering pies at railway restaurants, can be used successfully by inverting the jar, and setting the knob in a hole cut in the top of a box or in a thick board. The narrow-necked glass globes that are ordinarily sold with fish are very unsatisfactory, for they offer too small a surface of water to the air, and the rounded sides give a distorted view of the fish.

Fish can be kept in fairly good condition by frequently changing the water, if care is taken that the fresh water is of the same temperature as that which was taken out. The water can be drawn off without removing the fish by using a rubber tube for a siphon; or the water containing the fish may be gently poured into an earthen bowl for safe keeping while the aquarium is being cleaned. But the aquarium should be cleaned twice a week or oftener, and the fish do not thrive well if so frequently disturbed. Much the better way, therefore, is to make a "balanced" aquarium.

Green plants absorb carbon dioxide and other animal wastes and give off oxygen. Animal life, on the other hand, gives off carbon dioxide and breathes oxygen. Since the chief reason for changing the water is to supply more oxygen for the fish, the same result can be attained more easily by growing green plants in the water with them. For that purpose any one of a large variety of water plants is available, but only those should be used that grow entirely submerged, not those that have merely roots in the water. Cabomba and elodea are two kinds of plants that are excellent for the purpose.

Cabomba, sometimes called fish grass or Washington grass, grows wild throughout the United States south of the latitude of southern Illinois; it is reported to be hardy in New Jersey. In North Carolina, Maryland, and the District of Columbia it is grown for the market, and is generally kept in stock by dealers in aquarium fishes. It grows almost entirely under water. The leaves are very finely subdivided,—"dissected," as the botanists say,—and toward the tips are closely crowded together, so that they form a dense tuft. Occasionally leaves that are oval in outline appear above the water. Cabomba is shown growing at the left in the aquarium.

Elodea, sometimes called water weed, water pest, or Dutch moss, is found



THE GOLDFISH.

everywhere on this Continent except in the extreme north. The stem is of varied lengths, and the leaves usually occur in groups of three. Generally the leaves have a smooth outline, although sometimes the edges are finely sawtoothed. Toward the tip they are closely crowded together. Elodea is shown growing at the right in the aquarium.

Put a layer of thoroughly washed sand in the bottom of the aquarium and set the plants in it. Usually the sand will hold the stems in place, but if it fails to do so, weight them. Do not use mud in the bottom of the aquarium, for the organic matter in it will decay and make trouble.

Place the aquarium in a strong north light or in an east window where the direct sunlight will strike the water for only a short time in the morning. If it is necessary to keep it in a south window, shade it from the sun, for direct sunlight encourages the growth of green algae, which form an unpleasant deposit on the glass.

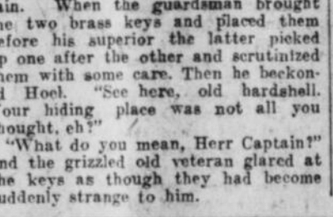
If after standing for a day or two the plants seem to be in good condition, put in the fish. As long as the plants are green and seem to be making a vigorous growth and the gold-fish do not frequently come to the surface for air, the aquarium is properly balanced. When the fish rise for air, it means that there are not plants enough. If, on the other hand, there are too many plants, some of them will decay and pollute the water. The only way to determine the proper adjustment is by experiment.

In buying goldfish, choose those of bright color, with plump, symmetrical bodies and no missing scales. A three-inch fish needs about a gallon of water. If your aquarium is small, choose smaller fish.

Healthy fish have no odor; if the dealer's tank has a fishy smell, do not buy any fish that have been kept in it.

When you have established a proper balance, you can maintain the aquarium with much less trouble than is involved in frequently changing the water. Enough water should be added occasionally to replace what is lost by evaporation, and all waste matter and uneaten food should be removed. For that purpose use a glass tube with a large rubber bulb on the end of it, or use the tube alone. Close one end by pressing a finger over it, and lower the other end until it is over the material that you wish to remove. When you raise the finger, the water that rushes into the tube will carry the waste with it. Close the upper end again, and you can lift out the whole tubeful of water. If a deposit forms on the glass through the growth of algae, wipe it off with a swab made of a cloth wound round the end of a small stick.

For feeding, use chiefly the prepared



THE PARADISE FISH.

food sold for that purpose, but be careful to buy only a trustworthy kind. Cut it into very small bits, and put it on the surface of the water. Remove what remains uneaten after half an hour. House flies and other insects, or finely chopped bits of earthworm may be fed occasionally, but no food should be left standing in the water, for it will decay and spoil the water.

Illness can be detected by irregularities in the swimming movements of the fish, or by discolorations on their bodies. Sometimes the trouble can be remedied by a change of diet. A cottony growth on the side of the fish indicates an attack of a fungus that is very destructive to fishes in aquariums and small ponds. The fish should be put into water that contains enough common salt to give it a brackish taste and kept there for some hours. Meanwhile the aquarium must be thoroughly cleaned, washed with salted water, rinsed, and restocked.

To rear young goldfish, the parents should be removed to another vessel after the eggs have been laid, and plenty of plants should be put in with the eggs. For about two weeks after hatching, the young fish are nourished by the yolk that remains from the egg; later on they feed on micro-organisms that they find on the plants.

Paradise fish are in many ways more attractive than goldfish. Incidentally they are more expensive to buy. They are usually very deliberate in their movements, and especially if the water is not very pure, come to the surface to take in air. They have in connection with the gills a special mechanism for breathing air, which enables them to live in impure water longer than a goldfish can. For that reason it is not necessary to change the water for them so often as for goldfish. Their breeding season begins in May. The fish construct a nest by blowing from their mouths saliva that is full of air bubbles, and thus forming a frothy mass at the side of the aquarium. After the eggs are laid the male assumes charge, for the mother is a cannibal, and will devour her own young. For that reason it is best after the eggs have been laid to remove the female to another dish.

Hatching takes place in about thirty-six hours. The nest is carefully guarded by the male, who picks up with his mouth and replaces any young that may fall from the nest. But after eight to ten days a general exodus takes place, and the male makes no further attempt to guard the nest. On the contrary, he is likely to turn cannibal himself, and should be removed from the dish that contains the young.

Paradise fish may be fed on prepared food, insects, and so forth, much as goldfish are fed.—"The Youth's Companion."

"Crabbed age and youth cannot live together," says Shakespeare; but age is not of necessity crabbed—more often it is wise, mellow, and tender, being measured not by the years alone, but by the heart on which the years have played. There are many things in life that make a close bond between age and youth, and many occasions that impart an equal pleasure to both of them. Not the least of these is St. Valentine's Day. For that is the day when age and youth may not only have the delightful "wireless" communication of sympathy, but may put a stamp on their affection for each other, and send it through the mail.

It is a gallant day, a delight to childhood and youth, a whimsical satisfaction to riper years, a vista to the backward-gazing eyes of age, and welcome to all for its quaint symbols of hearts and arrows, and its mysterious anonymity. On that day affection springs up everywhere without stint and without guile, and quite without regard to trifling considerations of youth and age. By the time we have sent a red heart and a warm greeting to a dozen friends, our own hearts have become redder and warmer. For we are so constructed from grandfather down that we are unable to do a pleasant thing, however simple, without feeling pleasanter toward the world at large. And that is not sentimentality, which is a matter of enjoying one's sensations as they affect oneself. Rather it is sentiment, which at the root of the matter is an open-hearted turning toward something outside oneself.

The day's greatest charm is that all this outburst of affectionate regard is anonymous. One wonders who was the originator of this delicate bit of tactful reserve in the celebration of St. Valentine's Day. To be offered warm-hearted regard by specific individuals might be embarrassing, but to be held dear by some "person or persons unknown," to have a kindly thought from some one whose affection carries with it no demand for a return, to send out a genial impulse that shall carry pleasure to a friend but no obligation—that is indeed glory enough to be presided over by a special day and a warm-hearted saint. It is a holiday in its excitement and mystery; it is a holy day in that upon it no one is found unworthy of a love token. The only regret the morrow brings is the wholesome regret that you have overlooked some lonely soul to whom you might have sent a message of regard.

For it is the lonely soul, above all, who should claim our thought on this red-letter day of bleak February. "Love begins at home," runs a revised version of an old saying, and who at home adores receiving a valentine more than grandmother? For all our care, grandmother knows lonely hours. There are not so many left now of all who used to give her greeting. "But love should not end there," the old saying might well continue. Teachers would welcome the friendliness of a valentine as a pleasant change from the daily indifference to lessons and the daily solicitude about "marks." The most rigid of teachers may lose courage at times. She may be a lonely alien from across the seas, but a red-hearted valentine speaks every known tongue acceptably. The world is full of hearthstones, yet many live alone. Have you ever lived alone? If you have, you will send post-haste a quiverful of heart-piercing arrows to every lonely soul you know.

It would be a great mistake to leave this day off the calendar, or to give it over exclusively to the children. Too great an opportunity would be lost—an opportunity that even Christmas does not offer. For, from the three gift-bearing kings of the Orient down to ourselves, the Christmas giver has always been labelled. On St. Valentine's Day that is happily changed, and we are privileged to send gifts to the gift-needy, affection to those that crave it, courage to those in despair, in all the sweet and tender, and yet generously practical, ways that may suggest themselves to the anonymous lover of his friends. Let parallel lines do what they will, but insist that sentiment and practicality meet a long way this side of infinity. And may the good Saint Valentine keep us from becoming merely sentimental.—"Youth's Companion."

The signs of overamoking in a boy are narrow chest, poorly developed lungs, impaired heart action, impaired nutrition, weak nerves and flabby muscles. Even what in a man would be moderate smoking is excessive for a growing youth. And young people are more prone than old to indulge to excess. No boy can smoke and escape some if not all the symptoms mentioned.

WORLD'S WELFARE

LABRADOR'S GIFT TO THE BELGIANS

St. Anthony, Nwfld., Dec. 21.

Dear Mr. Editor:

The people here have been asking me, "Has the war anything to do with the weather?" Is a just Providence trying to freeze the passion and cool the fury of the slaughtering hosts of Europe? Here a summer, that for the first time in the memory of living man saw the Straits of Belle Isle nearly full of old Arctic ice on the first of August, has seen our mail steamer unable to cut through new ice early in December, many miles south of the Straits.

Eleven times already this winter, our wires have been broken down by the storms, and left us wondering if peace has also overtaken suffering civilization, now that we are sorrowing over freights of necessities of life, which the late summer made it impossible for the fishermen to purchase earlier, and which get only just near enough to us to leave us the more impatient over their whilom proximity when they "again turned south." Moreover, unless westerly gales come, and come strong and soon, we shall expect no more supplies till next June. The last boat, by which I got back to hospital a fortnight ago from a long round of visits to the villages at the bottom of this great bay, struck the ice sixty miles south of here. The sea was never more beautiful. Too rough to freeze in the prosaic flat manner which we associate with fresh water ice, it had taken to itself a solid mantle of round pans about a foot in diameter. As we plodded through it, the waves raised this ice-chain armor, and it looked for all the world like the scales of some leviathan salmon, which, glinting in the winter sun, seemed to us as we watched it fascinated, to be gorgeous, gold-edged silver plates.

Having charged and butted her way far enough into the standing harbor of ice to land freight, the goods brought from the south were soon being deposited on this beautiful natural wharf, and to our infinite joy we beheld box after box of splendid warm clothing from the Ladies' Needlework Guild of Boston, Mass., and some boxes from Montreal—England can send nothing now for a long while—heaping up amidst a chaos of big sledge dogs, komatiks and men in their picturesque canvas overalls, or kossacks, which our people are using increasingly every winter. This was indeed another scene which fascinated not only the eye but the soul of the solitary doctor, who had in his mind's eye the ill-clad bodies of many patients whom he had examined on his recent trip. It was dark but for a brilliant moon, for we had "reached in" in the early hours of the morning, and cold feels colder in the dark before daylight. But the sight of the welcome gift from the New England ladies warmed up one's soul to a fervor which made this letter of gratitude simply inevitable. I wish most heartily to thank the contributors, through your columns, and suggest that if they do not fully realize the value of their message of love that they should come and try our harbor ice at 2 a.m. with a breeze of wind blowing, and the thermometer away below zero, or try the same night in some little cottage without radiators, when with only mean, scanty cotton clothing supply, you have crawled out from under an insufficient blanket, and haven't yet rekindled the stove. A frozen sea may stretch between the river and the recipient of the clothing, but these spans woven with woollen links annihilate space with their spiritual bonds.

Material facts are sometimes considered the only ones of interest; but the sacrifices which our people have just made to send help to the poor Belgian refugees have so impressed us that we cannot help but see how contagious a fever love is, and what a reflex it always produces, and how its irresistible energy can never be lost.

"We must do something, or stop praying with our mouths," was the sentiment of the village. "Silver and gold have I little, but such as I have I will give," was the deduction from the condition of the village. On December 16th, our large school room, loaded with gifts in kind, was the result. The work done by our generous volunteer helpers from Canada and the United States has not only trained capacities, but bred a spirit; and as on the fateful day of the great "sale of work" the various "goods" were brought in, one scarcely knew whether to laugh or cry at the generosity displayed.

Here came a man with a new dog sledge, next a poorer man with a brace of wild ducks, two women carrying cakes, a man with some snow shoes, a woman with two loaves of bread, a young fellow with a splendid northern, netted dog whip, a man with a wonderful model sledge, dolls, stuffed puppies, and a complete outfit, even to toy snow shoes and gun. Next followed a woman with a pair of double knitted woollen mittens, which she asked if she could buy back herself for her Charlie, as he needed them. (I saw Charlie's bright smile later on when he got them.) Pretty soon in came another woman with a hooked mat, then a man with a whirligig set of model boats for a windvane, another with a pair of skin boots, and a poorer one with only a pair of boot bottoms, a lad with a a rolling pin and board, and another with a footstool, splendidly carved with a Union Jack "on which you could tread firmly," and then some



women with embroideries and lace work and fancy articles. Finally a real live Mrs. Wiggs handed in a beautiful new pillow slip. "There's sixty cents worth of new stuff in it," she told me—a widow's mite, if ever there was one. There was one table with fine homespun, and thick warm mittens and "vamps" to go inside our skin boots, and another with beautiful mats with local scenes and lovely artificial flowers already potted, and made after the real French flower models—a trade which Mrs. Grenfell learned last winter in order to be able to teach some of the women here on the coast. The rummage sale was a marvel of precipitates. The book and Christmas card stall could not have been duplicated in New England or "Old England," while the model well, with the bucket and five-cent "dip," was so drained of supplies that volunteers had to rush out into the night to "compel more things to come in," to prevent the well from being frozen up. Pathos was mixed with hilarity. One man gave the engagement ring which the girl who had just jilted him had sent back. The men "who had rings of their own" gave them to be auctioned. One sold his watch and donated the proceeds, saying he could find out the time with a cheaper one.

The pessimists had loudly proclaimed that there would be no one to buy all the things, and even the most optimistic of us wondered where all the money was to come from to make all these purchases. Probably that will always be a secret. No one really knows. One friend who brought two large dry cod-fish, and another who brought a smoked salmon, admitted that he had spent a dollar and a half in cash, and he had six children. Some who had done well with their summer's fishery came for thirty miles to spend some of their money at the fair for the sake of the Belgians. Although the temperature outside stood at zero, the ice cream stall had to shut down before the fair was half over, from sheer exhaustion.

But, marvel of marvels, when the uproar was over, and the last of us gathered to safeguard the leftovers, and decide what was to be done with them, everything was sold out. The last of the cakes had been auctioned at a dollar and a half, and the buyer, a really poor man, allowed it to be sold over again, because "he was glad to get another dollar for the fund."

No, sir, not a thing remained. You could not have equipped a church mouse, starting out in life, unless it had been with the lost fragments. But four hundred and seventy solid dollars remained for the "poor and distressed" brothers elsewhere. Could there be any better preparation for Christmas? These pleasures endure forever, and are a foretaste of the only heaven that is worth while—and are what every one of our folk, all along this bleak shore, want to wish their generous friends everywhere. Since this, another $120 has been contributed. The war isn't over, and of course our work isn't either. Is it possible that this little end of the world can raise to four figures? We can remember well the day when it couldn't.

WILFRID T. GRENFELL, M.D.

The best help is not to bear the troubles of others for them, but to inspire them with courage and energy to bear their burdens for themselves and meet the difficulties of life bravely.—Lubbock.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

Light of the World! Not through "encircling gloom,"
I journey on.
The glorious beams for shadows leave no room,
The night has gone.
And, now, from fear of stumbling I am free;
For who can walk in darkness, following Thee?

Time was when to Thy glory I was blind,
Dark was my sky,
No ray of light, no guiding star, could find
My weary eye.
While like false fires from some foul marsh, exhaled,
All earth-born lights, to show a pathway, failed.

Lost and alone—faint, helpless, and afraid,
To Heaven I cried;
And to a God, till then unknown, I prayed
To grant a guide.
Yet, to my cry, He lent a gracious ear,
And bade hope rise, to tell me help was near.

Then, as the dawn disputes with night her sway
Over the earth,
And wrestles on till to a new-born day
Nature gives birth,
From Thee its Fount, light o'er my landscape stole,
And filled, at last, each chamber of my soul.

Nay! Not as once, "amid encircling gloom,"
My path will be,
From "the dark valley" and the dreaded tomb,
Their terrors flee.
And in that land where there shall be no night,
Thyself will be its "Everlasting" Light.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN BELGIUM.

Dr. Henri Anet, delegate from the two principal Protestant bodies of Belgium—the Christian Missionary Church of Belgium and the Union of Evangelical Churches in Belgium—has been speaking in Britain on the condition of churches in his country. He bore testimony to the fact that Protestant church buildings in the centre of the thickest fighting had been mostly spared. At Charleroi, the Protestant church was standing undamaged in the midst of ruins and ashes. In the besieged towns—even in Louvain and Malines—the Protestant buildings were spared. In smaller places the simple meeting halls have been saved from looting, and sometimes also the houses of church members which had on their walls Bible texts or Protestant calendars."

SPIRITUAL REVIVAL.

Dr. Anet was able to report that though these Belgians believers are "distressed" indeed, they are "not in despair." The present fiery trials have awakened or developed the spiritual life of the churches. All the services and meetings have been maintained, even where the pastors have been detained abroad by the war or have been mobilized in the armies. Prayer meetings are held daily or several times a week. The churches and halls have never before been so crowded, many outsiders seeking comfort and spiritual strength in these times of trial. The workers are lifting up their eyes and looking forward to yet greater efforts for the evangelization of their people when peace shall be restored.

The Rev. Charles D'Aubigne is authority for the statement that two-fifths of the Belgian Protestant pastors have been ordered to the colors, and several have fallen on the battle-field. In some churches the wives of pastors have been taking the places of their husbands and carrying on the work.
carrying on the work.—"Evangelical Christain."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS UNITE FOR PEACE.

The various international Christian organizations have a special opportunity and responsibility for promoting peace and good-will. Another of these organizations, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which has branches in almost every country in the world, has started another world-wide peace movement. The trustees of the United Society have voted to establish a distinct department of Christian Endeavor for the promotion of Peace. Appropriate topics will be provided every year in the list of prayer-meeting topics used by 80,000 societies throughout the world, and special Peace literature adapted to Christian Endeavor societies will be prepared. A Christian Endeavor International Peace Union has also been organized, to which any one is eligible who will sign the following pledge:

"As a follower of the Prince of Peace I will seek to promote good-will among men and peace on earth: I will work as I have opportunity toward the abolition of war, and will endeavor to cement the fellowship of people of all nations and denominations throughout the world."—"Missionary Review."

TEMPERANCE IN SCOTLAND.

The temperance question in Scotland has assumed a position of quite extraordinary importance in view of the placing upon the Statute Book in 1914 of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, giving the power of local veto to come into force in 1920. In the circumstances the issue of the Register of the Scottish Temperance League is of more than usual interest. One is glad to learn that the League has many veterans among its members, two of whom have had their names recorded in every issue of the Register, that is, for a period of 67 years in unbroken succession, and that 236 members and 19 societies have been added to the ranks during the year. The League will be congratulated on the number of ministers, doctors, teachers, and others who are associated with it, and on the comprehensive survey, information and statistics which the Register presents.—"Christian World."

"THY SPEECH BEWRAYETH THEE."

(Matthew 26 : 73.)

(By Thomas R. Robinson.)

Oh, that my tongue might so possess
The accent of his tenderness
That every word I breathed should bless.

For those who mourn, a word of cheer;
A word of hope for those who fear;
And love to all men, far or near.

Oh, that it might be said of me,
"Surely thy speech bewrayeth thee
As friend of Christ of Galilee."

Our Lord declared that "men ought always to pray and not to faint," and that is a very profound word. It is evident that his conception of life is that if men pray they will not faint, and conversely, if men do not pray then will they faint. This word indicates that Jesus had a profound consciousness of the pressure and strain of life.—G. Campbell Morgan.

Sunday School Lesson

Feb. 21, 1915.

THE DEATH OF ELI AND HIS SONS.

I. Sam. 4:1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deluding your own selves." —Jas. 1:22.

When the child Samuel was called to a prophetic career the first communication he received as a prophet was that a great disaster was to fall upon the house of Eli. The prediction was, in due time fulfilled, but in its fulfillment it entailed a threefold calamity for the people of Israel. First, a serious defeat at the hands of the Philistines was suffered. From the days of Shamgar the son of Anath (Jud. 3.31), almost at the beginning of the period of Judges, to the exploits of Samson, the Philistines were a source of annoyance and a perpetual menace to the independence of Israel. Every season of demoralization and weakness among the tribes of Israel was an opportunity for the Philistines to secure overlordship over them. In the days of Eli such an opportunity had offered and the Philistines had availed themselves of it. But as the Israelites resisted, it became necessary to engage in a decisive action in which the sons of Eli must needs take part. The result was a crushing defeat for Israel. Secondly, in this defeat the leading priestly house i nactive service was exterminated. Eli died of grief, and his two sons fell in battle, in the vain effort to regain by bravery on the field what they had forfeited in their special post of duty, the service of the sanctuary. Thirdly, the ark of the Covenant, the symbol of the presence of Jehovah, was taken by the Philistines as a trophy to their own territory. Thus, for the moment, Israel was left in a pitiable plight, without a priesthood and without a visible sign to serve as the centre and rallying point of its national life.

Verses 1, 2. Samuel had an early start on his career as prophet and rapid promotion. His "word came to all Israel." His native endowments, his training, and his prompt assumption of the responsibilities placed on him gave him adequate recognition as a coming leader. His case was similar to those of John Calvin, Jonathan Edwards and Charles H. Spurgeon, all of whom did a great life-work because of a quick response to the call of duty as young men. It is a great advantage when a talented youth throws himself into the work assigned him with all the enthusiasm and zeal of fresh manhood.

The feud between the Philistines and the Israelites was a fairly long drawn out contest with the advantage in the early stages of it for the most part on the Philistine side. When Samuel first appeared as a prophetic leader Israel made one of its frequent efforts to gain the ascendency. The result was a failure. The Philistine victory was important, but not decisive. For, as the sequel shows, it left Israel amply able to organize a new campaign.

Verses 3, 4. The Israelites realized that in their first conflict they had not taken account of their God. It is probable that they placed their dependence altogether on their numbers. When they were defeated their thoughts immediately turned to Jehovah their God; to Him they attributed their misfortune, and Him therefore they endeavored to conciliate before they collected themselves for a new attack on their enemies. But the method they chose for appeasing the anger of God was unfortunate. They fixed on the ark of the Covenant as a means of help. But they thought of the ark as a fetish. They trusted that its mere presence would act magically as an amulet to their army. It was the ark as such that would save them from the hands of their enemies. There is no doubt that the ark was intended to and did serve as the emblem of God's presence; but that it should of itself accomplish good was not to be thought of by the faithful and intelligent Israelites. To depend on its intrinsic merit as a sacred and immediate source of mysterious force was to degrade it even lower than the idols of the heathen. For the idols were supposed to be personal forces, whereas the ark was an inanimate object. This was a fatal error that must be corrected. The Israelites, however, depended further on the assistance of Jehovah because of the presence on the scene of battle of his priests, the sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas. Here again, there is ample evidence of the confusion of ideas prevailing among them. These two priests had violated the will of Jehovah. Their service was unacceptable to the national God, and their presence, instead of securing his favor, must rather call for an expression of his displeasure. But all this could only be made known to Israel by the bitterness of a hard experience.

Verses 5-8. The first effect of the coming of the ark on the scene of action was a boisterous outburst of enthusiasm on the part of the Israelitish army. From the point of view of ordinary warfare this was a great gain. The morale of an army depends largely on its confidence in victory. Every good general endeavors to raise the hope of success to the highest point in the hearts of his men. Correspondingly to the rise of the spirit of Israel there was discouragement in the camp of the Philistines when it was ascertained that Jehovah was expected to take part in the action. The story of Israel's successes was known. And it was known that they were ascribed to Jehovah. But whereas the first effect of the arrival of the ark at the camp of Israel was depressing on the Philistines, they resolved to meet the emergency with grim determination. Their very fear of the power of Jehovah thus proved a source of strength to them. They were unaware, of course, that it was not Jehovah himself they were to encounter, but only the superstitious use of the emblem of his presence.

Verses 10-13. The result of the battle was a crushing defeat for Israel. Jehovah seemed to have failed them. Even the presence of the ark of the Covenant did not save them. How were they to account for the failure? No doubt some among them thought it a real failure of Jehovah. The gods of the Philistines had proved stronger than he. But the healthy instincts of Israel in general must have led the people as a whole to see that the failure was theirs. They had taken the ark of the Covenant into the battle not because they were convinced of the righteousness of their cause, but because they wished to secure the victory at any cost. So, many nations have gone to war invoking the God of battles to help them, not so much because they believed that they were fighting on His side, but because they wished Him to fight on their side. The soldier has a right to pray for victory when he has taken up arms in behalf of right and justice. His prayer will be unavailing if he offers it simply because he wants the victory for its own sake or for his own sake. Furthermore, Israel needed to learn the lesson that the ark of the Covenant was not to be used as a magical charm. To depend on its presence instead of in the power of the Covenant God was a mistake. And if the Covenant God were there it mattered not where the ark of the Covenant might be, the victory would be theirs.

Verse 18. The day went against Israel. It was a hard day indeed. It saw the end of Freedom from Philistine bondage, the loss of the ark of the Covenant, and the annihilation of the priestly house. And yet it was the best day that Israel had had for many years. The evils that came with it were blessings in disguise. Servitude under the Philistines purified Israel. The loss of the ark dissolved their superstitious regard for the emblem and fixed their heart on the God of the Covenant himself, and the collapse of the priesthood for a time furnished the opportunity to the prophetic spirit to flourish, as it did in the leadership of Samuel.

THE WAR AND ITS MESSAGE

Sermon by the Rev. T. W. Davidson, Preached in Calvary Church, Westmount.

James iv., 1.—From whence come wars and fightings amongst you? Come they not hence even of your lusts that war in your members?

In these stirring words of St. James we have a question and answer that in these days we shall do well to ponder. There is a sarcasm and fierceness about the passage which recalls the severity of the old Jewish prophets. At the close of the preceding chapter James had said: "The fruit of righteousness is sown in peace for them that make peace," but amongst these Jewish Christians settled on the great plains between the Euphrates and the Tegris, to whom the Epistle was especially addressed, there was precious little of the peaceable spirit. They were the true precursors of the Germans of today. Little wonder when James wrote down the word "peace," he burst out into vehement reproaches. He said "There are wars and fightings amongst you"—you of the same stock, and of the same faith, enmities, hatred, desire to kill. From whence did these wars and fightings come? His reply is: "Come they not hence even of your desires, that war in your members?"

The word "members" here simply means all those inferior powers of human nature, which ought to be under the control of the conscience, the reason, and the will. When uncontrolled they lead men into passion, hatred and strife. Hence St. James represents these desires as encamped in our members like an army, and as originating and sustaining the strife, he here so heartily condemns. It is startling to find that such a temper was possible within twenty years of our Lord's death and resurrection.

CAUSE OF ALL WAR.

The condemnation uttered has lost none of its force; it is as true as ever. Indeed the text permits us to see the cause of all war and bloodshed; it is tween Sir Edward Grey and the British in the selfishness of those concerned. For almost six months Europe has been at war, and so far there is no sign of slackening on either side. May we not well ask, what is the meaning and message of it all? Is our boasted civilization only something in name—a frail, thin island floating over the crater of a colossal volcano, which at any time may swallow us up in fire and smoke? Is our Christian faith only a fiction which we cherish in the piping times of peace, but which vanishes into vapor the moment it is touched by the sword? Has the war in progress any message that in these days of trial we should take to heart? Our text throws light upon the problem, shows the path we hope to follow.

ROOTS IN SIN.

The message of the wars is at least threefold—and the first part of it is that it has its roots in human sin. Sin has always produced strife. When the angels sinned there was war in heaven. When man sinned there was war on earth. Outside the gate of Paradise Cain lifted his hand against his brother Albel, and from that primitive battlefield the blood of Abel has since been crying to God for vengeance. That act of bloodshed sprang from sin, and it condenses as in a parable all the aggressive wars of human history. Europe to-day is in a state of conflict because Europe has sinned and sinned deeply. The chief sinner undoubtedly is Germany, who will go down to history with the brand of Cain upon her brow, but the other Powers have also sinned—each in its own degree. That is the root principle in all the dreadful tragedy. Statesmen may deal with secondary causes; students of history may measure social movements, and describe national growths and developments; poets may sing of the romance of war, and of the heroic virtues it produces, but in the ultimate analysis we get its roots in the Cain spirit, the hatred of the human heart. "From whence come wars and fightings amongst you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts, that war in your members?" Sin transforms war into a demon; it is this spirit that has broken out in Europe, and it is a sad commentary on nineteen centuries of Christianity.

Every human action has behind it some motive which informs it and gives it meaning. By that motive alone can its nature and fruits be judged. But behind every motive there is a philosophy, implied or expressed. Now at the root of this war there lies the Prussian Creed. What is that creed? It was admirably set forth by Mr. Arthur Balfour by a speech at Bristol a few weeks ago, in the course of which he traced Germany's demoralization step by step, and designated it as "the greatest tragedy in history." It is bad enough to think of the massacre and slaughter of the Belgian people, the terrible losses to the manhood of Europe, the immense waste of material resources involved, but there is something much worse. Germany's sin and crime consists in that not being content to be powerful and prosperous, she said to herself: "All these things in the way of power and prosperity are as nothing to me, unless I can also dominate the world." This is the gospel of the superman, now the superstate, and the nation seems to have accepted this view. This is the tragedy of the war—a departure from God, which is atheism. When Germany emerges from the conflict, weakened and crippled as she will be, she will have learned that such perfidy, such sin, cannot go unpunished.

SCOURGE OF HUMANITY.

All through history war has been the scourge of humanity and a judgment on the nations. On this aspect of the subject the Word of God is also explicit. It never says that progress in science, art, industry or invention will bring war to an end. On the contrary it proclaims that war will continue until wrongdoing has been removed from human life. War is the scourge of the race for wrongdoing. The curse of militarism has clung like a nightmare around Europe during the past forty years. Europe has been armed to the teeth. When the match was recently laid to the powder magazine there was no time to consider the situation in all its bearings. Of all the one hundred and fifty-nine telegrams and notes that passed between Sir Edward Grey and the British ambassador at Berlin, Sir Edward Goshen, the most pathetic is the one in which Sir Edward Grey expresses the belief that if a little respite in time was given peace could be preserved. But time so precious could not be found, and Europe was given up in the judgment of God to the terrible scourge of war.

Some people have recently said to me it is a wonder that God does not interfere to put a stop to the slaughter that rages so fiercely. That is a natural question from one point of view, but when you ponder it you will see that to do so God would require to alter the whole plan of creation. His creation of man involved man's free will or freedom to act, and if God destroyed that freedom by the exercise of force man would be destroyed as we know him to-day. But there is a point where the abuse of freedom passes into judgment, and beyond that point even Divine mercy does not intervene. During the past dozen years I have often trembled at the thought of the fate of Europe. Europe is to-day settling accounts with God, for nations, as individuals, reap what they have sown. "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small."

GOD CONTROLLING FORCES OF CONFLICT.

There is another aspect of the message that we must remember, viz.: God is ever controlling the forces of conflict for the benefit of His people and the uplifting and progress of humanity. That is perhaps the central fact that is being enacted before our eyes to-day. In view of this let us ask who is the supreme outstanding personality in the battlefields of Europe to-day. Not the general in charge of the army, nor the admiral in command of the navy, nor the diplomat in the council chamber, nor the Kaiser surrounded by his brilliant staff. The supreme directing personality is God Himself, who sits upon the floods and controls the destiny of the nations. So it has been in all the past. So it is to-day. Our Lord's words "When ye hear of wars and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled, for the end is not yet," are worth recalling at present. In view of them the student of Scripture should not be shaken in his faith, nor the student of human nature and human history be absolutely taken by surprise. The Bible shows that God uses war in such a way that it is made a blessing to the race. Sometimes war leads to the destruction of an impure civilization, as it did in the days of Joshua. Sometimes it is a means of discipline in God's hands for the chastisement of human character. It is one of the ways God whips us out of our self-indulgence into a more heroic life.

In addition to punishment and discipline there is the thought of sacrifice, and here Belgium particularly comes into view. For six months Belgium has been on the rack, and yet that noble little nation has not turned traitor. God must have some great work for Belgium to do in the future. Another result it is producing the unity of our own empire as nothing else has ever done. By means of it I doubt not the empire and the allies will be chastened by self-sacrifice into a simpler and higher life. To all of us in trumpet tones there is sent the message to cultivate self-restraint, sobriety, faith, prayer and the fear of God. Above all the challenge comes to us to take sides with God in the conflict and leave results with Him. The message of James Russel Lowell in his great poem at another crisis, is one that appeals to us with not alone insight, but power:—

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose side thou shalt make stand,
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land?
Though the cause of evil prosper, yet 'tis Truth alone is strong,
And albeit she wander outcast, I see around her throng,
Troops of beautiful tall angels, to enshrine her from all wrong.

Careless seems the great Avenger, history's pages but record,
One death grapple in the darkness, twixt old systems and the Word,
Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne,
Yet that scaffold sways the future and behind the devil unknown
Standeth God within the shadows, keeping watch above His own.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

(Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)
Bradley-Garretson Co., Limited, Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

Feb. 21, 1915.

(Copyright, 1914, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Death of Eli and His Sons. I. Sam. iv: 1-18.

Golden Text—Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deluding your own selves. Jas. I.: 22.

1. Verses 1-2—When God gives a message to boy or man and he delivers it what is the invariable result?

2. If a minister delivers the full message of God, without fear or favor, how will it likely affect him personally?

3. Why is it that the world to-day seems to have a greater influence over the conduct of the people than the church?

4. Why is it that the prayer meeting and other similar spiritual means of grace in most places are so poorly attended? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

5. Verses 3-4—When a man fails in the battle of life is it always a result of sin or not, and why?

6. When a Christian church is presided over by a time serving minister, and conducted by worldly men, of how much help will that church be to the people?

7. When the business, or the family, of a church member who is living in sin, is going to ruin, what benefit will it be to him if he attends religious services regularly, or has a prayer meeting in his own home?

8. Verses 5-6—How much does it please God or benefit men, when unrighteous people sing themselves happy, or when their emotions are powerfully stirred by a tender story from the pulpit?

9. What service to the community is the Ark of God, when it is in charge of Hophni and Phinehas or their successors?

10. What is the only remedy for living in carnal security?

11. Verses 7-9—Why have evil doers no need to fear the vote or influence of blackslidden church members?

12. In any battle between an out and out sinner, and a hypocritical professor, which side is God likely to help?

13. Verses 10-11—Why was God on the side of the Philistines and against Israel in this battle?

14. Did God intend to injure or help the Israelites in permitting them to be beaten in this battle?

15. Why does God sometimes permit bad men to capture the Ark of God?

16. Verses 12-13—Why is it as necessary for newspapers to publish the bad, as well as the good news?

17. Eli had a loyal interest in the Ark of God, and yet it was through his neglect of duty that the present calamity had befallen Israel; how, therefore, would you describe his character, and that of similar men to-day?

18. Verses 14-18—How do you account for men who have a genuine interest in the cause of God, greatly retarding that cause by their actions?

19. How may we best save ourselves from real calamity and from losing our heads when calamity is reported to us?

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 28, 1915. Samuel, the Victorious Leader. I. Sam. vii: 3-17.

THE LOST HOUSE

(By David Lyall)

(CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.)

"Now, how did you come? There is no train, so far as I know, due at Upleys to bring you here at this hour."

"We've walked from Lewis Junction, sleeping last night at Brighton," answered Heriot; and Geoffrey, appearing to rise to a sense of his immediate duty, looked towards the stairs.

"She's better, Geoffrey, much better. Dr. Campion has just been, and gives us every hope."

Geoffrey nodded and disappeared.

The vicar opened the study door, and invited Heriot to enter.

"I suppose, since you have arrived in Geoffrey's company, Heriot, you know something? You are aware, then, of the trouble that had fallen here?"

Heriot appeared to reflect.

"I know something of it."

"My sister has told me practically nothing. I understand, of course, that she had some kind of a shock connected with Geoffrey."

"Yes, that is so."

"He has confided in you?"

"Yes; and so far as lies in my power I have straightened out the tangle. That is why we were at Brighton last night, and why I ame here with him to-day."

Vickery Hunt reflected a moment. He was far too catholic-minded to resent the fact that he had been kept in the dark, and his confidence in Heriot was complete.

"When I arrived my sister was very ill. She had had an undoubted shock, and seemed to think some irremediable mischief had been done."

"Ferrars thought so too; but, as it happened, a little investigation set matters right."

"My sister has not been able to tell me. Geoffrey's sister, of course, knows nothing. I take it you are the only person who has heard the full story?"

"I think so. The lad doesn't want to fall in your estimation, Mr. Hunt, and, if you don't mind, I'll say as little as possible. It is a common enough story. He has come out of it well. He was willing to pay the price. But you may take it from me it was not necessary—the woman has a husband living."

"Ah!"

It was the sole comment the vicar made for a moment or so.

"We can't be too thankful, as a family, that he had you for his adviser, Heriot. I'm sure my sister will thank you sincerely when she is able."

Heriot smiled queerly.

"It's a bit of the irony of things that I who have made a mull of my own affairs should act as counsellor to anybody! I haven't seen you for some time, vicar, and events have quickened relentlessly in my life since. My attempt, made on the lines suggested by you, has failed."

"But only for the time being. There can be no ultimate failure when the motive power is right," said the vicar quickly.

"That may be; indeed, I don't doubt it; and to that I lay the peace of mind which is mine in the chaos of my life. My wife has gone away and left me, and taken the children, and bidden me leave her in peace."

"She will come back, friend. It is only a question of time."

"I suppose so; and while that time is passing I suppose the heart of me will be purged clean," he answered, with a slightly melancholy smile.

"I suppose you know where she has gone?"

"I do not; and, further, she has no money that I am aware of."

"In all probability she may have gone to her own people."

He shook his head.

"On that head I'm sure Scotland is the last road her feet would take her. You don't know the pride of the North, vicar! It will never own itself beaten, and will put a good face on things.

Hunt ran his fingers through his grey hair with a little detached smile on his face.

"She must have some friends, however, for she would not, surely, be rash for the children's sake."

"She said she has found a friend. I must leave it at that till the next turn of the road," said Heriot, and began to examine the old engravings in their ebony frames, which lent distinction to that simple, shabby room.

"You'll stay over the Sunday, won't you? I believe I may offer you the old Rectory hospitality in my sister's name."

"Oh, no! You don't want strange folk in a house where there is sickness. I can find a room at the village inn. We came by one not so far away. That'll do me. I'd like the Sunday here on these terms. Are you stopping over the Sunday?"

"Yes; I arranged for pulpit supply before I left London, as the summons was urgent and they feared the worst. She was certainly in a very low state when I got here. Her heart is very weak, and the shock was great. You see, the boy had never disappointed her, or caused her a moment's anxiety. The blow came from a wholly unexpected quarter, and, without the slightest warning, did its work."

"He'll make up for that disappointment yet, vicar. He'll be stronger after this, and more wary. And the heart of him is soft, at the moment, as a man's heart is soft when he is saved from a yawning gulf.

"Have you seen Ferguson lately?" the vicar asked. "He must have been busier than usual, of late; he hasn't had time to look near me. Of course, Bayswater now has the first claim."

"Do you remember that night we all met at your house, vicar? Queer, isn't it? that our lives should be in the melting pot at the same moment!"

"You think it so in Ferguson's case, too? I imagined he had gained his ambition."

"Oh, perhaps he has," answered Heriot, realizing that he had been taken unawares.

"I hear they are expected at the Manor House this afternoon."

"Ferguson, too?" asked Heriot, curiously.

"Ferguson, probably. He has been here a good many week-ends with them. I heard from Joy, last night, that the marriage has been definitely fixed for July."

The door opened, and Joy peeped in.

"You are here, Uncle Henry!" Then, seeing a stranger, she would have disappeared had not her uncle spoken.

"Come and be introduced to a very good friend of mine, my dear. Mr. Duncan Heriot; he is a friend, too, of Dr. Ferguson."

Joy came forward frankly then.

"Did he come with Geoffrey?"

"Yes, my dear. He is the kind of man who is on the spot when there is anything to do."

Heriot shook a rueful head as his big, kindly hand closed over Joy's slight fingers.

"You have to take what this man says with a grain of salt, Miss Joy. But, doubtless, you know the habit of him, as well as the bigness of his heart!"

"Oh, yes, we all do! I only wanted to ask whether you knew that Geoff had come, Uncle Henry, and that he is with mother, now and the door shut."

"I have seen him."

"I was sitting with mother," went on Joy, with just one slightly doubtful glance at Heriot's face which, apparently, decided her that she might speak freely. "Do you think I may leave them just as long as they like? Perhaps Geoffrey will not think, or know how weak she is."

"He has good news," put in Heriot significantly. "And that is the wine of life."

At the moment they heard a hurrying foot on the stair, and Joy, apprehensive, ran out into the hall.

"Is Heriot there?" asked Geoffrey's eager voice. "Ask him to come. Mother wants him, Joy."

Heriot went out, and, side by side with Geoffrey, climbed the stairs, entered the upper room, and the door was shut.

Joy, blinking her eyes with astonishment, turned to her uncle.

"Such strange things seem to be happening, Uncle Henry! What is it all about? And what has that big, strange, kind man to do with Geoffrey or with mother?"

"He has been helping Geoffrey, my dear, out of some trouble and anxiety, and he will reassure your mother's heart. I don't think we need be over anxious."

"Ill try not to be. And, surely, mother is better! She says quite positively she feels just a little stronger every hour."

"You're a wonderful nurse, little one!"

Joy shook her head.

"I love it! but I don't want, particularly, to practice on my own people; though I shouldn't mind nursing you through a nice, mild illness, rather lingering, and full of finicky things. I should love to do them for you!"

"Poultice my great toe for gout?"

"Hard working persons don't have gout, foolish Uncle Henry!" said Joy, reprovingly. "It is the malady of the idle rich. What do you think mother said this morning at half-past three, when I was getting her a cup of tea?"

Hunt shook his head.

"She said quite positively she would leave Upleys, take a little house in London, so that Geoffrey might live with us, and that she was wrong not to have done it before."

"Well, it might, certainly, be an excellent arrangement, if her health could stand it. But why not St. Bede's Vicarage, Joy? Isn't it roomy enough? I must talk to her again. It is what I should like, Joy, above everything."

"Oh, so should I!" sighed Joy, in a voice of longing. "But we mustn't say much—at least, not very much, because mother must not be hurried or vexed; and I am sure she will want the summer in Upleys to make her quite well again."

She paused there, and, as they stood in momentary silence, they could hear the low murmur of the voices in the room above.

The ceilings were very low in Upleys Old Rectory, and the house had not been well or truly built at the foundation, and had numerous disabilities at which many successive rectors and their families had grumbled, but which only endeared it to the Ferrars. They loved its rambling recesses, its uneven floors, and slanting walls, which were the despair of paper-hangers when they had difficult patterns to link up.

Though the bedroom above was wide and long, Heriot's tall figure seemed to dwarf it. As Geoffrey ushered him over the threshold and he saw the frail figure of the woman in the bed, propped among her pillows, her thin face, with the flush of pink on the cheeks, and the aureole of snow-white hair, a sudden tenderness enveloped his inner man, and so radiated the outer one, that she, Lucy Ferrars, was conscious of immediate kinship of spirit with him.

"You can leave me with Mr. Heriot, Geoffrey," she said quietly, and Geoffrey, bowing his head, went out and closed the door.

Then Mrs. Ferrars extended two white, blue-veined, trembling hands, and leaned forward.

"How can I thank you? You are one of the friends God keeps in reserve! They are strong refuges, and they are only permitted to be used when the assaults of fate seem hardest, and the citadel is in danger of being overthrown," she said whimsically. "I don't thank you. Why? Because it was God who bade you do this for me and for my boy, and it is He who will both be and give your reward."

"Oh! it is all nothing, ma'am," said Heriot, with an almost boyish shrinking from this appreciation. "I happen to be older——"

"And wiser!" she supplemented, when she made pause for a word.

He, however, instantly shook his head.

"Not wiser, but more experienced. The thing only wanted pulling together. I am glad for your sake and for the lad's that there was an honorable way out."

Her expression became a little wistful.

"You can assure me that it is a quite honorable way out?"

"I am quite sure."

He drew in a chair and sat down much as a physician might who had at once to soothe and study his patient.

"I know you have not been too hard on the boy, Mrs. Ferrars. This is not the moment for hardness, and he has been through some very drastic hours."

"I am glad that he feels it as he does, but you can't think what it has been to me, lying here, going over everything! I have been so conscious of my own failure as a mother."

"You had nothing to do with it, and it was you, undoubtedly, who pulled him back."

"Ah, I don't know. You see, I was left with the three when Geoffrey was only nine. With my girls I have walked surely and steadily, because I understoood them. I had my own experience to fall back on. But what does a woman know after all of the life of a man? She can't even understand his point of view half the time! That is what makes it so difficult both for the widow and the widow's son. They can always be recognized. I have heard people say there is something womanish about them. I feared that very much for Geoffrey. That was why I consented to his leaving his uncle's house. I was never afraid of him in that way, you see. I was quite unprepared for the shock of hearing that he had any love entanglement, and when she came that day"—here a little convulsive movement, half of repulsion, half of nervousness, ran through her frame—"I seemed so unprepared, I can't remember what I said. But I tried to be kind and understanding. It was such an awful strain, because, somehow, I felt myself on the edge of a world I knew nothing of that I succumbed after she had gone."

"It is quite easy to understand. But, if you are able, I should be glad to hear what she did say to you."

"She said that Geoffrey had promised faithfully to marry her, that they were married, indeed, and she had come to introduce herself and see what his people were prepared to do for her. When I looked at her, Mr. Heriot, and thought of my boy and his sister, and of the little girl who was hoping to be his wife, my heart seemed just to die within me, and I was unable to speak a word."

"And I don't wonder at that, ma'am, now I've seen you," said Heriot, bluntly.

"Something she found here seemed to disappoint her—I think it was the little house."

"Yes, I found that she had imagined his home was at Upleys Manor, and that he was his uncle's heir," said Heriot, grimly. "It is money she and her kind are out for."

"We must not judge too hardly. Afterwards, I was quite horrified to find how appallingly hard and wicked I had been. It was so strange," she added, leaning forward a little, her large gentle eyes fixed pathetically on Heriot's face. "One can be charitable and large-hearted and pitiful quite easily until the thing grips and lays hold of one's life, or someone dear. I have been trying to follow Christ, to live up to His teaching all my life, but that day it was as if the whole cloak that had covered me and sheltered me was rent from top to bottom, and I had nothing but rags left.

"I was not kind, nor loving, nor pitiful. I didn't want even to speak a kindly word, or try to find out what causes had brought a sister-woman to such desperate straits as to try and entrap an unhappy boy who could give her nothing. All I wanted to do was to take her by the shoulders and push her right out, and bar the door, and draw down the blinds. So you see how mistaken and self-satisfied we can be, and blind! Never was woman further from the Christ ideal than I was that day. I have hardly recovered from the horror of it yet!"

"I think you have exaggerated it. At least, from what I could gather from Miss Frampton, you left a very different impression on her. She left the house, sorry that she had come, for your sake, quite as much as for her own."

"Tell me about her?" said Lucy Ferrars, pitifully. "Has she had a hard life? Could I help her, do you think? I should like to, both out of gratitude because my boy is left to me and to atone for what I felt and suffered that day she came. I must put this shrinking behind me, and not be afraid to face the facts of life. It is the mistake all sheltered women make. I have so shrunk from evil, I have tried to forget its existence. I must get out into a larger room. You see the peace and the beauty of this place, in which I have spent the whole thirty years of my married life! But it has not been life, but merely vegetation."

"It has had other uses. You don't know what an influence such as yours has been here, and in all the lives it has touched," said Heriot, quite simply and sincerely.

"Ah, but it might have been so much stronger and better had I not lived all these selfish years behind my sheltering hedge! But I have had my eyes opened. I will go where I can be of more use, and I will not any longer stand in Joy's way. She has long had the desire to go to her Uncle Henry, and be a help to him in his parish work. She is specially fitted for it, and she has none of my shrinking from what is ugly, or even wicked. She has the swiftest and most wonderful understanding; I really believe that in real knowledge of the world and the human heart, beside her I am a mere babe in arms!"

"She's a bonnie creature; ma'am," said Heriot, his bluntness seeming more accentuated beside the smooth flow of Lucy Heriot's sweet voice. "She might be allowed to bloom, I think, like the flowers, for the happiness of the folk about her. London grime shouldn't touch her!"

"That is how her uncle speaks. I suppose it is the man's view. But Joy will not be satisfied with it. Just lately I have seen her becoming more and more restless. I must speak to my brother about it this very day. You have done me such good, friend, with your cheering news, that I think I shall be getting up presently."

"You look white and jimpy enough yet, and you'd better be taking plenty of care of yourself for a good while to come."

She leaned forward again, and her eyes grew even more wistful.

"The problem I haven't solved yet is that connected with Anna Mainwaring—the little girl who has been engaged to Geoffrey for two years. She loves him dearly. She hasn't an idea of this. The question is, who is to tell her? What is one's duty in such a case? It wouldn't be right, I am sure, to permit her to be married to Geoffrey without knowing about this."

Heriot rose somewhat heavily to his feet. Somehow the question went home.

"One thing at a time, Mrs. Ferrars. It is all we need tackle, I think. Just leave things. So much has to be left in life that probably this will have to be left to Geoffrey himself. I'm not a man who has the right to take God's name on my lips, but I think myself He'll lay hold on Geoffrey—that He has laid hold now, and that we must leave him to that holding."

He turned away his gaze, for the way in which Lucy Ferrars hung upon his words troubled him.

"You surely ought to be richly blessed in your own life, you are so brimming over with sympathy and understanding! One day I hope you will tell me all about your home, and perhaps there may be some way in which I may be able to fill up some very tiny gap. I am sure you are married? A single man could not have such understanding!"

"Yes, ma'am, I'm a married man."

"And little children?"

"Two," he answered. "Some day I will tell you more"; and with that, as if he had reached some limit beyond which it was not possible for him to go, he went out and closed the door.

CHAPTER XV.

Though possessed of so desirable a country home, the Speeds were not inveterate week-enders.

Barclay Speed was undoubtedly surprised when his wife informed him that they were going down to Upleys, for the third week in succession. He made no objection, however, for he loved the place, and contemplated a final retirement there, sometimes with some longing. But his wife gave him no encouragement.

"Retire! What do you want to retire for, Tom?" she cried, at his latest suggestion of it. "You know, as well as I do, that that would be practically signing your own death warrant! Think of all the elderly men we have known, beginning with father, who went down like geysened tubs when they left off work. You can slacken if you like; and long week-ends, I'm beginning to think, are good; but you'll never give up Riversea with my will!"

Barclay Speed did not demur at all to this mental decision. Work was second nature to him. Yet sometimes the gracious charm and dignity of county life appealed insistently, and once he had said to Mary that he would like to prove himself "somebody in the county."

"You needn't lash your head about that, Tom," she had said, with her blunt candour. "You'll never be anybody there, if it's Upleys you're thinking of, except plain Tom Speed, the jam-maker. There's too much pride in the county for me, and you don't catch me putting myself entirely at its mercy. So long as Upleys is just our comfortable country hotel it's all right, but I'm not giving up my good London home and all my friends for it. I wonder that a man so astute as you cannot see through the whole thing. Even the Ferrars patronize us, though I own that Lucy sugar-coats her pills."

"What are we going down to-day for, then? Is Ferguson coming?" he asked, with rather a helpless air.

"Yes. And, Tom, I think that Naomi is worrying a little. No; she hasn't said a word to me about it, but I can tell. The Harley street business is hanging fire a bit, isn't it?"

"I'll put Dan through his facings to-night. He's a queer, dour sort of chap, Mary; and there are times when I wonder whether he realizes his good fortune in getting Naomi."

A shadow, deeper and darker than the occasion seemed to warrant, swept low over Mary Speed's face.

"Tom, I won't have Naomi made unhappy. She is a good girl, but she has capacity for suffering. I'll never forgive Dan Ferguson if he vexes her heart."

"You're not sure about him, Mary? But I believe him to be a straight chap."

"Oh, he's all that. But he's too cool and calculating, Tom. I like to see a man with a bit of fire about him, especially in a love affair."

Speed failed to grip the undercurrent meaning of these rather passionately spoken words.

"He's Scotch, Mary; and besides, scientific men get the sentiment ground out of them. They reduce everything to matter."

Mary Speed had her doubts, however. None save herself knew the depths of the anxiety with which she watched the progress of this affair, and so far her heart was not reassured. She was wise with the wisdom of experience, and though she was far too Scotch to speak out openly regarding the affairs of the heart, none the less was she skilled in them.

She herself had missed the best. Long, long since her heart had settled back on itself, and had accepted, with outward calm, but inward bitterness, the fact that the memory of a dead woman can keep the living one outside of a man's heart.

And she was determined, if possible, to save Naomi from a loveless marriage.

She did not say more then, but her words were sufficient to disquiet Barclay Speed; and on the Saturday night, in the library at Upleys, he got to close quarters with Ferguson.

He had only arrived in time for dinner, and had walked on the terrace for a good hour afterwards with Naomi, listening to the call of the nesting birds, the low twitter, so loth to die, in the sweet spring night. And Naomi had gone straight to bed, only calling "Good night, father," through the half-open door of the library.

"We don't seem to be getting on any farther about the Harley street house, Ferguson," remarked Speed. "The option won't last long. Hadn't you better say definitely whether I'm to bring the business to a close one way or other?"

"It is what I came down to talk about, Mr. Speed," said Ferguson, and his voice had an odd quality in it—a sort of dry rasp, which in his case indicated some tenseness of feeling.

"Well, talk about it, then," said Speed, rather testily. "I'm tired of this hedging, and when this chance is let slip they tell me there won't be another lease in the market—at least, half so desirable—for five or six years."

"I'm easy," said Ferguson quietly. "I've been talking it over with Naomi, Mr. Speed, and she is of the same mind with me. I'm going to stop in Oakley square."

"But, in heaven's name, why?" asked Speed; and his brow narrowed, his broad, pleasant face became more hawk-like in expression. All the astuteness of the business side of him leaped to the surface as he sat forward eagerly ready to deal with the matter man to man.

Ferguson did not look very happy. He had the air of a man who knew himself to be in a tight place and was not quite sure how he was going to get out of it honorably or with distinction.

"I've been thinking things over," he answered lamely. "My chief objection is one which you, as a Scotsman and a business man, should grasp easily. I find, getting to close quarters, that I can't owe so much to you."

"I see. But you were keen enough at the beginning. I thought that night you came to Marble Arch to ask for Naomi, you seemed eager enough."

"I was; I admit it. But that you might understand too. I saw a chance of realizing my most cherished ambitions, and I was ready to grip it with both hands. But I'm wiser now."

"I see. And who has assisted you to this wisdom? Have we been in any way to blame?" asked Speed, and his voice had a warning edge.

Ferguson shook his head.

"Not to blame. Nobody is to blame except myself for listening to the proposition. Its very generosity should have warned me off. I'm not the kind of man to take big benefits from another, Mr. Speed. I didn't realize it until we had come down to details."

"You think I've bossed and harried you too much, perhaps?" said Speed, with great forbearance. "Perhaps I have. I'm Speed by name and speed by nature. I like to put things through."

"Precisely. And I'm cast in an entirely different mould. I can't do it, Mr. Speed. I came down, with Naomi's complete concurrence, to ask you to relieve me from this obligation."

"To include Naomi?" asked Speed.

At the question Ferguson's face flushed.

"I may be a fool, but I'm not a cad, Mr. Speed. This had entirely to do with the conduct of my business, which is my own affair, as it should be every man's. Naomi is willing to come to Oakley square. In fact, when we were engaged first, she said she would prefer it. Perhaps you will remember that she has never risen to any great enthusiasm about Harley street."

"But doesn't it occur to you—to both of you, in fact—that her mother and I are entitled to some consideration?"

"Yes, of course; and we are sorry if it will be a disappointment. But our minds are quite made up."

"And it is your intention to grub along as a parish doctor in St. Pancras to the end of the chapter?"

"We don't look ahead. And I'm a young man yet, Mr. Speed. My ambitions are not buried, but merely deferred."

Barclay Speed was disappointed, but the situation interested him, and Ferguson had by no means fallen in his estimation. Yet at the back of his mind he had the uneasy conviction taht there might be more in it than met the eye. He remembered the warning note his wife had struck in London when she told him they were going for another week-end.

"But you prefer to forage ahead by your own exertions?"

"That is precisely where I stand."

"I understand your point of view, of course. You've put it plainly enough. But I suppose you haven't blinked the fact that Naomi is really a great heiress; that, when her mother and I are done with it, she'll inherit to the tune of at least four hundred thousand pounds?"

Ferguson appeared to wince.

"She can't, therefore, be put in the same category with other women," continued Speed. "That fact alone entitles her to a by-ordinary consideration. You know what I mean, Ferguson. We might reasonably look higher for her."

"Most certainly you might. No one is more conscious of that right than I am."

"But, when you began to come about the house first, you had a pretty good idea that we were not poor folk, I suppose?" said Speed, rather grimly.

"I understand that, of course. But what I did not grasp was how it was going to affect me personally," said Ferguson, with a kind of quiet persistence which commanded his listerner's attention. "I've tried to get accustomed to the idea; but, if I go through with this bargain as it stood at the beginning, if I allow you to buy the lease of the Harley street house, and practically agree to be dependent on you for the next ten years, I couldn't do another stroke of good work—I should be paralysed."

"You would put it as high as ten years?"

"I should, Mr. Speed. First of all, I'd have to fight the prejudice against the Scotch surgeon; they say already there are too many of us getting the tit-bits. Then a man's best incentive to work—real necessity—would be gone, and I might sink into the position of a slacker and a sponger."

"You don't give yourself a good name; I think you might leave me to see that you neither slacked nor sponged."

"Then I should feel the sting of the goad—not the right kind of goad either, but just a financial obligation, which at best is a sordid thing. I've tried to explain to you before that my business is not run on the same lines as yours. It's governed by a different code of ethics."

"I don't care what the business is," said Barclay Speed ruthlessly. "The hard worker and the concentrator get there. You're hedging, Ferguson, and I'd uncommonly like to get at the meaning of your change of front."

"I've tried to be as honest and truthful as I know how," answered Ferguson, quietly and sincerely.

There was a moment's silence. The natural reticence between man and man, accentuated by their national reserve, prevented either from voicing the inmost thought. Had Barclay Speed been better at expressing himself he would have said, then and there, that a great love, such as he had known in his young manhood, would not thus have counted up all the cost.

The moment was rather a poignant one, and, had the thought been uttered, beyond doubt it would have been a better thing for all concerned.

Barclay Speed went on with the filling of his pipe, his big, long thumb—mark of the strong man—busy among the fragrant strands of tobacco in the jar.

"Then what I am asked to do is to give you Naomi and let you go on living at your house in Oakley square?"

"That is what I came down to-night to ask."

"You'll let me speak to Naomi first, I suppose, and to her mother?"

"Of course! Why ask me? That, surely, is your right."

Speed sat forward, looking very earnestly at Ferguson's face, which showed thin and anxious in the half-light, its expression far removed from that of the triumphant lover.

"Man, I'm bound to say I think you're making a mistake. You're taking the lowest view—looking only at the money. I never would have given you Naomi had I not respected you. I've been watching you for the last ten years."

Ferguson started, interested in spite of himself.

"I had no an idea of it, sir."

"I took care you hadn't—and I've liked both what I saw and heard. You're the right sort. You've got brains, common sense, and now I see you've got the right kind of independence. I've made a good many profitable investments in my time, I'm the kind of man that knows how to handle money, and I've never been surer about an investment than I was about this one."

"You mean the money you were willing to risk on my career?"

"Precisely. You've got brains, and your chance is in front of you. Go into any branch you like. Why not cancer research? Isn't there something in that to fire your imagination and your ambition? I think you could do it. I'm willing to pay. I'll get something out of it—more, perhaps, than I've got out of a good few other things on which I've staked."

There was undoubted pathos in Speed's words, a thrill of poignant regret in his voice, which oddly moved Dan Ferguson. He had a habit of blinking his steady eyes when moved, and he blinked them now.

(To be Continued.)

ONE DAY OF PEACE AT THE FRONT

(London "Daily Mail.")

The following is a remarkable description by an officer at the front of how the British and Germans ceased hostilities at his part of the line on Christmas Day:—

Christmas will remain engraven on the memory of many British soldiers who were in our trenches here as one of the most extraordinary days of their lives. For on that day British and Germans ceased fighting with each other for an interval, came out in the open between their respective firing lines, buried their dead, and held a short service in their memory.

Our chapain had come with the colonel to officiate at the funeral in our trench of one of our Scottish soldiers. During the progress of the solemn rites it was noticed that one or two fellows were standing outside. No attention was paid to this till the service ended, when the colonel shouted: "Come inside, men!" The reply was that some Germans were standing outside theirs. Gradually more and more of the enemy—some of them officers by their uniform—appeared, none of them armed.

FOOTBALL MATCH WITH A HARE.

At last our commanding officer resolved to go out and see for himself. The chaplain jumped up into the open at his heels, and crossing a ditch which runs down the middle of the field between the lines, cried: "Does anyone speak English?" As a reply a private stepped forward, and then to our amazement we saw our chaplain cross the ditch, salute the German commander and his staff, and begin to talk with them. Almost at the same time a hare burst into view and ran olong between the trenches. All at once Germans came scurrying from their trenches, and British from theirs, and a marvellous thing happened. It was all like a football match, the hare being the football, the grey tunicked Germans the one side, and the kilted "Jocks" the other. The game was won by the Germans, who captured the prize. But more was secured than a hare—a sudden friendship had been struck up, the truce of God had been called, and for the rest of Christmas Day not a shot was fired along our section.

Dotted over the sixty yards separating the trenches were scores and scores of dead soldiers, and soon spades were flung up by comrades on guard in both trenches, and by instinct each side set to dig graves for their dead. Our padre had seized his chance and found the German commander very ready to agree that after the dead had been buried a short religious service should take place. He told us that the German commander and his officers were as anxious as the British could be to keep Christmas Day as a day of peace. That was quite in keeping with the behavior of the Germans, who had kept up only an occasional firing on Christmas Eve, and were very busy singing carols and glees.

SOUVENIRS EXCHANGED.

We did not know all that was being said, but afterwards we asked the padre two questions. The one was: "Why did you and the German commander take off your hats to one another?" What happened, as we learned, was: The German took his cigar case out and offered the padre a cigar, which was accepted. The padre said: "May I be allowed not to smoke, but to keep this as a souvenir of Christmas here and of meeting you on Christmas Day?" The answer, with a laugh, was: "Oh, yes, but can't you give me a souvenir?" Then the hats came off. For the souvenir the padre gave was the copy of "The Soldier's Prayer," which he had carried in the lining of his cap since the war began, and the German officer, in accepting it, took off his cap and put the slip in its lining, saying as he did it: "I value this because I believe what it says, and when the war is over I shall take it out and give it as a keepsake to my youngest child."

The second question was: "What was in the notebook the German commander showed you?" The answer was that he had been shown the name and address in England of a certain brave British officer. He had been killed, and as he was dying the commander happened to pass and saw him struggling to get something out of his pocket. He went up and helped the dying officer, and the thing in the pocket was a photograph of his wife. The commander said: "I held it before him, and he lay look at it till he died a few minutes after." Our padre took down the name and address, and has been able to pass on the information to the bereaved home.

A FINE SPIRIT OF RESPECT.

The whole German staff showed a fine spirit of respect during the service for the dead. On one side of the ditch half way between the two lines stood German officers with their soldiers about them; on the other the officers of the British regiments in the section with their soldiers about them, and between was our chaplain, an interpreter, and a German divinity student serving with their army. Our chaplain read the 23rd Psalm in English, the German student reading it after him in German. Then a short prayer which the chaplain had written on a postcard, and the interpreter had turned into German was read, sentence by sentence, by the student after the English form had been recited.

It was a memorable sight to see officers and men who had been fighting and as I write are fighting against one another as fiercely as ever, bareheaded, reverent, and keeping sacred truce as they did homage to the memory of the dead on Christmas Day, 1914.

WHEN SHALL WE LEARN?

(By J. A. Giffin.)

When shall we learn, and when shall we learn
How foolish we all can be?
We first build up, and then tear down,
When cherished ideals flee;
We worry and hurry and toil through the years
For that which brings renown;
And then like children who build in the sand,
We tear the whole thing down.

When shall we learn, and when shall we learn
That rulers are only men,
Who patiently build for a nation's weal,
And then tear down again?
With false ambition they toil through the years
To win enduring fame;
And then they cast the garland of praise
In the furnace of war's red flame.

When shall we learn, and when shall we learn
That brothers all men should be,
And whether they're white or yellow or black,
Should matter not to me?
And those who earnestly seek through the years,
To learn the Father's plan,
Will find neither war nor race nor creed
In the brotherhood of man.

January 1, 1915.

SONS OF THE EMPIRE.

The call has resounded from over the waters,
A clarion loud and clear.
And Canada's loyal sons and daughters
Answer quickly: here! here! here!
And the waiting world shall surely know
How cheerfully the Britons go.

Did anyone doubt how the call would be answered.
Go see them mustering there.
And the Empire's daughters watch and wait,
And hold up their hands in prayer.
And the watching world on sea and land,
Shall know how loyal Britons stand.

L. E. M.

Ottawa.



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and Modern Adjoining Central Hall and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-stage Stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr. Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews of Toronto.

SUBSCRIBERS



Secure more satisfactory service for yourself, and at the same time save us a great deal of trouble by remitting your renewal subscription well before, rather than after the date of expiry. Renewals are always made from date of expiry, regardless of date subscription is received.

APPENDICITIS

Cured without operations. All who are afflicted with this disease and wish to be cured permanently, safely and quickly with this great Homeopathic remedy, which will be sent post-paid anywhere in the world, with full instructions for using so as to effect a permanent cure. Price, $2.00. Address,

John T. Wait Homeopathic Pharmacy, Arnprior, Canada.

"CUT THIS OUT."

LITERARY REVIEW

ABOUT THE WAR

One of the most remarkable books yet published on the European conflict is "The Anglo German Problem," by Charles Saroléa, D.Ph., D.Litt., F.R.S., (Edin.), (Thomas Nelson & Sons, London and Toronto, 2s. net.) It might be an analysis of the events which have taken place in mid-Europe since last July, but the remarkable fact is that it was written before the world at large had the least premonition of a conflict impending. It justifies the characterization of it by King Albert of Belgium as "a prophetic book." The prophecy of the early chapters is already fulfilled. Britain may well, therefore, take head to the warning of danger, that still may threaten. Dr. Saroléa is a Belgian, from childhood familiar with the German language and the German people. For years he has been Professor of French at Edinburgh University and lately editor of 'Everyman.' He is therefore in a position to speak on both German and British men and affairs. To these qualifications he adds "a rare perspicacity and a remarkable sense of political realities" combined with a genial sense of humor and a spicy literary style. His appreciation of the complex personality of the Kaiser and the paradoxical German character are not only enlightening, but vastly entertaining if the tragic consequences of these curious diversities did not ever occupy an undercurrent in the reader's thought. The first of these consequences is the submissiveness and unquestioning obedience "an unpolitical nation, which yet claims to rule supreme over the civilized world." The "Kolpenick Affair" is typical of the "political psychology" of the German people. To the reader of this book one fact becomes evident. The present conflict is the inevitable consequence of the German polity and training, the latter based on mediaeval—militarism, and modern misunderstanding, particularly of the attitude of Britain, Dr. Saroléa, however, does not hold the British nation guiltless of contributory negligence, although he acquits them of any design against the world's peace. They have made no serious endeavor to understand or be understood by the Germans. They have abandoned themselves to a policy of "drift." The danger of which warning is given in time to avoid fatal consequences is in the near east. German policy, aided by British and French slackness, has produced a critical situation. If the Austro-Servian dispute had not afforded a pretext for war it would shortly have been found in the extension of the Baghdad railway.

DEMOCRATIC
FINANCE.

Another indictment of the political laziness of the British people is contained in an article by Hilaire Belloc, who is a sort of French Englishman, in the December number of "The British Review," (Williams and Norgate, London, 1s. monthly.) "A note on the War Loan' points out the danger to all that is left of economic freedom in Britain from the proposed issue of debentures in large denominations for the War Loan. France after 1870 issued her debentures in five franc notes. The whole nation took them up eagerly, and laid the foundation for the present thrift and independence which is the basis of French national wealth. The issue in large blocks means that only great financiers can handle it. The nation is to be taxed for the benefit of the favored few. A foot note records the triumph of the financier. Most of the review is devoted to war topics. "An Anglo-Belgian Corps" proposes a new Belgian army recruited from escaped reservists, refugees and volunteers, who have at present no opportunity to fit themselves for the stern work of the trenches, but who would gladly join a corps, enlisted, trained and financed in England. They could soon be sufficiently trained to be available for garrison and scout duty and render valuable service to their country. "An examination of the Belgian Evidence," "The New Italian Cabinet and the Triple Alliance," "The War in France-Battlefields of To-day and Yesterday," are some of the timely articles.

ANOTHER
PROPHET.

A volume, also prophetic in character from a military point of view, is "How Armies Fight," by "Ubique," (Thomas Nelson & Sons, London and Toronto, 1s. net.) It was first published in 1903, at the close of the South African War, as "Modern Warfare." It is re-issued in popular form at present because it describes an imaginary campaign in Belgium, which closely follows the lines of the conflict now raging. It traces the movements of the opposed armies from day to day with accompanying maps and diagrams. It ends in a four days' battle, in which the decisive movement is the arrival of British reinforcements and retreat of the German forces. The imagination of the writer did not reach to battles of weeks and months instead of days. Appendices contain a detailed scheme of the supposed German troops engaged, three army corps, with all their component elements, and "a description of a modern army," with diagrams and illustrations.

WAR
BOOKS.

Thomas Nelson & Sons have also published a shilling "Atlas of the War," containing maps of the countries directly involved, and also of those indirectly concerned, sectional maps give in detail the smaller countries, as well as districts of the larger ones, showing strategic points, such as railways, canals, harbors, fortifications, and highroads. Diagrams give comparative estimates of the foreign trade, areas, populations, colonial possessions, armies, and navies, in war and peace strength, and air forces of the different countries at war. Specially interesting are relief maps, showing the character of the country in which lie the extended battle-grounds of the campaigns of both 1870 and 1914-15. Other diagrams and illustrations show the evolution of the British land, sea and war forces, and of aeronautics in the whole of Europe. Not only geography, but history, is given in graphic form in this little atlas.

The same well known house publishes a "Children's Story of the War," as a running periodical. It forms part of the "High Roads of History" series, well known to the schools of the Empire. Each of these numbers, containing sixteen pages, sells for a penny in Britain and five cents in Canada. The first number deals with the Serbian country and people, and the causes of dispute and ill-feeling between them and their powerful neighbor, Austria, coming to a climax in the murder of the heir to the Austrian throne and his wife. As a pistol shot among the Alps start an avalanche, so this act of a school-boy stirred up "the seething whirlpool" of armed Europe.

IMPERIAL
FAMILY TIES

The relation of the "Canadian-born" to the empire in time of war as well as in peace is the subject of an article intensely imperialistic in tone, by Logie Macdonnell, in the current issue of "Queen's Quarterly." He pleads for "historic continuity," the maintenance of formal bonds between the daughter nation and the "old grey mother." As families drift apart if definite effort is not made to preserve regular communication, so it is in the family of nations. General good feeling does not preserve the close relationship founded on ties of blood, strengthened by intimate communication. The writer feels that Canadians need such a reminder as his essay, when the British-born in Canada are only 11 percent of the population, but formed 70 percent of those who first responded to the call of empire. Yet the remaining 30 percent do form a very close link between Canada and the Mother Country, a link which may be strengthened by the conservation of the ideals brought to the new land from their home of many centuries. Loyalty, kinship, the inherited national character and institutions are all involved in the preservation of "historic continuity."

RIDING
TWO HORSES.

Professor Cappon in "Current Events," shows the change of tone of the German-American newspapers since their clarion blasts of boasting when the war opened, and the efforts made to keep up the spirits of German readers by accounts of normal defections of the allies. He also inquires into the "moral transformation" of Treitschke, between his account of the "heroic brutality" of the "Prussian spirit" and his present efforts to present Germany as an innocent sufferer compelled to act in self-defence. A sympathetic sketch of Archibald Lampman, an essay on the early development of Canadian steamships, a continuation of Dr. Dupuis series on "The Mechanical Measurement of Time," and an article on "The Origin and Development of the Hebrew Language," form a more peaceful element in this number of the "Quarterly."

THE BRITISH SOLDIER

A book which will be appreciated by soldier readers is "Britain in Arms," by F. A. M. Webster, (Sidgkick & Jackson, London, 1s. net). It contains a full list and description of all the regiments in the British Army, regular and territorials, with all their honors, giving in special detail the deeds of their members who have won their most coveted distinction, the V. C. The Indian Army is more shortly described, the title of each regiment, its uniform, badge and a list of its battle honors being given. A short section at the close gives a brief description of the military system in vogue in the different colonies, and the total military strength of each. And finally a list of the battalions of "Kitchener's Army" is added just before going to press. Its object is to give the public an adequate idea of the history and characteristics of the land forces of the Empire.

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN AMERICAN POLITICS

A study of the origin, development and probable course of the Progressive party in the United States is to be found in the recently published volume "Progressive Democracy," by Herbert Croly, (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, $2.00.) The book has a singularly belated look about it, reaching us, as it does, after the complete collapse of the Progressive party, and what is still more discouraging to socialist aspirations, the return of its members en masse to the conservative capitalistic party whence they came out, instead of supporting the socially progressive Democratic party. All the same the sudden development of that party was certainly an evidence of a general hankering after social ideals entirely different from those which rule and represent a movement which the rise or fall of the Roosevelt day dream with its preposterous nostrums could neither create nor do-away with. The remarkable growth of the party, Mr. Croly, a Progressive himself, thinks a natural historical development of the life of the nation. English conservatism, the sacredness of private property, the political and economic freedom of the individual, were the ideals actuating the men who framed the constitution. So great was the popular reverence for this document that it became a fixed and permanent instrument, very difficult of adaptation to changes in national life. As long as unlimited natural resources were available the doctrine of economic freedom aided national development. When the pioneer could no longer go farther into the forest and wilderness, the economic opportunity became more or less limited to the holder of capital and the industrial struggle began to appear. The tendency towards social rather than individual ideals led to revolt in the ranks of conservatism, which was at first merely an unpopular protest against local grievances, and only much later became a demand for radical change of principle from individualism to socialism. "Reform became insurgent, and insurgency became progressive." The demand assumed definite form. The revision of the amending clause of the constitution, direct state government under "executive leadership" instead of the present party majority system became political issues. Mr. Croly forecasts an economic system where syndicalist ideals, if not methods, will supersede individualism, where scientific business efficiency will be combined with industrial democracy. The necessary submission of the workers to discipline will be attained by the new social education, but it will be a discipline not of restraint but of co-operation. "Live-and-let-live" will give place to "live-and-help-live." Though Mr. Croly's dream has faded, it is certain that so far as may be without surrendering personal liberty, as in Germany, to any kind of executive rule, something will have to be done to organize society for greater efficiency and greater mutuality between capital and labor.

Literary Notes

The February "Scribner" is the third annual motor number. The Motor in War and Peace is the subject of three articles. Charles Lincoln Freeston writes of "The Motor in Warfare—Power and Speed." "Especially significant of this titanic war is the total disappearance of the galloping orderly," he says "his place has been taken by the motor-cyclist. Among British officers, particularly, the motor-bicycle has long been popular, and, in addition to what the army could supply in the first instance on its own account, a large number of riders, many of them from the universities, and especially chosen as despatch-bearers for their skill and linguistic abilities, have been recruited from the volunteer element and sent out as required, the first contingent being a thousand strong, with a second thousand in reserve. Theirs has been the most active, daring, and dangerous work of any units of the forces, for they have had to carry instructions from point to point, often under fire, and generally under conditions of great risk. As the speed of their machines, however, is five times as great as that of a horse, and their distance capacities virtually without limit, it follows that their sphere of usefulness has been as vast as their services have been priceless."

"Again and again have officers paid testimony to the extreme military value of the work of these plucky riders, who have enabled the allied commanders to maintain constant communications along the vast front from Belgium to Alsace-Lorraine. Individual acts of the highest bravery have been countless, but I may mention two as typical. A despatch-bearer ran right into a party of fourteen Uhlans. He braved them single-handed, drew his revolver, and shot down an officer and a private. The others turned and fled, and the motor-cyclist was able to deliver his despatch, which informed the corps commander that the Germans were in the vicinity, and thus prevented what might have been a disagreeable surprise. In another case, an intrenched British company observed in the distance a French regiment marching right up to a spot which concealed German artillery. The Frenchmen's fate was sealed unless they could be warned. Out jumped a cyclist, but he was promptly shot down. Another followed, and he, too, fell immediately. Then a third dashed out, bending low over his machine, and managed to pass through a hail of bullets unharmed and reach the approaching regiment just in time. The commanding officer immediately detached a decoration from his own breast and pinned it to that of the intrepid rider."

"This is not a war of men. It is a war of machines." Such was the dictum of a distinguished officer when the great European war had been eight weeks in progress and it had become evident that the quick-firer and the machine-gun were the most potent weapons of offence on either side.

But the war is also one of "machines" in a totally different sense; and whereas quick-firers and Maxims, though more liberally employed than in any previous campaign, are no new things of themselves, the feature which is new and paramount alike is the use of the "petrol" motor in its every shape and form. Without it, indeed, history might conceivably have had to record another Thirty Years' War. With millions of men drawn up in battle array at one and the same time, to handle them effectively by old-time methods would have been impossible. Even before the opposing fronts were extended to their fullest degree in France alone, they were officially declared to have attained a length of three hundred miles, and one of two hundred and seventy miles in the east—figures which not only convey some indication of the stupendous size of the engaging forces, but even more emphatically suggest the tremendous responsibilities of the commanders-in-chief.

Nevertheless, although they have to deal with millions instead of tens of thousands, the commanders concerned have never had their forces so completely under control; in every phase of the warfare, whether of transport, attack, defence, or supply, the keynote of the operations "passim" has been effectiveness of the completest kind. The motor, in short, has "speeded up" the war in a way that could never have been dreamed of by former generations. Never have the movements of troops been so rapid; for, instead of men having to wait for ammunition and food supplies, these have been conveyed by motor-waggons which can travel, if need be, much faster than the armies themselves.

"My Heart's Right There," by Florence L. Barclay, which the Putnams (New York), publish, is a tender, patriotic little story of the war, and the cottage homes of England, and the wives who are left behind. A glimpse is given of what a woman undergoes while the husband is in the field and of her subordination, though not without many a tug at the heart strings, of self to country.

In her new book entitled "Memories of Forty Years," (published by Funk and Wagnalls, New York,) the Princess Radziwill speaks of Count Witte as "a man with enthusiastic friends and passionate enemies, who has ever distinguished himself by a grand indifference to the opinions of others concerning himself." She knew him well, and saw him often, and once he expressed to her the following opinion:

"Every statesman goes through four different phases in his public life. During the first he is hated by everybody; in the second he excites surprise; but when the fourth arrives he meets with servility wherever he goes. I am talking here, of course, only of a statesman who has contrived not only to reach the summit of his ambitions, but also succeeded in maintaining himself there. As concerns myself, I am just passing out of the first into the second of these phases, and it is the most difficult one, because the remaining two follow quite naturally. At the present moment all the other ministers are my adversaries, because they do not understand that Russia requires to be governed in a truly Russian sense. It is for that reason that a former Minister of Finance, M. Bunge, told me in the Council of State that he would always oppose anything which I might propose, because he believed all my plans tended towards the destruction of what had been accomplished during the former reign; to this I replied that we ought only to be concerned with the present."

Messrs. Longmans, London, publish a "Year Book of Radiology," which is edited by Dr. Robert Knox and Mr. J. H. Gardiner. The object of the work is to give an account of the more recent advances in our knowledge of radium, X-rays, and the allied phenomena, both from the medical and physical point of view. It will comprise a series of authoritative articles by specialists recognized in the world of science, and it is hoped that the volume will, as far as may be, form a bond of union for those engaged in the practical appliance of things scientific.

"The Lights of Diplomacy," a work by Mr. Harold Temperley, which Mr. Duckworth, (London), announces, is largely based on unpublished documents of English diplomacy. It deals with Frederic the Great and the Prussian State in their relations to Austria during the latter years of his reign. It includes a study of Frederician war and statecraft, and a full description of the methods of eighteenth century warfare and their difference from those of to-day. The unscrupulous character of eighteenth-century diplomacy, as shown by Austria and Prussia, is fully revealed. We also see, by the example of Bavaria, how hapless was the fate of a neutral State crushed between contending ambitions.

THE SEARCH-LIGHTS.

(By Alfred Noyes.)

Shadow by shadow, stript for fight,
The lean black cruisers search the sea.
Night long their level shafts of light
Revolve and find no enemy.
Only they know each leaping wave
May hide the lightning and their grave.

And, in the land they guard so well,
Is there no silent watch to keep?
An age is dying; and the bell
Rings midnight on a vaster deep;
But over all its waves once more
The search-lights move from shore to shore:

And captains that we thought were dead,
And dreamers that we thought were dumb,
And voices that we thought were fled
Arise and call us, and we come:
And "Search in thine own soul," they cry,
"For there, too, lurks thine enemy."

Search for the foe in thine own soul,
The sloth, the intellectual pride,
The trivial jest that veils the goal
For which our fathers lived and died,
The lawless dreams, the cynic art,
That rend thy nobler self apart.

Not far, not far into the night
These level swords of light can pierce:
Yet for her faith does England fight,
Her faith in this our universe,
Believing Truth and Justice draw
From founts of everlasting law.

Therefore a Power above the State,
The unconquerable Power, returns.
The fire, the fire that made her great,
Once more upon her altar burns.
Once more, redeemed and healed and whole,
She moves to the Eternal Goal.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

HIS MESSAGE.

What shall I send for a valentine?
I want a rose or a blossoming vine.
I haven't even a little gold heart,
Stuck through and through with a shining dart,
Or a silver Cupid with gauzy wings,
Or any of those most beautiful things.
O dear! O dear! what luck is mine!
I've nothing to send for a valentine!
I might write a verse, but I don't know how!
And all I can draw are a pig and a cow!
A candy heart would be very nice,
Or a lovely cake all sugar and spice;
But then, I haven't a single cent,
And you can't buy things with money you've spent!
I've got some paper, all pinky-white,
And this is what I've decided to write!
"Love—Love—Love—Love" all over the sheet,
Then mother will think her valentine's sweet!

—"Youth's Companion."

MAKING VALENTINES.

(Gertrude W. Fielder, in "Child's Hour.")

It was St. Valentine's Day. The day was very cold, too cold, mother said, for Charles and Alice and Ann to go to the store a mile away to buy valentines.

The children were feeling, O, so badly, when suddenly mother said, "Suppose you make your valentines this year."

"How?" cried Charles and Alice and little Ann.

"I'll show you," said mother. "Get that red paper, Alice, that was left after you made the chains for the Christmas Tree decorations, also the box of ribbons which was saved from the Christmas packages."

First, mother cut three hearts from the red paper, a little wee heart for Ann, one a little larger for Alice and another a little bit larger for Charles. "There," said mother, "now you may each cut as many hearts as you like."

Snip! Snip! Snip! went three pair of scissors and they never stopped until the red paper was all cut into red hearts.

Next, mother showed them how to cut out cupids and tiny bows and arrows from white paper. These were pasted on the hearts, and on some of the hearts, the children, with pen and ink printed a St. Valentine Greeting. All the hearts were hung on red ribbon, sometimes several being strung together.

All this took a long, long time, but busy hands make happy hearts.

"While you are working," said mother, "I am going to tell you the story of Valentine. Once upon a time, over the sea, there lived a monk. His name was Valentine, and he was often sad because he could not do wonderful things like some of the other monks. One was an artist—one had a beautiful voice, all had some gift.

"One day he sat and thought. 'I will do the little things,' he said.

"He learned when the children's birthdays came. He gave them gifts and mended their toys. He loved the children. Soon, everyone loved him. Valentine grew to be an old man. When he died, everyone felt sorry."

"We wish to remember Valentine's birthday," they said. "We will send little gifts to each other. We will call them valentines."

"There the story is finished and I see you have the Valentines all done too."

"I'm glad we made them instead of buying them," said Alice, "it's been such fun."

"Such fun!" echoed Charles and little Ann.

MR. MOUSE—POSTMAN

(By Alice E. Allen, in the 'Continent.')

Gwendolin was spending two whole days and a night with Aunt Eliza. Aunt Eliza was old and tall and thin. Gwendolin was going on 6 and little and fat. In Aunt Eliza's house was a long flight of stairs. Halfway down was a landing. At the foot of the stairs stood a clock even taller and older than Aunt Eliza. Why, when she told Gwendolin stories, beginning "When I was a little girl like you," the clock was often in the stories and was old even then.

To-day there were so many other voices, Gwendolin could scarcely hear the old clock's "Tock-tock! Tock-tock!" Aunt Dorinda had come to stay over Sunday with Aunt Eliza. With her were three of her own little grandnieces and three of their little friends. And all six talked and laughed till the old house rang.

The six little folks were all older than Gwendolin. So when they were ready to make valentines, they told her to run upstairs and stay with Aunt Eliza and Aunt Dorinda.

Wendolin looked a long time at the pretty things on the table. There were shiny papers—blue, green, gold, silver and straw colored. There were tiny stars and hearts and flowers and arrows. And there was a pile of neatly-addressed envelopes ready to hold the valentines when they were finished. How Gwendolin did want to stay downstairs!

"Run along, dearie,' said Cousin Cora. Cousin Cora was a tall, slim girl with a long, thick brown braid tied with crimson ribbon. Gwendolin loved her best of all the cousins. "Maybe if you are a very good little girl all day long the postman will bring you a valentine to-morrow."

To-morrow seemed a long way off. Gwendolin wanted a valentine now. She'd never yet had one of her very own. Sister Anice had four or five lovely ones every year.

But Gwendolin was used to being sent out of the way. She toiled up the long flight of stairs. In Aunt Eliza's room she found the two aunts. Aunt Dorinda told her she must sit right down and not disturb people. Gwendolin sat down. She was almost asleep when Aunt Dorinda said:

"Gwendolin, run downstairs and get my glasses. They're on the sitting room table. Go quickly—and be careful."

Gwendolin went downstairs. From the sitting room came such good-time sounds! But above all the voices now, Gwendolin could hear the old clock's solemn "Tock-tock! Tock-tock!"

Gwendolin skipped down the last few steps, across the hall, and into the sitting room. It took some time to find Aunt Dorinda's glasses. At last Gwendolin saw them peeping at her from beneath a pile of pretty valentines. With them held carefully in one hand, she was leaving the sitting room, when, lying in a square of sunshine, close to the hall door, she saw a tiny envelope of dainty forget-me-not blue. It was already stamped. The one word which Gwendolin could read—"Gwendolin"— with several others, was written on the envelope.

Quick as a flash, Gwendolin picked up the envelope. It was sealed—the valentine was safely inside. Gwendolin sped back across the hall and up the stairs.

"Stop-stop!" cried the old clock.

Gwendolin stopped.

"It's mine," she said; "it says so."

"Stop-stop! Stop-stop!" cried the clock.

(To be Continued.)



SELLING THE BABY.

Who wants to buy a baby?"
I hear Neddie's mamma cry,
And Grandma, Uncle Jim and all—
Say "I!" and "I!" and "I!"

And Auntie Belle comes running in,
"I want a boy for mine—
A boy with mischief eyes of blue,
And yellow curls that shine!"
Says Grandpa: "Got a boy to sell?
And what do you ask?" says he;
"I'll give a dollar—yes, and two—
Will you sell the boy to me?"

And Grandma smiles and says, "Now quick.
Bring out the scales and weigh
With Grandpa's bags of shining gold
Wee Ned, who's one to-day."

But when they put the baby in
Up went the bags of money,
And down went Neddie—'way, 'way down—
Now don't you think 'twas funny

That when they offered mamma all
The gold (I heard her tell him!),
For all the dollars in the world
She wouldn't, would n't sell him.

And all the mammas in the world
Who have babies one year old,
Just think the same as Neddie's did—
They are worth their weight in gold.

—"Buds of Promise."

I LOVE YOU.

"More than the world is old,
More than the truth untold,
More than the lion's bold,
I love you.

"More than the sun is bright,
More than the snow is white,
More than the stars of night,
I love you.

"More than the sky is blue,
More than the needle's true,
More than all else I do,
Dear—love you."

—Theodore K. Willis.

AWARDS

OUR CHRISTMAS WISH.

My Christmas wish to you all was not hard to guess, and it came back to me with right good will from a great many of our Corner readers. Only two Tiny Tots managed to do it, for the spelling was hard for them, but the Seniors and Juniors all knew. So it came to be a question of neat and exact placing of the letters and dainty hand ling of the paste. That was not easy, as the small letters were difficult to hold.

The Senior prize, a Jack-knife, was won by Daniel Pender.

Junior prize goes to Jennie Stuebing, who is to get a fairy tale picture puzzle.

Tiny Tot prize was awarded to Winnifred Yuill, who will receive a basket-weaving set.

Honorable Mention was won by Jennie Huston, Alick Renton, Jennie Judd, Beatric Allen, Doronthy Chambers, Dorothy Schrag, Nellie C. McKay, Julia Hopkins, Eva A. Halfield and Rosena Davey.

OUR COMPETITION

A CONCEALED MENAGERIE.

This week we will be hunters and see how much game big and small but all quadrupeds we can find. The jungle we will hunt in is a wildly absurd story I read in "St. Nicholas" years ago when I was as small as the Tiny Tots.

A CONCEALED MENAGERIE.

Fifty-one quadrupeds are concealed in the following story; which are they?

Flemming Moran loved Alba Boone, but he had a powerful rival in one Jack Allen, who, being very rich, was able to make her many gifts, to attempt to gain her affection. Mary Akers, Alba's cousin, loved Jack, while Alba was very much attracted by a young minister, the Rev. Pope C. Cary, who, although deemed by all a man of a rather slothful disposition, was glib—exceedingly glib—of tongue.

Once, when Flemming went to call on Alba, he carried her a small box of grapes, tied with a silk string, nuts in a canvas sack, and a large red apple. "O, pardon me," he said as he entered, "I came late, I am aware, but I saw a pitiable sight on the way, which detained me. I saw an old man tottering along, while a burly monk, eying him savagely, followed close behind. The monk was clad in a suit of buff, a low-crowned hat on his head, with a long wire whip in one hand and a strange blue cup in the other. Such a whip or cup I never saw before. The old man had such a moist look about the eyes that I knew he had been weeping. As I approached, the monk, who seemed as savage as a Tartar—mad, ill, or both—said to the old man, 'Sing, you villain, sing—or I'll actually trounce the life out of you! Sing!' Oath followed oath with horrifying rapidity, as with his whip he raised great whelks on the old wretch's bare legs. You know, Miss Alba, that I am not very well—I only left my sick-room last week—but could I gaze, brave though I do not claim to be—could I gaze but a moment at such a sight, and forbear, if in me a vestige remained of humanity? I determined to stop such cruelty. 'Hold!' I cried, catching up a handful of gravel and advancing on the monk: 'you low, olfactory-offending scoundrel, although the monkish garb is on your person, that does not give you the right to be badgering the life out of this poor old man.' 'Bah!' exclaimed the monk, as he gave the old fellow another tap, 'I refuse to allow you to interfere. What is it to you? Why enable this old villain to escape just punishment? He sha'n't elope from me, I promise you. He is just as bad as bad can be. He worries me so that I can't eat. Ere I come near him, he tries to grab, bite, and scratch me, which are vile habits, you must admit'—and he struck the old man again. "But let us talk of something more agreeable—how are you progressing with your Latin?"

"Very nicely," she replied; "I have got as far as amo—O see!" she suddenly exclaimed, looking out of the window; "there comes papa, Mr. Moran;—gout, anger, and loss of money combined have so changed him of late that he is actually dangerous. Poor papa—gout is so trying, and—O, go, Mr. Moran;—please go immediately!" And he went.

Look carefully and when you find an animal make a pencil mark under the letters that spell its name. Then when you can see no more, number them neatly and write out a list numbering each name as you did in the print.

Three Prizes for the three most successful and valiant hunters, those who bag the greatest number and do it most neatly.

Write on one side of the paper only. Give your full name, age if over 12, and address. Send as soon as you possibly can to the Children's Corner, Editor "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Editor,—My papa got a sample copy of the "Weekly Witness," and I saw the Children's Corner and thought I would write to it. I am nine years old. I go to school, but have been sick. I have about a mile and a half to go, so don't come home for dinner. I also take music lessons and like it very well. I have two sisters and two brothers. My brothers are older than I am, and my sisters are younger. We live in the country. Well I guess I will close. I remain,

MILDRED GIBSON.

(Welcome to our Corner, Mildred. You will like us all better and better as you get to know us. Now, see if you can win a prize.)

Dear Editor,—This is the second time I have written to the Children's Corner. I was looking around for a paper to read, and I saw the beautiful color competition. I got my paints and colored it: I hope I will win a prize. My favorite is a set of doll's dishes. I had a set, and one day I came home from school, and my dishes were all broken. I am a girl seven years old. I colored a picture before but did not win a prize. I like reading the "Witness." I always look for the Children's Corner, and the Boys' and Girls' Page. I have five brothers and three sisters. My oldest brother is 21, and my oldest sister is 17. Well, I guess I have to close for my letter is getting too long. Your little friend,

IDA M. MULLIN.

Pleased to meet you, Ida. It is hard to win in such a big class, but try again, for it is just that much more fun if one comes head of the whole crowd.

Dear Editor,—I was very much surprised to see my letter in the paper. I am looking forward to Christmas now, because I get a lot of presents. We have a lot of fun playing and coasting down the hill now. I wanted my vacation to be longer, because I can go on the train to see my friends. We still take the Montreal "Weekly Witness," and I always like the Children's Corner. I have a dear old grandma who is 84 years old now. She lives in a little village called Franklin, and I always like going to see her in my vacation. It is pretty cold outside now, but we have been having lovely weather. Well, I must close. From your friend,

MILDRED TAYLOR.

PLANNING FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT

President's Address at American Road Builders' Association Convention

(By W. A. McLean, Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Highways for the Province of Ontario.)

The present era is remarkable as one of rapid and convenient travel, transportation and communication. In this it is distinguished from all preceding ages. Invention has shown more advance in this phase of modern civilization than in any other. Every refinement has been sought, and vast expenditures have been made on steam and electric railways, ocean and lake steamship lines, harbors and canals, express, postal, telephone, telegraph and cable services. The motor vehicle is becoming a necessity for the transaction of business, and even the air has been conquered as a practical medium for human locomotion. All these have not lessened but rather have increased the need for better common roads, and the demand for their improvement is accumulating with marked intensity.

The road situation of today presents many problems. It is doubtful if road conditions will ever be without their problems, for changes are constantly taking place, requiring an equivalent adjustment in methods of dealing with them. But it is also true that the present generation has opportunity to advance in this regard far beyond reasonable heritage or desires—for in general common road construction has been neglected, has been sidetracked and forgotten in the hurry of railway construction.

New demands are pressing; advancing methods of construction are needed; old systems of organization are inadequate; old abuses and prejudices are persistent; opportunity for reform and progress is abundant and urgent.

The work of this Association, and particularly that of the annual Convention, is to its active members a matter of continuous but ever-reviving interest. Until the last ten or fifteen years, road construction in the open country was well served by water-bound stone and gravel, and was governed by established practice. Roads were built for horsedrawn traffic only, and the weight of loads was comparatively light. With the general use of rapid motor vehicles an entirely new form of wear has been added to that of steel tires and steel-shod horses; the weight of loads has largely increased, placing a much greater demand on road foundations and on bridges; the use of roads has greatly increased, especially on highways carrying suburban and interurban traffic. Road-building is in a reformative stage, and the annual accumulation of experience is steadily shedding new light on a very complex problem.

The growing difficulties of road construction and maintenance are not without their reward. The increased use of the roads means their increased usefulness. The possible service that may be performed by the common road is in proportion to the efficiency of the vehicle. The motor passenger vehicle and the motor truck have greatly advanced in the general public value of the common road; and whereas good roads were regarded, a few years ago, as solely of rural concern, urban centres have become keenly alive to their value, and are willing to bear a fair proportion of the cost. The value of roads as a means of travel and transportation has increased manyfold. Instead of the farming population being expected to meet the entire cost, it is now fully conceded that, as regards main roads, cities must share the burden as with any other department of transportation.

CORRELATION OF FACTS.

The number of elementary materials used or dealt with in road-making is strikingly few, and, with minor exceptions, these materials are included in a brief list—sand, clay, gravel, broken stone, asphalt, tar, oils, vitrified brick, creosoted wood, stone setts, and Portland cement.

To these may be added a few materials of local service such as oyster shells; or proprietary binders, such as Roemac or Gluttin. While the elementary materials are few in number, the range in quality is wide, their combinations are many, conditons of traffic are of varying degree, and such factors as climate, workmanship and cost must be considered.

In the solution of road problems, at the present time, effort should be largely given by scientific engineers to the accumulation of facts respecting road materials and their action under climate and traffic. Much has been done in the past five years in this regard, and it is confidently expected that the next five will do more. Experience will then more nearly approximate the anticipated life of new materials and new methods. The status of knowledge respecting road construction in the next five years will largely depend on the care and thought with which we, at the present time, assemble and correlate obtainable facts. This is a matter which should be especially impressed upon municipal bodies, and co-operation with their engineers obtained, in order that experiment, test, and the collection of data may be effectively carried out.

Roads should be built according to traffic. To a proper solution of the problem of road construction and maintenance, there is much need of the general acceptance of uniform traffic standards. Traffic, in relation to the results from a paving material, is sometimes loosely described as "light," "medium" or "heavy." These terms have all grades of meaning according to locality. In one district 200 vehicles a day would be considered heavy traffic, while in another 2,000 vehicles might be medium traffic. When traffic standards have been clearly defined, and data is accumulated as to behavior and cost of a material under definite degrees of traffic, our experience can become of much greater usefulness. What is needed is a greater accumulation of fact, correlated with definite standards of traffic.

WORK SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED.

Road-building is a slow process. In the northern States and Canada there are only about one hundred actual days in the year to be fully depended on. A mile a month for six months of the year is reasonable progress for one outfit of machinery.

There are limitations as regards labor and material which cannot be exceeded without greatly increasing the cost of the work. If a community needs a good general system of roads today the work should have been commenced twenty years ago. If a system is needed twenty years hence, it should be commenced now.

PERMANENT ROADS.

The term "permanent" as applied to roads is somewhat misleading, and is not always appreciated by the general public. In the full sense of the word, there is no such thing as absolute "permanency." It is merely a relative term. But it is important, in making safe provision for financing road undertakings, that the matter be clearly understood. For all practical purposes, expenditure for the purchase of road allowance may be regarded as permanent; earthwork and certain drainage of an adequate kind may be regarded as permanent; substantial concrete culverts and bridges may be regarded as permanent; heavy road foundations may be permanent. But there is no such thing as a permanent road surface. Traffic and natural disintegration cause the wear and decay of any road surface that can be employed, and adequate provision should be made for the repair and renewal of the surface.

To meet the immediate needs of traffic throughout the United States and Canada, a large amount of construction must necessarily be carried on that cannot be considered of a "permanent" kind. To attempt the task of immediately building, for all traffic, roads that would have a maximum of permanence would be as impossible as it would be economically unwise. A large part of the farm traffic can, for the present, be best served by roads of moderate cost, lightly surfaced with broken stone or gravel, but carefully graded and drained. In many localities even good earth roads (but well graded and drained) maintained by use of the log-drag, must be depended upon to meet the needs of traffic, owing to sparse population or the absense of local gravel, stone, or other wise suitable surface material.

The most unfortunate results have, however, arisen in the treatment of main roads on which, though expensively built, an effort has been made to maintain a heavy bituminous or other high-class surface on a totally inadequate foundation.

Much discussion has taken place during the past year on the subject of road foundations, and has arisen largely from those who attended the International Road Congress in London last year, as a result of their observation of practice in Great Britain and in Europe. European practice in all classes of permanent road construction has undoubtedly in the past tended to greater mass in the foundation than has been generally adopted on this continent. If past practice abroad has proven the need for the massive foundation, it would seem that, on this continent, the use of light foundations should be critically considered, with a view to the adoption of a greater depth of stone and the more general use of Telford or equivalent foundations, particularly for main roads, on which heavy traffic is assured. In the construction of strong foundations there is opportunity for permanency, which will at the same time reduce the cost of repair, for a large outlay may readily arise from attempts to maintain a good surface on an insufficient and yielding foundation.

FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF COST.

A fundamental necessity in creating a system of roads is that the cost shall be fairly and equitably levied on those who benefit. Failure to do so has done much to retard road-building in the past. If the general public feel that the cost of roads is borne in a reasonable degree by those who should contribute, much opposition will vanish. If the farmer feels that he is being asked to build roads for motorists of the cities, he is naturally opposed to proposals for road development on such a basis. Out of this has grown much of the opposition in some localities to the construction of trunk and state roads. A close study of the farmer's viewpoint by advocates of trunk roads will throw light on the road situation as a whole, and will indicate that a successful road policy in any province or state should make provision for the improvement, if not of all roads, at least of those more directly serving farm traffic. Broadly, trunk roads run from city to city, and are commonly parallel to the steam railway. The market roads, on which rural traffic most frequently concentrates, radiate from the stations, villages and shipping points, and are, in general, at right angles to the trunk roads so often advocated for motor traffic.

Trunk roads are a necessary adjunct of any system of roads. They are desirable, and should be built. They frequently form part of a system of local market roads, but must be more substantially built to serve the more severe traffic.

It is difficult, however, for even the most patriotic farmer to rest satisfied with beautiful pictures and illuminative newspaper descriptions of the splendid roads of his own state—roads he never sees—while he has still to drive through the mud axle-deep to his local market or shipping point, with nothing being done to remedy that condition. Rural residents of every good farming community want good roads, and are willing to meet a reasonable outlay for them—nor are they opposed to trunk roads if the cost is levied upon the proper source.

A farming community, insofar as is consistent with its prosperity, can fairly be asked to contribute such amount per mile of road as would properly meet the needs of local traffic. For more expensive construction for motor traffic the remainder of the cost should be met from a source representing the contribution of cities or other communities benefitted.

Market roads without trunk roads are commonly opposed by cities quite as much as the farmers oppose trunk roads when provision is not made for market roads. Upon a plan of road improvement which includes both, all the people can agreeably unite.

It is not intended to convey the impression that all roads can be built at a stroke, and that a durable road can be at once built to every farmer's gate. There must be a starting point. For this purpose certain roads must be selected for the immediate improvement, others to take their turn later. A study of local traffic conditions will indicate the roads on which traffic seeks to concentrate, and, commencing with these, the general system can be developed from year to year.

There should be no conflict of interest between the two classes of roads. The one is a necessary adjunct to the other in a complete system of roads. The great need is that the value of both should be recognized and adequate measures taken to develop both concurrently; but there should be no effort to substitute one for the other.

BOND ISSUES.

Much difference in opinion and practice exists with respect to the issuance of bonds for road construction. At one extreme are those who oppose all bonded debt for public roads, while at the other are those who advocate bonds maturing in forty and fifty years. It is probable that, as in most cases of widely divergent opinion, the true solution is in a moderate middle course.

The primary construction of a great system of roads has, in all countries, required large initial expenditure, such as can only be procured by distributing the repayment over a term of years. The construction of main roads, and even good market roads, is as a rule carried on in very disjointed sections, and at a sacrifice of workmanship, if the cost is provided by annual levy only. The necessary initial outlay can, as a rule, be sustained only by borowed funds.

It may be asserted as a further truism that the term for retiring the bonds should not exceed the usual life of the work. Again, repayment in the briefest possible period is favorable in that the total interest charges are reduced.

In considering the matter, the road structure may be divided into several portions:—

(1) The system of drainage.
(2) The earth sub-grade.
(3) The foundation.
(4) Bridges and culverts, and
(5) The wearing surface.

Judging the future by past experience, it may be estimated that long-term bonds for certain portions of the work are justifiable. An effective system of open and under drains, deep cuts, extensive fills, and an adequate width of earthware; a Telford, concrete or other heavy foundation, concrete or heavy steel bridges and culverts are all of long durability, and may justify long-term debentures. The road suraface, on the other hand, has a comparatively short life, and will seldom justify a debt of more than five or ten years' duration. Adequate maintenance is in all cases essential.

The methods of finance as regards the issuance of bonds may thus be based on the life, not on the surface only, but of the several portions of the structure; the bonds for surface costs to be retired in not more than five or ten years, while the long-term period may be applied to what may be more truly named the "permanent" portion of the work.

It might be logical to approach the matter on the basis of a general estimate, meeting a proportion of the cost, approximately 50 per cent., by long-term bonds, the remainder, or 50 per cent., covering surface costs, to be retired, according to the life of the pavement, in from five to ten years.

To go even further on the ground of safe finance, and to pay something for immediate benefit, a portion of the cost might be met out of the annual levy; but that as a rule is difficult, and may tend to reduce the amount available for adequate maintenance. It need not be added that to meet the cost of maintenance by the issue of bonds should be regarded as a criminal method of finance.

TOWN-PLANNING.

Town-planning is a matter with which road-builders, we believe, should be closely identified. In this let us not be misunderstood. By "Town-planning" we do not mean the preparation of artistic plans and beautifully imaginative reports frequently employed for municipal advertisement and the promotion of speculative subdivision schemes.

The essential principles of town-planning are largely based on adequate provision for present and future traffic requirements, together with subordinate matters of street and road design.

The question of town-planning is one which should arouse interest in every progressive town and city. The United States and Canada are passing through a period of growth and expansion which, we trust, may long continue, and proper foresight in this regard is a necessity.

The past tendency to allow towns and cities to follow unguided growth has resulted in many objectionable and unfortunate conditions which could readily have bee navoided, but which may now only be remedied at much expense.

The Housing and Town-planning Act of England, a recent measure, is accomplishing much in enabling land-owners and municipalities to enter into agreements for mutual benefit. Main and radial thoroughfares are provided, parks and open spaces are laid out subject to agreement, industrial areas are set apart, residential districts are fixed, and streets, drainage, grades, water supply and many other details are decided upon in a manner that gives every opportunity for favorable and least expensive growth. The advantage to both the public and the land-owner is apparent.

No doubt many towns and cities on this continent, now comparatively small, are destined to a very considerable growth, and by well-devised measures, the gradual widening of existing streets, the opening of new streets, grouping of public buildings, etc., could be provided for; so that townplanning may be applied not only to new areas, but to the favorable treatment of old districts and the removal of existing defects. Practical town-planning is of much value in meeting the present and future traffic needs of urban communities.

FINANCIAL INFLUENCES.

The influence of the War on the financial situation is a feature of much importance as regards the present and immediate future of road-building on this continent. On the declaration of war by European powers in August last, while much uncertainty was felt, there was remarkable freedom from panic in the money markets of the world. Since the commencement of hostilitis there has been a decided improvement. Crops, on the whole, in the United States and Canada have been good, and farmers are receiving good prices for their produce. While the flotation of municipal bonds is difficult, and capital is showing a natural timidity, there is a growing tone of optimism which promises much.

While municipalities and state governments of the United States are feeling the effect of war conditions, Canada is more directly influenced, and is at the same time, meeting a heavy war expenditure.

The borrowing opportunities for Canadian governments are restricted, and while loans for large undertakings are seriously handicapped, means are being developed through local capital to meet necessary and desirable outlay.

Th construction of roads for war relief has been largely accepted as a logical measure, and while rural municipalities, with a continuance of good crops and prices, will be in an excellent position to carry on the work, the ability of Provincial Governments to aid large undertakings may not be correspondingly favorable. Here private capital has, in at least one marked instance, stepped into the breach, and the construction of a concrete highway from Toronto to Hamilton (about forty miles) has been organized and commenced since September 1st. A proposal to construct a main road from Montreal to Windsor, across the Province of Ontario (over 500 miles in length), as a great memorial to the Canadian expeditionary forces, has been received with much public favor, and it is not improbable that construction may be commenced as a war relief measure.

The final effect on road construction must largely depend on the duration of the war. Should the struggle, with its tremendous waste, be prolonged for three years, as is predicted by an eminent authority, the ultimate influence on financial conditions is impossible to estimate. Should it be concluded in a year, as many hope, the present feeling of optimism will assuredly not be without substantial foundation.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

"Mamma," said little John, "I just made a bet."

"What was it?" she asked.

"I bet Billy Roberts my cap against two buttons that you'd give a penny to me to buy some apples with. You don't want me to lose my cap, do you?"

He got the penny.

As one of the visiting forwards of a hockey team had not turned up, Cruickshanks was asked to substitute. He agreed, but as his knowledge of the game was decidedly limited, he was offending by raising his stick above the shoulder. "Sticks!" was repeatedly shouted to him, and, thinking the players were alluding to his thin legs, he approached the referee.

"Look here," he said, "I know my legs aren't great, but if these chaps don't stop shouting 'sticks,' I'm off."

"It's all right," said the referee, smiling; "they're alluding to hockey-sticks, not walking-sticks."

A little girl, when asked by her teacher to distinguish between the human and the animal families, replied: "A brute is an imperfect beast; man is a perfect beast."

"I'll tell you how to make money," said one stockbroker to another on the Stock Exchange. "Buy thermometers now and sell 'em in the hot weather."

"Why then?"

"Because they're bound to go up!"

The Major (thinking to have some fun): "Good morning, Pat."

"Good morning, yer honor."

"That's a fine horse you're driving."

"It is, yer honor."

"Draws well, doesn't it?"

"It does, yer honor. It draws the attention of every goose that passes."

A ROGUE.

The other day a little newsboy was running along shouting "Extra; nine lives lost!"

"What's that you're yelling?" asked a man.

"Nine lives lost," replied the boy.

The man bought paper. "Show me the account of the loss of so many lives," he said.

The boy opened and pointed to an item about an inch and a half long. "There it is," he said. It was headed, "Arrested for killing a cat."

"Yes,' said the tramp who was explaining his method. "I always tell the lady of the house that I was injured on the field."

"What field?" asked the inexperienced beginner.

"Well, if it's a young lady I say football field, an' if it's an old lady I say battlefield."

A Scottish laird invited an English friend to go salmon fishing with him. The Englishman hooked a salmon, but in his excitement fell into the stream. The keeper, seeing he was no swimmer, went to his aid, when the laird cried out:

"What are ye about, Donald? Get haud o' the rod and look to the feesh. He will wait, but thefeeshcanna."

An excited Britisher singled out from his audience a little German, who seemed much impressed, and thus addressed him:—

"Furriner, didn't you come to this country to escape from tyrannical, down-trodden and oppressive Europe? Didn't you flee to these happy shores to live in a land of freedom, where the great right of suffrage is guaranteed to all? Didn't you, furriner?"

He paused for a reply, when the little pedler squeaked out:

"No, sur; I come to dis country to sell sheap ready-made clothes."

READIBLES

"I want to sue Dr. Blank for heavy damages!" said the angry citizen, entering the lawyer's office.

"What has he done?" asked the attorney.

"When he operated on me he left a pair of surgical scissors in me. How much can I sue him for?"

"Oh, don't sue him at all," counseled the lawyer. "Just send him a bill for storage."

The little egirl rushed into the drug store, handed the druggist a note, and said:

"Maw wants this quick."

And the druggist opened the note and read:

"Please send me a dime's worth of calomel and soda for a man in a capsule."

During a lesson on elementary composition a little girl read the following as her effort:

"Once a Penny and a Dollar met in a man's pocket. The Dollar turned up its nose at the Penny, and said scornfully:

"'Why, I am worth one hundred of you.'

"'Yes,' said the Penny, 'but even at that I am a good bit better than you are. I go every Sunday to church and Sunday school both, and you never get to either one.'"

"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?" asked Madge.

"Oh, I suppose so," answered Dolly, "but I tell you it's awful being engaged to one."

Among the Monday morning culprits haled before a Baltimore Police Magistrate, says the Green Bag, was a darky with no visible means of support.

"What occupation have you here in Baltimore?" asked His Honor.

"Well, Judge," said the darky, "I ain't doin' much at present—jest circulatin' round, suh."

His Honor turned to the Clerk of the court and said:

"Please enter the fact that this gentleman has been retired from circulation for sixty days."

"What's the matter, little boy?" asked the kind-hearted old gentleman of the youth who was yelling lustily.

"Boo hoo, boo, hoo," sobbed the boy.

"Come, come," soothingly said the old gentleman. 'Don't mind, don't mind."

"I didn't," shrieked the boy, "an' that's what I got licked fur!"

A REASON FOR "HANDOUTS."

"Why do you feed tramps who come along? They never do any work for you." "No," said the wife, "but it is quite a satisfaction to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking."—London "Evening Standard."

"Is the soil rich out in your country?" asked the city man.

"Is it rich?" came from the farmer; "why, say, the soil is so rich out there that when the kids make mud pies they can't eat 'em."—Yonker's "Statesman."

CATARRH TRUTH

TOLD IN A SIMPLE WAY

No Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

HEALS DAY AND NIGHT

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly-smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all.



Something new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—**FREE.** I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am Free—You Can Be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter to-day. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Room E. 2562,
142 MUTUAL ST. TORONTO, ONT.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant to take, Refreshing and Invigorating.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

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



1163—A POPULAR DESIRABLE MODEL.

Ladies' House Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two Styles, and in Raised or Normal Waistline.

This garment is cut on simple lines, and with a view to practical service and comfort. The right front is shaped over the left in closing, and the sleeve is good in wrist length, with a band cuff, or, it may be made in the convenient short length so much in vogue. The pattern is good for gingham, seersucker, galatea, chambrey, linene, poplin, voile, serge or cashmere. The skirt is a simple three piece model. This style is easy to develop. It is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and requires 6 yards of 36 inch material for a medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1088—A DAINTY LINGERIE MODEL.

Ladies' Combination Drawers and Corset Cover.

Cambric, nainsook, batiste, silk, crepe, dimity, or crossbar muslin, are all suitable for this style. The garment is fitted by side front, side back and shoulder seams, and is cut in princess style, with extensions on the fronts that form drawers portions. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 4¼ yards of 27 inch material for a medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



1109—A SPLENDID MODEL FOR SCHOOL OR GENERAL WEAR.

Girl's Dress, With Guimpe.

Blue and white striped cotton goods was used for the dress. The guimpe was made of white nainsook. The collar of white pique. This style is good for all wash fabrics. The closing is practical, and the lines are graceful and comfortable. The skirt is a three piece model, joined to the blouse under the belt. Plaid woollen in soft blue and tan tones, or red cashmere, with a simple braid trimming in black, would develop this style nicely. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, and requires 3 1-8 yards of 40 inch material for a 12 year size, for the dress, and 2 yards for the guimpe of 27 inch material.



A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



1096—A NEW MODEL IN BASQUE STYLE.

Basque Dress for Misses' and Small Women (with or without Tunic).

This attractive design is cut on prevailing lines, and is both graceful and comfortable. The basque fronts are cut to form a girdle that is draped over the sides and back, forming a sash bow over the centre. The sleeve is in wrist length. A graceful flare collar finishes the neck edge. This suit, in green taffeta, with pipings of black satin and fancy jet buttons, is most unique. It is good also in serge, velvet, velveteen, cashmere or cloth. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5 1-8 yards of 44 inch material for a 16 year size; without tunic, 1 5-8 yard less. The skirt measures about 1½ yard at its lower edge.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1110—A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.

Girl's Over-Blous Dress, with Guimpe. (Sleeve in either of two lengths.)

Plaid woollen in soft brown tones, combined with tan cashmere, is here



portrayed. The design would develop well in other combinations. Blue serbe, with white ratine or linene for the guimpe; or velvet, silk, cloth, galatea, gingham or percale. All these make serviceable and neat dresses. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2 yards of 40 inch material with 1 7-8 yard for the guimpe for an 8 year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

i7iide iiqtTBa ..

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.

CAMPAIGN TO SWELL PRODUCTION OF FOOD

Dominion Department of Agriculture to Enter Advertising Field

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The following official announcement has been issued:—

"The great need of increased agricultural production this year, and methods of meeting that need, will be presented to the farmers of Canada in a series of display advertisements in newspapers circulating among farmers. This educational advertising campaign will be conducted by the Dominion department of agriculture, under the direction of the Hon. Martin Burrell, as a complement of the "Patriotism and production" conferences of farmers that are being held throughout Canada under the auspices of the department.

Upwards of 300 newspapers throughout Canada will be used in the advertising campaign, which will commence next week. In the advertisements in newspapers which have a provincial or national circulation the emphasis will be upon the great need of increased production, while the advertisements in the newspapers with a local circulation will in addition direct attention to the local opportunities for increased agricultural production.

THE OBJECTS SOUGHT.

The directing of attention through the educational advertisements to the great need of increased agricultural production will stimulate attendance at the "Patriotism and production" conferences. The advertisements appearing after the conferences will stimulate the farmers and townspeople to put into practical operation the instructions given at the conferences.

The educational advertising campaign will be extremely valuable, as a means of giving the message of the need of increased agricultural production to the many farmers who for various reasons will not attend any of the conferences.

OUTCOME OF CONFERENCES.

The question of stimulating agricultural production through educational advertising in newspapers reaching farmers has been under the consideration of the department of agriculture for some time. Recently, in view of the pressing need of increased agricultural production on account of the war, there have been several conferences on the subject between the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, the agricultural commissioner, and the manager of the Canadian Press Association. After careful consideration, the Minister of Agriculture has decided to conduct the special educational advertising campaign outlined above, with particular relation to the conditions created by the war. The work of handling the campaign, selecting mediums, etc., has been entrusted to the advertising agency of McConnell and Fergusson. The copy is now in course of preparation under the direction of the agricultural commissioner.

DEVELOPMENT OF SEA FISHERIES

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The Government announces that the $160,000 payable under the Act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels will be distributed for the present fiscal year as follows:

Vessels—The owners of the vessels entitled to receive bounty, shall be paid one dollar per registered ton, provided however, that the payment to the owner of any one vessel shall not exceed the sum of eight dollars and all vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, shall be paid the sum of six dollars and forty cents each.

Boats—Fishermen engaged in fishing in boats, who shall also have complied with the regulations entitling them to receive bounty, shall be paid the sum of three dollars and sixty-five cents each, and the owners of fishing boats shall be paid the sum of one dollar per boat.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS CENSURE LIEBKNECHT

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht was virtually read out of the party in a resolution adopted at a meeting today of the Social-Democratic members of the Reichstag. This resolution reads as follows: "The Socialist party strongly condemns Karl Liebknecht's breach of discipline, and it repudiates the misleading information he has spread concerning proceedings within the party. The paty is determined it shall vote as a unit in the Reichstag. If any deputy is unable conscientiously to participate in the voting, he may obstain, but he must not give his abstention the character of a demonstration."

The action in the German Reichstag on December 10 of the Socialist member, Karl Liebknecht, in voting against the new credit, brought out many expressions of disapproval in Socialist party circles. His vote has been denounced by the Socialist labor unions, and the executive committee of the Socialist party met last month to consider what measures it should adopt against Liebknecht.

BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON HOMBERG CASTLE

Berne, Switz., Feb. 2.—French airmen to-day dropped bombs on the famous Homberg castle in Alsace, where a group of important German staff officers was residing. The building was set on fire, and burned to the ground.

After encircling the castle the aviators suddenly dropped several bombs. Some of the missiles took effect, causing heavy destruction. Fire broke out in the castle and spread to a number of farm buildings adjoining it. Soon nothin gwas left but a smoking heap of ruins.

Homberg Castle was the summer residence of the French Countess Maupece. It contained some celebrated ancient furniture. The damage is estimated at several million francs.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Amounts previously acknowledged	$721.97
Jan.	
20—Jennie V. Woodington, Que.	3.00
21—N. R. McLeod, Dunvegan	5.00
22—Bailey, Carberry	5.00
26—Mrs. J. Turnbull, Galt	7.00
27—Mrs. A. Willey, Bonnington Falls	3.00
27—Geo. T. Smith, Temuco, Chili	10.00
28—Miss M. Neilson, Almonte	3.00
29—David Rogers, Sanford	10.00
	46.00
Total	$767.97

ALLIES UNITE THEIR FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Finance Ministers of Three Powers Meet in Paris

Paris, Feb. 4.—The following official communication has been issued here:—

"The Finance Ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia have met in Paris to examine into financial questions growing out of the war. It is stated that the three powers resolved to unite their financial as well as their military resources to carry on the war to victory.

"With this idea they decided to propose to their respective Governments that they share equally in the advances made or to be made to the countries which are now fighting with them, or which might be disposed to take the field shortly for the common cause.

"The amount of these advances will be covered both by special resources of the three Powers and by the issue of a loan in the name of the three Powers at the proper time. The question of the relations to be established between the issuing banks of the three countries has been the object of a special agreement.

"The Ministers decided to make in concert all purchases for their countries from neutral nations. They have taken the necessary financial measures to facilitate the Russian export trade and to restore, as far as possible, parity of exchange between Russia and the allied nations. They also decided to meet again as circumstances require.

"The next conference will be in London."

MILLIONS OF POLES IN ACUTE MISERY

Petrograd, Jan. 1.—In spite of the fact that several commissioners are at work investigating the devastation which Poland has suffered during the German invasions, the misery of its millions of inhabitants is still acute. The destruction is so universal that it hardly seems possible that it was the work of human agents.

Normally Poland is a pleasantly rolling country, not unlike the American middle west; fertile agriculturally developed, productive and prosperous, with its landscapes checquered with well groomed farms and patches of wood. It is now bleak and scarred, almost every house is in ruins, and the mutilated roads are full of half starved, half frozen people, who have no homes and no possibility of escaping from the charred remnants of what once were their habitations.

"I am afraid," said Prince Radziwill to the Associated Press, "the world has been so busy giving its help to unfortunate Belgium that our country, which is far off from the western world, cannot expect a full measure of sympathy.

"It is not promises of help or contributions to be made after the war that are now needed, but immediate assistance for the starving peasants, who are in a frightful condition, and whose condition is steadily growing worse with the march of winter and the scarcity of food and clothing."

TWO DEAD IN HOTEL FIRE.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 2. — John A. Cooke, and an unknown man, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Victoria Inn on Jasper ave. this morning, while six others were more or less seriously injured. The building was practically gutted, and a jewellery store adjacent was badly damaged, chiefly by water and smoke.

RECORD SHIPMENT BY CANADIAN FIRM

The Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways have just handled the largest single shipment of motor cars and carriages ever made eby a Canadian Vehicle Factory. The McLaughlin Carriage Company, Limited, of Oshawa, Ont., this week shipped 45 carloads (a solid train) of their McLaughlin automobile and carriages for Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton and Calgary over the Grand Trunk System lines.

Business conditions in Western Canada, the McLaughlin Company believe, are founded upon the solid basis of agricultural production, and they see every sign of increased, instead of diminished, demand for their products. The vehicles in this train would make a procession three miles long.

BRITISH VIEW OF HOSTILE AIRMEN

London, Feb. 3.—The announcement that Russia would treat as pirates airmen who shelled unfortified towns has been received with great interest in England. A prominent official, however, said to-day that Russia's action would probably not be followed here. He pointed out that aviators act under orders from the military authorities, and it would be difficult fo ra court to fix the responsibility for the killing by a bomb upon a certain individual.

The official opinion in England is that a court would discrage any captured airman who came to trial under the ordinary criminal procedure.

SWEDISH WARSHIP ESCAPED A MINE.

London, Feb. 3.—A Stockholm despatch says that while a party of sailors from a Swedishwarship were attempting to destroy a floating mine near the entrance to the Gothenburg harbor, it exploded. Two men were killed and nine injured.

LOW RATE FOR LETTERS TO OUR TROOPS

Arrangements have been made whereby the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will apply to letters addressed to British and Canadian troops on the Continent. The rate on ordinary letters from Canada for the Continent is five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each subsequent ounce, so that this extension of the two cent an ounce rate to letters addressed to our soldiers on the Continent is a decided reduction in favor of correspondence going to the soldiers.

FENIAN RAID VETERAN DEAD.

Brockville, Ont., Feb. 3.—Joseph H. Begley, a native of Wolford, but a resident of Brockville since boyhood, died to-day after a lon gillness. He served with the Grand Trunk Rifles in the Fenian Raid of 1870.

SUNKEN BARRELS TRAPPED CAVALRY



When the Germans occupied Brussels they commandeered all the barrels in the city and buried them in the roads to make pitfalls for the horses of the allies in case of an attack.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS OF QUEBEC HOLD ANNUAL

The Holstein Friesian Association of Canada, Quebec Branch, held its annual meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, last week, the president, Mr. F. E. Came, in the chair. There was a large attendance.

It was decided to ask the General Society to encourage business with England in pure-bred Holsteins from Canada. The offer of the American Society to allow this branch to avail itself of the delegate membership proposition was held in abeyance; if the General Society approves the secretary and president will be authorized to sign the agreement.

The proposed change in the provincial law to prevent bulls running at large was discussed and approved.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Hon .president, the Hon. J. E. Caron (Minister of Agriculture, P.Q.), D. H. Brown (Beith), J. E. K. Herrick (Abbotsford), L. de L. Harwood, M.D. (Vaudreuil), F. E. Came (St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville); president, P. J. Salley; first vice-president, Ogden Sweet (N. Sutton); second vice-president, Neil Sangster (Ormstown); third vice-president, Jos. Ferland (of Sorel); fourth vice-president, R. A. Gillespie (Abbotsford); directors, Felix by (Marieville), LeRoy Cooey (WeAsh Ashby (Marieville), LeRoy Cooey (West Brome), Andrew Boa (Genoa), Adelard Forget (St. Sebastian), Antoine Ashby (Rougemont), C. E. Noisneux (St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville), W. I. Bishop (Montreal), Hubert Gladu (Marieville).

CANADA IS THANKED FOR GENEROUS GIFTS

London, Feb. 2.—Secretary Griffith, of the High Commissioner's office, stated this afternoon that local authorities in Great Britai nand Ireland have passed a resolution officially thanking the Canadian Government for the magnificent gifts it has made to the Old Country on behalf of the Canadian people. The local committees concerned in the distribution of the food desire to place it on record that these gifts have proved of incalculable value, enabling them to meet the demands made upon them in no unstinted fashion.

Further orders have been given to Canada by large wholesale houses of London and the Provinces. Secretary Griffith says that the aggregate volume of trade placed by Great Britain with Canadian houses is far greater than is generally suspected.

Not only should these orders relieve the temporary stagnation in Canadian industries, but in the event of goods being up to standard there is every reason to believ a permanent connection will be the outcome.

NEW DECORATION FOR BRAVE ALLIES

Paris, Feb. 4.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a bill to confer military medals on soldiers who have been cited in the orders of army corps or divisions but not otherwise honored. It was declared during the passage of the bill that it probably would be the last war medal voted.

The decoration will be in the form of a cross having a bar bearing the word "Citation," and an additional bar for each citation will be awarded. The cross will hang from a green ribbon, and will be similar to the military medal symbolizing the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. The decoration will be conferred on the soldiers of the allied armies.

FOR SECOND CONTINGENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Three companies of field engineers and one signal company, making 900 in all, are mobilized here for the Second Contingent. There is still a detachment of engineers to come from Vancouver and other western points. The daily programme includes lectures, route marches, trestle and pier building, etc. Lieut.-Col. Houliston, of the Royal Engineers at Halifax, is in command of the Engineers here.

TO BUY MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 1. — New Zealand he sarranged, it is announced her, to purchase one million bushels of Canadian wheat for delivery in July.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest; every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN BRITAIN

Enquirer (Meaford, Ont.), asks: Has England ever made use of conscription to recruit her armies? Ans.—Yes. The Plantagenet Kings impressed Welshmen and Irishmen to fight in France, and soldiers were got by conscription in the reigns of Elizabeth and Charles I. Shakespeare, it may be recalled, endowed that celebrated character, Sir John Falstaff, with a commission to impress soldiers. Cromwell raised his famous New Model army largely by conscription, and after the revolution of 1688, Parliament made use of this resource. In 1779 a general conscription or impressment of London unemployed,—"rogues and vagabonds," they were termed—was ordered, but the men so secured rapidly deserted, often with the connivance of their officers, who had no use for them, and no conscription of any kind has since been tried for the army. Naval pressgangs, who could seize seafaring men, with certain exceptions, and compel them to serve in the Fleet, operated down to 1815, and the power to conscript seamen has since been affirmed as still existing, although it has not been used for a century.

I CANNOT CALL HER MOTHER.

E. A. (Lorneville, Ont.), asks for the old poem:

The marriage rite is over
And though I turn'd aside,
To keep the guests from seeing
The tears I could not hide,
I wreathed my face in smiling,
And led my little brother,
To greet my father's chosen,
But I could not call her mother.

She is a fair young creature,
With a meek and gentle air,
With blue eyes soft and loving,
And silken sunny hair—
I know my father gives her
The love he bore another,
But if she were an angel
I could not call her mother.

To-night I heard her singing
A song I used to love,
When its sweet notes were utter'd
By her who sings above;
It pain'd my heart to hear it
And my tears I could not smother,
For every word was hallow'd
By the dear voice of my mother.

My father, in the sunshine
Of happy days to come,
May half forget the shadow
That darken'd our old home;
His heart no more is lonely,
But we and little brother
Must still be orphan children,
God can give us but one mother.

They've borne my mother's picture
From its accustom'd place,
And set beside my father's
A younger, fairer face;
They've made her dear old chamber
The boudoir of another,
But I will not forget thee,
My own, my angel mother.

Mrs. S. T. Bolton.

TO QUALIFY AS RED CROSS NURSE

Subscriber's Daughter, (Campbellton, N.B.), asks if it is necessary to take a full three years' course at a hospital in order to be a Red Cross nurse for service at the front? Ans—In some cases a three months' course would be sufficient, but the number of applications from fully-qualified nurses is already far in excess of the requirements.

ALBANIA.

Subscriber's Daughter (Campbellton, N.B.), asks what is the capital of Albania, and the name of its ruler? Ans.—The capital of Albania is Durazzo, on the Adriatic. Under Turkish rule, Albania was divided into the two "vilayets" of Scutari and Janina. The former was originally the capital. The latter now belongs to Greece. Prince William of Wied, a German nobleman, ascended the throne when Albania was declared independent, but there was great opposition in the country itself, and he abdicated within two months. He was succeeded by Rissad Pasha, a former Turkish officer, who, we believe, is still the nominal ruler. Albania, however, is in a state of anarchy, as its population is made up of several tribes, who are constantly at war. It was created an independent State on the initiative of Germany and Austria, who wished to bar Serbia from an outlet to the Adriatic.

THE MARSEILLAISE.

X. Y. Z. (Manitoba), asks for a rendering of the "Marseillaise." Ans.—The following is one of the best translations of which we know.

Sons of the Motherland, arise!
The day of glory dawns on high!
Up floats defiant to the skies
The blood-red flag of tyranny!
Do ye not hear how hard at hand
The ruffian soldiers roar and ramp?
Into your very midst they tramp
Your sons to ravage and your land!
To arms, my countrymen!
Form up to meet the foe!
March on, march on, with tainted blood
To make our furrows flow!
March, march we on, with tainted blood
To make our furrows flow!

What would this recreant slavish herd
Of tyrants and of perjured kings!
For whom were these vile chains prepared,
For whom, long since, these iron rings?
For us, my comrades, ah! the shame!
What fury in your breasts should burn!
'Tis you they dare in thought to spurn,
And, as of old, for bondsmen claim!
To arms, my countrymen! &c.

What! we within our homes to cower
While alien troops bid come and go!
What! mercenary hordes have power
To lay our gallant warriors low!
Great God! by caitiff hands shall we
Beneath a conqueror's yoke be bowed,
And take these vile oppressors proud
As masters of our destiny?
To arms, my countrymen! &c.

Quake, tyrants, and ye traitors too,
Scorned and abhorred of all mankind?
Full soon their retribution due
Your parricidal plots shall find!
Each man's a soldier you must fight,
And, should our youthful heroes fall,
From her own bosom earth would call
A warrior-brood for battle dight!
To arms, my countrymen! &.c

O love of country, Power divine,
Guide and uphold our vengeful hand!
;Freedom, dear Freedom, still combine
With those who for thine honor stand!
Beneath our flags let Victory
To wreak thy burning wrongs arise,
And, dying, may the foeman's eyes
Thy triumph and our glory see!
To arms, my countrymen!
Form up to meet the foe!
March on, march on, with tainted blood
To make our furrows flow!
March, march we on, with tainted blood
To make our furrows flow!

JAMES RHOADES.

STATUS OF CHILD.

"1913 Subscriber," (Ont.), asks if a child born six months after the marriage of the parents is legitimate. Ans—Yes.

THE U. S. AND BELGIUM.

W. P. R. (Mussel, Alta.), encloses two cuttings relative to the United States and Belgian neutrality, and asks an explanation. Ans.—While the United States was not a signatory to the treaties of 1831 and 1839, guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, she was represented at the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, and assurances were then given that the neutrality of the smaller States would be respected. Germany's invasion of Belgium broke the understanding arrived at by the Hague Conferences, and the United States would be justified in taking up arms to enforce it, if such a course were deemed necessary.

M. C. (Eureka, N.B.), would like to have a song popular 30 years ago, entitled "Gone, gone to the War."

OLD STAR.

A reader, whose address we have mislaid, has asked us for this poem, which appeared in our columns about three months ago. Under the circumstances, we think some of our other readers may like to see it again:

She's the mild-eyed one of all the herd,
Old Star, with the crumpled horn;
She's one that we bought when a calf and reared,
On flax-seed and milk and corn,
I fed her myself eight long summers ago,
When the robin trilled 'mid the plum tree's blow.

Her breath is sweet, as she chews her cud,
In quiet and dreamy content,
While she stands in the water where lily and bud
O'er the water's edge are bent,
And she swings her head at the busy flies,
Or fans her ears o'er her half closed eyes.

Yes, Star, I milked you many's the morn
When the Eastern sky was red,
And the bird's first song from the flowering thorn
A pleasing melody made;
Your first salute was a deep voiced moo,
When the gate latch clicked as I passed through.

And then your foot you would backward draw,
In a quiet expectant way,
And you weren't half pleased if you looked and saw
Me starting to milk Old Fay;
Yes, yes, you were jealous when you were young,
Your foot you stamped and your head you flung.

But now I've been gone for three long years,
And you are older grown,
You are more sedate, and your coat appears
To have changed from red to roan;
I guess you've forgotten to watch and wait
For the lump of a boy that clicked the gate.

And others forget: the work-a-day world
Has little time for the past,
The present is busy and onward we're hurled
To the spreading future vast;
New faces are coming, old faces are gone,
And the old, old world keeps jogging on.

E'en jealousy fades by the touch of time,
And its cause: does it fade too?
Are our hearts attuned to another chime
As the past recedes from view,
Do the hearts of long gone days grow cold,
As each circling year its course has rolled?

This Coupon Is Good for Prof. Beery's Introductory Course in Horsemanship FREE!

CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY
PROF. JESSE BEERY, Dept. 301, Pleasant Hill, Ohio
Please send, free of cost, to the address below, Prof. Beery's Introductory Course in Horsemanship
Name.....
Postoffice.....State.....
R. F. D.



Bad Habits Cured
By Beery System
Refusing to lead.
Running away when halter or bridle is removed.
Getting fast in the stall.
Pawing in the stable.
Pawing while hitched.
Crowding in the stall.
Fighting halter or bridle.
Tender bitted.
Pulling on one rein.
Lugging on the bit.
Lunging and plunging.
Refusing to stand.
Refusing to back.
Shying. Balking.
Afraid of automobiles.
Afraid of robes.
Afraid of clothes on line.
Afraid of cars.
Afraid of sound of a gun.
Afraid of band playing.
Afraid of steam engine.
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.
Running away.
Kicking.
Biting. Striking.
Hard to shoe.
Bad to groom.
Breaking straps.
Refusing to hold back while going down hill.
Scaring at hogs or dogs along the road.
Tail switchers.
Lolling the tongue.
Jumping fences.
Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

To all men *owning horses*, who answer this advertisement immediately, I will positively send my introductory course in Horse Training and Colt Breaking ABSOLUTELY FREE.

World's Greatest System of Horsemanship

Twenty-five thousand FARMERS and horse-owners have taken my regular course and found that *it does the work*. Even if you have only *one horse*, it will pay you to master my wonderful system. The Beery Course is the result of a lifetime's work as a tamer and trainer of horses. As one of my students has said, "The horse has never been foaled that Prof. Beery cannot handle." My record proves it.

Master Any Horse
The Beery Course gives you the priceless secrets of a lifetime—enables you to master any horse—to tell the disposition of any horse at sight—to add many dollars to the value of every horse you handle—and my students are all good traders.

Break a Colt in Double-Quick Time!
You can do it by my simple, practical, humane system. There is a lot of money in colt training.

Make $1,200 to $3,000 a Year
Many of my graduates are making big money as professional horse trainers at home or


BEFORE TRAINING


AFTER TRAINING

My Graduates Are Doing Wonders
A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship, N. Y., says: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for $110, gave them a few lessons, and have been offered $400 for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. R. No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "It's worth many times its cost." I have many similar letters from graduates all over the world.

travelling. I made a fortune travelling and giving exhibitions. You have the same opportunity.

Send the Coupon
and get the Introductory Course in Horse Training FREE. This special offer may never be repeated. Act now. Tell me about your horse.

PROF. JESSE BEERY
Dpt. 301 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

LEGAL.

TREASURER IMPEDING AUDIT.

Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—If a treasurer of a company with a Provincial Charter will not give up the books to be audited, what steps should the board of directors take to get possession of same? Ans.—A summary application to the Supreme Court of Ontario for a mandamus would seem to be their proper course. The application would be by way of orginating notice under Consolidated Rules of Practice Nos. 622, 623 and 624.

MORTGAGE DEFAULT—LINE FENCE

Constant Reader, Ont.—Q.—1. I have a farm on which is a first and a second mortgage. The first has 3 years to run, but the second mortgagee has notified me that he needs his money and insists on having it in three months, as his mortgage is past overdue, and will put it in the hands of collectors at the expiration of that date. The interest is kept paid up half yearly. What is my position, as I cannot pay the mortgage neither can I borrow owing to bad conditions of the money market? Can they close the mortgage, and sell me out, and put on a lot of costs, or can they be made to give time, say about one more year? 2. There is a fence dispute between two neighbors. B. takes the whole fence down and keeps the material (rail fence). Then he notifies the fence viewers. They come and make their award, although there was no fence for them to view. Their award gave me 7 days to start and 28 days to finish a standard wire fence. I was complying and had parts all in ready to stretch the wire; but on the 19th day B. pulled all my posts up and threw the materials back on my land. His excuse was they were on his land, although they were straight from end to end. He erects a fence and sends me in a bill for same, sues me, and by some means gets a judgment without a hearing and the amount put on my taxes for collection, which I have had to pay to save seizure. Years ago there used to be a road allowance dividing us but, not to the knowledge of anybody for over fifty years. What is my position? (a) Is he liable for taking down the fence? (c) Could the fence viewers make an award, there being no fence (c) Is he liable for pulling up my posts? Ans.—1. A statement was issued 18th September last on behalf of the Ontario Government that it was the intention of the Government at the next Session of the Legislature (which will be early in February) to introduce an Act requiring mortgagees to secure an order from a judge before taking proceedings, either through the court or otherwise, to foreclose mortages for default in payment of principal, and giving judges power, upon a proper case being made out, to extend the time for payment of principal moneys; also that the Government intended to make such legislation retroactive; and judges and the legal profession were particularly requested to make note of the proposed legislation and of the intention to make it retroactive. We presume that these are still the intentions of the Government in the matter, and such action on their part would meet your case. 2. (a) and (c). Probably not, if they were really upon his land. (c) Yes.—we would add that the judgment was possibly obtained against you owing to some default on your part having regard to the exigencies of court procedure; and it is probably too late now for you to do anything effectively in respect of same. But if you have good reason to think that the new fence, as placed by your neighbor, encroaches upon your land, that is a matter which ought to be properly attended to, and without any further delay, and we would advise you to go to a solicitor about it at once.

PICK OF THE BEST

A magazine that, week by week, selects and places before you the best articles and cartoons from the English-speaking world's greatest journals and reviews must be the best publication for those who cannot take many British and American publications and would not have time to read them if they did. The more you think of this the more you will realize the force of it. It is the truth. It is axiomatic. And just this is what "World Wide" does for its readers at a mere three cents a week when taken by the year. It will give you quite the most important articles on the most important topics of the moment, that are published in the British and American papers. It is a "liberal education" to read "World Wide." Scan the articles below and remember that the headings are but small indication of the life and power of the articles themselves.

WAR ARTICLES WORTH REPEATING

LOOK THESE OVER AND READ THE OFFER AT THE BOTTOM.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, February 6th, 1915.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The United States and the Rules of War—The 'Spectator,' London, The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Laws of Neutrality—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Latest Developments in Mexico—The 'Sun,' New York.
Another Private War—The 'World,' New York.
A German American Menace—The 'Nation,' New York.
Victims of the Earthquake—The 'Times,' London.
England's Valentine — The 'Morning Post,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Jonathan to John—By James Russell Lowell.
The Education of the Gamarala—By G. F. Plant, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT ARTS.

The Silent Pilots—By David A. Wasson, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
Bands—By George Bigwood, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in February—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

PASSING EVENTS.

This Department is full of many interesting things. You miss lots of important things in hasty reading of the daily papers, but you will find them all in small compass in this review of the week's "Passing Events."

It will be a pleasure to introduce "World Wide" to you

by a free sample copy. But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested to send in your address. It need only cost you a postcard.

Or ON TRIAL for three months, only twenty-five cents. Canadian stamps accepted.

John Dougall & Sons, Publishers, Montreal.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 226 Craig Street W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Weekly Witness,' 'Witness' Block, 226 Craig St., Montreal, Que.

LETTERS FROM READERS

HANG HIM?

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I often wonder to myself what will become of the Kaiser when this war is over and accounts settled. I am inclined to expect the allies will err on the side of leniency. Suppose we make some ordinary unbiased comparisons. Krafchenko was convicted, I believe on circumstancial evidence, for the murder of Mr. Arnold, the bank manager, sentenced to death and hanged, and we believe rightly so. Lieutenant Becker, of New York, was convicted of the murder of one man; his four accomplices were executed, and himself expected to be, if not already, and so on in all cases of murder, and we believe justly so. Has the Kaiser any more right to do his murdering of innocents on his wholesale plan than other criminals have of committing a single crime? The Belgian atrocities, the bombarding of undefended towns, the dropping of bombs on old men and children, need no comment. Every child knows these things have no place in the recognized rules of warfare, and are nothing less than cold blooded murder which the Kaiser gloats over according to his own speeches and telegrams. Accordingly, I cannot see any other course at the settling day, when the Kaiser is tried before the court of the world, than to bring him in guilty on his own confession and hang him, providing he does not meet the untimely death he deserves beforehand.

A. F. MEEK.

Shaunavon, Sask.

Note:—This raises strange questions. Our correspondent would only punish for those deeds which are condemned by the laws of war, a very indefinite code. The babies who starve by the hundred in Belgium are as precious as the two or three children killed by bombs in England. What of the million of slain in accordance with those laws? Bonaparte the butcher of Europe was only exiled. From time immemorial war has been held no crime, but honorable. Yet surely the blood of all these slain is on the head of him who caused the war. Surely one death would be a small and miserable absolution for a million lives, often torn by shrapnel or by wolves, and for four or five million broken lives. And yet, as our correspondent says, the conscience of mankind will not exact it; not even though the murder of many non-combatants is a lurid feature of the crime. Nations that have, in ever so just a cause, gone out to kill all they can are tender with others who have done so. The same nations expend as much feeling over a single case of private murder as over the slaying of ten or a hundred thousand of their countrymen; and in that case, exact a life for a life. In each case our conscience is governed largely by traditional use. The question that rises is, which conscience comes nearer the Christian ideal, that which forgives, or in measure forgives the slayer of millions or that which refuses forgiveness to the slayer of one, whether out of vengeance, or to cover his own crimes, or for sordid robbery?

RURAL ENLISTMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I find in the Toronto "Globe" of Jan. 29th, the following item: "Now is the time for Ontario farmers to engage labor for the coming season. The usual supply from abroad will be curtailed by the war." Now, where or how is the farmer going to get his hands? The "Globe" has not favored the lessening of the minimum city wages; and the streets of Toronto being lately blocked with snow, the same has been removed from the principal streets at a cost of $10,000 or more; men being paid $2.50 per day, and $6 paid for team and driver. Just half of this would be counted good pay for men and teams in my old County of Grey in summer, and less in winter. We may be sure that while men can get $2 or $2.50 per day for two-thirds of the year, and an odd day's work at the same wage in winter, they will not give the farmer a ten-hour day for half that wage if they can help it. And being mostly green hands on the farm they would hardly get half the city wage.

Yet the rural young men are being blamed more or less for being slow to enlist and prepare for the battle. Is the farmer, getting up in years, expected to handle and run all the machinery and implements with the help of a green hand, if such can be got, while his son is under such military training as will fit him for the firing line as soon as possible? Or would father and son serve the Empire best by doing the greatest amount possible of seeding and harvesting, while the green hand prepares for the battle? The Empire needs all the wheat and oats that can be raised; and the farmer's son is the man for seeding and harvest, either in the East or the West; and by the time the third Canadian contingent is ready for the firing line the war might be over. I would say, leave the young farmer to run the plough, the seed-drill and the binder, and let the man enlist who will rather do that than try the woods or the farm.

JAMES C. WHYTE.

51 Belmont street, Toronto.

THE PARLIAMENT OF MAN.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Mr. De Forrest, a noted peace advocate of Springford, Ont., has recently been circulating a petition addressed: "To the Honorable Members of the Government of Canada, House of Commons, Ottawa: "Whereas war between nations is a very disgraceful, cruel, barbaric, senseless and unnecessary method of settling international disputes, and an outrageous crime against humanity which should not be tolerated by civilized and Christian people, we, the undersigned citizens of the progressive country of Canada, hereby signify our emphatic opposition thereto, and earnestly petition the honorable members of our Government to do all in their power to secure the establishment of a 'World Parliament,' to be composed of duly appointed representatives of all nations, colonies and dependencies, which should unite in a world federation which will regulate international matters to remove oppression and secure the elimination of national and racial jealousies and suspicions, appoint a suitable 'International Court of Appeal' to settle international disputes in fairness to all parties concerned, and forever do away with all war and military armaments."

The formation of a World Parliament, the appointment of an International Court of Appeal, the doing away forever with all war and military armaments; could any statesman or humanitarian contemplate a task more gigantic or more apparently superhuman? It has often been affirmed that when the present war is over, when German Militarism with its scheme of world domination has been crushed, the civilized world wearied with carnage and destruction will gladly turn to World Parliaments and disarmament. Let us all hope that this may be so; but I will say this that so long as the germ of Militarism still lives, so long as the causes of strife and discord still exist, the fires of war will only slumber to burst forth at some future day in unabated fury.

Before war can be banished, before a World Parliament can be formed, changes in national and social life of the most radical and far-reaching character will have to be brought about, many ancient beliefs and institutions will have to be discarded, and the whole structure of society rebuilt and remodelled.

War is an evil which has existed on this earth from time immemorial. The principles of struggle, of conflict, of self-assertion, have their roots deeply embedded in human nature and the structure of human society. Will the overthrow of German Militarism and all that it implies mean the abolition of war, and the ushering in of an epoch of universal peace? This view seems to me to be opposed to that orderly, slow, and continuous evolution of human nature and human society which in the past has been supreme. We cannot change human nature in a day. We cannot in a few short years uproot instincts and sentiments which have existed in human nature ever since man became a rentient being.

But there are other sentiments and forces existing in human nature, opposite in their character to the principles of self-assertion and aggression. These are the sentiments of justice and self-sacrifice, sentiments which have always been latent in human nature, but in the past have been subordinate to those lower and more primitive instincts of warfare and self-assertion, and in development and application of these two lofty sentiments lies the future well-being and happiness of humanity. The more quickly those sentiments are developed and applied, the more quickly will the curse of war be banished and the reign of peace be established on this earth. The evolution of those sentiments of justice and self-sacrifice have as their consummation, first: the establishment of a true Democracy; and, secondly, the awakening in the hearts of men of a greater spirit of humanity and the development of a higher, a broader and a more rational religion. These conditions will have to prevail, this goal will have to be reached, before the vision of universal peace and disarmament will be realized.

J. H. RICHARDS.

Chater, Man.

Note:—We must beware how we check the enthusiasm for any reform by showing that it cannot come about until something else is done first. It is often desirable, to set some concrete goal before people's minds to strive towards. Prohibition of the liquor business has now been before this country for sixty years. It has not come. It will not come till the people want it. Then it will. But it has been a continuous means of bringing the people face to face with the nation's greatest evil and developing a conscience on the subject. The parliament of man will not come, as our correspondent says until the people of the nations want it. The great thing is to get the people of all the nations to want it. This war, more than any war before it, has developed that wish, and largely because the idea of it was in men's minds. In its germs it may not be far off. There may be no formal alliance for the purpose; but it is hard to imagine the nations which really prefer peace to acquisition not becoming practically a league to declare militarism piracy, as Britain once declared the slave trade, and to use what means they may possess to suppress it wherever it asserts itself. This would not mean unthreatened peace. There must still be a police force. But it would be one in which war mongering, instead of being accounted honorable, would be regarded as a crime, and the nations guilty of it would be outlawed as criminals and placed commercially under embargo. Of course claims to rule the sea would have to be surrendered as well as claims to rule the dry land.

GOVERNMENTS AND THE WHISKEY TRADE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—In a short time the Provincial Legislature of Ontario and the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa will be in session. The wishes of a majority of the public will receive the amount of attention from our legislators that will be most suitable to the legislators. This will be the usual method, and it is doubtful if the condition in which our Empire and our own native country is in at present, will have much beneficial effect upon this mode of procedure.

The question that I have in view is the "whiskey trade."—What is going to be done with it this year? How much longer are we going to be cursed with a government, either at Ottawa or Toronto, that upholds it? I would like some one to show me any move that has been made at either place to remove this evil (I do not mean restrictions) that is in accord with the teachings of the Bible. I well know that the character of the legislation we get depends on the character of the men we send there; and when that is remedied, then we can expect some Christian legislation. Not until then should we waste any time in looking for the removal of this curse.

In Ontario during the last ten years, if so minded, the Government could have well afforded to risk twenty-five of their following in order to sweep the Province clear of this evil. But they do not want to do it. I believe some members of some of the governments we have had would have been willing. I doubt if any government that ever ruled at Toronto would do it. But we are told by them and their backers that we must not interfere with the liberties of the people. Another thing I would like to know is, what is liberty? and with what things can the word liberty be connected? I submit that anything that is morally wrong, and that is opposed to Christianity, cannot be right. Then if a thing is not right, we cannot connect the word 'liberty' with it in a general way. But it is our duty, as well as liberty, to put it out of existence. I look at this whisky trade as morally wrong, therefore cannot be legally right; provided our laws are founded on the Bible. Perhaps they are not. It looks as though some were founded on the expedients most convenient to the responsible ministers.

We were told last June that we should not drag this question into politics. Well, I do not believe in dragging anything around (excepting a harrow) when it is more businesslike to pick it up and throw it overboard in one move. But if politics is no place for it, why do politicians pass laws to restrict the traffic, nurse it, and even uphold it to the extent of a three-fifths bodyguard? They want to keep it; that is the secret. We are interested to see what reception Mr. Rowell's proposals will receive. But we can attack the right flank of the enemy at Ottawa. Will the Dominion cabinet take any steps in regard to its removal. Our country's reputation is at stake before the world on Salisbury Plain. Some of our boys there have fallen on account of the traffic. Surely after what Nicholas II. of Russia has done, it would be just splendid to have Sir Robert Borden take the place of honor on his right hand by a similar move. Should the Premier make no move, nor any of his ministers, we would like to see any one of the private members make a motion to that effect. We have some members that have advocated temperance and total prohibition all their lives. It will be a sad thing, under the circumstances, if something unusual is not done towards a definite move for the removal of the traffic. There will be no need to say they have no mandate from the country. What do we elect representatives for but to deal with such questions in a righteous and businesslike manner? This "mandate" cry is only a farce. When did any government ever ask for a mandate from the people, and then act accordingly. True they acted, but it was along pre-determined lines.

CHAS. E. ROMBOUGH.

Cornwall, Ont.

Note,—Governments and legislatures act as they believe, from all the indication within their reach, that the people want, and these indications they are constantly studying. But what they understand by the people is, those who have influence upon votes. So long as there are drink shops they will wield an almost controlling influence over elections, as the Ross Government found. Politically this is a leading reason for their extirpation, if we don't want to be liquor ruled.

DIVINE HEALING.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—If the healing of the body by "the power of the Lord" be a miracle, then we have many "mircales still" for His power is manifested also in the making of these bodies, "which are seen," and the one we invisibly put on, that wonderful "building of God" with which we are "clothed upon" as His Spirit works in us "day by day." (2 Cor. 5, 5). I believe, that in His plan for the salvation of man God has made provision for the healing of the body. Jesus Christ took upon Himself our "infirmities and bare our sicknesses" just as He "bare our sins," and "our offences" and He is just as able and willing to deliver us from sickness as He is from sin. Believers "in Christ" are united, to-day, by the Holy Spirit with the risen Lord Jesus, and receive from Him a supply for every need of the whole man, spirit soul and body. Col. 2, 10, according to their faith, Jas. 1, 4, 5, and obedience, I. John 3, 21, 22, also Jas. 5, 14, 15.

It is now nearly eight years since I took the Lord as my all sufficient Saviour. Twice before this I had been made well by His power alone, but my faith was not "according to knowledge." I was "ignorant of his (satan's) devices," and again became bound by him (Luke 13, 16.) In due time God sent me "the light" and enabled me to take Him as my only Physician. I wrote it out and signed my name to it. From that day to this I have never used remedies of any kind, and have proved by happy experience that He is both as able and as willing to "heal the sick" to-day as He was "yesterday." I have had many sore testings. It has been a strait and narrow way, but He who will not suffer us to be tempted beyond our strength "stood with me and strengthened me," and giving me the victory every time. I have come off more than conqueror, for now I know whom I have believed and that He is able to keep that which I have committed to Him. To Him be all praise.

M. M.

Jan. 1915.

Note:—We heartily believe in divine healing, but it seems as unreasonable not to make use of known remedies, and of the healing art which is being so earnestly studied as it would be not to adapt one's diet to one's bodily conditions. We pray, Give us this day our daily bread, but we do not pray to be fed without earning the price of food and buying it and eating it.

SIZE OF PAGE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In a recent issue of your esteemed paper, a subscriber suggested a change in the "Witness." I am also a reader whose time is limited, and I think I would appreciate any change that had convenience for its object. But in my opinion I don't think that is possible. Your present dress and make-up are as near perfection as it is possible to get in any weekly paper of th esize and price of the "Witness." It is true that some may be bigger, and where size comes first, then it would only be folly for a paper like the "Witness" to try to compete, as its readers are of another class. Under your present arrangements a reader knows where to turn to every article—editorial, news, or correspondence, that he wishes to see. Your latest change of putting your editorial at the beginning is a decided improvement, and on you will not adopt the style of some which I hope will be permanent. I hope getting as many news items as possible started on first and, then, just when a reader becomes interested, "continued on page 14," is usually the last seen of said article, as the trouble of opening the paper generally stops any further reading. But be these things as they may the "Witness" will always be the paper for me, and under present arrangements is the ideal newspaper in every way.

W. KENNEDY.

Sir,—As you have asked "Witness" readers to express an opinion as regards any change in the size and make-up of the paper, I might say, as far as my judgment goes, it is all right in every particular. If any change was made in the present arrangement I would prefer to see the editorial page put back to its old place in the paper. It is by far the most important and valuable part, and I would put it in there for protection, as our rural mail gets considerable handling, and is very often brought from the mail box by the children on their way from school, and in this and other ways often gets considerably soiled and defaced. I like the tone of the "Witness" on the war. I think it pro-British enough to satisfy the most exacting Britisher. You haven't given your space to the abuse of the German nation and people, as so many papers have done. I see no good purpose to be served by such a course. If the great German people have been deceived and led astray by Prussian war lords and militarism, they are more deserving of sympathy than abuse. The "Witness" has been coming to this home, where I now live, (which is my wife's old home), as far back as she can remember, her father, the late John McCallum, prizing it above all other publications. I know it will come for my day, and I trust for all future generations. With every success to the "Witness," the best family paper published in Canada, I remain, very sincerely,

EDWARD McCALLUM.

Brackley Point, P.E.I.

Sir,—In regard to the size of the "Witness," I would say that it suits me. The idea of a change is probably due to the fact that it is fashionable to have a change, whether it is advisable or not. If it was a daily paper it might be advisable. In a weekly we expect to get our news more condensed, which to my mind, is true of the "Witness," and as far as I am concerned, is desirable. Ten percent of its space is devoted to editorials, which have no equal. I would not want that portion decreased, as that is a whole newspaper by itself.

You have so many sources of information which is not possible for the average reader to possess, that when put in the form of editorials give greatly increased value to the paper. The space given to the church, home, agriculture, markets, and other departments, is well proportioned. Not much space is given to sport. Unorganized sport is advisable; organized sport, in general, is a curse. I have no trouble to find any class of news that I wish for. I disagree with you on some details, but not on the principles which you advocate.

The financial considerations involved in any change must have your interests in view, as well as the interests of the public. It contains interesting reading for every one in the home, from youth to old age. I wish for no better paper in my home, if only for one reason: that no liquor advertisements of any description appear on its pages, except those in condemnation. I wish you entire success.

CHAS. E. ROMBOUGH.

Cornwall, Ont.

Note:—Our correspondent considerately says decisions with regard to the "Witness" must be come to with our iihterests in view. Our interests are those of the "Witness," and are therefore those of every reader. We shall produce the best paper they enable us to produce.

Sir,—In response to your appeal I desire to say that I am a very old subscriber, perhaps 35 years. When it was published then I liked the size of the sheets very much, better than I do now. You made the change after your fire. I vote strong for a smaller sheet and endorse the remarks that others make. Could you not return to the former size or even smaller? I desire also to give you another pointer. Printing those long stories is just throwing away your money. I must say that whichever one of your staff makes the selections to my mind shows poor judgment. They are simply no good. I am aware that it is lost time to give editor's points as they always consider their judgment infallible.

A. C. ATTWOOD.

Ilderston, Ont.

of the "Witness" was much the same as now. It was in 1893 that then prosperous. It was in 1893 that the small size was adopted, and we had every reason to believe proved a very considerable handicap in competition with other papers. We preferred it ourselves, but then as now the average reader did not. We gather from the letters received, and often expressions that most are pleased with the present shape. A change would involve much expense. One very good friend offers to pay two dollars a year if we will reduce the page without reducing the contents. We should be much pleased to do that if all readers would do the same, but that we cannot look for.

Press Opinions

GREY'S PENETRATING MIND.

(Detroit "Free Press.")

That it is a mistake for the Germans to attempt to justify their course in Belgium or anywhere else through the employment of argument against the British is very well proven by the reply of Sir Edward Grey to the recent statement of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. Grey walks all around the Teuton and punctures his arguments at will. The Briton's nimble and penetrating mind finds flaws in every joint of the German's armor, and when he finishes the Berlin defensive is in ruins.

A SELF-INFLICTED BLOCKADE.

(New York "World.")

The Berlin decree expropriating grain and meats was a practical abandonment of the rights of conditional contraband and an admission that the Government had more faith in strong administrative measures at home than in its ability to replenish its stock of food from abroad. To this extent it in effect inflicted a blockade upon itself, for since all needed grain in Germany is Government grain, all grain on the seas consigned even to private persons at German ports is by the operation of the act of confiscation made Government grain, and therefore contraband.

THE BRIDGE BLOWER.

(Portland "Express.")

The attempt to blow up the international bridge across the St. Croix between the town bearing that name and Vanceboro looks like very "small potatoes." Such damages as Germans can inflict upon Canadian property can have no appreciable effect on the main issue. In this particular instance as it happens the brunt of the expense for repairs falls upon the Maine Central Railway although it is of relatively trifling moment. Such acts as these which are likely to result in death or injury to non-combatants seem to be a specialty of the Germans and do not tend to increase the regard with which this Nation is being compelled to hold the German methods of warfare. The Teuton slogan seems to be "Destroy anything and everything that belongs to the enemy whether it benefits the cause or not." Incidentally, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific will undoubtedly redouble their vigilance to make impossible the repetition of this bridge blowing act in other localities.

THE BATTLE OF TANNENBURG.

(Macon "News.")

Of historic and academic interest is the statement of Bothmann-Hollweg, that "the battle of Tannenburg was not only one of the greatest battles of history, but it was the greatest battle."

Though fought soon after the war began, the battle of Tannenburg is still shrouded in mystery; and it is doubtful if, in after years, the official archives will be able to reveal all of the facts that the world is entitled to know about it.

"The world does not know its greatest men," an English playwright has written And it may be truthfully said now, in the light of rigid censorship which obtains in Europe, that the world does not know its greatest events.

All that we know of the battle of Tannenburg at present is that it was an overwhelming disaster for the Russian troops and that it saved East Prussia from a conquering invasion. The Russians were on German soil, from Poland to Koenigsberg, when General Von Hindenburg entrapped them in the marshes. At the time one of the leading Petrograd papers referred to it as "a crushing disaster which has overwhelmed our troops." More than ninety thousand prisoners were taken by the Germans, and even more are thought to have been killed. At any rate, the German victory checked the onward sweep of the immense Russian army and gave the Tsar's forces a setback from which they have been long recovering.

Incidentally, it is interesting to know that in the German war manoeuvres for years past General von Hindenburg drilled his troops in mimic battle over these self-same marshes and devised a plan for resisting, ensnaring and defeating an invading army. When the time came this long prepared strategy was employed, and Von Hindenburg's foresight saved the German Empire, for the time-being, at least. Small wonder, then, that he is Germany's most popular hero.

Yet, withal, it is a curious state of affairs that "the world's greatest battle" should have been fought with the world knowing precious little of it.

"LITERARY DIGEST" NEUTRALITY

(Springfield "Republican.")

The "Literary Digest" has been advertising its neutrality in newspapers published in Canada, where there has been a tendency to suspect it of pro-German leanings. They won't think any more of it in Canada when they see that it is publishing the anti-English opinions of the New York "Morning Telegraph," a newspaper which is published for its race track news and theatrical gossip, as though it were a representative New York daily. Also, the fact that someone took out insurance at Lloyd's against war with America was emphasized as though it were the significant thing about America's protest on the contraband question. When an opinion favorable to England is reprinted, it is done with the comment, "This will sound good to English ears." A peevish reference to England in a Boston "Herald" editorial was seized upon for prominent quotation. Somebody in Canada may speak about those things harshly if the "Literary Digest" doesn't watch out.

NOTHING BUT SWISS!

(Toronto "Globe.")

The Government of Switzerland has reiterated and emphasized the determination of the Swiss people—German, French, and Italian alike—to remain "nothing but Swiss" during the war. In other words: If Germany should seek to violate the neutrality of Switzerland, that Republic would at once reinforce the Allies with its army of three hundred thousand troops.

"ANGLO-SAXON" NOT IN FAVOR.

(Springfield "Republican.")

The Anglo-Saxon Myth appears to be vanishing with surprising suddenness in the shock of war. Englishmen are now well satisfied to call themselves Britons, and make haste to renounce their cousinship with the Germans. Soon we may hear that the people of Britain are mainly Celtic—already stress is being put upon the Celtic foundation, and efforts are made to minimize the Teutonic element. All this is a curious reaction from the ideals fostered in England as in Germany by the philological and historical cult of the 19th century. For a time an almost sacred importance was attached to what was called the Anglo-Saxon heritage, and an absurd effort was made to purge the English language of the Romance element by which it had come in the most legitimate way and the possession of which gave it peculiar splendor. Now that the French are allies the Latin element is in high favor, and pity is expressed for the barbarous Germans who were unlucky enough not to be conquered by the Romans and brought into the civilized world in good season. Even anthropology is pressed into service, and one writer is thankful that nowhere in Britain can be found the mighty domed head, the "professor head" of which Germans are proud. This is not quite true; there are localities in England, specially on the east coast, where scientists find examples of what they call the Saxon type. But in general the British are like the French a mixed race, and the relation to Germans is less close than is sometimes fancied. In Germany the majority are of the broad-headed "Alpine" type; the Teutonic element in England is almost entirely of the long-headed seafaring type; not very essentially different whether it came direct from Scandinavia, from Denmark, from Saxony, or from Scandinavia by way of Normandy. All these are more alike than the long-headed Teutons are like the broadheads, an inland race with very different physique and mentality, and the common element from the Baltic and the North Sea does not suffice to make the German and British peoples much alike. Both have earnestness and stability, but physiologically as well as historically, the differences are considerable. In ability neither can claim superiority, but ability may take very different forms—the "professor head" is one of them.

CANADA'S RURAL SCHOOLS.

(Buffalo "Commercial.")

Canada is finding her rural school fairs profitable for advancing knowledge of agriculture among children of school age. These fairs were started as an innovation less than a decade ago but in 1914 there were 148 of them held in Ontario, covering practically all the rural schools of the province. Pupils entered in these fairs numbered 75,000, and in the competitions 23,000 plots of ground were worked by the children. It is said the influence is materially beneficial in increasing interest in farm work.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE ETHICS.

(Providence "Journal.")

Many puzzled persons will agree with the Kansas editor who says: "As we understand it, it is against the rules of 'civilized warfare' to shoot an enemy with a frazzled bullet, but quite the proper thing to pot him with a stick of dynamite, a kettle-full of harness buckles and cracked glass, or chase him through a barb-wire fence." The "ethics" of war seem incomprehensible to the untutored intelligence.

MENACE OF ALIENISM.

(New York "Evening Post.")

It would be difficult to take seriously the threat of some particularly belligerent German-Americans to organize for aggressive action "to break the power of England upon our government, our public servants," if it were not that these fellow-citizens have been guilty of so many errors of taste as to warrant the fear that their judgment may once more be submerged by their emotions. "A great movement," we learn, "is under way to organize the German-American element and all German and Austro-Hungarian sympathizers" to baulk "the attempt to deliver the United States into the keeping of England by the Tory element which controls the American press in New York and occupies seats in the cabinet of President Wilson." This undertaking, it appears, has thrilled the "great mass of non-Anglian American citizens, bone and fibre," and opened many eyes to the horrible danger which threatens our country if this intolerable state of affairs continues. Indeed, the manifesto assures us that it is already too late to prevent the attempt, and that we are as "dependent upon England for our place and privilege in the world," as in 1812. This they propose to end in order to "assert and maintain our dignity as citizens of the United States."

Our German-Americans who are citizens, and not merely sojourners among us, were supposed, when they took out their naturalization papers, to have abandoned their allegiance to Germany, and to have sworn fealty to our institutions. Now many of them are acting as if they were never Americans at all, but merely Germans who live here for convenience. They are looking at this whole question, not from the American point of view, but the German. When they demand that all shipments of arms to Europe be stopped it is because they favor Germany, and are working in her interest. When they say they desire to elect congressmen who shall "compel the administration to enforce strict neutrality," they mean that, since the laws, by reason of British control of the sea, happen to favor the Allies, they wish those laws changed. If they happen to favor Germany we should hear not a word from the German-Americans. They are judging thus upon what will help Germany; how it affects the United States they care not at all. They are, for instance, outspoken not only against England, but against Japan; for Germany's sake they are playing upon the string of racial prejudice and are apparently quite willing to intensify the misunderstandings between the United States and the Mikado's people, without thought of the peril.

For the first time they have raised the question of the loyalty of foreign-born citizens, not their loyalty in time of war, but that deeper, firmer and nobler allegiance to our institutions which we have a right to expect of true Americans. . . . The course they are threatening to pursue leads straight toward bitterness, sectionalism and disorder in our political life. It is as if they sought to make themselves feared and disliked. As ex-President Taylor, of Vassar College, has put it: "This is not patriotism; it is pure alienism." It goes without saying that some of the charges made by those who deem this new political organization necessary are unfounded and hysterical in the extreme. Thus they solemnly accuse Mr. Wilson of "contributing to the destruction of the German squadron under Admiral von Spee, because of the order prohibiting wireless service, while allowing English warships the full use of the cables." If this is true, what explanation is there of the German victory off Coronel? Did Mr. Wilson win it for them? Others of their contentions have been swept away by Mr. Bryan's letter to Senator Stone explaining just what the government has done. It is really painful to read this appeal for organization, with its confusion of thought, its inconsistencies and its complete misconception of what constitutes neutrality and justice, of what is the duty of loyal Americans.

THE BILL TO INVOLVE THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN SERIOUS TROUBLE

(New York "Sun.")

The economic objections to the ship purchase bill which Mr. Wilson wants to enforce through Congress may not be clearly understood by everybody, but it requires no great information about the intensity of the war spirit in Europe or about our foreign relations of the past few years to realize that the United States could not become involved in hostilities with England without having to reckon with all her allies. On the international law that governs seizures at sea, or at least upon the interpretation of the law, it is a foregone conclusion that England and France would stand together. It is equally certain that the binding obligation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty as it affects common interests in Asia would bring Japan into a conflict. As to Russia, our relations with her are still strained rather fine, and it is a fact to remember that in her war with Japan, Russia went to the extreme in defining and dealing with contraband. It would be stretching the truth to describe Russian feeling toward the United States as friendly.

The folly, the madness, of embarking upon any unnecessary and un-American policy that might in its workings blow our neutrality sky high and embroil us not only with one great Power, but with four great Powers is manifest to the plainest understanding.

GERMAN HATRED AND GERMAN LIES.

(Winnipeg "Telegram.")

A correspondent of the London "Spectator" points out that the Germans are as devoid of originality as they are of truth. The charge of the German chancellor that Great Britain is responsible for the war because she did not prevent Russia from embarking on it, he points out is a mere plagiarism. In 1870, Bismarck declared that "Great Britain should have forbidden France to enter on the war. She was in a position to do so, and her interests and those of Europe demanded it"; while the then German Crown Princess wrote from Berlin: "The English are more hated at this moment than the French, and Lord Granville more than Benedetti." The German chancellor of to-day has not only stolen the plea of the German chancellor of 1870, the accusation of British responsibility for the war is as untrue in 1914 as it was forty years ago. Bismarck knew when he blamed Great Britain in 1870 that he was uttering an untruth. All the world that knows its history, knows that Bismarck himself engineered the Franco-Prussian war, even to the falsifying of the Ems telegram. The German chancellor of to-day knows that he and his royal master are alone responsible for this war, and the same spirit of German hatred of Great Britain that existed in 1870 is the ruling motive in the war to-day.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

(Buffalo "News.")

The world has been greatly surprised that our handling of the Indian problem has been so singularly inferior to that of the Canadian method, for in Canada, though dealing with many of the same tribes of Indians that dwelt on this side of the border, there has never been any serious trouble, no Indian wars, but, on the contrary, a state of peace and harmony altogether admirable.

The Canadians have from the beginning treated the Indians considerately and with regard for their welfare. Their ways of living and modes of thought were studied sympathetically and understood almost from the beginning of the settlement of the country and the result has been such as to make the Canadian record enviable alike for its success and its justice.

THAW AGAIN IN TOMBS.

(Portland, (Me.), "Express.")

Harry Thaw is again in the New York Tombs. He was transferred from New Hampshire by virtue of a mandate of the United States Supreme Court. It will now be necessary to begin proceedings in New York against Thaw on a charge alleging conspiracy in effecting his sensational escape from Matteawan. This raises many interesting points. If Harry Thaw is now insane, can he be tried for conspiracy? If he was insane at the time of his escape was he legally competent to conspire? If he is convicted of conspiracy and again placed in prison, will he be free of all restraint when he has served the term for which he may be sentenced? Without expressing any undue sympathy for the murderer of Stanford White it must be confessed that the Thaw case has been a disgrace to this country. Our system of criminal procedure is certainly open to criticism when the Thaw millions have been able to keep this notorious case in the public eye the greater part of the time for the past seven years.

WILL MEAN BIG SACRIFICES.

(Springfield "Republican.")

Mr. Brooks Adams estimates that to turn the Germans out of Belgium will cost a million lives, and it does not appear that the British people fully realize as yet the magnitude of the task or of the sacrifice which England will have to make to accomplish it. Much depends upon the campaign which Lord Kitchener, if correctly reported, says will begin in May. Confidence in the ultimate starvation or bankruptcy of Germany is by no means so great as a few months ago, and it is seen that before settling the fate of German militarism it is needful to consider the problem of recovering Belgium for the Belgians. That will mean terrific fighting; as Napoleon said, one cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs.

THE DOOMED GERMAN CATS.

(London "Sphere.")

All the cats in Germany have been doomed to death to provide furs to keep the soldiers in the trenches warm. It seems that catskins are a marketable commodity in times of peace. But the vastness of the present war has made a demand for them by wholesale. And every German household is to lose its cat. The decree has gone forth. "Felis Germanica delenda est."

HEART WOULD PALPITATE.

HAD WEAK and DIZZY SPELLS.

Palpitation of the heart is one of the most common of all heart troubles. The heart will beat fast for several seconds, then slow, then start to flutter, and a feeling of utter depression will come over the system accompanied by weak and dizzy spells, making you feel that you are surely going to die. When you feel this way what you require is a real good heart and nerve tonic; one that will strengthen the weak heart and build up the nerve system. For this purpose we know of nothing that can equal Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. S. Nicholls, Listowel, Ont., writes: "I was weak and run down, my heart would palpitate, and I would take weak and dizzy spells. A friend advised me to try your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills so I started at once, and found that I felt much stronger, and my heart was ever so much better within a short time. I cannot praise your medicine too highly for it has done me a world of good. My husband has also been bothered with heart trouble ever since childhood and finds great relief in using your valuable pills."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

For All Machinery Bearings use
LANGWELL'S BABBITT, MONTREAL
Tel. E. 419