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The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917.

A Victory and a Lull

On Tuesday of last week, when the British had just finished up their clearance of the Vimy Ridge, the French delivered a terrific smash at the Germans between Soissons and Rheims. Over a front of eighteen miles, between Soissons and Craonne, the entire German first line positions fell into the hands of the French. From Craonne to Rheims, another sixteen miles, the battle was less decisive in parts and more decisive in other parts. In places it would seem that the French did not capture the front line of the Germans, while in other places they not only took the first, but the second line as well. On this day the French captured ten thousand prisoners, together with a number of guns. On the next day, in the pouring rain that had started, the French made an attack east of Rheims in the Champagne region over a front of about fifteen miles, taking three thousand five hundred more prisoners, but nowhere going further than the front line trenches. In this fighting the French estimate that there must have been a hundred thousand German casualties. The German official report of this action was the least valiant that has ever come out of Germany. It seems as if for a moment the official reporter was so stunned with the French success that he all but threw up his hands. His sentences are well worth quoting: "During the afternoon the French threw "fresh masses into the fray and car-"ried lateral attacks against our front. "The artillery fight which was continu-"ed to-day levelled the positions and "produced wide, deep craters, rendering "an obstinate defence no longer possible. "The fighting is no longer against a "line, but over quite a deep and irregular "fortified zone." The battle swayed "backwards and forwards round the "foremost positions, our object being, "even though war material were lost, to "spare the lives of our forces and in-"flict heavy sanguinary losses upon "the enemy." The reading of this German report raised great expectations. It sounded as if the French had at last got the Germans out in the open, and would be able to bring pressure to bear on them in a telling manner. These expectations have, however, not been fulfilled. The advance on Sunday west of Rheims, and on Monday east of Rheims, came to an immediate standstill without even any apparent attempt being made to push it further forward. The Germans delivered many violent counter-attacks. These were all repulsed, and the French held all the ground that they had taken. It is to be supposed that during the week they have been fortifying their new positions and bringing up their guns. For the most part the weather has been very bad. With the capture of Vimy Ridge, the British also came to a standstill. Lens and St. Quentin are both half surrounded and seem to lie within the hollow of their hand, but are not plucked out of the Germans grasp. The Germans reported that their forces are now entrenched in what the Allies have always called the Hindenburg line, but what the Germans call the Siegfried line. During the week the French count of their prisoners continued to grow until it reached nineteen thousand men and over a hundred guns, which, added to the fourteen thousand prisoners taken by the British in the battle of Arras, makes a total of thirty-three thousand men, and three hundred and fifty cannons captured since the beginning of the battle of Arras. The Germans are said to have strengthened the part of their line opposing the French to the east and west of Rheims by twelve additional divisions, or a quarter of a million men. Everything indicates that with the German strong defence lines in their possession the French and British are preparing for an even greater battle than that which has been. To-day it is announced that the artillery attack of the new offensive has begun with a tremendous hail of shot and shell on the German lines. There has been no fighting on the Russian, Caucasian, Italian or Macedonian fronts. General Maude has had another victory in Mesopotamia. He defeated the Turks just ten miles south of Samara, and has driven them to within four miles of this town. As Samara constitutes the northern terminus of the Bagdad railway the victory is of great importance. Another victory and he will have the city and the Turks will have no important stopping place south of Masul. As they will have no railway to transport their baggage or artillery northward from Samara its fall is likely to result in the capturt of much artillery booty.

Next Station, Joppa!

The British are carrying a railway with them as they advance in Palestine. Once they get past Gaza, there will be little to prevent them carrying it on along the coast to Joppa, where it will connect with a long-established line to Jerusalem. Two more of the "five cities of the Philistines," Ascalon and Ashdod, or Azotus, are on the way, within reach of the guns of the fleet. How familiar the names, and how incongruous it all seems! The Turks had, with a view to conquering Egypt, the prize the Kaiser promised them for joining in the war, built a narrow gauge railway from Jerusalem to the boundary by a direct route through Hebron, but on retiring they tore it up. Hebron is called by the Arabs' El Khalil, the Friend, because that was the home of Abraham, "the friend of God," from which the Patriarch looked down on the smoke of the cities of the Plain. Hebron and Jerusalem are, however, in the hills, quite off the track of the great movements of armies. Through unnumbered centuries the northward way of Rameses and other Egyptian conquerors, and the southward way of the kings of the east who had controversy with Egypt, passed through the fertile shore belt, the country of the Philistines, through which this railway is now being built. The Philistines, from whom the country is called Palestine, were invaders from Europe, whose advent into the Holy Land was probably later than that of the Israelites, and with whom the hillmen of Israel were ceaselessly at feud until David seems to have incorporated them into his wide kingdom. Gaza is best known to us by the exploits of Samson who, when locked in, lifted the gate off its hinges, and carried it up the hill bar and all, and, when betrayed to the Philistines, took vengeance on them by pulling down their temple about their ears. Gaza was also a disputed fortress in the time of the crusades. It is now a town of over forty thousand people. In point of age and continuity, it is perhaps the most venerable of all the cities which this war has yet brought us to.

Imperial Perversion

Where has there ever been a more blasphemous effrontery than in the prayer composed for the Emperor Charles of Austria to read at a peace service held in the great Church of St. Stephen's at Vienna? The emperor is understood to be a very devout Roman Catholic, and in things religious is merely the mouthpiece of his religious advisers, the present archbishop rejoicing in the name of Piffl. In that prayer the emperor was made to say: "Thou knowest what patience we observed towards our enemies until righteous self-defence compelled us to draw the sword." How could a man stand up before a nation and tell his Maker such a lie? The lie has, it is true, been repeated in both the German empires till the people have accepted it as part of their religious creed, as they accept other religious creeds, because they are taught them and because it would be altogether wicked to question them. It might seem as though the bare fact of publicly calling God to witness this lie might have proved the electric flash that would have dissolved it, and withered the blasphemer. But there are many formularies that men use before God that are unreal. Surely Charles knew, and most of those present knew, that Austria, coveting a southern seaport, had picked a quarrel with a small nation to the south of her, which she thought she could easily subdue and annex, if only Russia did not come to Serbia's protection, and that Germany volunteered to keep Russia off, and actually composed the ultimatum to Serbia that forced that country, after offering every possible concession, to defend herself as best she could. Charles knew it was not righteous self-defence, but William of Prussia, that had impelled his doting uncle to draw the sword in a way that would give William an excuse to let his well oiled war machine loose on Russia, Belgium and France. The Emperor Charles may answer for this falsification to Him to whom it was addressed, but in the court of mankind he assumes by it full responsibility for the crime of crimes, for the atrocities done under it, and for all the falsities whereby the criminated nations have been hoodwinked by their masters.

Austrian Omens

Count Tisza, the Magyar adventurer, Franz Josef's Grand Vizier, the Enver Pasha of Austria-Hungary, who, in combination with a Prussian emissary, brought about the war by imposing impossible terms on Serbia, has resigned along with an understudy of his in the imperial cabinet. The primary object of the war was the fulfilment of the Mitteleuropa scheme under which Austria and Turkey would become virtual dependencies of Prussia, Bulgaria and Greece perhaps coming in also. The missing link in this scheme, which included not only middle Europe but middle Asia, was Serbia; so that the first step of the Kaiser's plotters was to set Austria upon Serbia. The time of total decrepitude having arrived Tisza and his crew approached the Emperor Carl with a plan of imperial reconstruction. Carl, who could only see in it the ancient house of Hapsburg in vassalage to the now disgraced Hohenzollerns, prudently answered that parliament would be convoked for the middle of May, the first parliament since the war began, adding the pregnant remark, that this revival of parliamentary life was of extraordinary importance. This appeal from his knavish ministers to the people was checkmate to the reconstruction scheme, which proposed to increase the autonomy of Galicia, and exclude that Slavic state from the Reichsrath or imperial parliament altogether, so giving to Tisza's combination of Germans and Magyars a controlling majority. This seems to explain the resignation, and to account satisfactorily for the chorus of wrath that has risen from the "reptile press" of Germany.

Alone

The man of pride is surely enjoying to the full the sweets of splendid isolation as over the whole earth he beholds the peoples surging in wrath against him. He can at least say that no one ever achieved so much abhorrence before. Here is New York in parade of protest, Rio in riot, Constantinople raging with wrath, Greek ministers resigned and his shifty brother-in-law parleying with the enemy, his German sneaks in prison in St. Petersburg, his Hapsburg vassal rid of his pro-German advisers, his own capital in revolt, nominally over the starvation allowance of food, but really, as the "Vorwaerts" makes bold to say, while professedly deprecating it, in anticipation of a repetition of the occurrences at Petrograd. There have been reverses in arms and retreats along the French frontier; there has been retirement northward from his air castle of Bagdad; Jerusalem, where a garish bridge was made for him to Gethsemane, is slipping from him. But what are these things to the enmity of mankind percolating even into the powder magazine whereon his throne is founded. Was it not the army that the Czar had armed that lifted up its heal against him? Does it comfort him that they are starting an international subscription for him in Portugal to pay the expenses of his exile? It looks like a sort of assurance that for him capital punishment is abolished, also that his expenses will not be paid by exhibiting him in the world's capitals as the sum of all infamies.

Hugging Their Chains

There are various evidences that Germany is joined to her idols. How far are they to be trusted? Here is the use of the Socialists by the Wilhelmstrasse to try to come to separate peace-work, and would again cost hunthrough the mediation of the Socialists of Stockholm in Sweden. Here is the usually independent "Vorwaerts," the fettered organ of the imprisoned Liebknecht, forbidding strikes which it declares to be promoted in "the vain hope that Germany might in a few months see occurrences similar to those in Russia," but which it holds would only have the effect of prolonging the war by disturbing what it calls Socialist peace work, and would again cost hundreds of thousands of lives on the battlefield. One might think that the wily Chancellor, who engineered this Socialist peace-work for the salvation of the Hohenzollerns, had held the hand of the editor while he wrote this. Possibly the trammelled writer took an inward satisfaction in being able thus, uncensored, to speak about the possibility of repeating the Russian achievement. The idea of the Socialists of three nations uniting with the avowed purpose of continuing the Hohenzollern despotism is hard to follow. Are they mere sheep to be shorn, or is there enough of their ancient Reynard about them to know quite well when their oracle speaks its own mind, and when the mind of a master? Similarly we have the "Frankfurter Zeitung," or "Frankfort Gazette," supposed to speak for those who in Germany call themselves Liberals, but which here speaks confessedly for the government, declaring for despotism. The people and the government desire reformation, it says, but we will not permit outsiders to make democratization of our state the price of our attaining peace. This seems to us to say: The government desires reform, and whatever reform it sees fit to bestow we Germans will favor; but to go further than the government wants would be too great a price to pay for peace. This is pure William-street German. So much so that we doubt its speaking for the people at all, at least for any but those who still prefer starvation and slaughter to not being dragooned, and who repudiate the President's theory that the will of the government might not be that of the people. At all events the people are being informed sideways that the war is one of democracy against despotism, and that except as defenders and minions of despotism, and as party to its crimes the world has no quarrel with them. The hope of the world lies entirely in a nation that is beside itself coming to its right mind.

Harping on Peace

The Germans are trying to talk separate peace to the United States, the object no doubt being to feed the clamor of pacifism. There are those in Britain, to whom none can refuse credit for high intelligence, who persist in denouncing their country for not falling in with the Kaiser's peace challenge, regardless of the fact that to have done so would have been to confirm the criminal Wilhelmstrasse government as the rightful future government of Germany, an act that would have been a crime in itself, and that would have planted the seed of world wide woe. The same spirit has a number of distinguished spokesmen in the United States, backed by a vast unreasoning throng of good people who refuse to look at anything beyond their condemnation of war. The satanic court acts characteristically when it puts on its angel wings and harps to this audience. It of course sings over again the President's peace notes, when he appealed to the warring nations to state their demands, as, so far as appeared, they were all fighting for the same thing, and when he adjured them to seek peace without victory. Indeed the refrain of the angel song now is that the Central Powers ardently desire peace, and that it is the envious world that, having risen up to crush them, insists on continuing the war. We have no doubt that Mr. Bryan could spiritually marshal a couple of million angelic souls who ardently believe this travesty of the facts because they ardently wish to believe it, and though the President has since proclaimed that the nation is "glad to fight for the ultimate peace of the world, now that it sees facts with no veil of false pretence about them" these still refuse determinedly to look at the facts.

THE BEAR: WHY DIDN'T YOU THINK OF THAT IN 1914?



—N. Y. "Tribune."

A Death Blow

What should be the chief burden of the conference now being held between the hitherto Allies and the new one should be the confirmation of the President's prompting that the alliance should be complete, and particularly that the new Ally should give her hand and pledge to the sentence of Mr. Asquith passed two years and a half ago, that we shall not sheathe the sword until Prussian militarism shall be destroyed. This is the equivalent of the President's declaration that agreement with the robber and lying government of Germany is impossible. One of the President's cardinal doctrines is the need of a league of honor—mark of honor—among the nations. All that is needful then is a proclamation to the world, and particularly to Germany, that the United States is irrevocably leagued with the rest of mankind to make no separate peace, and no peace at all until this result is attained. This would wilt Germany with a cold chill.

Home Rule Settlement

It is plainly necessary to settle the Irish question. The accession of Sir Edward Carson to the government, the recent Sinn Fein rebellion and the punishment of it, and the present ascendancy of the doctrine of the right of small peoples to govern themselves have greatly intensified the ferment and the discontent. Many priests are encouraging this discontent, not perhaps at all as spokesmen of the Church, but because they are men of the people, and because the division of the country is almost exactly along religious lines of cleavage, and the clergy on both sides can hardly help associating themselves with it. The chief accusation against the British rule is that the English do not understand the Irish, that they are in fact as incapable as Germans of entering into other people's sentiments. There is truth in this from the Irish point of view. The difference between the Celt and the Saxon, and it is the same between the German and the Frenchman, is that while the Teuton can see only from his own standpoint, the Celt speaks and acts on what he conceives the other party to be thinking. The Saxon lives in the concrete things about him, the Celt in a garden of ideals which may or may not be reduceable to reality. Stupid is the best word that George Bernard Shaw has for England's handling of Irish questions. There should therefore be some hope for better things, now that England is in the hands of a Welshman, and certainly mankind looked forward to Mr. Lloyd George's handling of the question with expectancy, the chief fears being that the Premier had too much on his hands and that he had associated himself with a group of unbending Unionists, among whom Sir Edward Carson is necessarily protagonist in this matter.

Let us Hope

We may as well wait now to hear the solution which Mr. Lloyd George promises for this week, from which the more will be expected as we cannot but suppose that he will first have discussed the matter with the stubborn Ulster leader. It is not hinted that any agreement, or effort at agreement, is to be announced, but a policy. Some one tells us that that policy is to be Home Rule with county option. Though it is certain that neither side will accept this, yet on the surface, what could be fairer? The Nationalists will claim that Ireland is a unit and must be treated as a whole. They are rendered firm on this point by the fact that the northeast counties that would be cut off are the taxable part of Ireland, especially Belfast. Ulster would object that county option would give Nationalist majorities where practically all the taxes are paid by Unionists. Still, as it may now be regarded as a dogma of democracy that every man counts for one, it will be very hard to urge this objection effectively. One would think that if this settlement passed into law it would almost have to be accepted. There are said to be some provisions whereby the exclusion of counties would not obstruct Dublin legislation. There will probably be much trouble over small points.

Service Cards

What has ever come of the employment cards the government asked us all to sign, which we urged all people to sign as a matter of loyalty, and which they loyally did sign. It must have cost a good deal of government machinery to send them out, and then to classify the replies. But what have they resulted in? The only thing we have heard from them since has been that they would be a great help in dealing with slackers, or, in other words, in guiding pressure for enlistment, with which it was solemnly promised they had nothing to do—a promise that was not kept. The thing they contemplated was the removal of workers from unnecessary to necessary work. Whether they have aided at all in this we have not heard. High wages has determined that. The similar attempt in Britain, in charge of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has apparently proved futile, although an enormous staff has been employed upon it—the "New Statesman" says more clerks than workers the whole operation has succeeded in transferring. And one reason seems to be that the whole operation in both countries began at the wrong end. The thing to do was to find out what and where work was wanted and then to find men for it.

"Touching" a Minister

Much publicity is given in the daily press to an announcement that the Attorney-General of Quebec, who happens to be the premier of the province, is going to prosecute a certain individual. The event is so unusual as to deserve all the prominence given it, but the very unusualness of the event is the strongest condemnation of the Attorney-General and of the Liberal government of this province. In this, however, the Liberal regime in Quebec is not unique. In all the other provinces the position of Attorney-General is almost a dead letter, so far as the defence of the public against grafters and the like is concerned. On reading that the Attorney-General has instructed the Crown Prosecutor in Montreal to take action against a certain individual one immediately looks to see what are the extraordinary circumstances that induced the Attorney-General to show some semblance of life and a spasmodic intention to protect the public, and on reading the account one finds that he is taking action because the offender came very near to his own person, if indeed he did not "touch" him. The accused is a man who has been going around in the garb of a priest—whether a priest or not we do not know—soliciting money for war sufferers, and, according to the accusation, using it for his own purposes. Two ministers of the Crown in the Province of Quebec have been his victims. Was one of them the Attorney-General that he should so suddenly have come to life? So great has been the inattention of the Attorney-General to his duties in this respect, in spite of repeated urgings by the "Witness," that the question is not inappropriate.

A Reform

We are very pleased to see that in whatever manner the Attorney-General has been awakened to a sense of his duties he is bringing forth fruits mete for repentance. He has, it seems, come to a decision to invest the Crown prosecutors who are under him with greater power in instituting prosecutions in the criminal courts. Up till now their duties have been confined to the prosecution of individuals against whom the Grand Jury has found true bills, and on very rare occasions against such people as the Attorney-General may designate. The result has been that any kind of scoundrel could victimize the public as has so frequently been done in the city of Montreal by our aldermen, and even by a commissioner on the Catholic School Board, without any penalty whatever attaching to the offence. The most barefaced robbery of the public has been practised and exposed; yet no action has been taken. In the United States each municipality has an elected public prosecutor whose duty it is to protect the public from every form of crime. If murder is committed and the police prove inefficient it is his business to see that the detective force is called in, and that everything possible is done to bring the guilty to the bar of justice. It is the duty of himself and his staff to prosecute whenever there is occasion. It is also to his interest to secure as large a number of convictions as possible during his term of office, for on the number of convictions so obtained rests his chance for re-election as well as his chance for elevation to higher office. In Canada we do not elect our Crown prosecutors. They are appointed by the Attorney-General. They do not come much into the public eye because they do nothing more than the routine work of prosecuting such people as the police force and Grand Jury make it their duty to bring to conviction. They have no initiative of their own, and are thus not on continual trial before the public as are the public prosecutors of the United States. If the new decision to invest the Crown prosecutors with greater powers is carried out, and if the new power is anything like adequate to the situation, and if they are not told to desist from their work whenever the evidence of crime leads them along a trail that is going to end in bringing to conviction a political adherent of the party in power, the Gouin government will have done one of the finest things for the province that is within its power.

Annexation Traitors

Everybody will remember the great political campaign of 1911 when feeling ran higher in Canada than in any preceding election in this generation. It was a bitter fight, made extremely disagreeable by the untruths that were spoken and given expression to in the protectionist press. Those who worked for Reciprocity were classed as traitors to the empire. The organs of privilege waved the flag over Sir Robert Borden's head, and shouted that all those who did not follow were disloyal. The great corner stone of Reciprocity was a mutual agreement between the United States and Canada for the free exportation of wheat from one country to the other. Wheat is in Canada our greatest product. It is by the transport of wheat that our railways live, and from the sale of wheat that our cities with all their factories are supported. It was the possibility of the removal of this tariff on wheat that made manufacturers so exceedingly anxious to defeat the whole agreement. They realized that if there was no appearance of protection left on farm products to fool the farmers into believing that they were getting a substantial advantage from the tariff, the farm population throughout the country would become more strongly convinced than ever of the disadvantages of the National Policy. So they fought it tooth and nail. They spared no expense to buy up newspaper opinion or to hire halls in which to make denunciatory speeches. Even some prominent Liberals were enmeshed. Sir Thomas White, then plain Mr. White, became a Conservative for the object of defeating Reciprocity, and today what do we find Sir Thomas doing? To-day he, as the Minister of Finance, and spokesman of the government, tells how the government have found it their duty to take the duty off American wheat entering this country, and so claim from the United States its standing promise of the free entry of Canadian wheat into the United States. Sir Thomas White and Sir George Foster and the rest of the cabinet, by order-in-council, with, as they say, the consent of Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rogers, who are in England, have set up and solidly laid

"JUST AS I PLANNED IT, YOUR MAJESTY."



—Philadelphia "Record."

in its place the corner stone of Reciprocity, free exchange in wheat between the two countries.

Montreal Ruined

Let us see what these men have done to Canada, and particularly to Montreal, by this act, according to an editorial in the Montreal "Star," published just before the election:

WHAT RECIPROCITY WILL DO TO MONTREAL.

If one member is returned from Montreal Island in favor of Reciprocity, he is returned to vote against the plain and obvious interests of this city and district.

He will vote for the transfer of at least half the traffic of the railways, which centre here, to American lines.

He will vote for the shipment of Western wheat to Minneapolis instead of Montreal.

He will vote for stopping the lake and river cargoes at Buffalo rather than bringing them on to Montreal.

He will vote against the building of the Georgian Bay Canal whose usefulness will be gone if our trade is to run north-and-south into the United States.

He will vote for stopping the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and letting the rails rust on that section which was to connect Winnipeg with Quebec, with a branch to Montreal.

He will vote for the transfer of much of our ocean shipping to Portland, Boston and New York, where it will be required to carry Canadian grain and flour to Europe.

He will vote for killing the Montreal real estate "boom."

He will vote for a reduction in the staff of the Angus Shops and the car works generally.

He will vote for turning dock laborers and longshoremen out of work.

He will vote for the immediate crippling of many Montreal industries.

He will vote for frightening every other Montreal industry with a threat of early "free trade," and so preventing its expansion, the investment of more capital and the employment of more men.

He will vote for glutting our local labor market with all these men thrown out of work, so reducing pay all round and starving the purses upon which our merchants depend for their custom.

He will vote for rows of empty houses, "bread lines this winter at the doors of our charities, a "credit business" for our merchants, the laying off of thousands of clerks, "poor pay" for professional men and "hard times" all round.

There is a black list of "black eyes" for Montreal. And there is not a single advantage to quote as a "contra account." The pro-Reciprocity people hardly dare claim that there will be a single gain. They say that it will help the farmer—which is not true—but they say it. Now, there are mighty few farmers in Montreal—except Sydney Fisher.

They do not venture to say that it will help the Workingman or his employer, the Clerk or his employer, the citizen having need of professional services or the man employs.

Reciprocity will make Montreal a Way Station—a side-tracked Provincial city—the romantic haunt of American summer holiday-makers.

The defeat of Reciprocity will put us on our way to becoming one of the four or five big cities of the world—the Metropolis of a great nation—a sister of London, Paris and New York.

Release of Wheat

The organ of privilege might have epitomized the whole of this by saying in short that the man who voted for reciprocity would vote for the release of the great product of the west from paying enforced toll to Montreal. It was not, of course, said till it was too late to spread it in the west as an effective argument in favor of the treaty. Note that it is all about wheat. It was not the admission of unseasonable garden truck that was to make us an adjunct. It was the reciprocal abrogation of the duties on wheat. The fact that the United States favored this proved, according to it, that it would bring us into bondage. The "Star" knew that if it only shouted adjunct often enough its readers would believe it. They did believe it, and reciprocity was defeated. Now this central plank of the Reciprocity Agreement has been put on the statute books by Sir Thomas White and his associates at Ottawa, because they knew that had they not done so they would lose the whole of the vote of the west at the next election. They knew that the truth had found them out and judgment condemned them. They saw that if they did not give in to better instructed public opinion in part they would soon be swept from office and their policies entirely discredited. They have done well for the country in this tardy recognition of their former blunder, but much more than this must yet be done before the people will be satisfied. According to the pre-election arguments of the Conservatives it would appear that Sir Thomas White, Sir George Foster, Sir Robert Borden, the Honorable Robert — gers, Sir Herbert Ames and the rest of them have become "annexationists," have decided to make Canada "an adjunct," have turned "traitors" and started in to "smash the Empire."

Expiation

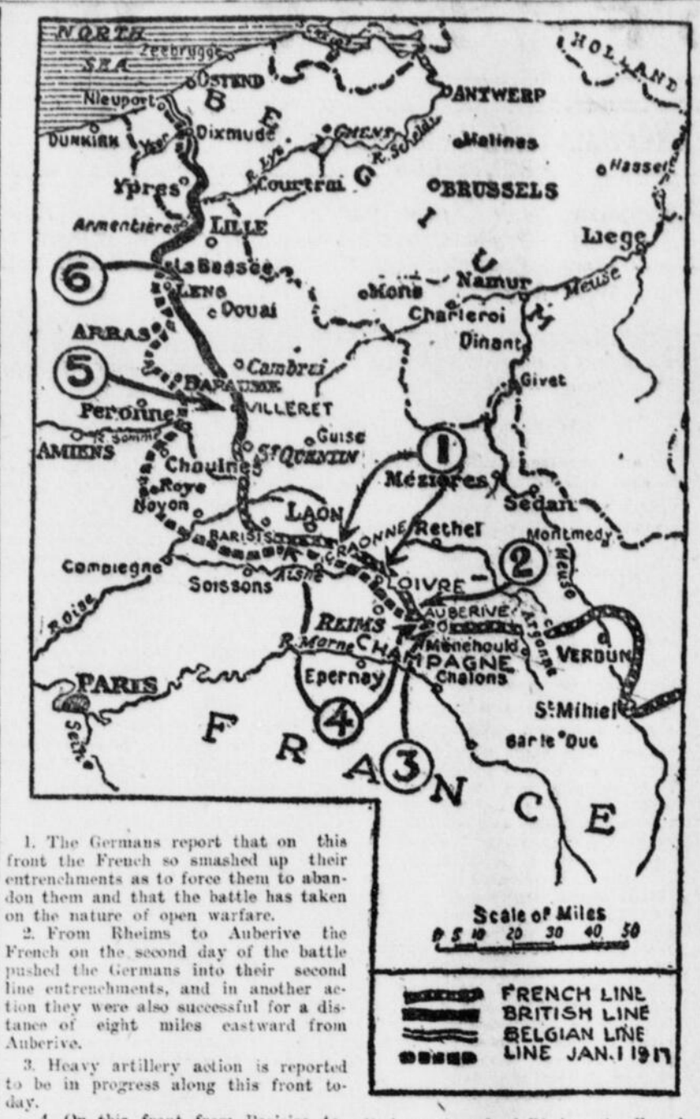
An interesting experiment is reported to be under the consideration of the government authorities. This is no less than the release from the penitentiaries of Canada of a considerable number of prisoners who are to engage in overseas military service. A good many men, it is said, are imprisoned for offences which do not justify their isolation from law abiding citizens when they are fitted physically and otherwise to act as defenders of their country. It appears that the Hon. Arthur Meighen during his recent trip in the west personally looked into some seven hundred cases there. Satisfaction will be general we think at this revival of an old-fashioned way of giving convicts a new chance in life. Some of the men who under Wellington won renown for Britain, and under Nelson did the duty that England expected of them were thus recruited, and were for the most part as good soldiers as the rest, not perhaps that they were any too good, but that there were plenty of others as bad. The fact is that those who are punished by law are in some sense vicarious sufferers. Judged by what is in their hearts, and in many cases by their deeds, there are others as deserving who have happened not to go through the ceremonial of overt act and conviction. Those who are being punished for the general repression of crime are bearing the sin of others, as well as their own.

A Clean Slate

It is to be hoped that, both for their own sakes and for the sake of those who will have to associate with them that these men's record will not pursue them. They have in part expiated their crimes before the law, and their enlistment is held to have completed the expiation. Let them then begin again with a clean sheet and become "heroes" like the rest. Many men were remade at Trafalgar and Waterloo. The mental, moral and spiritual welfare of the men of our armies to-day is looked after a thousandfold better than it was a hundred years ago, so we should expect to see correspondingly better results. One of the most remarkable features of the war is the number of "Reform School Boys" from our Shawbridge Farm and elsewhere, both in Canada and in the Old Country, who have distinguished themselves by their courage and devotion. An officer whom they can look up to, or a comrade whom they may care for, seems often to kindle a fine flame of heroism in these young fellows. Just as science is showing us to-day the almost infinite value of many waste products, so we find out that there are waste products of humanity which can be turned to the highest use. Of course a man does not become good by a mere change of surroundings, not the best sort at that. Like other people he needs a new heart. At a meeting in Montreal recently a lady authority is reported as saying in effect that, given good housing, good food, healthful employment, adequate remuneration and other material advantages a man would not be criminal. This must be misreported. It is only a re-statement of Becky Sharp's philosophy regarding the blessed effects on character of an income of ten thousand a year. If it were true, of course there would be no evil living among the wealthy. The rich rather than the poor would be the favored in the beatitude.

Bread Prices

Bread made from Canadian flour sells to-day in London at the price of one shilling for four pounds. Indeed by government enactment no one is allowed to sell bread at a higher price than this, and the government before setting this price carefully calculated it, so that it would give to the wheat exporter, to the wholesale dealer, to the miller, the baker and the retail dealer, each a fair profit. Yet bread made from Canadian flour sells to-day in the city of Montreal at ten cents for a twenty ounce loaf of first quality, and ten cents for a twenty-four ounce loaf of second quality. These prices mean that twenty-five cents in Montreal will only buy three pounds two ounces of first quality bread, or three pounds twelve ounces of second quality bread, while in Winnipeg a new price is to go into effect on the twentieth of April whereby only two pounds eight ounces of first quality bread will be sold for twenty-five cents. Surely there is something wrong when wheat can be taken from the Canadian West, shipped by rail to Montreal, by steamship to Liverpool, be made into flour in England, and sold in London by the retailers at a price much less than it is sold for in Montreal, and at a price almost half of what it is sold for in Winnipeg. We are not unaware of the British restriction on the millers making them use something over eighty percent of the wheat in all the flour which they grind, so that the British people are not given the pure white bread that Canadian bakers find the best sale for. The English are, however, getting just as nutritious a bread, and one in which the elements of nutrition are better balanced. It is also a nicer bread to eat. It is not the difference in the grade of flour that makes our bread sell at a higher price than that for which bread is sold in England, but the difference is to be found in the various profits taken by miller, baker and wholesaler. These functions are either more cheaply or else more economically accomplished in England.



1. The Germans report that on this front the French so smashed up their entrenchments as to force them to abandon them and that the battle has taken on the nature of open warfare.

2. From Rheims to Auberive the French on the second day of the battle pushed the Germans into their second line entrenchments, and in another action they were also successful for a distance of eight miles eastward from Auberive.

3. Heavy artillery action is reported to be in progress along this front today.

4. On this front from Barisisa to a little westward of Rheims the French made their great attack of the battle of Rheims, taking ten thousand prisoners on the first day, and nineteen thousand by the end of the week.

5. At this point the British line which runs from St. Quentin to Ypres is steadily driving the Germans toward Cambrai.

6. Here was fought the battle of Arras, when, in forty-eight hours, four million shells were heaved at the Germans, smashing up their impregnable position on the Vimy Ridge so that the infantry, not without loss, but with comparatively slight loss, were able to capture the position that had been considered by the Germans too thoroughly fortified to ever pass out of their hands. On the whole of this front, from Verdun to Ypres, preparations are now in progress for a terrific conflict.

Tax Big Profits

In that masterly and masterful speech in which the President of the United States adjured Congress to declare war against Germany sounded a mandatory note on a number of matters that had been contentious in other countries and might prove dangerously so in his own. One was conscription. The wisdom of forestalling as far as it was possible for him to do the dispute over this question is proved in the one hand by the shrinking of Congress from it, and on the other by such an extreme lagging of recruitment as would have put a country without this resort into a very painful position. In vain do the sages declare that flags, however prodigally displayed, will not win the war, neither will melodramatic ceremonial; the country is too prosperous to send many voluntarily to the recruiting booths. Another point which appeared in embryo in the speech was the way in which the cost of the war was to be met. It was to be met as far as might be by taxation upon the present generation, and that, not so much for the purpose of relieving posterity of its burdens as to spare the present age from the mischievous extravagance which would follow on the expenditure of enormous loans. Behind this advice lay the assumption that the money could be taken from those who have been of late enjoying fabulous profits. The principle of taxing prodigious war profits is so obviously right that neither in Britain nor in the United States is any potent voice raised against it. The world, rich and poor, has so fully realized the wrongness of enormous unearned wealth that all whose eyes are at all open see danger ahead in letting such accumulations go on unrestricted. The principle of taxing profits is therefore likely to become permanent in the organization of civilized countries. A very prosperous manufacturer, recently deceased, took for his business rule that all profits over ten percent must go back to the public in the shape of better goods or lower prices. His business naturally increased. Not all men are so wise, and for most the rule will need enforcement. Such a rule was imposed on a New York Ferry Company as a condition of its franchise. Its study naturally was how not to make more than the prescribed profit, the result being palatial boats, piers and waiting rooms by which process the money went back to the public. That was in the days before bridges. Beautiful buildings are a right thing for communities to desire, and this might be one way of getting them. In any case the wage-earning man is not likely to stand much longer for taxation that falls disproportionately on himself while actually contributing to large fortunes.

Canada's Future

The Canadian nation should take warning that it is in process of being shoved aside by a new population that has not its traditions. Nations are not made by constitutions. Constitutions are the expression of their being. For constitutional stability traditions count for more than anything else. The United States has felt this keenly and has drilled the children of its incoming population with Prussian rigor into those traditions which its own revolution made sacrosanct. With all that, it has found that there is a resurgence of clannishness in the blood of the immigrant peoples which generations seem rather to sanctify than to dissolve. We have in Canada very little indeed of this official manufacture of national sentiment. On the contrary every race among us is carefully cultivating its own and developing its prophets and agitators whose mission is more or less separative. We have in Saskatchewan for instance, in a population of less than half a million, over a hundred thousand Germans, counting Austrian Germans, settled largely in groups, where they carry on schools in the German language and cherish in them German traditions, to say nothing of other foreigners in proportion. Our system of government leads politicians to appeal to the national sentiments of these peoples, and then to truckle to those sentiments when asserted. The accusation is made by a clergyman in Regina that the legislature has, owing to this subserviency, given only two members in the legislature to the thirty thousand soldiers who are in the field when that number of votes should have had a far larger representation; but, worse than that, has, by enfranchising the soldiers separately, eliminated a loyal element from the constituencies generally, and left the encroaching Germans the more in possession. We merely note this complaint as we cannot know how far it is fair if at all. The soldier vote question can have no satisfactory solution till the men come home. We state it as only one phase of the large question how to assimilate the foreign population for which a solution is asked and concerning which we would like to hear from our readers in the west.

Exclusion

Our problem is similar to what the United States is facing so anxiously that the sentiment there against admitting foreigners has become general and acute. But ours is many times greater than theirs, inasmuch as our foreign inflow is in enormously greater proportion to our native population, inasmuch too as the native population is itself divided, and has for the most part hardly begun to develop a sense of nationality. The problem is appalling, and it is our prime duty as a people to face it. What are we to do about it? It was the proud boast of the United States now over half a century ago that it was the land of refuge for all oppressed peoples, negroes excepted. It was glorified for this in the balladry of all Europe. Charles Mackay, editor of the London "Illustrated News," wrote such songs for the English as:

To the west, to the west, to the land of the free,
Where the mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea,
also;
Cheer, boys, cheer, for the new and happy land.

This is all changed. The study now is how to stem the tide, and above all things how to keep the really distressed from landing, thus affixing the dollar stamp of excellence at their gates. We cannot adopt this cure. Apart from any question of what right we have to monopolize any part of the world, especially any unused part of it when others need it, we positively must populate the regions for which we have so prodigally and at such maximum cost built railways.

Our Sources

All that is left us to do is to leaven the population already within our borders and to sweeten the currents of migration, so far as we may, without inhospitality or surliness to needy peoples. This should be done rather by encouraging the right sort of emigration than by attempting to dam back any natural stream. There are the Scandinavians. We used to count them as good as British; so much akin to us were they in blood, sentiment and constitutional traditions. Of late we have had occasion to learn how far the Swedes and Danes had come under the glamor of German assumption. But we may assume that it would take little to make them into first class Britons. There is the inflow from the United States of the best sort of nation builders; but while the European immigrant usually expects to leave his national traditions behind, the American is liable to bring his ways as well as his manner of speech with him. The proximity of this enormous kindred mass is probably, to judge from speech and manners, the largest formative influence in our west. Then there is the returned soldier. We are going to provide for him and hold on to him with great determination, if only to save ourselves from him. He will possibly on the whole be more of a problem than a solution. We have heard of concerns where the returned soldier might be expected specially to fit in that had tried one after another, only to find them unworkable. One would not do anything that he could do because he was "an 'ero." The right sort of soldier will fall back into the lines to which he before belonged; but it has already been found exceedingly difficult to get those who enlisted early because they had not got fitted into the community to understand that they must work. This is a task that will fall upon the government, which is, we believe, earnestly on its guard against providing any encouragement to idleness.

To Demoralize Canada

Here then we face, and we ask our readers to face, the problems of problems: how to make these polyglot elements into a nation fit for democracy. How little fit we ourselves are at present for democracy is revealed in the way in which in Montreal exposed miscreants are elected back into power. We have seen like misgovernment in most of the provinces, reflecting, probably fairly enough, the present condition of morals among the peoples. What should be our public policy in this matter should be the special and careful study of people more disinterested than politicians. But when all is said and done as to public policy we are thrown back on the deeper question how to leaven this mass with public spirit and the spirit of honor. Is the theatre and the moving picture show going to do this? We have but to look at the show bills. Is the newspaper press going to do it? The press reflects the existing tastes, and on the whole tends them lower. Its advocacy is bought and sold. It is largely in the hands of privilege-seeking wealth. Is the school going to do it? In Britain there is an urgent report in favor of raising the age of compulsory schooling to fourteen, and beyond that for eight hours a week to eighteen, while here in Quebec people may send their children to school or not just as they like, and in some other places in Canada school attendance is largely a matter of convenience. We bid fair on the whole to be a comparatively illiterate people. What is there in our schools any way, except the English language, where that prevails, to nationalize the new generation of foreigners? Is the church going to do it? Does any one see the church making any proportionate move toward so gigantic a task? True, its work is a spiritual work, and the Kingdom cometh not with observation. But mighty spiritual forces are not wielded without proportionate spiritual tension, which does not fail to manifest itself. The question is, does the church begin to realize the greatness of this task and the extent to which it lies upon her.

MY RESPONSIBILITY.

I've fondly hoped that I might write sometime
Immortal verses, not mere common rhyme,
Or do some deed that all the world would cheer,
Or in the solemn guise of sage appear.

Who would not wish to have his name live on?
Who does not shudder at oblivion?
The paths of glory lead but to the grave,
Yet where is he who does not glory crave?

I would endeavor somehow to be great
But fear I have arrived on earth too late;
All lands discovered—which way shall I earn
The notoriety for which I yearn?

I will not seek the battle grand and grim,
One's chance for a V.C. would be but slim;
And while I honor those who bravely die
That way to win renown I will not try.

And how to write my name with ready pen
On fame's high temple is beyond my ken;
We read: Much study does to weakness tend;
Of making many books there is no end.

And shall I pose as a reformer? No!
I have given up that notion long ago;
Reformers do such vexing problems find,
They have no cinch who would reform mankind.

Shakespeare asserted that he could remake
The world, if men his medicine would take,
It is the way of mortals to refuse
The proper means of betterment to use.

We love delusion and despise the truth—
The light that shows our customs are uncouth;
Chide not too angrily this lagging world,
Not quickly can its toys be from it hurled.

A most amazing paradox is man
The willing victim of the charlatan,
So hard to teach in sane, productive ways,
So quick to take up some new fangled craze.

We hate to think, for thinking gives us plain
And when the path of duty seems not pain
Our wily leaders laugh to see our plight
And make us serve their purpose, wrong or right.

We like to tread upon the beaten ground,
E'en though our steps be to destruction bound;
We join the great unthinking multitude
As blind as they to what is wise and good.

We might prevent the evil, but instead
We wait until the roots and branches spread,
And when we've raised a criminal, our time,
We think well spent in punishing his crime.

And so we leave recasting to the fool
Who dares to vary from the iron rule;
Row up the stream and wind and waves oppose,
But if we drift how smooth the current flows.

And even when we would ourselves reform
A thousand obstacles against us storm,
Or some vile demon lurking in the breast
Flatly refuses to be dispossessed.

It makes me shudder when I sometimes think—
The secret vice, the open crime of drink,
The many avenues that lead to sin,
The awful darkness mankind still is in.

Nor will I be a politician bold,
And strive the reins of government to hold,
I see so many wrecks that strew the shore;
That notion also I have given o'er.

Of weakness I am very well awere,
My inability to do and dare,
To frame some wondrous project in the mind
And force it through in spite of all mankind.

And yet for me there is a mighty work,
There is a duty that I must not shirk,
A task from which I never shall be free,
And no one can perform that task but me.

Oh Sun! great centre of revolving spheres,
The maker of their seasons and their years,
I marvel at the duties you fulfill,
But feel I have a mission greater still.

You blindly do a task you have not planned,
But I can ponder, counsel and command,
You are a slave, but I have been born free,
How great is my responsibility.

I am the centre of a universe,
And greater worlds than thine I bless or curse,
They look to me for guidance and for light,
I give to them direction, day and night

When worlds approach each other far in space,
Each is attracted outward from its place,
So influence we others as we go
For good or evil, happiness or woe.

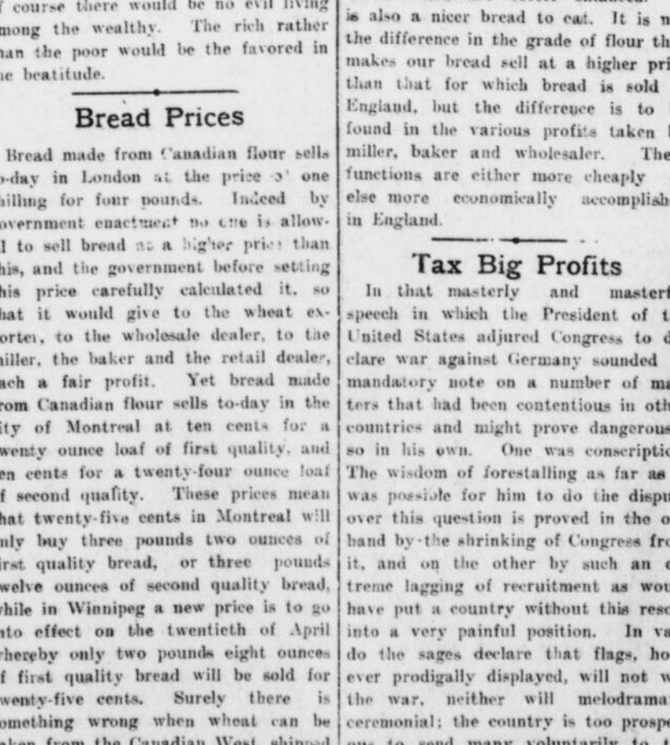
What matter distant suns or nebulae?
They're too remote to lead my soul astray,
But some erratic neighbor orb I fear
Might hurl me downward in its wild career.

Move carefully, ye worlds, and brightly shine,
Lest ye tempt others from the way divine,
Be sure that naught the heavenly glory mars
Trace well your orbits, be not wand'ring stars.

My reverie is ended—back to toil
To take my humble part in life's turmoil
Perhaps you think you understand my game—
These sleepy stanzas are my bid for fame.

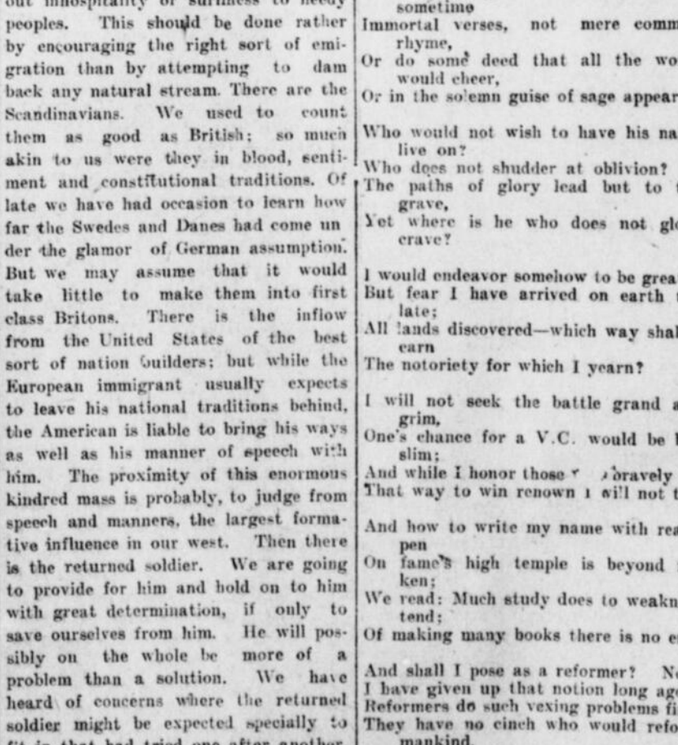
BENJAMIN JORDAN.
Prince Edward Island.

"WHAT HAS BECOME OF MY FRIENDS?"



—N. Y. "Evening Post."

"HOW MANY MARKS ARE $7,000,000,000 PAPA?"



—N. Y. "Evening World."

O LOVE OF GOD.

O love of God, whose high, almighty will,
Unnumbered hosts with trembling lips obey,
Reign in my heart, where raging passions still
Refuse Thy goodness and despise Thy sway.

O truth of God, in dazzling heights transcending
Our utmost striving and our highest thought,
Yet oft in tender, matchless grace descending—
O truth of God, what wonder hast thou wrought!

O light of God, whose quenchless flame, still burning,
Waketh all life and lights the farthest star,
Greets us at dawn and guides our steps returning,
Weary of sinning and of wandering far!

O peace of God, at last all burdens rolling
From fainting spirits crazed with speechless pain,
Heaven's perfect bliss, all mortal woes consoling,
Dropping as cooling dews on thirsty plain!

Within this shrine where saints and prophets, kneeling,
Earth's myriad tragedies of sin deplore,
Appear, O Christ, with gracious touch of healing;
Save Thou Thy chosen till they sin no more.

—Ernest G. Cooke.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

April 24th 1917

DUTY REMOVED FROM WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Reform Which Was to Bring Us Under American Flag and Produce Financial Disaster Initiated by Party Which Climbed to Power on Opposition to Reciprocity

The Dominion Government has taken such action as will secure for Canadian farmers a market in the United States for their wheat of the lower grades. The government, Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, announced last week, passed an order-in-council under the authority of the War Measures Act, providing that wheat, wheat flour and semolina shall be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty."

By so doing it automatically secures free admission of Canadian wheat, wheat flour and semolina and other wheat products into the United States under section of the Wilson-Underwood tariff of 1913. That section of the United States tariff provides that "wheat shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents a bushel, wheat flour shall be subject to a duty of 45 cents per barrel of 196 pounds and semolina and other products of wheat not especially provided for in this section 10 percent ad valorem when imported directly or indirectly from any country, dependency, or other sub-division of government which imposes a duty on wheat, wheat flour or semolina imported from the United States."

The decision of the government to place wheat and the wheat products mentioned upon the free list was reached after an investigation by Sir Thomas White and the Hon. Arthur Meighen and was concurred in by Sir Robert Borden and his two colleagues, the Hon. Robert Rogers and the Hon. J. D. Hazen, who are with him in England.

A recent estimate placed the visible supply in the country at more than one hundred million bushels as compared with some thirty-five million bushels required for seed, feed and country mills. Of the quantity, 29,087,806 bushels, were stored in interior, terminal and port elevators. Inquiries made from the Grain Commissioners of Canada and other sources have satisfied the Finance Minister that prices now prevailing in Canada for grain of the lower grades are much lower than those obtaining in the United States.

In fact, an investigation showed grounds for a belief that advantage was being taken of the situation to keep those prices below the figure which market prices warranted. It further disclosed that Canadians were selling their wheat i.. the United States notwithstanding the duties imposed on it by the United States tariff.

The order-in-council was signed by the Governor-General and notice was sent to all Canadian ports of entry that its provisions should become operative last Tuesday. The Canadian duty on wheat imported from the United States has been 12 cents a bushel. That on flour has been 60 been an additional duty imposed by cents a barrel. In addition, there has the War Tariff Act of 1914 of 7½ percent ad valorem. All of these are now abrogated.

THE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

The order-in-council is as follows:

Whereas the Minister of Finance reports that certain conditions arising out of the war seriously affect prices obtainable in Canada for wheat, especially of the lower grades:

And whereas in normal times there exists a good commercial export demand for milling purposes from Great Britain and the continent for wheat of all grades;

And whereas this demand has for some time past entirely ceased on account of shortage of shipping, due to submarine warfare, practically all available tonnage being required to transport grain of the higher grades and flour made therefrom, purchased in Canada and the United States by the British and Allied governments for their respective needs;

And whereas in consequence of this condition much Canadian wheat is being exported to the United States market for sale there, notwithstanding the customs duty payable thereon under the provisions of the United States tariff;

And whereas from inquiries recently made from the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, and other authentic sources, the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the prices now prevailing in Canada for wheat, particularly of the lower grades, are, owing to the cause above mentioned, much lower than the prices obtained therefor in the United States; in fact, there are strong grounds for the belief that advantage is being taken of the situation to maintain prices of the said grades at figures lower than are warranted by general, market conditions, and from information at hand it appears that there still remains a large amount of last year's Canadian crop unmarketed;

And whereas it is desirable at a time when a special appeal is being made for increased agricultural production to supply grain and foodstuffs to Great Britain and her allies, which now include the United States of America, that the Canadian farmer should feel that he will obtain the best market price obtainable for the product of his industry;

And whereas the Minister of Finance is of the opinion that it is, in the circumstances, advisable that such action should be taken which will give to Canadian wheat free access to the markets of the United States in lieu of the commercial markets in Great Britain and on the European continent formerly available under the conditions then existing, and, with this object in view, he directs the attention of His Excellency to certain provisions of the customs tariff of the United States. By item 644 thereof, wheat, wheat flour, semolina and other wheat products shall be entered free of duty from countries which do not impose a duty on wheat or flour or semolina imported from the United States; otherwise the duty upon wheat is fixed at ten cents per bushel and upon wheat flour at forty-five cents per barrel, and upon semolina and other products of wheat ten per centum ad valorem;

And whereas, if Canada should place wheat, wheat flour and semolina upon the free list, our wheat and wheat products would gain free entry to the markets of the United States;

And whereas it is desirable in the national interest that, for the reasons stated above, free access should be obtained to the markets of the United States for Canada's wheat;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, section 6, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that wheat, wheat flour and semolina be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty of customs.

THE WEST IS PLEASED.

Commenting on the free wheat announcement of the Dominion Government, Roderick Mackenzie, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, said at Winnipeg:—

"It will greatly stimulate all lines of business throughout the West, because the wealth of the West is taken out of the land. Farmers will be inspired with confidence, and it will encourage them to increase production of wheat as much as possible. It means a great deal for the farmers, and as a consequence to free wheat sample markets are bound to come. We favor the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg. Of course, w have still got to press for free access to the United States markets for oats, barley, flax, potatoes, and so forth. Our principal object is achieved, but we have still some demands which we must continue to press upon the authorities.

"We have been fighting for free wheat since 1908. It was drawn especially to the attention of the Laurier Government in 1910, when a large delegation went to Ottawa. As a result of that delegation's visit the Laurier Government negotiated the reciprocity treaty which included free wheat. Since that time we have continually pressed for it. All farmers' organizations in the West have used every means in their endeavor to influence the government. In 1913 we sent a special delegation to Ottawa to press upon the present government to give us better facilities for handling our wheat crop, and we asked for free entry into the United States.

"I marvel that the government refused our request so long as the granting of it will not affect the revenue to any great degree. There was nothing so easy to grant as free wheat.

"Under the new conditions shipments to Fort William and Port Arthur will hardly be affected, as the larger portion of our wheat which will go into the United States for consumption will go to the Eastern States, and these states will receive their supply from Fort William, via Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit."

SASKATCHEWAN VIEW.

J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, gave out the following interview at Regina:—

"When I hark back to Nov. 16, 1910, the date on which the grain growers of the West besieged Ottawa, then on through the years to to-day, and realize that our great aim—free wheat—has been attained, I can only say, as I have said time and again, it is right; it is just.

"I need not enumerate the numerous advantage to be gained by the free interchange of wheat and wheat flour; they can be seen without any promptings; they are on the surface.

"Our agonized fight for free wheat has been successful, it brought about what we desired, it gave to us a competitive market, a reasonable assurance that we shall get for the products of our farms a just return. Now that we have what we have asked for so many years, it may, perhaps, not be amiss to look at the future of the grain growers of this country.

"With an assurance of good prices, in competitive markets we can be certain that our labors will be repaid justly. Free wheat will help to bring back to the land that population which has gone elsewhere.

"Our wheat fields will soon be datted with comfortable homes—men will turn to agriculture—and Saskatchewan will maintain her position as the breadbasket of the Empire, giving full expression to the idea contained in the presentation of the gold and silver backet, made by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, through our late secretary, P. W. Green, to His Majesty King George at his coronation.

"The farmers of Saskatchewan are now guaranteed one more strong competitive market for our hard wheat, which as time goes on will be more and more in demand by neighbors to the south, consequent on the hard wheat belt moving northwards.

"The next logical step is to give the farmer the same opportunity to purchase the necessary supplies required in the production of farm produce—this done and the Saskatchewan farmer will be able to compete against the world, despite cheap labor in other wheat-producing countries. It will make certain for our farmers the doing of their share in cleaning up the war debt when this terrible conflict is over, as no doubt the cleaning up of the debt will be based on our basic national industry—agriculture.

"This step, the granting of free wheat, will further have a far-reaching effect in strengthening the bond of union and the relations between our American neighbors and ourselves, altogether apart from financial considerations, and coming as it does at this particular time, when they have decided to throw in their lot with us in this world-wide struggle for freedom, it may yet show the fallacy of placing any obstacle to trade between peoples so similar in nationality, occupation and ideals."

Questioned as to the effect the new regulation would have on the milling industry of this country, Mr. Maharg said there was no doubt that it would open up a larger field to the western millers, and that milling would be developed here to a very great extent.

DOMINION'S ADVANTAGE.

Canada's order putting wheat and wheat products on the free list will be decidedly to the advantage of Dominion producers, officials at Washington said. The American duty on imports of Canadian wheat will disappear automatically, and if the American crop is short the United States may become a good market for the Canadian product.

Washington officials think Canada could have profited long ago by a reciprocal arrangement for free wheat. Coming at this time, they believe the Canadian action was inspired to a large degree by the fact that the United States is now an ally of the British Government and that therefore the move will be for the common good. American wheat is going to England in large quantities.

BIG GRAIN SURPLUS.

Following the announcement of the action which permits the entry of Canadian wheat into the United States free of duty representations were made to the government in favor of the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg without delay. The argument in favor of such a move is twofold. First, it is said that if a sample market is not established United States firms having elevator interests in Canada will be able to purchase grain under the Canadian system of fixed grades and will be able to sell profitably at Minneapolis, where mixing is permitted, and sales are by sample and will, by increasing freight traffic across the international boundary, aggravate car shortage in Canada. On the other hand, it is argued that if a sample market is established at Winnipeg shipment of wheat for eastern mills in Canada and the United States will be continued by Canadian transcontinental lines.

In this connection figures with reference to the visible supply of wheat in Canada, which have been collected, are interesting. Wheat in terminal, interior terminal and port elevators at the beginning of last week was reported at 29,048,000 bushels; that in country elevators, 30,000,000; wheat in the hands of the farmers, estimated, 45,000,000 bushels; wheat in store at flour mills, 9,000,000 bushels; wheat in transit, 3,500,000 bushels. The total visible supply, without allowing for some slight possible duplication, is thus estimated at 116,548,000 bushels. Domestic requirements for seed, feed and milling are estimated at 35,000,000, leaving an exportable surplus of 81,500,000 bushels.

PREPARING FOR SYSTEM.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce later instructed the Board of Grain Comsioners to prepare the rules and regulations which will be necessary to complete the initiation of sample market trading in grain in Canada, and which will become operative as soon as conditions of transport traffic in the West become favorable. The intervening period will enable the railways to prepare for the necessary measures to facilitate transactions at the order points, and will give time for the exchanges to make their necessary preparations. It is intended that the establishment of sample market trading will be completed and in full operation before the new crop of 1917 is ready for market. Proper and convenient sample rooms have already been provided at Fort William and Winnipeg, where the chief trading is likely to be carried on, and similar preparations may probably be made at other necessary centres.

The establishment of sample market trading will neither supplant the present system of inspection and grading, nor interfere with the advantages incident thereto. It will, however, tend to give the producer of grain the means of procuring for his own profit the differences of value within the limits of each grade, and thus reduce to proper dimensions the unreasonable spreads which have characterized the prices, especially of the lower grades of grain.

PROBE PROSPECTS CAUSE SENSATION.

Reports that the Dominion Government is to institute an investigation into the operations of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and that the Exchange may be closed, created excitement among grain traders in Winnipeg on Friday.

It was stated that an investigation of all books controlled by traders and members of the exchange is to be instituted at once, in an endeavor to ascertain whether there is any alien influence assisting in boosting the prices of grain.

It is said on good authority that the Council i sconsidering the stopping of trading in futures, and this step proba bly will be taken immediately.

Although officials of the Exchange refused to express any opinion of the truth of reports, several members said that intervention by the government had been delayed too long. It is the belief, in some quarters that prices have been inflated "beyond reason."

In connection with the report that the Exchange may be closed, it was stated that the finances of some elevator companies are in bad shape, because of the extraordinary advances in all grains. Banks and clearing houses are reported to be complaining about the financial condition of some of the elevators. It is said that the closing of the Exchange would relive the situation.

Dr. R. A. Magill, secretary of the mai nexchange, is in Ottawa, conferring with government officials.

ARGENTINE SHIPS LOST

Sailing Vessel and Steamer Are Reported Sunk.

There is a persistent rumor in circulation at Buenos Aires that the Argentine sailing ship "Oriana" has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. Confirmation or denial of the rumor is awaited with great eagerness.

There is a report also that the Argentine steamer "Curumalan, a vessel of 1,827 tons, has been sunk. No news of her arrival at her port of destination has been received thus far.

REJECT SEPARATE PEACE

Petrograd, via London, April 21.—Delegates from seven of the Russian armies conferred to-day with the councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates and asked the council whether it favored a separate peace. M. Soyoloff, on behalf of the council, replied: "The Council rejects any idea of a separate peace."

GREAT ADVANCE ON THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FRONTS CONTINUED DURING THE PAST WEEK

Canadians Were Almost Surrounded at One Point, But Got Clear—Prussian Guard Annihilated by Australians — French Captured Over Nineteen Thousand Men and Many Guns

The following despatches tell the week's story of the great advance on the British front, which is still continuing:

(By Philip Gibbs.)

War Correspondents' Headquarters, Monday, April 16.—The enemy is making a determined effort to hold Lens until his defences have been strengthened in the Hindenburg switch line along this northern sector from Drocourt to Queant upon which we are forcing him to retreat. He has guns behind Hill 70, that knoll of earth famous and tragic in our history during the battle of Loos, when the London men and Scottish territorials followed by the Guards fought and died in great numbers to take and hold it. It has long been in the enemy's hands, and he is using it now as a pivot upon which he is swinging back in his retreat by Lens. Last night he made an attack in this neighborhood, and this morning as I saw from Notre Dame de Lorette, looking down on the Loos battlefield, and all the towns and suburbs of Lens, he is flinging over a large number of shells in order to barrage our lines of attack. It was the heavy stuff from eight inch guns and raised great pillars of earth and smoke. The scene upon which I looked was wild and grim. A gale was blowing, and black raineloudes scudded across the sky, blowing the smoke of the shell bursts in long ribbons across the city of mines. The wind howled and guns roared, and it looked very ugly to-day around that doomed city, which will be ours, however, before long.

The enemy delays our entry, but that will not be long. I take it, our troops are now well beyond Lievin and close against the other defences of Lens itself on the western side. The hill of Briaumont on the south where I saw men attacking last Saturday, is now firmly held by us, and our line is well beyond the northern side of it in the outskirts of Lens, and approaching the church. The enemy in flight through Lievin left a vast quantity of stores, not only ammunition and timber and other material of war, but officers' private property and kits, including valuable telescopes and field glasses, revolvers, telephones and signal apparatus, and a number of very fine top boots, which will be very useful to our men during this wet weather, and in this present quagmire of all our fields, where, by the way, I got bogged to-day, so that my messag must be short for lack of time.

In the regimental quarters of the 10th Infantry the officers seem to have left in a mad rage. Unable to carry their furniture away, they smashed it into bits, and used an axe to destroy their piano and their beds. Rage will not save them from disaster nor avert the terrors of war, which are close about them. Wha happened at Lagnicourt yesterday is one of the bloodiest episodes in all this long tale of slaughter. At 4.30, before daybreak, the enemy made a very heavy attack upon our lines where we were far beyond the old system of trenches, and in real open warfare of the old style, which I for one never believed would come again. The enemy's lines were protected with a new belt of barbed wire, without which he can never stay on any kind of ground. But it was this which proved his undoing.

His massed attack against the Australian troops had a brief success, but battalionsh of Prussian Guards, charging in waves, broke through our forward posts and drove a deep wedge into our positions, where they stayed for a time, doing what damage they could, searching round for prisoners, and waiting, perhaps, for reserves to renew and strengthen the impetus of their attack.

FLED PANIC-STRICKEN.

But the Australian staff officers were swift in preparing and delivering a counter blow, which fell upon the enemy at 7.30. Companies of Australians swept forward, and, with irresistible spirit, flung themselves upon the Prussians, forcing them to retreat. They fell back in an oblique line from their way of advance, forced deliberately that way by the pressure and direction of the Australian attack. At the same time our batteries opened fire upon them with shrapnel, as they ran, more and more panic-stricken, towards their old lines. The greatest disaster befell them, for they found themselves cut off by their own wire, those great broad belts of sharp spiked strands which they had planted to bar us off.

What happened then was just appalling slaughter. The Australian infantry used rifles as never rifles had been used since the first weeks of the war, when our old regulars of the first expeditionary force lay down at Le Cateau on the way of their retreat, and fired into the advancing tide of Germans, so that they fell in lines.

Yesterday in that early hour of the morning the Australian riflemen fired into the same kind of target of massed men not far away, so that each shot found its mark. The Prussians struggled frantically to tear their way through the wire, to climb over it and under it.

They cursed and screamed, ran up and down each line, each in turn, until they fell dead.

They fell so that dead bodies were piled upon dead bodies in long lines of mortality before and in the midst of that spiked wire. They fell and hung across its strands. The cries of the wounded, long tragic wails, rose high above the roar of the rifle fire and bursting shrapnel, and the Australian soldiers, quiet and grim, shot on and on till each man had fired a hundred rounds, till more than fifteen hundred German corpses lay on the field at Lagnicourt. Large numbers of the prisoners were taken, wounded and unwounded, and five Prussian regiments have been identified. The Prussian Guard had always suffered from the British troops as by some dire fatality. At Ypres, at Contalmaison, in several of the Somme battles, they were cut to pieces, but this massacre at Lagnicourt is the worst episode in their history, and it will be remembered by the German people as a black and fearful thing.

TRYING TO WARD OFF THE MENACE

(By Philip Gibbs.)

War Correspondents' Headquarters, Tuesday, April 17.—For moments there seems to be inactivity along our front because to-day there was no great advance to record and no sensational battles. It is only a false quietude, which may deceive and disappoint the people at home, but does not hearten the enemy, who knows as well as any of us out here who see the terrific energy at work behind our lines that our great machine of war is closing in upon him and that when the word is given it will strike him at another vital point, and not before that word is said.

To me there is something awful, like fate itself, in the deliberate, unhurried war, in which we wait and prepare for the exact time of delivering another blow which shall be smashing and not merely a theatrical by-play to get applause from the gallery filled with the world's onlookers. So it is at Lens. Our generals might be tempted to risk many lives against all those machine gun redoubts which are concealed among the streets in order to fill the popular imagination, impatient to get this news. They are bigger men than that. Now Lens will be ours as soon as we care to take it, and the enemy knows that, and is still burning and destroying while he is given time to stay, but our strategy aims at something more than an entry into the ruins of this mining town. The enemy knows it full well. We captured documents to prove he knows that our menace is to smash through the switch lines of Hindenburg's line, which we have already broken round about Arras, so that all his system of defence is pierced and his retreat made enormously unsafe. Meanwhile the enemy is working day and night to strengthen Wotan switch line, which strikes down from Brocourt to Queant, where it joins the Siegfried line, and so on to the Albrecht line by Leon. Very strong in parts, it is patchy and weak in others, with shallow trenches or trenches just begun and without dugouts or gun emplacements, showing the time-table of the German General Staff failed in reckoning the speed of our advance, but the Germans are amazingly quick workers, and if we give them time they will make the Wotan line formidable to assault. We are working in order not to give them time and our men are not idling.

A WORLD IN MOVEMENT.

Behind the lines it is like a world in movement, with tides of swirling traffic, of transport waggons and motor lorries and horses and mules and guns. Always guns are moving, monster howitzers, long muzzle guns and field batteries. In the battles of the Somme the big guns did not have to move far during the first weeks, because ground was only gained by yards. We have gone so far and so quickly forward this year that the guns have to follow up hard, and it is hard following down roads that are broken down under the stress of six months of the most villainous, vile weather, over battlefields worse than mountains, to pass because of countless shell craters filled with water, which turned all this ground to a squash of bog.

So that guns may follow and men fight and Germans die there is an army of men on the roads, repairing them into something like soundness, filling up vast mine craters exploded by the enemy on his retreat, and making brand new roads across desolate swamps. I salute these road menders as most gallant men, and especially the pioneers, who never rest from the job which they have at hand and which is not always safe.

The enemy is fighting stubbornly and bravely to avert the disaster, which may be coming to him, but his general staff, in spite of great skill and science, is chilled and scared, I am sure, not doubts of their own men, not doubts of their courage, but of their faith in the necessity of a final sacrifice.

ARE CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.

In the German army now against us there are thousands of men who think they are doomed to death because of the ambitious blood lust of their war lords, who fight not only without hope of victory, but conscience-stricken because of all the evil they have done and been forced to do in France. It put a coward into the conscience of the German soldiers, so that they are troubled and afraid. Here is an extract from a German soldier's letter found on a man captured a few days ago. What he writes there, other men have written and it is a revelation of tragic, tortured hours:

"To give you a picture of our situation, I will go back in mind a few days to Trescault. It was 8 p.m. Our company has just returned from trench digging. A beautiful scene is presented to our eyes. A little later there suddenly arise flames and Trescault is doomed to destruction. Everywhere explosions are heard. The terrific heat reaches us. Then we, too, are seized with the madness of destruction and set fire to everything. All Trescault is in flames and a marvellous spectacle, one which I shall never forget, meets the eye. On a little hill stands a wonderful castle, spared by us till the last moment, because we were quartered there, but the castle must go too, and quickly flames envelope it. Where before were peaceful people and a flourishing village, is now a heap of ruins. Far, indeed, did the destructive fury of the 230th extend, and we can scarcely be looked upon as soldiers. When we are up at the front it is as if we were the greatest criminals. There it is we do our work of destruction in France. Picture yourself how we live now, not like men, but like beasts. Far and wide there are no trenches, only bare fields, and stumps of trees growing where once man ploughed his field and worked for his wife and children. That is our retirement and our part in it. My mind cannot dispel the thought that I shall not return."

Men who are haunted by thoughts like that melancholy thoughts, do not fight with any conviction of victory, nor with faith in the justice of their cause. Among thousands of prisoners we have taken, there is, I think, only one hope—that the war will end now, soon, and relieve them of its curse.

BOUT WITH HUN— THEN BREAKFAST

(By Philip Gibbs.)

War Correspondents' Headquarters, April 18.—For a day or two there is a pause in the great struggle, begun by the battle of Arras, which is by no means ended. It is a breathing space while the British armies and the enemy's stand and wait for the next round of this fight to a finish.

The enemy has brought new batteries and massed them round Lens and Loos in order to replace those captured by the British in the first days of the battle, and they are sending heavy shells into Lievin, Angres, Bois de Riaumont, and the suburbs of Lens. East of Arras their batteries are active against Monchy and they are sweeping the ridge and slopes down to the valley with machine gun fire. The British guns are answering back with a more formidable bombardment, and beyond all doubt or any exaggeration of reckoning the enemy's losses in dead and wounded are twice as many as the British.

Now, as always before, the Germans go to great trouble in the removal of their dead and show the same organizing method in this side of the war, this important department of the war's wholesale business as in the other branches of its industry. As a proof of this the British found a large number of coffins ready for immediate use in Angres, close to some dugouts in which candles were still burning when the English and Irish troops came so quickly upon the German garrison that they were seen running up the streets.

QUEER THINGS HAPPEN.

Some queer things happened in Angres, I have already told the story of a soldier who had breakfast in a dugout where lay the body of a dead German officer. There was another soldier, an Irishman, who ate breakfast in Angres. Bot he was an jovial company. He came across a German at the entrance and fought with him, but in a friendly way. After knocking each other about they came to an understanding and sat down together in a dugout to a meal of German sausage, cheese, black bread, and French wine. They found a great deal of human nature in common and were seen coming out later arm in arm, and in this way the Irishman brought back his prisoner.

An Irish colonel told to-day another queer tale of an Irishman in the outskirts of Lens. The colonel saw him after the battle of Bois, in France, which was a terrible affair and a great feat of arms in the mud, and snow, bringing back a German horse under machine gun fire and shrapnel. He was guiding the poor, lean beast over frightful ground round a ridge of monstrous shell craters, through broken strands of barbed wire and across trenches and parapets.

"What are you doing with that poor brute?" asked the commanding officer.

"Sure, sir," said the Irishman, "I'm bringing the horse back for Father Malone to side."

HE WEIGHS 266 POUNDS.

The horse was in the last stages of starvation, and the padre weighs nineteen stone, according to the popular estimate of the men who adore him, and that is part of the story's humor, although the Irish soldier was very serious. It is a tribute, anythow, to the affection of the men for this Irish padre, a laughing giant of a man, who is always out in No Man's Land when there are any of his lads out there, going as far as the German barbed wire to give the last rites to dying men. To-day, when I called on the battalion, he was away burying the poor boys who lie in the mud of the battlefield. There is no humor in that side of the war, although the Irish soldiers, and English soldiers, too, refuse to be beaten by the foulest conditions until the last strength is out of them.

In addition to the ordeal of battle they are enduring now a weather so abominable that the men fight for days wet to the skin, lie out at night frozen stiff, and struggle after the enemy up to their knees in mud. So it was in this little battle of Bois en Hache, a historic episode in the battle of Arras, because it broke the enemy's last hope of counter-attack against Vimy Ridge. Through a blinding blizzard of snow the English and Irish troops attacked this hill above the River Souchez, and had to cross through a quagmire so that numbers of them were stuck up to their knees and could go neither forward nor backwards, while they were swept by machine gun and rifle fire. The men came back from this fighting line figures of clay, and so stiff at the joints that they can hardly walk, and with voices gone. So they speak in whispers, and yet they have not lost heart or spirit, and are concerned about those who seem worse off than themselves, not wailing about their own troubles.

FRENCH TOOK TOTAL OF 19,000 PRISONERS

London, April 20.—Steady progress is being made by the French in driving back the Germans in the regions of Soissons and Rheims. In a new offensive the French also have entered the German second line in the Argonne forest. German counter-attacks on the Vauclere plateau south of Laon have been repulsed.

Since the beginning of the French offensive last Monday, more than 19,000 Germans have been taken prisoner. Guns captured in the past five days exceed one hundred, not including machine-guns.

Northeast of Soissons the French occupied the village of Sancy, a mile east of Nanteuil-la-Fosse, and continued their advance toward the Chemin-des-Dames, a road paralelling the Aisne, four miles to the north of the river. On the Vauclere plateau, in the region of Ailles and Hurtebis, the Germans launched an attack "with incredible fury." The effort was frustrated by artillery and machine gun-fire. The artillery fighting in this region is continuing very actively.

East of Rheims, in the Moronvilliers, the French have taken several important points of support. The German resistance here was stubborn. In the Argonne forest French detachments penetrated the German positions as far as the second trenches. A great number of German dead were found by the French.

The abandonment of the bank of the River Aisne between Conde and Soupir is admitted by Berlin, which declares that the action completed the occupation of the Siegried positions. Berlin says that the French followed "hesitatingly."

There has been little activity on the northern front in France, but the British made some progress during the day.

CANADIAN LEFT WAS SURROUNDED

London, April 20.—The following official communique is issued by the Canadian War Records Office on the capture of Vimy Ridge: "Again the Canadians have acquired merit in the capture of Vimy Ridge on April 9. As in the lesser action of Courcelette in September of last year, they have shown the same high qualities in victorious advance as they have displayed in earlier days in desperate resistance on many stricken fields.

"Preparations for Easter Monday's attack had been extensive and thorough. The actual infantry assault and final deluge of shells were but the logical and irresistible conclusion of an offensive which had been maintained against Vimy Ridge for months by the Canadian corps. The tactical importance of this position had increased recently to a marked extent, owing to the withdrawal of the enemy before the third army, to the south.

"At half-past five on Monday morning, April 9th, the great attack was launched with terrific fire from our massed artillery and from many field guns in hidden advanced positions. Our heaviest bombardod the enemy positions on and beyond the ridge and trenches, dugouts, emplacements and roads, which for long had been kept in a continual state of disrepair by our fire, were now smashed to uselessness. An intense barrage of shrapnel from our field guns, strengthened by the indirect fire of hundreds of machine guns, was laid along the front. At the same moment the Canadian troops advanced in line in three waves of attack.

FIRST ADVANCE STAGE.

"Flurries of snow, drifted over the battlefield as the Canadians left their jumping-on trenches. Behind the rolling barrage the light was sufficient for manoeuvring purposes and yet obscure enough to obstruct the range of vision and lessen the accuracy of fire of the German riflemen and machine gunners. The first stage of the advance was made over ground indescribably tangled with obstacles of all sorts, with great mine craters, many of which were impassable, with thousands of shell holes which had churned the whole field into a vast puddle of mud, with crumbled trenches, coils and hedges of torn entanglements of barbed wire. But over this difficult ground, over and round gaping craters and clawing tangles, into and under the fire of the enemy, the long lines of heavily-laden infantry moved forward unbroken on the fringe of our rolling curtain of shrapnel fire. The troops on the extreme left made a start under conditions as favorable as those in the centre and right, but they were soon confronted by a strong and constantly strengthening opposition. The advance of these troops was checked between its first and second lines of objectives by heavy fighting, which was more formidable against the centre of the line than against the flanks. A dip in the ground caused a change of direction, which swung these troops off their central objectives. They reached their goals on the flanks only to find themselves subjected to heavy close range fire of machine guns and rifles.

CAUGHT IN THE REAR.

"To be enfiladed from the centre and the north was bad enough, but to add to the situation, caves or a tunnel of the hostile line over which we had already advanced now disgorged Germans, who promptly re-occupied their old front line and opened fire on our rear. The enemy at these points fought with unusual vigor and resolution.

"The troops on the extreme left fought all day against the surrounding Huns and by ten o'clock at night succeeded in dispersing the rear of the enemy and capturing the major portion of the enemy trenches.

"Only the 'Pimple' to the north, still remained to the enemy, but by then snow was falling heavily and it was decided to consolidate the hard won gains and prepare for a counter-attack rather than to undertake a further assault that night. The "Pimple" would keep for the morrow.

"In the meantime the other troops fought forward to one line after another without serious check, but with many brisk encounters and not without casualties. Most of these were the result of shrapnel fire. Only a small percentage were fatal and the majority of the wounds were of minor character.

"From the fall of the first man, our battalion stretcher bearers and every grade and unit of the Canadian Army Medical Corps were on the alert. The work of the officers and men was one of the splendid, outstanding achievements of this great day.

(Continued on Page 4.)

WEEK'S CASUALTIES, 3,684.

Canadian casualties announced within the past week were as follows:—

Monday	249
Tuesday	332
Wednesday	255
Thursday	324
Friday	671
Week-end	1,853

These make a total for the week of 3,684. The names of about 400 officers are included. All these casualties were the result of the great fight on the Arras line. Further lists of casualties in connection with the great advance have yet to be received.

Great Advance

(Continued from Page 3.)

"On the German second line the troops drew breath and consolidated their gains. Our barrage was laid before them steady as a wall. Fresh troops came up and deployed into position. They waited for the barrage to lift at the ordained minute and lead them on. The enemy's artillery fire, their counter barrage and bombardment of our gun positions was not strong, as strength in such things is considered today.

"Prisoners were already hurrying to our rear in hundreds, pathetically, and often ludicrously, grateful to the fortunes of war that saved them alive for capture. They surrendered promptly and willingly.

"The barrage lifted and the troops on the right followed it forward to the German third line. Here again they paused for a time, then advanced again behind the ever-ready and unslackening barrage for a distance of about 1,200 yards. This advance included the capture of several villages, hill 140, a number of fortified woods and several trenches and belts of wire and still the enemy surrendered by hundreds and scuttled rearward to safety. Their resistance grew feebler, their hands more eager to relinquish their weapons and ascend high above their heads at each stage of our advance.

"At ten o'clock snow fell heavily from black clouds sweeping low across the ridge. Half an hour later the snow ceased, the clouds thinned and the sun shone fitfully over the shattered and clamorous battlefield.

PROGRESS WAS RAPID.

"Word was received at the advanced headquarters that the British division on our immediate right was enjoying a degree of success in its operations equal to the Canadian success. Events continued to develop with rapidity and precision. By one o'clock every point in the enemy third line had been reached and secured.

"By this time the troops on the right had consolidated their gains and advanced strong patrols. From their new positions they commanded a wide view of enemy territory to the eatsward. They reported a massing of Germans on a road in their new field of vision and our heavy guns immediately dealt with the matter.

"By noon one of our battalions of this division had received and dealt drastically with three counter-attacks. Its new front remained unshaken. Shortly after this the Canadian corps was able to state that the prisoners already to hand numbered three battalion commanders, fifteen other officers and more than three thousand non-coms. and men, with plenty more in sight, making for our cages as fast as their legs could carry them.

"The final stage of the attack of the troops on the right was now made. They passed through the wide belts of enemy wire which fringed the plateau by way of wide gaps torn by our heavy artillery at fixed intervals. So they issued upon the eastern slopes of Vimy Ridge, the first Allied troops to look down upon the level plateau of Douai since the German occupation in 1914. They saw the villages of Farbus, Vimy and Petit Vimy at their feet, and beyond these the hamlets of Willervall, Bailleaul, Oppy and Mericourt. From that distance the little clusters of houses and gardens showed nothing of the devastation and ruthless occupation they had known so long and the wide and quiet fields displayed no scar of battle.

CANADIAN HEARTS LIFTED.

"The hearts of the Canadians were lifted by this sight. In this sudden widening of their horizon they felt and saw the fruits of their victory. Something of the fatigue of the long strain of the day's perilous action slipped away from them: this sight of a new countryside did them more good than the sight of dead Germans, prisoners and captured guns, but they pressed on to Farbus wood, Goulot wood for all that, and possessed themselves of several hostile batteries and much ammunition.

"By an early hour of the afternoon all our objectives save those to the left of the attack were in our possession and the task of consolidating and strengthening our gains was well in hand. During the afternoon and evening many reports were received from various units of the massing of large forces of the enemy here and there as if to deliver counter-attacks, but, thanks to the alertness of our infantry, the energy of our artillery and the discretion of the enemy, these counter-attacks did not materialize. Throughout the day the most courageous and devoted co-operation was rendered to the Canadian corps by a brigade and squadron of the Royal Flying Corps. The night was clear and lit by a full moon and the work of patrols, carrying parties, and working parties went on without interruption. The night saw all of the Vimy Ridge with the exception of a few trenches on Hill 145 secure in Canadian hands.

"And so the first day of this greatest of Canadian advances came to a successful and glorious conclusion."

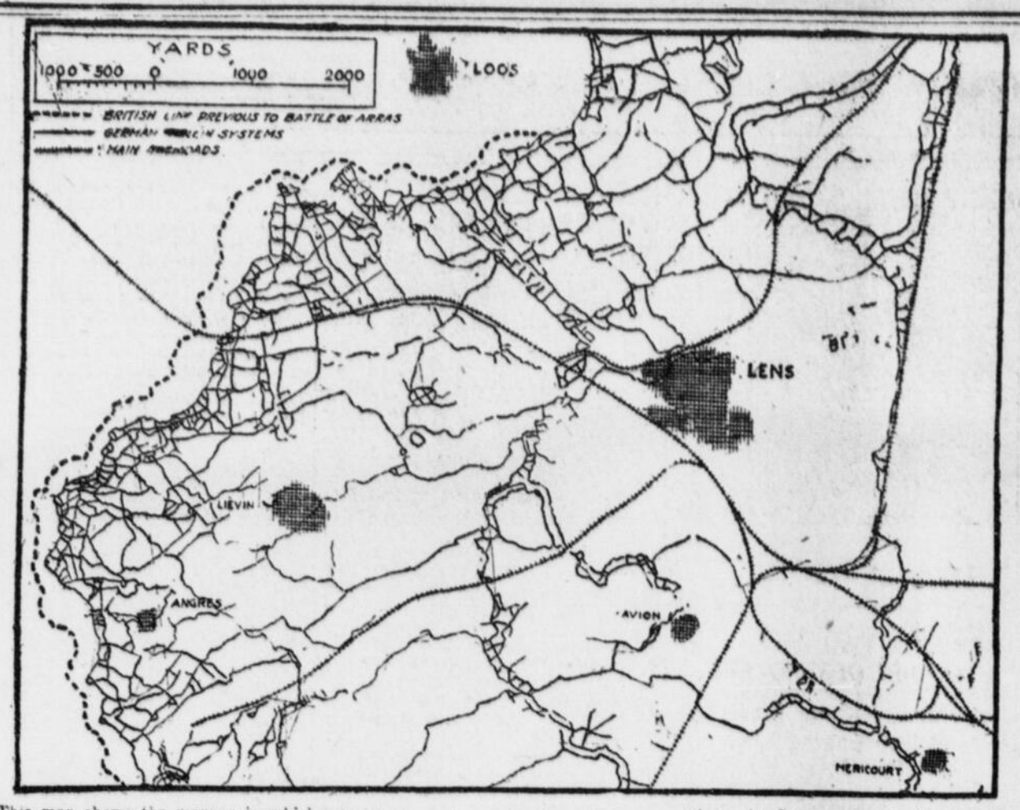
NO INTENSE BATTLE ON BRITISH FRONT

(By Philip Gibbs.)

War Correspondents' Headquarters, Sunday, April 22.—Intense fighting has not yet been resumed on a great scale along our front. Meanwhile the French armies, whose gunfire I heard yesterday as a vague distant roar from a hill near St. Quentin, hurl themselves against the enemy's massed reserves. I went again yesterday to the great area of destroyed villages which the enemy left behind him on his retreat to St. Quentin, and from Holnon Wood looked across the open country between our outposts and that old city whose cathedral raises as a grey mass above the last ridge. It still stands, unbroken and beautiful, though the houses have been destroyed round it, to clear the enemy's field of fire. German officers use its towers as observation posts, and can see every movement of our men in the fields below.

"They snipe us with five point nines," said a young officer; "they scatter 'em about on the off chance of hitting someone and you never can tell where they are likely to drop."

Some of them came whining across to Holnon Wood and down into the village of Francilly as I stood looking across to Savy Wood, but not close enough to hurt anyone.



This map shows the manner in which the Germans entrenched themselves. Every line on this map, except those which are crossed at short intervals indicating them to be railway lines, are the lines of German trenches. The map covers an area of about four and a half miles by five and a half miles. A glance at it will show what an enormous amount of work the Germans have done in entrenching their front line and how comparatively slight are the second line trenches shown in the irregular line running north and south about half way between the villages of Lievin and Avion. On the first day's rush in the battle of Arras the British carried all this enormous amount of work which the Germans had done over a front of about nine miles southward from Loos. On the part of the line here depicted, which is particularly strong section of the line, owing to the desire of the Germans to defend Lens and its coal fields, they did not, however, get further on the first day's work than the network of front trenches. It was not until the third day of the battle that they carried the village of Lievin and came up against the second line trenches. Since then the Germans have undoubtedly been busy digging a new network of communicating trenches just back of this second line, between it and the villages of Arras and Lens, but the tens of thousands of sandbags making the parapets of the front line trenches are lost to them. So is the enormous mass of barbed wire which protected them. But this is only a small fraction of the German line that has been driven back. During the last week the French drove the Germans from their front line trenches over a front of nearly fifty miles. The Somme offensive made the Germans abandon their front over a stretch of more than a hundred miles. Ever as the Germans back up they must build new entrenched positions, they must use more sandbags and more barbed wire. The labor that this will entail on the miners in Germany, as well as on the weavers, is enormous. Indeed, one wonders where they are going to get the jute, or a substitute for it, with which to make sandbags for their new positions. And yet without sandbags it would almost be impossible for them to entrench through another season. The loss of their front line trenches over a front of more than a hundred and fifty miles will make a call on the resources of Germany for sandbags, barbed wire, telephones and telephone wire, electric batteries, trench-props, and many other things that will be very difficult for the Germans to cope with. The Germans are forced out of their shell, and now, if ever, is the chance of the Allies to break their line. On their front line the Germans had an entrenched system of approximately fifteen miles of trenches to the mile front. It will take them a long time to construct another such system. Long before they have succeeded in doing it the British and French will have all their artillery up to the position ready to deliver a new blow.

WASHINGTON CHEERED RT. HON. MR. BALFOUR

Great Reception Accorded British Representative at American Capital

Washington, April 22.—America and Britain clasped hands to-day and gave heartfelt meaning to their yet unwritten compact to make the world safe for democracy. It was an inspiring occasion and Washington rose to it with a fervor that lacked nothing either of patriotism or hospitality. There was no flaw in the welcome that the capital extended, officially and personally, to the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, and those who came with him as envoys of an appreciative nation across the seas.

At 3.10 o'clock this afternoon there was a stir in a great crowd of waiting people at the east end of the rotunda of the Washington Union Station. At the open train gate appeared a tall slender man of 70, with silvery gray hair and drooping moustache. His face wore an eager, genial smile, as he stepped vigorously forward. At his right was Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador to the United States; at his left, Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. Hats came off and the crowd cheered with spontaneous enthusiasm as he passed through the lane of police to the President's room at the opposite side of the station.

The distinguished visitor was Mr. Balfour. No guest of the nation had ever received a more cordial or wholehearted welcome at the American capital, a welcome all the more emphatic because of its lack of formal premeditation. The concourse of the station was packed with people, and as Mr. Balfour and his party left the building to enter the motors waiting to carry them to the quarters provided for them, they were confronted by thousands of people in the plaza outside. And how the crowd cheered! All along Massachusetts Avenue and out Sixteenth Street to the Franklin Macveagh residence, which has been reserved for the use of the head of the British commissioners and his persons, staff, although the route the party would take had not been announced, the streets were lined with people waiting to greet him, and he and his escort passed to an accompaniment of automoole horns, cheers and waving flags. The Union Jack was flying with the Stars and Stripes from windows and from the hoods of motor cars at the curb along the whole route.

Geoffrey Butler, a member of the British party, who has been in charge of publicity at the Foreign Office in London, met a group of newspaper men late this afternoon to tell of the trip and indicate something of the purposes of the commission.

Mr. Balfour, he said, felt that it had been understood that the British commission was not here to give unasked for advice or suggestions to the American Government. The commission came in a thorough receptive mood, he said, and if the American people felt that they would like to learn something of the mistakes which England had made, and of the way she had tried to correct those mistakes, the British visitors would be very ready to give them the benefit of their experience. For this purpose, he explained, they had brought with them a staff of experts on practically every phase of modern warfare. This information they are ready to put at the service of America in whatever way the United States Government chooses.

NOT PROPOSING COURSES.

Asked if the commission had any specific diplomatic instruction, Mr. Butler said that it was his impression that no suggestions or requests as to policy would come from their side—that the commission was ready to answer questions or take suggestions from the American Government, not to propose courses of actions. This, he added, applied to any such question as that of sending an immediate contingent of American troops to France.

"We feel," he said, "that matters of this kind are for the United States to decide with absolute freedom of action, and for them to do what its seems to them best to do. We are here simply to place ourselves at the service of the American Government, prepared to put our experience at your disposal. We are ready to do anything that we can to serve. We made our mistakes in the early days of the war, and if those will help you to solve your problems, we are ready to tell you about them."

A MESSAGE TO CANADA.

Ottawa, April 22.—The Right. Hon. A. J. Balfour arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning. He was met by Admiral Browning, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, and Colonel Henderson, military secretary to the Duke of Devonshire. It is presumed that Gen. Joffre and the other members of the British and French diplomatic commissions to the United States accompanied Mr. Balfour. In a message to the Governor-General, Mr. Balfour pays tribute to Canada's part in the war and urges that a Canadian representative join the Entente Commission at Washington.

MR. BLONDIN'S CALL TO CONSTITUENTS

Considers His Present Duty is to Rally French-Canadians in Support of Service at the Front

The following letter was addressed last week by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. E. Blondin, to his electors of Champlain county, Que., explaining his course in resigning his portfolio as Postmaster-General in order to "do his bit" in recruiting work:

"To the electors of Champlain county:

"Gentlemen,—As long as the heavy responsibilities of office made it an imperative duty for me to remain at the post you had assigned me, I resisted a desire I had long entertained of going to the front with those of my age and race who, to the honor of the Province of Quebec, are offering their blood for the defence of the rights and ideals which are among all interested in maintaining in the world.

"An Allies' offensive, to be ended only by a regenerating victory, or a defeat meaning the ruin of nations, has already been started. We have reached the crucial moment when everyone must do his very best, either in the field or industries essential to the war, the field of agriculture, or the battle field. I feel deeply convinced that the most imperious duty of the present hour for me is to practise what I have preached to you for the last three years, and to devote myself entirely to the rallying of the French-Canadians and the continuation of the magnificent support which they have already given.

"Many of those who were among the first to leave, are at the present hour straining under fatigue and exhaustion, in the trenches which they have occupied and defended for the last two years with such heroism. Whatever may be their weariness, they will not forsake their post as long as new French-Canadian recruits have taken their places and insured the keeping up of regiments which they have covered with glory and which they will not allow to disappear.

"Every day we receive pathetic letters from relatives who ask relief for their sons at the front after such a

"I know that the energies of the nashould go and reinforce those sentries of honor who have kept watch over us for so long? Do we not owe it to the survivors as well as to the fallen heroes to continue their glorious work? More than any political constitution the remembrance of our forefathers' valiant deeds has been our best safeguard. Should we not transmit to our children this inheritance of pride and hope?

you have trusted me with in the past, tion must be distributed with discretion, but I am convinced that if everyone generously takes up his share of the common burdens there will still remain a considerable number of men free to answer the silent call of our own soldiers waiting in France.

NO POLITICS, ONLY COUNTRY.

"I know that my plan cannot be realized save through the union of all good wills to which I appeal, without reserve or distinction. In order to do away with all obstacles I thought I ought to break down all political fetters and face my countrymen with no other bonds than those of the brotherhood which unites us all.

"With this end in view and with the assent of my colleagues I have handed my resignation to the Premier who will dispose of it on his return. Offering you my best thanks for the confidence you have truster me with in the past, I hope you will receive my withdrawal from political life as well as my new undertaking with the same spirit in which I offered them to my Province and Country.

"May the mutual esteem of races, basis of the union so necessary to the peace and the great future of this Dominion, be one of the results of our participation in this war, which has driven all the civilized nations, even the most pacifist, to take up arms to defend their honor, their rights and their lives.

"(Signed), P. E. BLONDIN."

ADVOCATES MOVE TOWARD REPUBLIC

H. G. Wells Says That Britain Should Set Example to Poland, Bulgaria, Greece and Other Prospective Republics

The London "Times" prints conspicuously, under the heading, "A Republican Society for Great Britain," a letter from H. G. Wells, the novelist, who is equally prominent as a Socialist propagandist. Mr. Wells suggests "that the time is now ripe, and it would be a thing agreeable to our friends and allies, the republican democracies of France, Russia, the United States and Portugal, to give some clear expression to the great volume of republican feeling that always has existed in the British community."

Mr. Wells in his letter admits that the general republican feeling has hitherto been satisfied with the idea that Great Britain is a "crowned republic," and doubts whether even in Ireland there is any considerable section of the people who would be disposed to go beyond the implications of that phrase. The writer contends, however, that "it will be an excess of civility to the less acceptable pretensions of royalty and grave negligence of our duty to liberal aspirations throughout the world if the thinking ones of the British community do not now take unambiguous steps to make clear to the republicans of Europe, Asia and America that these ancient trappings of the throne and sceptre are at most mere historical inheritances, and that our spirit is warmly and entirely against the dynastic system that so long has divided, embittered and wasted the spirit of mankind."

The writ does not contend directly for the establishment of a republic in Great Britain, but, looking to the future, he argues in favor of encouraging the adoption of a republican form of government in Poland, Bulgaria and Greece, and says that for the advancement and encouragement of this, "the same immediate organization is required in Great Britain."

"To begin with" the letter continues, "it might take the form of a series of loosely-affiliated republican societies centring in our chief towns, which could enroll members and organize meetings of sympathy with our fellow republicans abroad and form a basis for more definitely purposeful activities. Such activities need not conflict in any way with one's free loyalty to the occupant of the throne of this crowned republic."

The "Times" devotes its chief editorial to the Wells letter for the purpose of showing "the absurdity of republican manifestations in this country."

"The letter," it says, "shows that a clever man can sometimes write very foolishly."

The "Times" contends that republican feeling ever was general in Great Britain, not excepting the time when Great Britain was nominally a republic, and it is quite confident that no great volume of republican feeling exists to-day. The general feeling, it declares, is democratic but not republican, and satisfied perfectly with the existing constitution.

The "Times" argues lengthily that the acme of freedom is enjoyed in Great Britain, owing to the supreme power of the people exercised through the House of Commons, and that the British monarchy has nothing in common with the autocratic monarchies on the continent.

"We know and feel that the crown is the indispensable keystone of the British Empire," says the "Times," which seeks by examples to show that "this gold n link is the surest bulwa. and pledge of democracy over a great part of the globe."

WESTERN COAL STRIKE.

Minister of Labor Reviews Situation in Commons.

In reply to a question by Mr. E. M. MacDonald in the House last Thursday, the Hon. T. W. Crothers reviewed the strike situation in western coal mines. An agreement had been entered into on March 31st, 1915, between operators and miners for a period of two years. In July of last year the miners, probably influenced by the war bonus given in Wales, demanded an increase of ten percent in their wages. This was conceded and a new agreement made, which was to remain in effect until April of this year. Three months after this agreement had been entered into the miners demanded a further increase in wages of 25 percent, or that an inquiry be made to estimate the increase in cost of living, and they be given a corresponding advance in wages.

F. E. Harrison, fair wage officer, conducted this inquiry, and recommended an advance of $1.70 a week from November 15th to April 1st, when the agreement terminated. Operators and miners a few weeks ago met in Calgary to negotiate a new agreement, and referred the whole question to a subcommittee. The miners, as a protest against the protracted negotiations, quit work in the steam coal mines, but a wire was received to-day that the committee's report had been completed. It would be accepted by the operators and, as the miners' representatives had endorsed the agreement, the unions would probably confirm it. The total amount of money paid by the Government in back pay was $92,000, and the Minister of Labor assured the House that the Government expected to recover it all from the large consumers.

W. F. MacLean, of South York, advocated that labor strikes in mines be dealt with under the War Measures Act, and also that the same remedy be applied to railways which were dilatory in the transportation of fuel.

The Minister of Labor paid a tribute to the attitude of labor unions in Canada during the war. There has been fewer strikes in Canada during the past three years than in any other country in the world. In Australia the number was four times as many as in Canada.

Ernest Lapointe (Kamouraska), drew the attention of the Minister of Railways to a report that the branch line of the Intercolonial Railway from River Ouelle Junction to River Ouelle Wharf were to be closed and the rails used to complete the Quebec and Saguenay; also that the ferry service from River Ouelle Wharf to Murray Bay was to be discontinued.

The Hon. Dr. Reid promised to bring the report to the attention of the minister.

WILL AUSTRIANS SUE FOR PEACE IN MAY?

Reports Indicate the Dual Monarchy's Urgent Need of End of Hostilities

Reports of significant doings in Austria-Hungary are reaching London from the continent, and the "Chronicle" publishes an article from a correspondent explaining the happenings. He says:

"Numerous political events are occurring in both Austria and Hungary—events that can only be understood in the light of the dual monarchy's urgent need of peace.

The events are, first, the summoning of the Reichrath for the first time since the outbreak of the war, and second, the resignation, reported through Switzerland, of Count Tizsa, the fire brand Prime Minister of Hungary, author of the aggression against Serbia, and thus the principal Gringer about the war.

"On Thursday, according to an Amsterdam cable, Emperor Charles received a deputation of the German party leaders in Austria. The German leaders urged the necessity for a new and powerful and re-organized Austria: in other words, an Austria made in Germany.' They also expressed fears that 'peremptory necessities of state,' which concern the vital interests of the whole of Austria, might be relegated to the background. These 'necessities of state,' are, in fact, the uncompleted negotiations with Germany for the foundation of a Germanized middle Europe.

"The Emperor, in his reply, avoided these issues. He announced simply that it is my intention shortly to summon the Reichsrath, adding that the revival of parliamentary life after years of suspension is of extraordinary importance.

"Light is thrown on the meaning of this phrase, 'extraordinary importance,' by recent Vienna telegrams, evidently inspired, announcing that 'as the question of peace has come into the foreground, it is expected that the Reichrath will be summoned for the middle of May without any change being made in the conduct of parliamentary business.'

"Thus all the German plans for the economic and political subjugation of Austria in a 'middle Europe' is in danger of going by the board before the urgent necessity for peace. The Germans intended that Galicia should be made autonomous and unrepresented in the Reichsrath. This would have given them a clear majority and a free hand, but the Polish members of Galicia will now appear in full force, and the German party will be in a hopeless minority.

"This turn of events has caused something like consternation in Germany. A telegram from Berne quotes some German papers, the 'Taglische Rundschau' accusing Clam Martenic, the Austrian Premier, of 'betraying the Germans and being false to Austria's faithful ally, Germany.' Reventlow groans that 'Emperor Charles has been led astray by bad advice.' The 'Beni Neueste Nachrichtan,' declares bluntly 'that Austria's new policy means the end of the great project of a German middle Europe.'"

CURBING TUBERCULOSIS

Dominion's Dairy Regulations Made More Stringent

New regulations have been put into force by order-in-council to deal more strictly with the question of tuberculosis, and to prevent the spread of that disease. The new regulations provide that dairies in which milk or cream are produced for sale shall be licensed, and no license shall be issued unless the dairy shal conform to the required standard.

The standard requires that the stable shall have on ample amount of air space, and at least two square feet of glass for each cow, and shall be well ventilated, drained, and kept clean and sanitary. Two years from the date of the first test of the cattle of a dairy, the sale within the city or town of unpasteurized milk or cream from that dairy shall be prohibited, unless the veterinary inspector can certify that the herd contains no reactor, and in his opinion is free of tuberculosis. The inspectors are to use the tuberculin test and carefully examine the cows.

Compensation is to be paid to owners of cows slaughtered, at the rate of one-half of the appraised value if destroyed for open tuberculosis, and two-thirds if destroyed as a reactor at the request of the owner, and valuation is to be made by the veterinary inspector. Milk or cream from a herd containing reactors shall not be sold except pasteurized.

Whenever in the opinion of the veterinary director-general the work of eliminating tuberculosis from the herd supplying a municipality has reached a satisfactory point, the municipality will be expected to maintain the standard reached.

DOCTORS CALLED UP

Submarine Menace Necessitates More Hospitals Overseas

The British War Cabinet decided last Friday that every physician and surgean, and every man with medical training of military age, must be called up for service immediately.

In reference to the calling up of the physicians and surgeons, the following official explanation is given: "The enemy, in total disregard of the accepted tenets of civilized warfare, has deliberately instituted a submarine campaign against hospital ships, and it has, therefore, become essential that a large number of hospitals should be established overseas in the various theatres of war for the treatment of sick and wounded. In order to allow this to be done with great rapidity, it is essential ti secure the services of every doctor that can possibly be spared from the United Kingdom."

THE LABRADOR FUND.

Acknowledgments.

Mrs. Wm. Macdonald	$5.00
H.A.C.	2.00
A Generous Friend of the Labrador Mission	100.00

THE Y.M.C.A. FUND.

Acknowledgments.

John A. Mitchell	$10.00
Mrs. Wm. Harlock	2.00
Loyal Soldiers Class, Temple Church, Yarmouth	2.00
Rylestone Branch, Red Cross	5.00
Alberni Women's Patriotic Society	15.00

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

Acknowledgments.

H.S.W.	$2.00
Proceeds of concert at Campbellford	14.00

Prisoners' of War Grateful

Acknowledge Parcels of Food Sent Them Through the "Witness" Fund and the Red Cross Society

Another batch of acknowledgments from our soldier boys in the prison camps in Germany have arrived expressing great appreciation and gratitude to the "Witness" friends who so generously sent subscriptions through the "Witness" Prisoners of War Fund. All donations for this fund were forwarded through Mr. McPherson, of the Bank of Montreal, to Lady Drummond, who undertook through her highly organized "Prisoners of War Department" of the Red Cross Society to use the fund in sending food to the Canadian prisoners of war.

Most of the acknowledgments come in printed Red Cross postcards, of which the blanks are filled in by the recipient of the parcel. Some of the recipients squeeze in a brief word of thanks and appreciation, such as:—

"Provisions arrived O.K., and were greatly appreciated."

"Many thanks for the food."

"Package marked No. 53 came in good condition."

"I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, another parcel through the Red Cross Society. These parcels are greatly appreciated."

"I beg to acknowledge with heartfelt thanks parcel received through the Montreal 'Witness' containing provisions. I can assure you that it was very welcome indeed. Again thanking you, I remain, J. E. Paton, No. 629352 14th Canadian Detachment, No. 56944, Baracke 32, Friedrichsfeld bei Wesel, Rhineland.

"I take great pleasure in acknowledging receipts, through the Canadian Red Cross Society, of 3 parcels donated by you, and for which I beg to thank you. The contents were very appropriate and very much appreciated by me. I again thank you, and subscribe myself as yours very truly, Pte. John D. Amour, No. 63699, Baraque I.O. 32, Gefengenen lager, Friedrichsfeld."

Corp. C. Hodge, No. 477413, Royal Can. Regt., Kutdamm by Stettin, Germany; Wm. Pagan, No. 66282, Jan. 18, 1917, Feb. 2, 1917, 24 Victoria Rifles, Nuremberg, Bavaria; F. P. Lawson, 470-476, 4th Battalion, Parchim Meck. L., Deptschland; Pte. C. T. Spencer, 24881, Jan. 27, 1917, Jan. 3, 1917, 14th Battalion Royal Highlanders, Kriegsgefangenen lager, Mecklenburg; Pte. R. Burley, 140030, Jan. 15, Feb. 4, 1917, 14th Canadian Infantry, Munster, Westf.; J. E. Paton, 629352, 14th Canadian Detachment, Jan. 28, 1917, Feb. 7, 1917, Kreigsgefangenensendbung; Pte. W. H. Marshall, 420643, 43rd Canadians, Friedrichfeld, bei Wesel, Rheinland; Pte. A. Warner, 426759, 3rd Battalion, Canadians, Friedrichsfeld, Rheiuland; Pte A. J. Clark, 412698, 18th Canadian Infantry, Bugstunfust, Germany; Pte. Charles Crowley, 552029, Royal Canadian Regiment, Rheinland; Private H. B. Thisby, 160061, 49th Battalion, Canadians, Parchim, Mechl., Deutschlanad; Pte. David Lawson, 228490, Jan. 7, Jan. 8, Feb. 4, 1917; 13th Canadian Battalion, Parchime, Mecklenburg; Sergt. J. Adderley, 427031, Jan. 31, Feb. 5, 1917; 13th Canadian Infantry, Hanover, Deutschland; Sergt. Roy C. Austin, 447053, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, Provinge Hanover; Pte. A. L. Schofield, 478795, Jan. 14, Jan. 26, Feb. 8, 1917, Royal Canadian Regiment, Deutschland; Pte. J. S. Moffat, 461304, Royal Canadian Regiment, Kriegsgefanen lager; Pte. P. R. Wakefield, 192965, 13th Canadian Infanty Battalion, Parchim, Mecklenburg, Deutschland; Albert L. Mills, 436951, Royal Montreal Regiment, Dulmen, Westf; Pte. W. Martin, 437468, 14th R. M. R., Dulmen; Corp. Ferguson S. McKay, 140144, 14th Battalion, Provinz Hanover, Deutschland; Martin E. Atkins, 149695, 14th Battalion, R. M. R., Westf., Germany; Pte. M. A. Jordan, 101137, Jan. 5, Jan. 27, 1917, 49th Canadians, Kriegsgefangenen lager; Pte. R. Keen, 140115, 14th Battalion Canadians, Westfalia; Sergt. Jas. Payton, 47039, 14th Battalion Canadians, Westfalia; Pte. J. W. Turner, 477941, Royal Canadian Regt. (Hospital), Parchim (Meckl), Deutschland.

Received food parcel on December second, C. A. Procunic, 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion, Kriegsgefangenen Lager, Parchim, Germany.

Received food parcel in good condition, Victor M. Bell, Royal Canadian Regiment, Friedrichsfeied, Rhineland, Germany.

Received food parcel on January third, F. P. Lawson, Fourth Battalion Canadian, Parchim, Meck. L., Gruppe, 3, Barracks 5, Deutschland.

Received food parcel December ninth, C. A. Procunie, Sgt., 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion. Kriegsgefangenen, Lager, Parchin, Germany.

Received food parcel sent by you through Red Cross, marked, 48, No. 47, not received yet. Wm. Martin, 14th R. M. R., Kriegsgefangenen lager, Dulmen.

Received parcel of provisions with thanks. Wm. Martin, Kriegsgefangenen lager, Dulmen, I. W.

Received parcel of provisions for which thank you. Wm. Payan, 24th Br. Canadian Infantry, Nurnberg, Bavaria.

Many thanks for your Red Cross combined parcel No. 48, received to-day in good condition. Corp. I. M. Sissons, 13th Canadians, Grafangenen lager.

Received food parcel for which I thank you, and arrived in good condition. Pte. F. Burcombe, 4th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, Reserve Lazarette, Schwerin, Mackl., Germany.

Received parcel of groceries December 26. Corp. W. E. Davis, the Royal Canadian Regiment, Kriegsgefangenenlager, Dulmen I. Westf.

Received parcel with many thanks, January 5th. Albert L. Mills, S. B., Royal Montreal Regiment, 14th Battalion, Co. 76, Group 3, Dulmen in Westf, Germany.

Received food parcel. T. Schur, 16th Canadian Scottish, Gruppe 3, Barracks 5, Parchim, Deutschland (Mecklenburg.)

Received parcel containing food. C. Hodge, Royal Canadian Regiment, Altdamm by Stetten, Germany.

Received to-day parcel No. 49 from you per Canadian Red Cross. Many thanks. Harry E. Balfour Lieut., 49th Battalion, Canadian Infantry.

Received parcel containing provisions, for which I thank you very much. J. W. Turner, Royal Canadian Regiment, Kriegsgefangenen lager, Parchim, (Meckl.), Germany.

Received packet marked 48 per C.R.C.S. I thank you sincerely for contents which were duly appreciated. D. Burton, Hohenlimburg.

The following men have also acknowledged receipt of parcels sent by you through the Canadian Red Cross, 14, Cockspur street, London: Pte. Don Whelton, 488314, R.C.R.; Pte. C. Crowley, 552029, R.C.R.; Pte. A. E. Ellis, 477285, R.C.R.; Pte. M. A. Jordon, 101137, 49th Batt.; Pte. T. J. Smith, 8145, 2nd Batt.; Pte. A. Oliver, 77647, 16th Batt.; Pte. J. Alston, 27643, 15th Batt.; Pte. G. W. Foote, 488802, 16th Batt.; Pte. John Gordon, Leonard, 126834, 3rd Batt.; Pte. Wilfred Lusher, 436813, 14th Batt.; Pte. B. F. Mackay, 140144, 14th Batt.; Pte. A. R. Wright, 142025, 4th C.M.R.; Pte. Peter McGowan, 132984, 13th Batt.; Pte. Peter Hamelin, 26557, 14th Batt.; Pte. J. E. Paton, 629352, 14th Batt.; Pte. John Ousey, 700222, 16th Batt.; Pte. D. H. Stevenson, 420112, 43rd Batt.; Cpl. John Watts, 18558, 13th Batt.; Lce.-Cpl. M. A. Price, 477727, R. C. R.; Pte. Peter Schur, 417655, 14th Batt.; Pte. James Moffat, 461304, R. C. R.; Pte. C. E. Morris, 84019, 14th Batt.; Pte. W. E. Atkins, 140605, 14th Batt.; Pte. J. W. Vimton, 184102, R.C.R.; Pte. F. Lozo, 441549, 13th Batt.; Pte. A. E. Ellis, 477285, R. C. R.; Pte. J. V. Crowe, 114807, 1st C. M. R.

We have been notified by the Red Cross that the following prisoners of war in Germany have been transferred to other camps: Cpl. F. Karpink, 478-604, 13th Batt. Can. Inf., has been removed to Z3036 Barr 2, Soltan, Hanover, Germany; Sergt. John Adderley, 427031, 13th Batt. Can. Inf., has been removed to Z3010, Soltan, Hanover; Pte. C. E. Varcoe, 455304, R. C. R., has been removed to Friederichsfelds, Barr 32., Det. 204, Vei Wesel; Pte. Walter Edward Atkins, 140605, 14th Batt. Can. Inf., has been removed to Munster 1-W, Germany, lager 2, K. 73; Pte. Jas. N. Woodfine, 105876, 16th Batt., has been removed to Aachen, Germany Anstanshstion, Narchinenbanschule.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIPS S UNK AND 71 LIVES LOST—GERMAN WOU NDED AMONGST THE DEAD

Crippled British Soldiers Sang Songs on Sinking Vessel, But Prussians Fought Like Fiends For Places in Lifeboats

The British hospital ships "Donegal" and "Lafranc," with many wounded aboard, have been torpedoed without warning. They were sunk on April 17. Of those on the "Donegal," 29 wounded men and 12 of the crew are missing. The "Lafranc" carried German wounded, as well as British. Of those aboard, 19 British and 15 Germans are believed to have perished. The British wounded sang songs as they faced death, while the Prussians fought like fiends for places in the lifeboats.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Bonar Law, announced on April 19, in the House of Commons, that there had recently been further losses of British hospital ships, which would be published soon. On Sunday the Secretary of the Admiralty issued the following statement: "On the evening of April 17, the steamships "Donegal" and "Lafranc," while transporting wounded to British ports, were torpedoed without warning. The "Donegal" carried slightly wounded cases—all British. Of these, 29 men, as well as 12 of the crew, are missing, and are presumed to have been drowned.

"The "Lafranc," in additoin to 234 wounded British officers and men, carried 167 wounded German prisoners, a medical personnel of 52 and a crew of 123. Of these, the following are missing: Two British officers; 11 wounded British of other ranks; one member Royal Army Medical Corps staff; five German officers and ten wounded Germans of other ranks.

"One hundred and fifty-two wounded German prisoners wer rescued by British patrol vessels at the imminent risk of being themselves torpedoed.

WAS NOT DISTINGUISHABLE.

"Owing to German practice of sinking hospital ships at sight and to the fact that distinctive marking and lighting of such vessels render them more conspicuous targets for German submarine, it has become no longer possible to distinguish our hospital ships in the customary manner. One of these two ships, therefore, though carrying wounded, was not in any way outwardly distinguished as a hospital ship. The distinctive markings of the other had not yet been removed. Both were provided with an escort for protection.

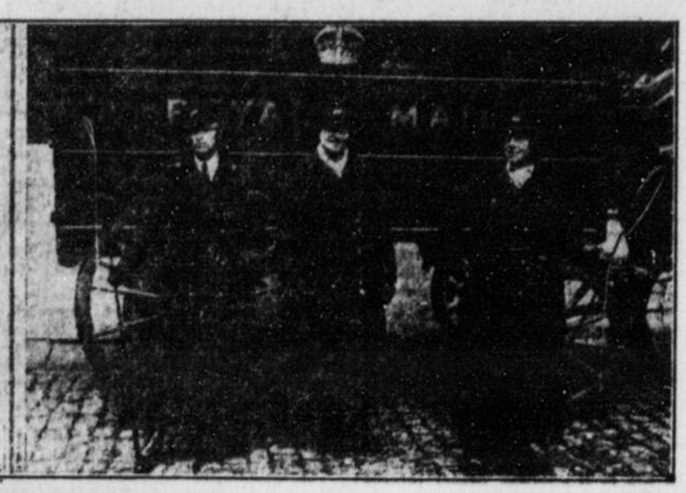
"The illegal and inhuman submarine warfare, which Germany has waged upon merchant shipping has for some time been openly adopted against hospital ships flying the Red Cross and otherwise acting in complete conformity with the requirements of the Hague convention. This culmination of savagery has brought the world face to face with a situation that is without parallel in civilized warfare. It has no justification in any conceivable distortion of International Law or in the most brutal creed of necessity.

"The British Government, in considering fully the measures to be adopted in these circumstances have had in review the entire facts on which the German Government claims to have acted.

ENGLISH WOMEN ARE NOW DRIVING MAIL WAGGONS IN THE OLD C OUNTRY.



English women as postal van drivers: A girl being coached in the handling of the h orses.



In their neat uniforms of navy serge piped in red: Three of the new women postal van drivers in London.

MAY TAKE P.G.E.R FROM CONTRACTORS

The British Columbia Government may not permit the Foley, Welch & Stewart interests to complete the Pacific Great Eastern railway line, or to remain in possession of the charter and the sections of the road already built, as the result of the recent developments before the inquiry committee.

Representatives of Foley, Welch & Stewart intimated privately some time ago that they were prepared to place their case before the courts, so it is therefore supposed that they will not surrender the physical possession of the road without long-drawn-out litigation. A move on the part of the Government to cancel the charter and to attempt to take over the line may be expected, it is said, just as soon as the inquiry committee reports to the Legislature.

MAKES SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. J. S. Cowper, junior Liberal member for Vancouver, charged on the floor of the Legislature last week that $25,000 contributed by the Canadian Northern Pacific Company to the Liberal campaign fund at the election never reached the party's funds, but after being paid into the safe of a Vancouver hotel on the eve of the election, was withdrawn by the present Attorney-General next morning.

Mr. Cowper also stated that he had been informed that sums as large as $50,000 had been contributed to the Liberal party funds, but had not reached them. He requested an inquiry, as he suggested that the source of the fund by means of which court actions were begun in British Columbia and the State of Washington in an effort to prevent John T. Scott from being brought back might be disclosed, and an explanation of how Scott was to-day living in "affluence and luxury in California" be secured.

Mr. Cowper made his charge during a speech on the debate on the bill introduced to permit of the appointment of a judicial commission to investigate the "plugging" scandal at the by-election in Vancouver of last year. The Hon. Mr. MacDonald, who was not in the House when Cowper's charge was made, returned just as the House adjourned. He asked the privilege of making a reply thereto, and said: "I desire to state to this House that this statement is false in its entirety and its details. I brand it as a falsehood. I can assure the hon. member that he will be given ample opportunity to prove his charge."

After the Legislature rose, Premier Brewster stated there would certainly be an investigation into Cowper's charges at the earliest possible moment.

FOUR AVIATION SCHOOLS

Almost 1,000 Aeros for Canadian Flyers Training

When the present plan for the construction of aviation schools for the British Government is completed by the Imperial Munitions Board, there will be in Canada four centres at which officers will be trained for the Royal Flying Corps, and almost a thousand airplanes in use there. The plant at Camp Borden is now in operation, and another in the Bay of Quinte district is being constructed as rapidly as possible. When that is completed a school will be erected a short distance north of Toronto. Finally, it is intended to locate a school in British Columbia. Each of these plants will cost in the neighborhood of $700,000. Each will provide accommodation for five squadrons of airplanes, that is, 100 machines. About 800 machines will be required in order that 400 may be constantly in use in the four schools.

FOOD SHORTAGE AND STRIKE SCARES

Krupp's Men Quit Work and Chancellor Refuses to Arbitrate

Advices to Amsterdam from the frontier state that a strike has broken out at Essen in the Krupp works. Essen and West German papers contain no reference to this happening. The message sent out from Berlin saying that the strike there was ended, is now admitted to have anticipated that event. Though a majority have returned to work numbers remain away to such an extent that the work of the munitions factories was seriously handicapped. The workers at the Siemens-Schuckert works, according to the "Vorwaerts," only returned after many hours of discussion at a mass meeting, and those of the Deutsche Waffen Und Munitions Fabriken decided to continue the strike and send a deputation to the Chancellor. These workers number about 25,000. The concern is one of the largest in Germany, and also controls the Mauser works.

The strike at Spandau also continues. The Cologne "Gazette" states that a strike similar to that at Berlin broke out at Leipzig. There were street demonstrations by big crowds. The strikers at the munition factories are very considerably affected. It was not stated whether the strike had been concluded.

Strikes have broken out in various munition factories in Germany, including the Krupps, the Amsterdam "Telegraaf" says it has learned from German sources.

CChancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, says the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger," having declined to discuss the situation with a deputation headed by Hugo Haase, president of the central executive committee of the new independent Social party, 20,000 workers in four factories in Greater Berlin decided to continue their strike.

According to the Berlin "Vorwaerts," the food strike continues everywhere in Berlin, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's reply to a deputation of workers from the Deutschewaffen and Munitions Fabrik of Berlin was a declination to assume the task of an arbitrator.

MORE COAL MINES IDLE

Number of Strikers in West Augmented

The coal miners of nearly every mine of the Calgary district are out on strike because of the delay in the settlement of the men's affairs.

The ranks of idle properties were augmented last week by the men of Canmore and several other places in the Crow's Nest Pass country going out. The miners now out are at Michel, Blairmore, Canmore, Hillcrest, Bellevue and Frank. Those at Drumheller also are out, but the difficulty in the latter company is of a different nature.

CONTROL OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN EMPIRE

Ought to Be Husbanded For General National Benefit, Premier Borden Says.

The freedom of the city of Manchester was fronferred on Saturday on Sir Robert L. Borden, the Hon. W. F. Massey and Sir E. T. Morris, premiers of Canada, New Zealand, and Newfoundland respectively. Gen. Smuts was to have been likewise honored, but was prevented from attending until later.

Acknowledging the honor, Sir Robert dwelt upon the joint responsibility of the American republic and the British Commonwealth. Inspired by the same ideals, united by a common purpose, and acting in loyal co-operation, he said, they possessed power, both moral and material, which could command the future peace of the world.

The militarist autocracy of Germany, the Premier declared, had held to the lips of the German people the goblet of world domination and the people had drunk that wine to the very dregs. There were few signs that their madness had appreciably abated, but the thunder of the world in arms at their gates might yet bring soberness and sanity, for of all the nations Germany is the most war weary. Germany must work out her own salvation. There was no other nation which can do this for her so long as she remains intoxicated with the idea of world conquest and still had it in her heart to assassinate other nations. Thus the war must continue, the speaker said. It could not end until the purpose for which the world had taken up arms against Germany shall have been accomplished in such a victory as will ensure a lasting peace to war weary humanity.

GERMAN TRADE AFTER WAR.

He predicted that after the war German industries would be supported and developed by the most thorough and powerful state organization ever known. He said that if the militarist autocracy remained in control, the possessions and integrity of the British Empire would not remain unchallenged. Referring to the entrance of the United States into the war, he said:

"The great kindred nation adjoining the Dominion from which I have come has been impelled by the relentness and overbearing arrogance and aggression of Germany to take up arms in a common cause of liberty and humanity. From the very foundation of the republic the traditions of American policy have been constantly opposed to intervention in any European war. They would never have committed this fateful step save for the overmastering cause of honor and right.

"I have spoken of the responsibilities of our Empire; let me emphasize even more strongly the joint responsibility of the American republic and the British commonwealth. Inspired by the same ideals, united in a common purpose and acting in unselfish and loyal co-operation they possess a power, both moral and material, which can command the peace of the world. May they exercise that power for this, the highest of all purposes."

MUST HUSBAND RESOURCES.

Sir Robert spoke of Manchester as having shown itself capable of initiating and extending great enterprises in the face of world-wide competition, and equally having sustained the high standards and ideals of democracy. "I confess at once," Sir Robert said, "in Canada we have not yet reached a reasonable comprehension of our resources or of the means by which they can be utilized for the country's development and progress. There is reason to believe that the industries of Germany will be developed and supported in future by a more thorough and powerful organization than was ever known. We may anticipate the power of the German Government behind an organization charged with supplying from all available sources and at minimum prices raw materials necessary for vast industries. We must expect a German state organization still more effective providing transportation for exports under conditions and rates giving access to markets otherwise unattainable. There is good reason for believing that the German Government will undertake by new methods the task of seizing and controlling the great markets of the world.

"The natural resources of the British Empire will enable us to meet the situation provided our efforts are characterized by the thoroughness skill, system and strong united purpose manifested in the effective co-operation of the Mother Country and dominions. I submit our natural resources ought to be conserved for general national benefit, controlled within the Empire for essential national purposes, and their utilization through manufacture should be carried on to the greatest possible extent within the Empire and not abroad. There is no comparison between the resources at our command and those available to Germany. (Cheers.) If she should win the final contest, it will be because we are incapable or indifferent.

"The achievement which crowned Vimy Ridge with undying glory for the Canadians brings with it a deep but solemn pride and deep appreciation of the valor which won that crest, but solemn in the memory of the shadow brought to many Canadian happy homes. Canadians would never have come overseas to hold their own on every field from Ypres to Vimy if the Empire had not been for them a great reality. (Cheers.)

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

"The war has brought notable events, not only on the battlefield, but in the council chamber. Perhaps we have here the key of future constitutional development. I believe we are approaching that development on the path leading to equality of nationhood. We have departed from all precedent and established for the needs of war a new status of constitutional relationship. Practice in such matters quickly ripens into convention. There have been much doubt and perplexity as to the future of that relationship. I have some confidence that in the light of these events the mists surrounding it will be dissipated."

Reverting to the subject of the entry of the United States into the war, Premier Borden said those who imagine the States is more strongly influenced by material considerations than the other nations fail to realize the true spirit of the people.

"I thoroughly concur in the view recently expressed by the American ambassador that no nation is more deeply and truly influenced by idealism than the people he represents. They possibly have some misconceptions regarding ourselves. It has been said the United States might be regarded as a monarchy under an elective king and the British Empire as a republic under a hereditary president. It is perfectly true the President has much greater executive power than the King, but in all essentials the ideals of government are the same in both countries, the spirit of both nations the same. In this conflict thousands of American citizens have enrolled in our forces and have fought gallantly and heroically side by side with the Canadians. It will be a glorious day when the Union Jack and 'Old Glory' advance together in Freedom's battle."

NO FARM HELP FROM U.S.

Canvass to Get Labor For Canadian Farms Discontinued.

Efforts to attract labor from the United States to Canadian farms, under promise of high wages and exemptions from military service and other inducements by means of advertisements inserted in newspapers in this country, have been ordered discontinued.

Sir George Foster, acting Prime Minister of Canada, on Saturday telegraphed Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, to this effect in response to a message from the Senator calling attention to the fact that thousands of laborers have gone to Canada as a result of the propaganda conducted in this country with the consent of the Dominion Government.

Sir George's telegram follows: "Your telegram of yesterday received. The advertisements referred to by you have been withdrawn and instructions given for labor canvass to cease."

BRITISH SINK TWO HUN DESTROYERS

British Patrols Flung Themselves at Five Enemy Vessels Off Dover

The Admiralty announces that two German destroyers, possibly three, have been sunk in the course of a German raid near Dover.

Five German destroyers took part in the raid. They were engaged by two Dover patrol vessels. The British suffered no material damage.

The British casualties were slight in comparison with the results obtained. One hundred and five Germans were saved.

The announcement follows: The vice-admiral at Dover reports that on the night of April 20 five German destroyers attempted a raid on Dover. The raid resulted in their firing a number of rounds into a ploughed field a few miles from Dover. The enemy appears then to have steered in the direction of some of our shipping possibly with the intention of attacking, but was met by two vessels of the Dover patrol.

In five minutes these two vessels engaged and sank at least two, possibly three, out of the five enemy boats, the remainder making off at high speed during the short engagement, escaping in the darkness.

Our vessels suffered no material damage, and our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the result obtained.

Our patrol vessels were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash, and the tactics pursued were very fine examples of destroyer work. We were fortunate in being able to save the lives of ten German officers and 95 men from the vessels sunk.

U. S. MISTAKES OF THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM

British Officer Gives Testimony Before U. S. Congress Committee—Latter Wants Voluntary Plan.

A first hand account of Britain's unfortunate experience with the volunteer system, related by a British officer who recently appeared before the United States House Committee on military affairs furnishes one of the principal arguments which will be used when the House debates on the army conscription bill.

The hearings of the committee, published in part for the guidance of members of the House, show that Captain Percy Benson, of the Somerset Yeomanry, British Army, advised the military affairs committee to profit by Britain's mistakes and not to recommend volunteer legislation. The committee, however, has reported a bill not desired by the administration which provides for a try-out of the volunteer system before conscription is put into effect. This bill, which will precipitate one of the bitterest fights the House has staged in a long time, comes up for consideration to-morrow.

Britain found five reasons for conscription. Captain Benson told the House Committee at its legislative sessions on the army bill. These reasons range from economic conditions to a desire to reach the "slackers." One of the vital mistakes Britain made, according to the witness, was the acceptance of volunteers from mines and factories who practically went to the front when they were more needed in the industrial fields at home.

This error was discovered and it was necessary subsequently for Britain to recall from the front trained industrial workers who should never have enlisted.

Captain Benson also advised the use of single men as fighters so long as it is possible. It is an economic mistake, he said, to send to the front married men with dependent families, because such families must be supported by the state.

The testimony of Captain Benson, which was given on April 14, and is now published in advance of the House debate, furnishes information which administration supporters regard as most valuable as this nation faces a contest in Congress between the advocates of conscription and the old volunteer system. In both bodies of Congress the volunteer plan, approved by the House Committee by a vote of 12 to 8, has unyielding advocates who will attempt a defeat of the administration bill as originally drafted by the War Department.

Representative Julius Kahn, ranking Republican of the House Committee, who, strangely enough, must lead the administration fight owing to the defection of the Democratic chairman of the committee, will present in his arguments extracts from Captain Benson's testimony and other available data relating to Britain's mistaken reliance upon volunteers early in her war with Germany.

The now published statement of Captain Benson before the House Committee, reads, in part:

"The Democracy of Britain really forced on this universal military obligation. We do not like calling it conscription over there. There were about five reasons, I think, that forced it. The first was that the democracy there argued that the state gave equal privileges to every man, and that the obligation should also be equal, and that the voluntary system savored of privilege, because A and B come up and enlist and C and D do not. The argument was that why should A and B bear an obligation that C and D did not bear when their privileges of citizenship are exactly alike. That was one of the greatest arguments and that was forced chiefly by the labor party and by the mass of public opinion.

"The second reason was that it was evident after a time that universal obligation secured infinitely greater efficiency because the state, if it has every man of military age under an obligation to do his duty by the state, can tell him exactly what to do; and under our volunteer system at the beginning of the war thousands of men from the coal mines, the shipbuilding yards, mechanics and farm laborers enlisted and went out. Those men were skilled to a very great extent. Afterwards when urgent necessity for those men came, we had to withdraw a great many men from the front line and bring them back to the workshops where they were urgently necessary. Of course, under a system of universal obligation the state can simply say, 'you stay in the workshop, and you go.'

"In other words, A and B were very often the coal miners and the farm laborers, and C and D were perhaps men selling ribbons in a woman's dressmaking shop, where they would not have been missed nor upset the military effort.

THE POINT OF ECONOMY.

"The third point was economy, and this, as a matter of fact, came under my own view. Very often A and B, who enlisted, were married men with large families, while C and D were single men. While those men were on service the state had to pay separation allowances and dependent allowances for A's and B's wives and children and dependents, and those allowances were a very serious factor. In fact, it was laughingly said that if a man only had enough children his pay would be as much as the pay of a general, and that was a factor that had great weight. In one case I was told to enlist a squadron for certain purposes, and these men were just civilian laborers. They were given 25 shillings a week. The very day we put them into uniform, on account of the fact that it was under the voluntary system and we took all men who came, married and single, the pay list went up the very next week by 87 percent, on account of the separation allowances for children, etc. There is no doubt about the efficiency and economy of the system of universal military obligation. You can then choose the single men and reject the married men with large families and big dependencies, and if a man is injured, in the case of a single man, you have no separation allowances to pay to his wife and children, and if he is killed you have no pension to pay.

"It is very, very extravagant, they found in Britain, to take any man who comes, because you will not be able to pick and choose, and the only way you can pick and choose is simply to say, 'You are all equally liable.'

CONTINUITY OF EFFORT.

"The fourth thing which I think drove the people to it was continuity of effort, and that was a very important thing. They have found during the war that there was in Britain an anxiety as to how many men you could get at a certain time, and I think undoubtedly that affected some of their efforts. If we could have pressed home our advantage with a large number of men we might have been very much better off, but as it was you had to look at the recruiting and you would see in the papers that the recruiting was bad or good this week. When the Zeppelins came over Scarborough or something of that sort happened, it would be good. By universal obligation you can look down your lists and groups and categories and say that on January 1, I will have so many men if I want them, and it is a very great thing for military effort to have such continuity, so you can look ahead and make your plans, just as it is, as you gentlemen know, in any other business, if you can only look ahead.

TO REACH THE SLACKER.

"The fifth reason was that a great many men would go because they were forced by public opinion to go, and very often, as I have said, married men who perhaps ought not to have gone, enlisted. There were other men who did not go, and they were called slackers; but a great many men were called slackers who were not slackers at all. They said that the unmarried men ought to go first. Now, since we have had in Britain universal obligation to serve, the word 'slacker' and other terms of opprobrium of that kind have disappeared. Every man goes when he is asked to step in and fulfil his obligations in return for the privileges he has received.

DISTRIBUTION OF EFFORT.

"The sixth point is equal distribution of effort and obligation. In other words, we know that in some districts, which I shall not name, recruits have come in to a tremendous extent and they would always come in from those places that had been bombarded by Zeppelins, while other districts would not send any recruits at all. I imagine that you would find the same condition in this country. By bringing in this universal obligation it means that you can have an equal distribution of effort and obligation throughout the whole country, and you would be meeting the situation fairly. I think that it is really the feeling that forced the democracy of Britain to claim this universal obligation from the Government, and it is now working absolutely well. While there were many people who were very much against it at first, I think now the people are overwhelmingly in favor of it."

COMMITTEE AGREES TO SELECTIVE DRAFT

U. S. Senate's Action Will Have Effect on Divided House Now

Washington, April 19. — Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the committee on military affairs, today presented to the Senate the committee's report wholeheartedly endorsing the administration's bill for prosecuting the war against Germany, with armies raised by selective draft. President Wilson hopes that favorable action on the bill in the Senate will have a good effect in the more divided House, and Mr. Chamberlain's report, instead of being the usual perfunctory summary of the bill, is a measured, forceful appeal for the democracy of military duty. It seems intended for the attention of the House and of the country, rather than for filing with the archives of the Senate.

The chief merit of the legislation recommended in the report lies in the draft provision, by which the burden of the war will be equally distributed and by which large forces may be raised promptly and maintained with certainty. The report stresses, too, the further advantage of draft in that it will bring together, for a common great purpose, all the diverse elements that make up the American nation.

The report says in part: "While this measure establishes a means of raising such forces, the system of selelctive draft, it has left room for the operation of so much of the volunteer system as in our judgment is worthy of adoption. While it provides for the raising of additional forces in large numbers by selective draft exclusively, it also provides, through means of recruiting to war strength, the existing establishment of the regular army and the National Guard for absorbing a force of more than 600,000 volunteers. Thus, happily, the bill, while establishing and placing the national dependence upon the almost universally approved system of draft, at the same time accommodates itself to such volunteer spirit as existe and is available in the early days of war. Thus, it is that the bill provides for a volunteer army larger than any volunteer army ever before raised by this nation at any one time or as a result of any one piece of legislation.

"The volunteer method has never proved adequate and effectual for national needs and will prove far less so now. War as now conducted, is of a hitherto unconceived magnitude. Now millions of men are demanded where formerly a few thousands only were required. We must no longer think in terms of divisions, but in large groups of armies, each consisting of hundreds of thousands of men. In former times of national stress, far less perilous than this, the volunteer method has never furnished the men needed for the emergency.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
No. 1209.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Arthur M. Irvine, Plaintiff, versus W. J. Thompson, Defendant, es qualite.

On the 4th May, 1917, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Room 807, of the said Defendant, Royal Trust Building, 107 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of 25 shares in the Capital Stock of the Travellers' Life Assurance Company of Canada, par value of said shares $100.00 each—20 per cent paid up—purchaser to assume 80 per cent unpaid.

S. C. MARSAN, B.S.C.

Montreal, 23 April, 1917.

"History shows that, much to our detriment, we have begun our wars with this inadequate and ineffectual method, and have brought them to a successful conclusion only by resort to a system based on proper principles."

RETURNED SOLDIER TO GET COLLECTORSHIP

Way Made Easy for Veterans to Take Up Farms—Rapid Progress Made in Supply.

The Government made rapid progress last week in voting supply, all civil government estimates being granted. There was little criticism, and only Messrs. Turriff, Knowles and Sinclair, of the Opposition, took part in the discussion.

The Hon. Dr. Reid again pledged himself to reserve the customs collectorship of Montreal for a returned soldier.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane refused to be drawn into a discussion of the patronage question on the Intercolonial, in which connection Mr. John Stanfield, M.P., and Mr. Frank Stanfield, M.P.P., of Truro, N.S., obtained considerable publicity a few months ago.

Notice of the soldiers' land settlement bill was given by the Hon. Dr. Roche. It provides for a permanent board of three members to administer the policy of placing soldiers on Federal lands. Honorably discharged members of the military, naval, and aerial forces of Canada, the United Kingdom and the other overseas Dominions are eligible under the terms of the measure to secure farms and government assistance. Widows of members of the above forces are also qualified for farms under the proposed measure. The act provides for 160 acres of land for each applicant, and also loans not exceeding $2,000, repayable in fifteen equal annual instalments. The committee has power to select and reserve any Dominion lands for soldier settlement. Those who secure farms and assistance under this act cannot dispose of their holdings without the consent of the committee in charge.

The Hon Frank Cochrane assured the member for Kamouraska to-day that there was no truth in the report that the Government purposed discontinuing the railway service between River Ouelle Junction and River Ouelle wharf or the ferry service between River Ouelle wharf and Murray Bay.

When the estimates for the Printing Bureau were under discussion, Mr. J. G. Turriff asked an explanation of the appointment of G. Francois Dugas, a former Bank street grocer, to the position of superintendent of distribution, and E. J. Laverdure, a former tinsmith and plumber, as superintendent of advertising.

The Hon. E. L. Patenaude promised the information at a future date.

"AUNTIE GEORGIE" DEAD.

Miss Georgina Hogarth, sister-in-law of Charles Dickens, died on Thursday at Chelsea, Eng., in her ninetieth year. She was for many years, from the time of his return from his American tour to the day of his death, a member of Dickens' household. It was her task to attend to the general well-being of the family, and in that respect "Aunt Georgie," as the young folk called her, endeared herself to them all. Many are the tributes to her goodness of heart which Dickens made, but certainly the finest is that in the closing of his will, where he enjoins his children always "to remember how much they owe to her and never be wanting in grateful and affectionate attachment to their self-denying and devoted friend."

It was to Miss Hogarth that Dickens pointed out that the title of his last story was not "The Murder of" but "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Hence he may have intended to restore his hero.

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CANADA OFFICIALLY WELCOMES ENTRY OF UNITED STATES AS ENTENTE ALLY

Acting Premier and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Commons Praise President Wilson's Course

Canada's House of Commons, following the lead of the Mother of Parliaments, last Thursday welcomed the United States as an ally in the fight for civilization. No formal resolution was passed, but American entrance was made the occasion for the expression of striking appreciations of the high motives actuating the decision for war and the tremendous results that must flow from it. Sir George Foster, who, as acting Premier, spoke for the Government, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier joined in paying tribute to the statesmanlike and far-sighted course of President Wilson, and in the remarks of both leaders there was the expressed conviction that the moral effect of America's decision alone would be sufficient to turn the tide finally against the Teuton cause.

"To my mind, outside of any armies the United States may gather and train and send to fight in France, outside of any aid which may be given by her fleet, now large and important, and which can be quickly made still larger and more important, outside of any power or strength she may bring to this contest by virtue of her resources; to my mind the supreme effect of the entrance of the United States is that she has finally come to the conclusion that the moral and international issues are against Germany," said Sir George. He reviewed the position of the United States from the commencement of the war. When it broke out, the people of the United States were determined to remain neutral. Their whole tradition had been against any conflict with European countries. America's policy had been to keep herself as aloof as possible from European wars and European conditions. From one provocation to another, the people had for two and a half years maintained their neutrality. They had maintained it honestly and thoroughly until the time arrived when they had come to the conclusion that they could no longer remain neutral. Then the nation had thrown into the contest the weight of its one hundred millions of peace-loving and liberty-loving people."

WEALTH OF RESOURCES.

Sir George paid a tribute to the vigorous manner in which the United States had proceeded to utilize her wealth of resources. Her course had been of vital importance to the warring nations. "It imparts courage to the soldiers who have been long warring," he said. "It gives support to the fighting nations in a way in which it was not given before, and in the way of finance it makes it possible for Russia and Italy and France, if not for Great Britain, to go forward for the remaining months of the war with a feeling of confidence and trust that financial resources will not fail them."

Referring to the experience of Great Britain in losing so many officers and trained men by sending over her whole regular army at the outbreak of war, Sir George expressed the view that the United States could lend more effective aid by retaining her trained men to train others. He doubted if a large army from the United States could find its way to the front for eight or ten months at least.

"If it so comes that this war drags its slow length for another year, with the increasing exhaustion of the Allied and enemy nations, the importation of this fresh virile force of one or two millions will spell absolute victory for the side for which it fights and absolute defeat for the side against which it fights."

HAS SUPPORT OF ALL.

Sir Wilfrid, in following, referred to the criticism of those who thought that President Wilson had shown too much hesitation. The President of the United States has shown himself a good and a great man. He had been prudent, but he had always kept up the high ideals of the civilization of the world. Sir Wilfrid spoke of the difficulties with which President Wilson had been confronted, including a large body of pacifists who hoped against hope that they could forever keep their country outside of the bane of war.

The President had made his decision at last, and because of the wise policy he had followed he now had the whole American people, scarcely without exception, behind him in supporting the cause of the Allies.

The Opposition leader concurred in Sir George Foster's reference to the de action is enough to be a decisive factor of troops in large number should the war last so long. If the time came and American troops were called, there would be no doubt about the issue.

"But the weight alone of their moral action is enough to be a recisive factor in the struggle," said Sir Wilfrid. "We more than any other part of the British Empire, more than any other part of the civilized world, are interested in the action taken by the United States. We share with them the continent, and we hope that as a result of this war a brotherhood of nations will be established, and that the brotherhood of men will be the basis of the future relations of the people of the world. Let us hope that this brotherhood of men will commence with our relations with the United States."

15 P. C. INCREASE IN RAILWAY RATES

Canadian Companies About to Make Application to the Railway Commission

The Canadian railways are about to make application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for a general increase in freight rates. The increase asked for will be, it is understood, fifteen percent, while a fifteen percent increase in passenger fares will also be requested.

In making the announcement last week the Canadian Freight Association which is representative of the Canadian railways, issued the following statement:

This action has been rendered necessary by the staggering additions to operating expenses which the railways are facing. Every commodity used by the roads has shown large price increases, labor costs have reached a new high record, and equipment is costing twice as much as in former years.

Fuel coal alone will cost the Canadian railways several million dollars more this year than in 1916. The consumption of coal by the Canadian roads is approximately 25,000 tons a day, or more than nine million tons a year. For this coal, the railways will have to pay during the next twelve months, a much higher price than at any time in their history.

COAL COST INCREASED.

The railway coal contracts with the mines run from April to April and new agreements just entered into call for an increase in price of about one hundred percent.

In addition to the high purchase price, the Canadian railways pay to the Dominion Government a duty of fifty-three cents per ton on locomotive fuel entering Canada, and a seven and a half percent sur-tax. This latter tax was part of the War Revenue Act of 1915, and is based on the value of the coal. With the doubling up in the price of coal, this sur-tax will automatically increase, and prove an additional burden.

It is estimated that the increased rates proposed on freight and the increased passenger fares will be insufficient to meet even the increase in fuel costs which the railways must pay.

The railways also use millions of dollars worth of other products, the prices of which are steadily mounting. The price of locomotives has increased ninety percent; passenger cars, fifty percent; freight cars, fifty percent, and rails, ten dollars per ton.

PAY ROLLS BIGGER.

Since the beginning of the war, the railway pay rolls have shown marked advances. There has been a general increase in the wage scale and large expenditures on additional labor have been necessary to maintain efficiency, with many thousands of skilled employees enlisting, and others engaging in commercial pursuits where opportunities are considered larger and more profitable as a result of the great activity and prosperous conditions existing in the business world.

Evidence will be presented to the Railway Commission to prove beyond doubt that the railways cannot meet the pressure on their revenues resulting from these greater costs. Canadian railway officials set forth that a reasonable increase in freight rates would not in any way burden the community, but would in reality prove a national economy in that it will assist them to give the efficient service which the nation's business demands, and which would not otherwise be possible.

The railways take the ground that they are the only concerns in the industrial world that are at present selling their products at the old prices and at the same time paying more for everything they buy than they ever did before. The new and unexampled conditions, particularly in regard to price of fuel, existing in 1917, make the wiping out of the favorable revenue showings made last year a certainty if increased rates are not promptly granted, and a refusal of such an increase would, the railway executives state, cripple the railways.

The railways of the United States are also asking general rate increases and expect to place new tariffs in effect from June 1st next, with the permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The conditions of railway operation on both sides of the international boundary line are similar except that the Canadian lines must meet the heavy duty charges on the large quantities of fuel and many other classes of supplies used.

MAJOR BIRKS WANTS $750,000 FOR Y.M.C.A.

Much More Money Needed for Work With Active Service Troops

Major Gerald Birks, supervisor of the Y.M.C.A. work with the Canadian overseas forces in Great Britain and France, returned to Montreal last week in quest of $750,000 to carry on the work of the Y.M.C.A. with the troops training in Canada, in England, and at the front. This is the second trip that Major Birks has made to Canada for funds, and the demand this time has been very much increased, owing to the much greater number of men to be served.

"The budget for the Canadian Y.M.C.A. for the coming year figuresout at about $680,000 for France, England and military work in Canada. But last year we ran considerably over our budget, so now we are trying to raise at least $750,000, and already we have made a splendid start."

Major Birks stated that his present campaign was to raise $500,000 on a tour through fourteen of the leading cities of Canada, while it was hoped that the subsidiary campaign in the smaller places would make up the balance of $250,000, following the lines of the campaign last year.

In his present tour Major Birks will be accompanied by Captain W. A. Cameron, pastor of the Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto, who has been associated with him on Y.M.C.A. work at the front for a year past, and by Capt. C. W. Bishop, National Y.M.C.A. Secretary at Toronto.

Already three cities have been visited, Halifax, St. John and Quebec, and excellent reports have been received from these places. Major Birks will stay in Montreal with his family for a rest of a few days, and then will start, with the other officers, for Winnipeg, to start the tour of the Dominion.

Thist rip will include fourteen of the leading cities of Canada, Halifax, St. John, QQuebec, Winnipeg, Regina, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle (on invitation of the British Society), London, Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, and will wind up with a big meeting at Montreal. In addition to this, Major Birks said that he had an invitation from the Canadian Society at New York, and would probably go there toward the end of his tour, early in June.

GOOD START IN EAST.

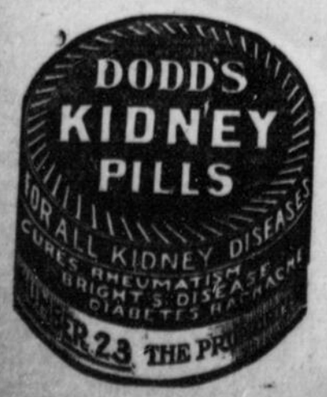
"We have a regular plan of campaign, with amounts of expected contributions allocated to each city visited," said Major Birks, "but up to date we have been running well ahead of schedule, and we hope to keep that up,since all the money we can get is needed for the gallant men fighting our battles under circumstances that people here can hardly appreciate.

"At Halifax we were to have raised $20,000, but I have just received a wire that the receipts are already up to $22,500. St. John was put down for $15,000, but they have already raised $14,200 in two days, and expect to get at least $20,000."

Major Birks said that he had been in Quebec last week and held a meeting there. It was expected that $15,000 would be raised at the Ancient Capital, but no reports had yet been received.

"We have had splendid success so far," said Major Birks, "especially through the co-operation of the Canadian clubs and the other men's and women's patriotic clubs, which have done great work for the campaign, especially at Halifax and St. John.

"You may think that we are asking for a lot of money," said Major Birks, "but if you could see the soldiers in the training camps and at the front, and understand what the Y.M.C.A. service means to them, with the enormously increasing number of men we have in the lines, you would understand that every dollar was needed and doing the best kind of patriotic work. So far as the work in France is concerned, the service behind the trenches has been so well arranged that we are now concentrating our efforts on getting comforts and supplies to the men in the trenches—and many men who never before knew what Y.M.C.A. meant now appreciate every initial."



PROHIBITION DURING WAR

Measure is Introduced by Georgia Congressman.

A bill to authorize the President during the war to proclaim a prohibition of the sale, manufacture, gift, transportation, importation or exportation of all alcoholic spirits, malt or vinous liquors or any other intoxicating drink, has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives by Representative Howard, of Georgia.

OBJECTS TO COLONEL ARMAND LAVERGNE

Gen. Mewburn Says He Will Not Accept Him—Appointment Not Yet Ratified

A report has been circulated that Gen. S. C. Mewburn, who is the director general of the Home Defence Force, is to resign because of alleged dissatisfaction with the way the scheme is working, and, particularly by reason of the proposed engagement of Lieut.-Col. Lavergne as a recruiting officer in Quebec.

"I am not intending to resign," said General Mewburn. "What I am doing, however, is to dissociate myself from French-Canadian recruiting. It is directed by General Lessard, who is well able to handle it. I have no fault to find with the French people. I am willing to assist in any way I can, but I understand it is proposed to engage as a recruiting director for Home Defence, Lieut.-Col. Lavergne, whose regiment, being a rural one, is not to be mobilized. I do object to Col. Lavergne, and don't propose to accept any responsibility for any campaign he may inaugurate."

The situation is that Lieut.-Colonel Lavergne was approached by Col. Blondin and General Lessard and asked to help in home defence recruiting in the Quebec district. He accepted and got into khaki, but so far as can be learned at Ottawa the appointment has never been ratified at headquarters.

EXPELLED AGAIN.

Because of recent utterances the committee of the Quebec Garrison Club has decided to again expel Armand Lavergne. Lavergne has received notice of his expulsion from the club. It is said he will take out a writ of mandamus.

Lieut.-Col. Lavergne was previously expelled by the club, but the court ruled the action to be irregular.

SINN FEINERS PROCLAIM SEPARATION—PEACE REPRESENTATIVE.

The Sinn Feinn convention met last week at the Mansion House, Dublin, with Count Plunkett presiding. Two hundred and fifty-seven Irish public boards had been invited to send delegates, but two hundred of them declined to do so.

The attendance was large, including, unexpectedly, numerous priests, but no prominent Irish public men took part in the proceedings. The convention proclaimed Ireland a separate nation and demanded representation at the peace conference.

Arthur Griffith moved a resolution claiming the application to Ireland of President Wilson's principle of national freedom.

The Dublin Trades Council, which is mainly composed of men associated with Liberty Hall, was especially represented at the conference and endorsed its declarations. The convention added no new elements to those previously opposed to John Redmond and the constitutional movement.

WINNIPEG BREAD JUMPS.

Winnipeg, April 19.—A further increase in the price of bread comes into effect to-morrow, making the cost of a one-pound loaf eight cents. The advance of one cent is due, according to bakers, to the increased cost of materials and labor.

REVERENCE FOR DEAD, CARE FOR WOUNDED

Prompt Handling of Canadian Casualties Materially Reduces Mortality

(By Stewart Lyon.)

Now that the lists of casualties from the actions of the last week are beginning to appear in the Canadian press, it may bring solace to the sad hearts to know how carefully the wounded were handled, and how reverently the dead were buried. Hospital arrangements were made to handle far more than the number actually wounded. Extra ambulances were provided at the front, and many supplementary dressing stations were opened. There was little congestion anywhere. Over two thousand, who were wounded on the first day, were so lightly hit that they were able to walk back to the stations without aid.

Despite the extraordinary condition of the ground over which the advance was made, the stretcher-bearers found and brought out practically all the wounded before nightfall each day. In only a few cases, where the wounded lay in deep shellholes and had not sufficient strength to make their presence known to the search parties, did they remain in the field overnight. It is believed that this prompt handling has resulted in a material reduction under the heading "Died of Wounds." Similar systematic care was shown in the disposal of the dead, who are now believed to bear the remarkably low ratio of one to five wounded.

There are two important military cemeteries on the Canadian front, at Carency and Ecoivre. These are connected with the trenches by light railways, and the dead customarily are brought there for burial. For the operations of last week additional burying grounds were opened near the front of the line, so that the work of the burial parties might be more quickly done. Each body of our own men is given individual burial, and over each of the dead is placed a simple wooden cross, giving his name, rank and identification number. Even if these crosses should be removed, the records of the burial are so complete that the location of every body can be indicated. The dead are wrapped in blankets before being committed to the earth by the men's own units, and the burial service is read by a clergyman of the dead soldier's own denomination. The army chaplains are so distributed as almost invariably to permit of this reverence for the dead, which is one of the marked characteristics of the British and Canadian troops.

A DEED OF REVERENCE.

The German dead are buried where found, after their identification disks have been removed, so that they may be passed on to the German authorities, through the Geneva Committee. Our own dead even, when there is no possibility of establishing their identity—and this occasionally happens from shell fire, which is destructive to the frail tissue of the human frame—the victims are laid away beside their comrades. I know of one case where the chaplain and four bearers carried the shell of a rent body of an unknown Canadian over almost two miles of practically impassable ground in order that he might rest with his comrades in the divisional cemetery.

A week after the battle occasional bodies are still being discovered, showing the fate of some missing men. While traversing the shell-torn ground near the main street of Thelus a scout in my company discovered the body of one of our men in the bottom of a deep shell hole. Fatally wounded by splinters, he had crept into the hole to die, and there he lay undiscovered for a week, while thousands of people passed within twenty feet of him. A search of the battlefield, containing hundreds of thousands of such shell holes, required days of arduous labor. Hundreds of men have been specially detailed for the work, and it has been well done.

Sorrowing relatives in Canada of the unreturning brave men may take comfort in the fact that their dead have been cared for as reverently as if they had been laid to rest in the family burial plot at home.

The French nation has offered to maintain cemeteries along the front for all time, and arrangements have already been made for the planting of trees and evergreens around them.

OFFICERS ARE RECALLED

Must Explain Why Battalion's Debts Are Unsettled.

None of the officers of the 214th Battalion of Saskatchewan will be permitted to proceed overseas. By order of the Militia Department, Ottawa, the entire official staff from Lieut.-Col. J. H. Hearn, to the junior subaltern, is on the way back to Saskatchewan pending an official investigation. The battalion will proceed under other officers.

It is claimed that the 214th left Saskatoon with between $5,000 and $6,000 in regimental debts behind and a host of angry creditors. Under military regulations no officers can proceed overseas until the regimental funds are given clearance. It is alleged that canteen funds were used for recruiting purposes before the liabilities of the battalion were liquidated. An investigation will be held in Ottawa before the officers return west. In addition an investigation is proceeding regarding the sale of Government property and five non-commissioned officers and a private are being returned.

D.S.O. FOR MR. SCQUITH'S SON.

The King has conferred the Distinguished Service Order upon ex-Premier Asquith's third son, Lieut. Commander Arthur Melland Asquith, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

Lieut. Commander Asquith's war service dates to Antwerp, where he fought in the trenches. He has been wounded two or three times since—once at the Dardanelles.

Another new D.S.O. is Captain the Hon. Lionel Samuel Montague, son of the First Lord Swaything, and brother of the present Peer. Among other exploits Captain Montague single-handed captured fifty prisoners, and later, although wounded, remained at his post of duty.

MAYOR'S MOTION REFUSED

For Disfranchising Alien Enemies For 25 Years in Canada.

The Toronto City Council last week rejected a motion put forward by Mayor Church recommending the government to disfranchise Austrians, Germans and other alien enmeies who have not lived in Canada for 25 years.

The debate, which was precipitated by the moving of an amendment by Ald. Ramsden, was warm and lively, but rather one-sided, the Mayor finding few supporters. Controllers and aldermen realized that the Mayor had led them on to dangerous ground, and they protested that they were not defending alien enemies, but standing up for British fair play.

INCREASED ALLOWANCE FOR DISABLED SOLDIER

Men in Training For New Occupations Will Now Receive $1 a Day

An increase of the subsistence allowance for disabled soldiers in training for new occupations—from 60 cents to $1 a day—has been decided on by the government at the request of the Military Hospitals Commission. By the same order-in-council which embodies that decision, men of the naval and flying service are brought into the scheme of training on the same footing with land fighters; a single man is to get $8 a month pocket money besides his maintenance, like the married man, and the allowances for dependent kinsfolk are extended to relations who have not been drawing separation allowances.

Under the regulations formerly sanctioned, a single man, with pension "living in," received free maintenance, that is, board, lodging and washing. A single man with pension "living out," received sixty cents a day. A married man with pension "living in" received free maintenance and $8 a month, while his wife received $35 a month, and allowance for the children in proportion to their number and age, less the amount of her husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations. A married man living at home received sixty cents a day, in addition to the allowances for wife and children. A single man's dependent mother, if a widow, or dependent father and mother, if old and past work, received an allowance equal to that of the wife.

THE NEW SCHEDULE.

Under the new order-in-council, dated April 12, 1917, a single man, "living in," will get $8 a month besides his maintenance. When his pension and this allowance together come to less than $16 a month, an additional allowance will be given, bringing the total up to that amount as a minimum.

Asingle man "living out" will receive $8 a month, plus $1 a day subsistence allowance. When the pension and allowance come to less than $46, the allowance will be increased so as to make up that minimum.

The married man living at home during his re-education is to receive $1 instead of 60 cents a day. The allowances for wife and children in every case, and the $8 a month for the married man "living in" remain unchanged.

So far 362 of the soldiers entitled to re-education have taken advantage of the scheme, including 63 whose applications are now awaiting final decision. Of the total, all but 27 are westerners. Alberta heads the list with 169. There are 68 in Manitoba, 52 in Saskatchewan and 22 in British Columbia.

Eastern Canada's comparatively poor showing is due partly to the keen demand for men in munition and other works.

HIGHWAY BILL AGAIN

Other Important Legislation Proposed For Commons

The order paper contained notice last week of a number of important bills which the Government will bring before Parliament this session. Hon. Frank Cochrane will make another attempt to secure the passage through Parliament of his highways bill, which four years ago was defeated in the Senate. This bill appropriates $10,000,000 for highway construction in the several provinces.

A bill to legalize the C.P.R. bond issue of $200,000,000 will be introduced by Sir Thomas White. The Canadian Pacific intends to convert its present securities into other securities to be utilized by the British Government for advances on loans in the United States. It is reported that this new scheme of securing greater British credits may not be put into effect, and, if the report is true, the bill will be withdrawn.

Another measure amends the Bank Act to facilitate the making of loans on the security of cattle and other stock. An amendment to the Insurance Act has for its object to clear away any doubt as to the provincial and federal jurisdiction on this question which arose from a recent decision of the Privy Council.

A resolution proposed by Mr. George Bradbury, of Selkirk, has been placed on the order paper, providing for the establishment of a Federal Welfare Bureau "for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life throughout Canada."

Mr. Archie McCoig, of South Essex, has given notice of a resolution declaring that tractor engines suitable for all kinds of farm work should be placed on the free list "on account of the urgent need of a greater production of foodstuffs and the admitted shortage of farm labor."

STARVING IN JERUSALEM.

People Anxious For British to Capture the City.

Advices received from Jerusalem are to the effect that fully fifty percent of the population of Palestine and Syria are facing death by starvation. The only chance of relief is the capture of Jerusalem and the seaport of Jaffa by the British forces. This will enable the Allies to bring supplies from Egypt.

The Jews, Mohammedans and the Druses of Mount Lebanon are all suffering alike because the Turkish government at Damascus has, through its officials, seized all horses, mules, goats cattle and sheep. In addition, the government has not only commandeered all the grain in Palestine and Syria, but has taken away that which was to be used as seed, so that the unfortunate people have not been able to sow their fields in the coming season.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS GOT 300,000 BIBLES

Biennial Meeting of Canadian Bible Society Held in Montreal

Forty clerical and lay delegates from all parts of the Dominion and Newfoundland last week attended the biennial meeting at Montreal of the Canadian Bible Society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The report presented to the annual meeting by the Rev. W. B. Cooper, general secretary, was the most encouraging ever received in the history of the Society of Canada. The circulation of Scriptures in many languages in 1916 was 344,855, as compared with 132,633 in 1908, when the Societies were federated, and the total revenue on Bible work was $184,848.62. The amount remitted to the British and Foreign Bible Society for the year was $95,000, of which $40,500 was a free contribution for the parent Society's world-wide operations, the balance being on purchase and property account.

BIBLES FOR SOLDIERS.

It was reported that 300,000 small copies of the New Testament, bound in khaki, had been distributed among Canadian soldiers before leaving for Europe; $5,000 was set apart for similar purposes this year, and that the regular work of the colporteurs in many parts of the Dominion had been well maintained. The total budget for the current year was fixed at $85,000. Members of the Board emphasized the ruling aim of the Society, namely, to have the Scriptures taken to homes and put into hands which are not otherwise provided with them, at such a cost to the people as to be within the means of the poor, and at the same time to make the people value the Scriptures more than if given away free. The attention of all Protestant churches was called to the fact that their foreign missions in almost all lands draw translations and supplies of the Bible from the Bible Society largely at its cost, and Synods, Assemblies, Conferences and congregations were respectfully urged to provide for the allocation to the Bible Society of ten percent of all their contributions to foreign missionary work. The more their missionary work grows, the heavier is the debt they incur to the Bible Society, it being a partner in all missionary causes. The cost of the Society's operations cover both missionary distribution and expenses of administration.

A letter was read from Ralph Connor (Dr. C. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg), at the front, where he had been acting chaplain, expressing the high appreciation of the soldiers of the New Testaments put in their hands, saying: "Almost every boy carries a Bible or New Testament, which they love to pull out at our service, and which I know they often read in the trenches. A lad I buried not long ago spent the last few minutes of his life in his dugout reading a chapter of the Bible, just before he went to meet his death in the front line by a sniper's bullet. The Bible brings them great and steadying thoughts, gives them cheering comfort, and the Society is doing an inestimable work, whose value is summed up only in the arithmetic of Eternity."

CHARGED WITH SEDITION

Toronto Socialist Editor Appears in the Police Court.

Isaac Bambridge, editor of "Canadian Forward," appeared in the Toronto Police Court last week charged with sedition, pleaded not guilty and elected to be tried by jury. He is secretary of the Social Democrat party. The police say he circulated five thousand copies of a defence of Fennan Brockway, an English Socialist who was recently sentenced to two months for refusing to obey a military order. The "Defence" criticised British tribunals and called war "murder." The magistrate said the pamphlet was calculated to do harm and committed Bambridge for trial. Bail of $1,000 was accepted. J. G. O'Donoghue defended the prisoner.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID

Returns to the Government Insurance Department.

War death claims paid by Canadian insurance companies up to the end of last year have been as follows (according to returns to the Insurance Department):

1914—By Dominion companies, $17,595; by provincial companies and securities, $2,000.

1915.—Dominion, $1,939,735; provincial, $83,853.

1916—Dominion, $4,560,938; provincial, $265,516.

TITLES IN CANADA

Joe Martin to Introduce Motion in the Commons.

Joe Martin, M.P. for St. Paneras, has given notice of the introduction in the Imperial House of Commons of the following resolution: "This House regrets that, in a time of a great fight by world democracy against autocracy, the Government should become responsible for the appointment of resident peers in Canada, thus introducing the thin edge of aristocracy in a purely democratic country."

LABORERS FROM U. S.

Nearly 6,000 Secured as Result of the Government's Campaign.

Nearly six thousand laborers to work on farms in western Canada, are reported to have been secured in the United States as a result of the campaign which is being conducted by the Dominion government, and the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. W. J. White, inspector of Canadian immigration agencies in the United States, reports that Canadian agents in that country have sent to Canada 5,900 farm hands of whom 900 were for Manitoba, 2,700 for Saskatchewan and 2,300 for Alberta. The majority were sent from Spokane, Chicago, Duluth and Grand Forks.

SUPPRESSION OF TITLES.

The closing sitting of the Congress of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates passed resolution at Petrograd favoring the suppression of classes and titles and the confiscation of all lands belonging to the crown, the church and also monasteries. Provision is made for the transfer of the lands to the use of the peasants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notice 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 50 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.

WATSON—At Inverness, Que., on April 2nd, 1917, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Watson.

MARRIAGES.

McDIARMID-SMITH—On March 21st, at St. Michael's Church, Brierley Hill, Captain Colin Andrew McDiarmid, C.A.M.C., Vancouver, B.C., son of the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, Perth, Ont., Canada, and Agnes Eleanor Smith, daughter of the late Alex. Smith, solicitor, Hawes, and Mrs. Allen, Brierley Hill, eldest granddaughter of the late Charles Maude, Wynneholme, Redcar.

DOUGLAS-MACKENZIE—On Thursday, April 19, 1917, at St. George's Church, Toronto, by the Venerable Archdeacon Mackenzie, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the rector, Frances Niven (Katchinka), eldest daughter of M. A. Mackenzie, to George Mellis Douglas, of Northcote Farm, Lakefield, and Cananea, Mexico.

DEATHS.

CARR—At Chicago, on Easter Sunday, April 8th, 1917, Agnes Hodge, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Hodge, of Cornwall, Ont., and wife of Mr. Charles Carr, of Chicago.

SOMERS—At Toronto, on Thursday, April 19, 1917, Frank Somers, in his 84th year.

HAMILL—On Friday, April 13, 1917, at Weyburn, Sask., Harry Earsley Hamill, M.D., aged 31 years, son of Dr. J. D. Hamill, Postmaster, Meaford, Ont.

MACLAREN—On Thursday, April 19, 1917, at Toronto, Alexander Ferguson MacLaren, ex-M.P., in his 64th year, beloved husband of Janet MacLeod.

OLIVER—On Thursday evening, April 19, 1917, at the residence of her son-in-law, James Robinson, 615 Manning avenue, Toronto, Elizabeth Skelton, widow of the late Robert Oliver, in her 86th year.

CANFIELD — At Ingersoll, Ont., on Tuesday, April 17, 1917, Florence Amelia Noxon, beloved wife of F. D. Canfield, M.D.

HOLT—In Goderich, Ont., on Wednesday, April 18, 1917, Philip Holt, Judge of the County of Huron, in his 65th year.

PRATT—At Bradford, Ont., on Wednesday, April 18, 1917, Hannah Pratt, nee Patterson, widow of the late W. H. Pratt, native of County Donegal, Ireland, in her 74th year.

STILLWELL—At Meaford, Ont., on Friday, April 13, 1917, Eleanor Jane Stephenson, wife of the Rev. R. J. Stillwell.

SCANLAN—Killed in action, on the Western front, Lieut. William Maunsell Scanlan, 5th Battalion, C.E.F., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. R. W. Scanlan, Port Elgin, Ont., in his 31st year.

GWYN—Killed in action, in France, on April 9, 1917, Charles Campbell Gwyn, Captain (Acting Major), 18th Battalion, C.E.F., in his 33rd year, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. C. Gwyn, "Staplehurst," Dundas, Ont., and grandson of the late Rev. F. L. Osler.

MELVIN-JONES—At Toronto, on Sunday, April 15th, 1917, the Hon. Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones, in his 74th year, beloved husband of Louise Irwin.

McGREEVY—At Hotel Dieu of Quebec, on Saturday, April 7th, 1917, Georgiana Woolsey, in her 72nd year, daughter of the late John Woolsey and widow of the late Hon. Thomas McGreevy.

ROBERTSON — At the Presbyterian Hospital, Heng Chow, Hunan, China, on Friday, April 13, 1917, of pneumonia, Mrs. Minnie May Robertson, wife of Dr. W. E. Robertson, formerly of Toronto and Milton, Ont., and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Smith, of 74 Howland avenue, Toronto.

USUAL EXAGGERATIONS

Ridiculous Falsehoods Told in German Statements.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, commenting on the "present day extravagant exaggerations in the German official communications, compared with the fairly accurate official statements when the Germans suppose they are winning," says:

"Their claim to the capture of 22 guns at Lagnicourt Sunday was quite erroneous. They did succeed in reaching a number of British guns and began placing dynamite charges in the breeches with a view to destroying them. But so swift was the British counter-attack that only 4 18-pounder field guns and one light howitzer were disabled.

"The British artillerymen returned to their guns and showered retribution on the Germans, driving them back upon their wire, where the British infantry mowed them down. Not a single weapon was removed from the spot where it stood before the German attack was launched."

DOUKHOBOR KILLED.

A recent casualty list contained the name of W. Stergoff, Kamsack, Sask., killed in action. This official notice conceals a noteworthy incident of the war. Private Stergoff was a Doukhobor. He enlisted in Canada's volunteer army and has the honor of being the first Doukhobor to lay down his life in the cause.

DEBATE ON MR. BICKERDIKE'S BILL TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Montreal Member Wants Plebiscite Taken, and Proposes That All Prisoners be Given a Chance to Enlist For Overseas

Mr. Bickerdike, Montreal, whose perennial resolutions for complete abolishment of capital punishment in Canada, have so far been regularly turned down by the Commons, is back again with a series of resolutions on the order paper providing for the abolition of capital punishment, at least in the cases of women and children. He asks Parliament to pass also a resolution tendering congratulations to the Russian Government on the abolition of capital punishment in Russia, and on the determination to free Russia from all German influences.

He asks further that a plebiscite be taken at the next general election to give the people a chance to say whether they want capital punishment abolished or not. Another resolution is based on the fact that a lad of sixteen years is now under sentence of death for murder at Portage la Prairie, while his father is fighting in the British army in France. Mr. Bickerdike asks Parliament to declare its protest "against the proposed hanging of this young boy of the tender age of sixteen years, which we consider would be a blot on the fair name of Canada, and an everlasting disgrace to this young nation."

Finally, Mr. Bickerdike carries his humanitarian propaganda to the extent of asking Parliament to endorse the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House and with a view to increasing the volunteer service and prosecution of the war, the Government should permit all prisoners in the jails, prisons and penitentiaries in the Dominion of Canada to enlist for active overseas service, thus enabling them to wipe out the stain of imprisonment and to fill up the depleted ranks of our boys in the trenches."

OBJECTS TO SHOOTING.

The Opposition objecting to a discussion of the estimates on Thursday, Mr. Bickerdike moved the second reading of his bill to abolish capital punishment. Since the House adjourned, he said, Russia and two states of the American union, Illinois and Missouri, had abolished capital punishment. While all might not agree that capital punishment should be abolished, there was no division of opinion that it should not be applicable to women and children. Mass meetings had been held in Montreal, Sherbrooke and other places to protest against the carrying out of the sentence imposed upon the boy convicted of murder in Manitoba.

"Does the honorable gentleman object to shooting?" asked Capt. J. H. Burnham, of West Peterboro.

"I do," replied Mr. Bickerdike.

"Then you object to the war," said Capt. Burnham.

"I do," answered Mr. Cickerdike.

"Good gracious," exclaimed the member for West Peterboro.

Mr. Bickerdike made a strong appeal for the adoption of his bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave credit to the sincerity of the sponsor for the bill. He had been persistent and sincere in his efforts to abolish the death penalty. In Canada the crime of murder was much less frequent than in any other country. In recent years, such crimes had been perpetrated almost solely by men from foreign countries. It was particularly common among the people of southern Italy, but as these men became familiar with our ideals of citizenship, crime decreased. Sir Wilfrid was opposed to the abolition of capital punishment.

Mr. Burnham, of Peterboro, while opposed to Mr. Bickerdike's resolution, agreed that the discussion of the subject would have a salutary influence. To prove that he meant it, the member then spent the greater part of an hour and a fair share of the time of the House in the evening in elaborating his objections. Mr. Burnham confessed to a heart as tender as that of the member for St. Lawrence, but with life itself a tragedy, with so much death in nature itself, he could not see why there was anything so horrible in the present method of protecting society against murderers, for capital punishment was simply self-defence.

"I shudder at death, but I shudder, also, at the thought of hell," confided Mr. Burnham. Becoming interested in this phase of his speech, he turned to Mr. Bickerdike.

"I do not know whether the hon. gentleman is conversant with purgatory?" he queried.

"Never been there," said that member, and Mr. Burnham hoped that he never would be.

The continuation of the debate on Mr. Bickerdike's bill at the evening sitting brought strong support for the measure from the Hon. George P. Graham and the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, while on the other hand, the Hon. Frank Oliver and Mr. D. A. Lafortune, of Montcalm, and George Bradbury, of Selkirk, defended capital punishment. Mr. Graham advocated the abolition of capital punishment as a step away from savagery. He seriously questioned whether any country, having once done away with the infliction of the death penalty, had ever reintroduced it. Mr. Graham declared that the present law was placing upon the members of the Government the responsibility of saying whether a criminal should die or live. That responsibility rested not upon the Government, but upon the members of the House. The infliction of the death penalty could not be argued as a measure of self-defence for society, since equal protection against a murderer could be secured by imprisoning him for life. He felt that the state should give a man a chance for regeneration.

The Hon. Wm. Pugsley supported the bill, declaring that no injurious results had come from the abolition of capital punishment in countries which had taken that stand. He thought htat the government might well consent to the bill being given a second reading, so that it could go to a committee and there receive the consideration which its importance merited.

SUGGESTION REJECTED.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen would not accept Mr. Pugsley's suggestion to have the bill referred to a committee.

Mr. Bickerdike, in closing the debate, expressed the opinion that the Spain boy was not guilty.

"He was found guilty of murder," said Mr. Bradbury.

"I have 15,000 signatures that say he was not guilty of murder," retorted Mr. Bickerdike. "He was found guilty by the jury and sentenced to death by Judge MacDonald. I hope that Judge MacDonald is ashamed of his work.

"Order, order," from all parts of the House.

"I am ashamed of any man in this country who would stand for hanging a woman or a child," answered Mr. Bickerdike. "I would have those who do the sentencing do the hanging, and then there would be no capital punishment. I would like to see the leader of the Opposition and the member for West Peterborough have to do some of the hanging."

Mr. Burnham—"I have seen men I would hang with pleasure."

"I know a man who stole a horse and buggy in Montreal," continued Mr. Bickerdike; "he was pursued by the man he stole it from until he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. But worse than that, the man he stole it from stole a railway and burst a bank, and was knighted for it."

Mr. Bickerdike moved the adjournment of the debate, informing the House that he wished an opportunity to secure the documents supporting his statements that practically all countries which had abolished capital punishment had never reintroduced it.

SECOND VOLUME ON CANADA IN FLANDERS

Daring of Canadians at St. Eloi and Story of Battle of Santuary Wood Features

The second volume of "Canada in Flanders," by Lord Beaverbrook, better known to the Canadian public as Sir Max Aitken, is issued to the Canadian public. The heroes of the Vimy Ridge are of the same stuff as the daring and gallant men who fought at St. Eloi and the battle of Sanctuary Wood, which comprise the two main features of the second volume of "Canada in Flanders."

The writer is refreshing in the candor with which he exposes for the first time to the Canadian people several hitherto mysterious features of the battle of St. Eloi. Certain prominent incidents concerning the famous "crater" battle which had only been known to the higher command, are fully exposed in this volume. One can well believe that Lord Beaverbrook had much difficulty with the British censor before he was allowed the publication of many interesting details concerning St. Eloi and Sanctuary Wood.

Lord Beaverbrook, in his preface, has given thanks to several of his assistants in his work. As a consequence, there has been gathered together a great mass of material dealing with the individual exploits of officers and men in which Canadians will recognize many of their friends in all parts of the Dominion. Lord Beaverbrook has thus succeeded in bringing home very vividly to the minds of the people of the Dominion the deeds of their countrymen. The book is very human in its appeal, and, unlike many histories, is very easy to read.

A wealth of footnotes, marginal dates, and many diagrams facilitate the perusal of the work.

The battles of St. Eloi and Sanctuary Wood make melancholy, but inspiring reading. The author treats both battles very fully. He makes very plain the reason for the mistake concerning the holding of the famous St. Eloi craters. The wonder is that flesh and blood withstood so long the terrible trials which the Canadians faced during that time. Lord Beaverbrook's conclusion with regard to the "crater" fight is as follows:

"The story of the craters is like that of most of the battle of St. Eloi, one of misfortune for the Second Division; but it is not one of blame. The successive regiments who held the outposts were from the very outset at a great disadvantage compared with their enemies. They were not, and could not be, properly supported by their own gunners while the enemy's artillery was pounding them to pieces.

"They endured the horrors of this experience with fortitude, and repelled the earlier assaults with success. But their defences were like a child's castle on the sand, as wave after wave rees up the shore on an incoming tide. The outlines became blurred and faded under the remorseless gunfire, until the final wave quietly and calmly swept the 29th out of existence. Of a garrison of eighty men, one returned unwounded."

The battle of Sanctuary Wood and the final victory in that battle is treated in a frank manner. He shows wherein the Canadians failed but also how they finally triumphed.

His general remarks concerning the Ypres salient are interesting in view of the discussion which was waged around the holding of the Ypres salient by the British forces even in Canada. He makes the following remark:

"Salients are valuable as examples of the British soldiers' willingness to die rather than to live. They make a great many widows and orphans, and splendid material for patriotic speeches. For the rest, their utility may be questioned—and has been."

The second volume brings the record of Canada's history of the war up to the end of June, 1916, almost to the period when they left the Ypres salient altogether.

NERVOUS DISEASES IN THE SPRING

Cured by Toning the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation, that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy and other forms of nerve troubles are at their worst, and that then, more than any other time, a blood-making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed.

The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine, for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ALLIES TO RECRUIT SUBJECTS IN STATES

Administration Bill Was Passed by Congress Without Roll Call

An administration bill, under which allies of the United States would be permitted to recruit their subjects in that country, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, was passed by the House at Washington on Wednesday without a roll call. The passage of the bill was accomplished only after an apparent formidable fight, in which the fear was expressed that the bill would permit coercion of their citizens by allied governments.

Chairman Webb, of the House Judiciary Committee, in reply to this fear, said he wished it were possible to permit the allies to conscript their citizens in the United States.

Representative La Guardia, of New York—a new representative who has been active in opposition to the bill—objected to the bill, as it applied to Italian subjects. He was supported by Representative Temple, of Pennsylvania, oneof a few international lawyers in Congress, who said that the differences in the naturalization laws of Italy and the United States, and Russia and the United States, would cause dangerous complications.

These and other nations, he said, did not recognize the naturalization of Italians into United States citizens. Passage of the bill, Mr. Temple and other members declared, might subject foreigners in this country to punishment as deserters.

FEARS IMAGINARY.

Mr. Webb met La Guardia's statement that 70,000 Italians had left this country to volunteer in Italy with the retort that twice that number had not. Fears of complications or of oppression of prospective Americans, he said, were "largely imaginary." The President, the Attorney General—who drafted the bill—and Secretary Lansing were anxious for favorable action, he said.

To overcome objections, Mr. Webb amended the bill. The original bill added to a penal code provision punishing enlistment of men into foreign armies in this country this provision:

"That this section shall not apply to citizens or subjects of any country engaged in war with a country with which the United States is at war."

The amendment, which was passed, provided:

"That this section shall not apply to citizens or subjects of any country engaged in war with a country with which the United States is at war, unless such citizen or subject shall hire or solicit citizens of the United States to enlist or go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enlist or enter the service of a foreign country. Enlistment under this proviso shall be under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War."

RE-ESTABLISH ORDER IN MEXICO BY MAY 1

First Mexican Ambassador in Washington Now Since the Overthrow of Madero

Washington, April 17.—Ignacio Bonillas, the first Mexican ambassador to be received by the United States since the overthrow of Madero, presented autograph credentials letters from General Carranza to President Wilson to-day, and was formally accepted as diplomatic representative of the de facto government. He was accompanied to the White House by Secretary of State Lansing.

Especial interest attached to the presentation of the ambassador because of German machinations in Mexico, and the uncertainty as to the attitude of the Carranza government toward the war between the United States and Germany. In some quarters it had been expected that the situation would be referred to directly in the exchanges between the President and his caller, but there were no such references.

In response to the ambassador's announcement that the constitutional order would be restored in his country by May 1st, and expression of hope that "the most cordial relations will continue to exist between people and our governments," the President said: "I take note of your statement that constitutional order will be re-established in Mexico on May 1. I shall welcome the day that brings me convincing evidence that a constitutional government has been established in Mexico both willing and able to afford to American citizens and their property the same measure of protection and to apply to them the same impartial administration of justice that is afforded and is applied to nationals or the citizens or subjects of other foreign countries. The United States asks no more, and can, of course, accept no less."

NO SUB. NEAR STATES

American Report "Frivolous," Says Berlin Officially.

It is officially anounced from Berlin that there is no submarine as yet in the western part of the Atlantic. The statement follows: "The Reuter telegram regarding an attack by a German submarine on the American destroyer "Smith" can be described only as a frivolous means of attributing to Germany the opening of hostilities. In fact, no submarine is yet in the western half of the Atlantic."

HANSARD IS EXPENSIVE.

Translation Costs One-Third More Than Reporting.

Question hour in the Commons last Thursday elicited comparatively little information of general interest, the more important demands of Opposition members for facts being transferred to the order of motions for returns.

Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, was told that there are now 197 food inspectors employed by the Agricultural Department and 35 by the Inland Revenue Department. Last year 42 new appointments of food inspectors were made, of whom 23 replaced men who left the service.

Mr. Lapointe, of Montreal, was told that the cost of embalming members' speeches in Hansard during the past three years had been $217,719. A peculiar thing about the details given is that the cost of translation into both languages has been about one-third more than the cost of reporting and annotating the original speeches.

In reply to Mr. Proulx, the Minister of Militia said that Mr. H. B. Tremaine, member for Hants, was serving as lieutenant-colonel with the overseas forces, and receiving, in addition to his sessional allowance, the regular pay and allowance of his rank. The latter totalled to dat $2,575.

SHOTS FIRED FROM GERMAN HOTEL

Street Car Passengers in Brazilian City Wounded

Rio de Janeiro, April 19.—Serious rioting occurred to-day in Porto Alegre, where manifestations against the German colony have been in progress for several days. As a street car, crowded with passengers, passed a German hotel several shots were fired from the building. A number of persons were wounded. This angered the people and there was a renewed outbreak of violence directed against the Germans. The authorities took measures to restore quiet. Several Germans were arrested.

The fires started during the attacks on German property in Porto Alegre, which have caused large losses, have spread to buildings owned by Brazilians. The Minister of War to-day telegraphed to the commander of the federal troops in the State of Rio Grande de Sul, in which Porto Alegre is situated, to place at the disposal of the Governor all his forces, amounting to about 7,400 men. An official announcement issued this afternoon says that the situation in Rio Grande de Sul is now nearly normal.

Telegrams from different parts of Brazil report the continuance of anti-German demonstrations.

The president of the state of Rio Grande de Sul has issued a proclamation forbidding public meetings and declaring that any attempt to disobey this order will be met with force.

GERMANS IN REVOLT.

New York, April 19.—A news agency despatch from Buenos Aires, published here to-day, says: Brazil's great German population in at least three states has revolted.

Despatches from Montevideo (Uruguay) to-day asserted that the Teutons were well armed, even with some artillery, and plentifully supplied. Brazil's censorship was down tight on any details.

The rebellion apparently was in the Brazilian states of Rio Grande, Parana and Santa Catharina. The German population—male and female—in this section has been estimated at 500,000.

300 FACTORIES WERE STOPPED IN BERLIN

300,000 Men Quit Work During the Recent Great Strike —Victory For Men

German papers received in Copenhagen deal with the Berlin hunger strike, which is now reported at an end, giving details which were not included in the earlier news telegrams.

The Berlin 'Tageblatt' estimates the number of men on strike at 300,000. 'Vorwaerts' says that 210,000 were involved. Work was stopped in 300 munition factories.

As a result of the strike a commission of laborers was formed which, after conference with Dr. Wermuth, the president of the Berlin subsistence commission, obtained a promise that in future it would be consulted on all food questions. The laborers' commission also received a guarantee that stores of the most important foodstuffs would be provided for the next few months.

Accordingly work was resumed, the laborers' meeting having declared the food authorities' promises satisfactory.

INTERVIEWED CHANCELLOR.

The Berlin 'Vorwaerts' says the male and female workers of the Deutsche Waffen and Munitions Fabriken of Berlin decided Wednesday, after three hours of lively debate, not to resume work, but to send a deputation to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. The result of the interview with the Chancellor was to have been communicated to a meeting of the workers which was fixed for to-day.

The 'Cologne Gazette,' reports various strikes in Leipzig. It says also that a large meeting was held at Stotteritz, Saxony, for a discussion of the scarcity of food and that after the meeting the participants marched in procession through the town. The newspaper does not state whether munition workers took part in the demonstration or whether work was resumed.

TWO WEEKS' ENLISTMENT

Two Ontario Districts Continue To Lead.

In the two weeks ended April 15, there were 3,329 enlistments in Canada, Toronto district leading with 957, and Ottawa-Kingston second with 666. Other figures, by districts, are: Manitoba, 353; Maritime Provinces, 303; London, 300; British Columbia, 224; Montreal, 219; Saskatchewan, 164; Quebec, 74; Alberta, 69. Grand total to date, 409,585.

STIRRING SCENES IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

American Entry Into War Is Celebrated by Religious Service in London

Britishers and Americans in the United Kingdom celebrated America's partnership in the world war by a religious service in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Friday, attended by the official heads of the nation and a great congregation which included hundreds of Americans and many prominent British men and women. There was a great display of American flags in London and all other towns and a popular demonstration by the crowds which surrounded the Cathedral. The Stars and Stripes floated from the highest tower of the Parliament buildings at Westminster, the first time a foreign flag ever was displayed on that eminence, and flew above all government buildings in the British capital.

The service in the historic Cathedral, where the most momentous occasions of national rejoicing and mourning have been solemnized for centuries, was unprecedented in being the commemoration of an act and decision of another nation. Overhead in the dim arches hung the dust-weighted and battle-torn flags of famous British regiments.

The Cathedral seats nearly 4,000 people, and was filled to its furthermost recesses, with hundreds looking down from the balconies and niches high in the vault. All seats were occupied when King George and Queen Mary entered, followed by the Mayors and Aldermen of the twenty-six boroughs of London, who formed a vivid block of color in their scarlet robes of office. The American Embassy and Consular staffs occupied front seats with representatives of the Pilgrims, the American Society, the American Luncheon Club and the American Chamber of Commerce. In the diplomatic section were officers in the uniforms of France, Russia, Italy(Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania and Japan.

In the reserve seats there were a large numoer of wounded officers and soldiers, including many Canadians and several Americans who are serving with the Dominion forces. Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law, represented the Cabinet in the absence of Premier Lloyd George and the parliamentary delegation was large. The King and Queen and Princess Mary were received at the west entrance by the Lord Mayor and Sheriff, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and United States Ambassador Page.

The clergy of St. Paul's conducted the service, assisted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London.

The Royal party came from Windsor for the service and drove from the station to the Cathedral in open carriages. The King returned to Buckingham Palace afterward, the crowds along the route cheering him heartily.

Among those present were: Queen Alexandra, the Princess Royal, Princess Maude, of Fife, the Duke of Connaught, former Governor-General of Canada; Princess Patricia, Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Right Rev. C. H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, said, in his sermon: "We comrades in the common cause have come together, like sturdy Judas Maccabaeus and his fellow patriots in the ancient story, to commit our decision to the Lord and to place ourselves in his hands before we pitch our camp and go forth to battle. It were an unworthy cause that we could not commit to God with complete confidence. Today we have this confidence.

"This, I venture to say, is not merely the beginning of a new era but of a new epoch. At this moment a great nation, well skilled in self-sacrifice, is standing by with deep sympathy and bidding Godspeed to another great nation that is making its act of self-dedication to God. That altar upon which we Americans are to-day laying our lives and our fortunes is already occupied. For nearly three years Great Britain and her Allies have been fighting not merely for their own laws, their own homes, their liberty and all they hold sacred, but for the great commonwealth of mankind.

"We Americans have never been oblivious to the fact that the people of this country have been standing for the same principles which we love and for which we live. England, thank God, is the mother of democracy, and England's children come back to-day to pour all their experiences, the experience of a century and a half of independent life, with gratitude at the feet of their mother.

"To-day we stand side by side with our fellows as common soldiers in the common fight. There have been great quarrels in the past that were results of misunderstandings, but our quarrel with Germany is not based on misunderstanding. It is due to understanding."

The most impressive feature of the service occurred toward the close, when the band played a stanza of "The Star Spangled Banner." The great crowd rose as one man, and everyone seemed to stand in soldier-like attitude as the strains of the anthem resounded through the great Cathedral. Almost every person present sang in a subdued tone. Even the King's lips moved as he followed the lines. After the last line, ending "The home of the brave," the King nodded approvingly toward the Queen.

INVESTIGATE N. S. MINES

Commission Appointed by the Dominion Government.

A commission to investigate the relations between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees has been appointed by the government under the provisions of the Enquiries Act. The commissioners are Mr. Justice Joseph A. Chisholm, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; the Rev. John Forrest, D.D., of Halifax, and John J. Joy, president of the Longshoremen's Association, Halifax.

The commission will inquire into the wages paid the employees and into a number of other questions. There are two miners' organizations in Nova Scotia, the Provincial Workmen's Association and the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia. The latter was recently formed, and, it is understood, some of its members had alleged that they have been unfairly treated.

ALLIES MAKE REPRISALS

Airmen Bomb Freiburg for Hospital Ship Sinking.

POULTRY.

A British Admiralty statement says: "In consequence of German submarine attacks on British hospital ships in direct and flagrant contravention of the first Hague convention, a large squadron of British and French airplanes carried out reprisal bombardment of the town of Freiburg on Saturday. Many bombs were dropped with good results.

"Despite a large number of air fights with hostile airplanes, all our machines except three returned safely."

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

An official announcement by the German War Office says that eleven persons have been killed, twenty-nine injured and considerable damage done to the university building by an air attack on Freiburg.

FAMILIES SENT BACK

Nearly Thousand Women and Children From England

One steamer arrived at Halifax from England last week with over three hundred invalided and wounded officers and men and 1036 civilian passengers. Ninety percent of the latter are women and children coming back to Canada "by request" of the British authorities. Another steamer arrived with 540 wounded and invalided officers and men. The men from the first steamer were landed at once and are on the day to their homes in Quebec, Ontario and the west. The second steamer will dock in the morning. The women and children will not land until noon and two special trains are to take them west. A large proportion of the women are from Ontario. Never in the history of Halifax has such a large amount of personal baggage come ashore from a steamer.

BRITAIN IN EARNEST

March's National Service Volunteers Numbered 288,000

An official report of the British National Service scheme for March shows that the number of volunteers enrolled increased from 92,000 in February to 288,000 last month. The agricultural section provided sufficient ploughmen to meet all the ascertained requirements of the farmers; the trades section ordered restrictions in the use of labor in certain trades of least national importance; 35,000 women registered for service behind the lines in France and 12,450 enrolled for the women's land army, that is for labor in agricultural, dairying and other rural industries. Good progress was made with the work of substituting National Service volunteers for men withdrawn from trades of national importance for service in the army.

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 ananymous communications.]

HYPOTHETICAL ELECTION.

A correspondent who has taken an interest in the advocacy of Proportional Representation, as it has appeared in the "Witness" from time to time, writes to ask us to work out a particular election showing how the quota is determined in the following case: three men are to be elected, seven men are candidates and twelve thousand votes have been cast. Let us take as the names of the seven men who have been nominated, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. The first consideration is to find the number which is called the quota, that is to say the number of votes required to elect. If two men are running in a one-member constituency as is the ordinary case at present, the man who receives more than half the votes is elected. That is to say, to find the quota in a one-member constituency we divide by two, a number that is one larger than the number of members to be elected in the constituency. Suppose that twelve thousand votes have been cast in a one-member constituency, if we divide this number by two we get six thousand. That might give a tie; so it is necessary to add one to the number found to get the quota. Twelve thousand divided by two, with one added, makes six thousand and one, and we may state with certainty that a person who gets six thousand and one votes out of twelve thousand is elected. In like manner, in the two-member constituency, to find the quota or the number necessary to elect, we must divide the total number of votes cast by three, a number one greater than the number of members to be elected, and add one to the result. Thus in a two-member constituency where twelve thousand votes are cast, and candidate receiving four thousand and one votes would certainly be elected. Again, in a three member constituency, like that suggested by the questioner, we must divide the twelve thousand votes cast by four, a number one greater than the number of men to be elected, and add one. Twelve thousand divided by four gives three thousand; plus one is three thousand and one, and any person receiving three thousand and one votes in a three member constituency may safely be declared elected, for it is not possible that more than three people can receive three thousand and one votes out of twelve thousand, for three times three thousand and one makes nine thousand and three, and there are only two thousand and ninety-seven votes left.

Now let us return to our seven candidates and divide up the twelve thousand votes between them. Let us suppose that A, being the leading Conservative candidate, receives 3,500 votes; that B, the leading Liberal candidate, receives 2,900; that C, the second most popular Conservative candidate, receives 2,000; that D, the second most popular Liberal candidate, receives 1,000; that E, a Socialist, receives 500 votes; that F, a farmers' candidate, gets 1,600 votes, and that G, a labor candidate, gets 500 votes. As we have already found, the quota or the number of votes necessary for the election of a member in this three-member constituency in which 2,000 votes are cast, is three thousand and one. Therefore, on this first count of the votes we immediately see that A, the leading Conservative member, has been elected on the count of the first preferences. The next step is to take the 499 votes that are cast for A in excess of those which he required for election and to distribute them according to their second preference. Let us suppose that 99 of these votes were marked with a number 2 opposite the name of C, the second Conservative candidate, and that the remaining 400 were marked with the number two opposite the name of F, the farmers' candidate. This will bring C's new total up to 2,099 and F's new total up to 2,000. The next process is to take the votes cast for the lowest candidate, G, and distribute them according to their second preference. Let us suppose that those who vote in favor of the Labor candidate G marked their second preferences as 101 for B, the Liberal candidate, and the remaining 399 for F, the farmers' candidate. The result of this is that the leading Liberal candidate now has his 3,001 votes, and he is declared elected, while the farmers' candidate has now 2,399 votes. We next eliminate the vote cast for E, the Socialist candidate, distributing it according to its second preference. Suppose the Socialists all to have indicated as their second choice either the farmers' candidate or the leading Liberal candidate, 250 for one and 250 for the other, we add 250 to the farmers' candidate, but instead of counting the 250 for B, who is already elected, we count the third choices marked on these ballots instead of the second, and we find these third choices, let us say, split 200 for the second Liberal candidate D, and fifty for the farmers' candidate. Next we must eliminate D, the second Liberal candidate, and taking the one thousand votes which showed him as their first preference, divide them up. Let us suppose that they divide evenly between the farmers' candidate and the first Liberal candidate, we add 500 more votes to the farmers' candidate and find that he is now elected by a number of 3,199 votes. This completes the election, the successful candidates being the leading Liberal, the leading Conservative, and the farmers' candidate. The accompanying table makes the computation somewhat more simple. It is not pretended that there are not obvious difficulties about the system. Take for example the second stage of the process, the Conservative has received 3,500 votes, but only needs 3,001 votes to elect him, therefore, 499 of his votes must be redistributed according to their second choices. It is a matter of chance as to just which of his 3,500 votes will be used for the second count. It would be possible, but difficult, to count the whole of the second preferences of A's votes, and working out the percentages of the second preferences given to each of the other candidates, distribute the 499 according to these percentages. Such exactitude, however, has not been found advisable by those who are the leaders in the advocacy of proportional representation. Again, it will be seen that, E and G having had equal votes cast for them, it is a question of chance which group of votes would first be distributed, and the result of that chance might have some bearing on the election, as by the law of averages the result would not differ much whatever the order of counting. This is, however, a minor consideration. It should not, therefore, be allowed to prevent the adoption of a system so very much better than that at present in use.

A	3,500	—499	...	...	...	3001
B	2,900	...	+101	...	...	3001
C	2,000	+ 99	...	...	...	....
D	1,000	...	...	+200	+1000	....
E	500	...	...	—500	...	....
F	1,600	+400	+399	+300	+ 500	3199
G	500	...	—500	...	...	....

LEGAL.

OVER-ASSESSMENT.

E., British Columbia.—The owner of a tract of bush land inside a city limits, offers it for sale, unencumbered, at $50 per acre. Knowing this, the city assessor values it for taxation at $150 per acre. Can the city collect taxes on a valuation higher than the owner's selling price? The owner can get no buyers at $50 per acre.

Ans.—Yes, that is to say, the city corporation can legally collect such taxes while the assessment mentioned stands. The owner's remedy, if any, is by way of appeal from the assessment.

A DELAYED ADMINISTRATION.

N.S.—Q.—A man died 2 months ago leaving a farm, real and personal property, also shares in a limited company. There is no will. A widow and six children survive, two of the sons living on the place. 1. Is it necessary to have an administrator appointed if they all agree to give the estate to one? 2. Can the sons draw wages off the property until the matter is settled? 3. Who appoints the administrator? 4. Can one of the sons act as administrator?

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Not without an agreement with the administrator—or at least with the rest of the family—providing for such wages. 3. The Probate Court. 4. Yes, upon receiving appointment as such from the court. The family ought to agree upon one of themselves to be appointed as the administrator, and execute the proper document in his favor accordingly. A solicitor should be instructed, without further delay, to attend to the matter.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS CURE CONSTIPATION

Childhood constipation can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus curing constipation, colic indigestion and the many other minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Louis Nicole, St. Paul du Buton, Que., writes:—"My baby suffered from constipation, but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is a fine healthy boy to-day. It gives me much pleasure in recommending the Tablets to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SMALL CRAFT NEEDED BY THE ALLIES— ADMIRAL JELLICOE POINTS OUT HOW U.S. CAN BEST HELP BY GIVING ANYTHING FROM A DESTROYER TO A TUG

Possibility of Submarine Operations Off the American Coast Are Negligible Unless There is Enemy Base There

Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, former commander of the British Grand Fleet and now First Sea Lord, said during the course of an interview last week, that anything and everything in the way of small craft, from destroyers to tugs, would be the most useful contribution which the United States could make to the war against German submarines. In this connection the First Sea Lord asserted that the best hunting ground for raiders is on the British side of the water, as the possibility of German submarines operating on the American coast is almost negligible, unless they have a base on that side.

"I have no desire to minimize to the American people," said the Admiral, "the serious situation prevailing as a result of the illegal use of submarines by the Germans. Neither is it easy for us to take them into our confidence and tell them what we are doing to cope with the evil, without providing the Germans with useful information. No methods existed in the past for fighting the submerged submarine, and the new inventions possessed for that purpose take time to develop. We are giving your navy all the information in our possession, and knowing its record, we have great confidence that American inventive genius will supplement it.

"As far as the feeding of the Allied population is concerned, our efforts must be concentrated on saving tonnage, while bringing in the necessary, in order to minimize the effect of the submarine warfare. As you probably know, we have bought large quantities of wheat in Australia, but as the round voyage is four times as long as that to America, the bringing of this wheat takes four times as much tonnage as the carrying of American wheat to the Allied powers. We therefore require all the wheat we can obtain from the United States and Canada.

"Our food situation is by no means as desperate as the Germans want to believe it is, but on the other hand, it is more serious than many of our own people realize. Our own shipping suffered very little more in March than during the first month of unrestricted submarine warfare and other tonnage sunk during that period was in much the same position, and there is no very marked method of combating the vil. What has been accomplished is the result of inventions and processes which take time to develop, and the government is well aware of the fact that immediate results could not be expected.

ARE FAR MORE CAUTIOUS.

"The increasing armament of our mercantile marine has made submarines far more cautious, and more submerged attacks are taking place. Of course, this has the advantage, inasmuch as the raiders must depend upon their torpedoes for such attacks, and being able to carry only a limited number, must return to port sooner than when they made their attacks from the surface. Your navy department know just how many submarines we have sunk; but the exact number of U-boats which have actually never returned to port is known only to the German Admiralty, which, naturally, does not give us this information.

"Against a submerged attack a host of small craft forms the best protection. We can use everything from destroyers to tugs of any size. The danger of showing a periscope when the submarine may have a bomb dropped on it, or be rammed, is one which our enemy does not like to face. But these craft must be used in the zone where submarines operate, and such a zone is hardly likely to be extended to the American coast. German submarines cannot operate over there effectively without a base, and I am sure that your navy will have no trouble in patrolling the Mexican Gulf coast, on which a base might exist, while the entrance of Cuba into the war on the side of the Allies deprives the Germans of the best place they might have secured for such bases.

"I have already warned your navy department that submarine minelayers may visit your coast, dump their cargo and return. But the damage they do will not prove extensive, as each boat only carries about thirty mines. These mine-layers have dropped their mines everywhere about our coast, and if I had the exact figures at hand of the number we have swept up and destroyed you would be astonished.

"It can not be denied that naval strategy has undergone a vast change as the result of the illegal use by Germany of submarines. Of course, it is also undeniable that their use legitimately has changed naval warfare. But the legitimate change has not been so great, nor so difficult to cope with, as the illegal use of submarines. Their advent as a fighting weapon has made a coast blockade of the enemy's coast impossible, and has added to the difficulties we face on account of the natural features of the German coastline for either attack or defence.

"Against naval Germany, the British Isles are tipped the wrong way. One of the disadvantages under which we suffered during the early part of the war was that we had no harbor in the North Sea big enough to hold the growing Grand Fleet where it could be within easy striking distance of the enemy. One of the most striking results of the legitimate use of submarines has been to compel heavy ships, in order to obtain protection from their attacks, to be accompanied by destroyers when they put to sea, and this fact reduces the radius of action of a fleet on account of the limited fuel capacity of the destroyers.

"The most striking feature of the change in our historic naval policy resulting from the illegal use of submarines and from the fact that the enemy's surface ships have been driven from the sea, is that we have been compelled to abandon a definite offensive policy for one which may be called a defensive since our only active enemy is the submarine engaged in piracy and murder.

"THE TIP AND RUN" RAID.

"We must give our mercantile fleet a measure of protection which would not be dreamed of if the Germans merely used their U-boats for legitimate naval warfare, and so many of our smaller warships must be used for this purpose, that the 'tip and run' raid becomes a possibility, while our own blockading efforts suffer. This again brings us back to the importance of small craft for the protection of the mercantile marine. But they cannot end the submarine menace by merely keeping the U-boats beneath the water. We want to end the evil by destroying the boats, and we mean to do it. The solution of this problem offers plenty of scope for the inventive genius of both navies.

"Zeebrugge forms another of our problems. It is difficult to deal with now, owing to German occupation and fortification of the Belgian coast. No naval officer, even before this war, ever believed that it was the business of a capital ship to stand against a land fort, as land guns always have greater facilities for finding the range than a gun mounted on a ship.

"But the fortified Belgian coast is a fact which we have to face, and the destroyers maintained there have made our work of guarding the Straits of Dover more difficult. The Germans in their tip and run raids during which they have committed additional illegality and the inhumanity of bombarding open towns have the great advantage of choosing the time of attack, and when as many as thirty destroyers can attack a patrol line, you may gain some idea of the number of vessels we need on guard constantly to stop every raid. We have met them more than once at night, but it is difficult to ensure that the meeting shall not find us in considerable inferiority owing to the dispersion necessary to a watching force.

"In conclusion, I cannot do better than quote from your great author, Captain Mahan, in his volume, 'The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future.' He wrote: 'To Great Britain and the United States, if they rightly estimate the part they may play in the great drama of human progress, is entrusted a maritime interest in the broadest sense of the word, which demands as one of the conditions of its exercise and its safety the organization of a force adequate to control the general course of events; to maintain, if the necessity arises, not arbitrarily, but as those in whom interest and power alike justify the claim to do so, the laws that shall regulate maritime warfare.'

"And, again: 'War, once declared, must be waged offensively, aggressively. The enemy must not be fended off, but smitten down. You may then spare him every exaction, relinquish every gain; but till down he must be struck incessantly and remorselessly.'"

The First Sea Lord impresses one as being an executive of intense vigor, keenly interested in his work and without illusions as to its magnitude. He was exceedingly frank in telling the correspondent a number of things, which for obvious reasons cannot be made public, and showed the utmost interest in the plans for co-operation with the American navy.

The correspondent left with the impression that the executive of the world's greatest navy is anxious to take the democracies engaged on the side of the Allies into his confidence as far as possible, and there is no question that he counts on their co-operation in the task which, in his judgment, must be accomplished if the Allies are to triumph.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN RUSSIAN DUMA

Great Welcome Accorded British Labor Delegates and French Socialists

(By Dr. Harold Williams.)

The British labor delegates, Messrs. Thorne, O'Grady and Sanders, who were sent to Russia on a government-patronized mission, arrived in Petrograde on a damp, warm spring day, in company with the French Socialist delegates, and M. Plekhanoff, founder of the Russian Social Democratic party, who had been in exile for 37 years. His coming was eagerly awaited by his friends and followers. Throughout the war he strongly championed the idea of national defence and opposed all doctrinaire parleying with Germans.

He is intellectually head and shoulders above any of the Socialist leaders here, and his authority as a veteran Socialist, coupled with his intimate knowledge of European politics, should greatly strengthen more moderate and intelligent elements in the Socialist camp. A rumor of Plekhanoff's coming got abroad and thousands gathered at the station to meet him. That the British and French delegates were on the train, the bulk of the crowd only learned at the station.

Soldiers were drawn up in line, The militia kept order, and when at midnight the train drew up at the station, bands played the Marseillaise. The soldiers stood at salute, and when M. Plekhanoff and the delegates emerged from the train they had a royal reception. The British delegates, tired after a long and uneventful journey, were driven off to their hotel. Saturday they spent in taking their bearings and resting.

A PICTURESQUE GATHERING.

On Sunday, in the midst of the Easter festivities, they went to the Duma where, shortly after midday, they, with the French delegates were received by the executive committee of the labor council. After an exchange of greetings they had a long and detailed conversation on the attitude of the western Socialists to the war, cordial relations were established with their Russian comrades, and at three o'clock, when Plekhanoff came to the Duma, all went to the main hall, where the Congress of Labor and Soldiers' Committee was in session. The amphitheatre, which one had been accustomed to see occupied by the sober figures of the deputies, was filled with picturesque soldiers and with workmen, all intent on the new and serious business. The entry of the delegates and Plekhanoff was a signal for cheering. Business was interrupted as Plekhanoff, Thorne, O'Grady, Mute and Cachin were led up to the Speaker's chair, and M. Cheldze, president of the Workmen's Council, said a few words of welcome.

Amid throngs of Russian Socialists on the official tribune of the Duma, Cachin, a French delegate, made an impassioned speech. The hearers did not understand a word, but responded to the thrilling inflections and dramatic gestures of the French orator. The cheering was still more lusty when his speech was translated by a member of the Russian executive committee.

It was an amazing sight to see Thorne with a big fur coat, which had been loaned him by Sir F. E. Smith, attorney general, over his arm, standing.

Then O'Grady spoke. He began in a low voice, and I was afraid his speech would be less effective than the Frenchman's, but in two minutes he had raised his voice to Trafalgar Square dimensions, and the decorous Duma never heard such a volume of thunderous sound as O'Grady poured forth on the uncomprehending soldiers and workmen. They were greatly impressed, and when the translator announced that O'Grady was chairman of the National Federation of Trades Unions there was a tumult of applause, which was renewed again and again during the translation of the speech.

ALLIED DEMOCRACY SYMBOLIZED.

Plekhanoff received an ovation and made an extremely skilful and powerful speech which completely won the hearts and minds of the audience. Neither Cachin nor O'Grady mentioned war. They conveyed greetings from the western workers, and spoke glowingly of the liberative effect of the Russian revolution on the world. Plekhanoff did speak of the war, and most definitely and emphatically, and his words were cheered to the echo. Then, on the spot where only a few months ago I had heard Sturmer trumbling his lying assurance about loyalty to the Allies, and war to victory, Plekhanoff seized O'Grady by one hand and Mute by the other and, raising them on high, presented to the wildly cheering throng a real and thrilling symbol of allied democracy. "It was admirable, it was moving," said Cachin, as we walked out.

"It was the most historical thing I've ever seen in my life," said Will Thorne.

It was certainly a most hopeful beginning.

METHODIST TRANSFERS

Changes in Pastorates Announced by Committee.

The regular meeting of the transfer committee of the Methodist Church met at Toronto last week and announced the following transfers: Geo. F. Denyes, from Alberta to Manitoba; J. R. Lovelace, from Toronto to Bay of Quinte; Edwin E. Swayne, from Saskatchewan to Bay of Quinte.

The following transfers were effected: Dr. Robert Burns and Dr. J. E. Moore, from Bay of Quinte to Toronto; R. W. Wright, from Hamilton to Toronto; W. E. W. Hutty, from Toronto to Manitoba (forthwith). W. R. Seeley, from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia (forthwith); R. M. Seymour, from Toronto to Saskatchewan (at the close of his district meeting); Dr. J. W. Aikins, from Toronto to Montreal; Capt. W. B. Castrong, from Alberta to London; Dr. W. L. Armstrong, from Alberta to Manitoba; W. E. Baker, from Hamilton to Toronto; T. H. Bole, from Alberta to Hamilton; Alfred Brown, from Montreal to Bay of Quinte; W. T. G. Brown, from Toronto to London; J. D. Dyer, from well, from Manitoba to Hamilton; H. W. Crews, from Hamilton to London; C. E. Cragg, from Bay of Quinte to Alberta; D. R. Clare, from Manitoba to Bay of Quinte; Dr. Geo. Daniel, from Toronto to London; J. D. Lyer, from Saskatchewan to Alberta; Cyril Eason, from Alberta to Manitoba; Dr. C. R. Flanders, from London to Manitoba. T. M. Fothergill, from London to Hamilton; L. W. Hill, from Hamilton to London; G. W. Hinds, from Saskatchewan to Manitoba; Henry Irvine, from Manitoba to Hamilton; C. F. Logan, from London to Hamilton; Dr. C. E. Luker, from Hamilton to Manitoba; H. C. McNeil, from Manitoba to Alberta; H. C. Morrison, from British Columbia to Montreal; R. L. McTavish, from Saskatchewan to Alberta; Charles Morgan, from Manitoba to Saskatchewan; R. E. Morton, from Saskatchewan to Toronto; R. G. Pemer, from Bay of Quinte to London; Peter Pollitt, from Nova Scotia to Montreal; E. A. Pearson, from London to Hamilton; Dr. Wm. Sparling, from Montreal to Hamilton; W. J. Smith, from Hamilton to Toronto; A. Lloyd Smith, from Hamilton to Toronto; W. E. Stafford, from Hamilton to London; R. J. Treleaven, from Toronto to Hamilton; Basil W. Thompson, from Montreal to Manitoba; S. J. Thompson, from British Columbia to London; A. J. Thomas, from London to Bay of Quinte; G. H. Williams, from Hamilton to Toronto; W. J. Wood, from Bay of Quinte to Toront; R. Whiting, from Manitoba to Montreal; L. S. Wight, from Alberta to Bay of Quinte; David Wrey, from London to Hamilton.

The transfer of the ministers is to take effect at 9 a.m. on the morning of the opening of the conference, to which they are transferred.

NEW TRIAL REFERRED TO MURDERER.

A letter written by United States Senator Chilton, of West Virginia, to the counsel of John S. Hogue, sentenced to be hanged at Windsor, Ont., on May 10, for the murder of a Winnipeg immigration officer, was made public last week. It reads: "I am writing to beg a full and complete investigation at your hands before the extreme penalty of the law be inflicted upon this young Virginian."

The announcement from Ottawa that a new trial has been refused Hogue, has not yet been communicated to the condemned man.

NEW ZEALAND'S RECORD

Contribution in Men, 80,593—One in Thirteen of Population.

Some interesting figures have just been published showing the extent of New Zealand's contribution in men and money to the war. Including the personnel of all forces enrolled, her contribution in men has been 80,593, equal to one in thirteen of the total population. Of these, 62,216 have come over to Europe. The Maories, now utilized as a pioneer unit, number 1,978. New Zealand has also sent over 10,000 horses to the front.

The following are other New Zealand war figures to date:

War expenditure, £23,000,000; patriotic funds, £2,500,000; government subsidy for Belgian relief, £219,000; war pension payments, £193,500; liability on all pensions to date, £342,000.

Retail food prices in New Zealand have increased 30 percent, compared with July, 1914. The increase in Australia is about the same.

SHIPPING LOSSES LITTLE ABOVE AVERAGE

Nineteen British Vessels of Over 1,600 Tons and of Less Tonnage Sunk

The weekly report of the British shipping losses issued last Wednesday, shows 19 vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk, and 9 vessels of less than 1600 tons. Twelve fighting vessels also were sunk. The statement follows:

"Shipping returns for the week ending April 15: Arrivals and sailing of merchants vessels of all nationalities at United Kingdom ports over 100 tons: Arrivals, 2,379; sailing, 2,331.

"British merchant vessels unsuccessor submarines, over 1,600 tons, 19, including four not recorded in previous week; under 1,600 tons, 9.

"British merchants vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarines, including 3 in the previous fortnight, 15.

"British fighting vessels sunk, including 2 in the previous week, 12."

During the past seven weeks, the period in which statements of the losses of British merchant vessels have been made in their present form, the figures show that 168 such vessels have been lost, the total for vessels of more than 1,600 tons being 116, and for vessels of less than that tonnage, 52. This week's losses of 28 merchant ships are slightly in excess of the average, which is 24 for the seven weeks' period.

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

The Spanish steamer "Tom" has been torpedoed and sunk without warning. Eighteen lives were lost.

It is expected that news of this occurrence will further inflame public feeling in Spain.

ITALIAN VESSELS LOST.

Seven Italian vessels were sunk during the week ended April 15, according to an official statement giving the figures for the movement of shipping in and out of Italian ports. The statement reads: During the week ended April 15, 454 ships of all nationalities, of a gross tonnage of 401,685, entered Italian ports, while 419 ships of a gross tonnage of 399,580 left. Five of Italian nationality, under 3,500 tons, and two sailing vessels under 160 tons, were sunk."

CREW WERE RESCUED.

A trawler brought in to Ymuiden, Holland, the crew of the Norwegian barque "Polykarp," West Hartlepool for Christiania, with coal, which was torpedoed without warning on April 16.

ROUND UP SLACKERS

Canadians Who Fled to States May Be Conscripted

Canadians who have recently gone to the United States in order to escape enforced military service, which was never proposed by the Canadian Government, will find themselves, it is unofficially suggested, in an awkward predicament, now that the British Government are about to make an arrangement with the United States, whereby all British subjects there will be conscripted and taken to England. The names and addresses of most of these men are known, and they would come under the head of British subjects.

DEAD HERO AWARDED M.C.

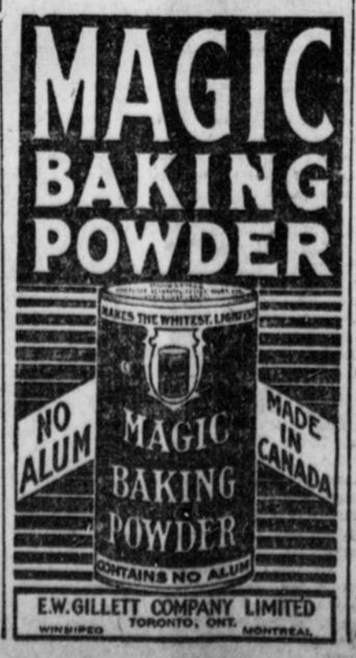
The Military Cross has been awarded to the late Lieut. George Kenneth Simpson, who died of wounds. He was the son of the late John Henry Simpson, of Liverpool, and Mrs. Simpson, of Beckenham, Kent, and Vancouver. "If ever a man deserved the honor, it was dear old Simpson," writes a brother officer. Lieut. Simpson left Canada for England early in the war, and originally joined the Royal Garrison Artillery, exchanging to the Flying Corps. The "Gazette," in announcing the bestowal of the Cross, says that it was awarded for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst observing from a balloon which was set on fire, Lieut. Simpson went to the assistance of his fellow observer, and would not leave the burning balloon himself until he had seen his comrade drop clear. In this self-sacrificing act, Lieut. Simpson received burns so severe as to cause his death. An unofficial account of the incident says that the flaming balloon dropped suddenly, overtaking Lieut. Simpson as he descended and setting fire to his parachute, the whole blazing mass falling to the ground with the doomed officer.

LIKE JULES VERNE STORY

Airmen Training in England Crossed to Front in Three Hours.

Here is a Jules Verne story of modern war. One morning recently a big flock of airplanes training in England made the trip by air to the front in France in three hours.

The aviators ate lunch and then rose. In two hours they had bagged three German airmen. They dined, slept and arose early the next morning. Then they flew back to Great Britain.



RAIDED FACTORY DESPITE TRUCE

Toronto Soldiers Marched Five Austrian Workmen to Police Station.

In spite of the conference by the civic officials with representatives of the Great War Veterans' Association, returned soldiers to the number of fifty last Wednesday night executed a raid so quickly on the factory of the Sheet Metal Products Company, formerly the Kemp Manufacturing Company, River and Gerrard streets, that neither the police nor the public were aware that it had taken place until the fifty soldiers marched their prisoners, five Austriane, to Agnes street station.

The Austrians held the permission of the Registrar of Enemy Aliens to be at large, and were released. The night staff of the Metal Products Company is not large. There was no office staff or official of the company present.

The men scaled a gate fifteen feet in height on River street to obtain access to the factory. The watchman assisted them to the workshop. They did no damage. One of their number warned the workmen of the nature of their visit, and said that it would be concluded quickly if the men showed their cards. There was no opposition.

The raid on the Metal Products Company had been planned for some days, and was referred to when the soldiers visited the Russell Works on Dufferin street.

The soldiers went to several other munition plants. Returned soldiers and "A. R." men met later in the evening, and passed a resolution denouncing the raid, in view of the truce arrived at.

CANADIAN HONORS ON VIMY RIDGE

One Private Went Forward Alone and Killed Crew of German Gun—Saved Many Lives

(By Stewart Lyon.)

Canadian Headquarters in France.—Where all the soldiers have been heroic it is difficult to single out actions which stamp the men who perform them as the bravest of the brave, but from the records which may result in the decoration of some of the heroes of the battle of Vimy Ridge I am now permitted to make mention of examples of conspicuous valor and place honor where it belongs.

There is the case of a private who, during the fierce struggle for the hill the second day of the battle, earned a decoration, if ever a man did. The advance was made in a blinding snowstorm which, fortunately, carried the wind into the faces of the enemy in their carefully guarded position on the hill slope. As our men advanced they were met by a murderous fire from a machine gun operated and guarded by a group of a dozen of the enemy. Our men were falling fast as the hail of lead from the machine gun swept the hillside. Then, with utter disregard to his own safety, this private rushed forward, tackling alone the barrier to our victory. Making progress from shell hole to shell hole, he reached a point within thirty yards of the enemy gun. He threw a bomb, which killed or wounded part of the gun crew, then, with a final dash, he rushed the position and bayonetted the five men remaining with the gun. This splendid deed of gallantry saved the situation and the lives of many men.

70 HUNS SURRENDERED.

Another episole was that wherein the captain of a battalion engaged in the assault on the hill went forward with a scout, to secure Germans who were trapped in dugouts before they could make their escape. He left the scout stationed near the entrance of the large dugout, with instructions to shoot anyone emerging if he did not himself return. When the officer reached the bottom of the dugout he found seventy Germans in it, who surrendered at his demand. In the face of so many prisoners it was impossible that their captor should turn his back on them and ascend the dugout stairs, as doubtless he would have been promptly shot in the back. With his revolver in hand he stationed himself at the foot of the stairs, and ordered the prisoners up.

Several of them, on reaching the top, were shot at by the scout, who had no evidence that the enemy had surrendered. The ascending Germans blocked the stairs and shouted for the officer to whom they had surrendered to come up and stop the shooting. This he did at the imminent risk of his life from the enemy behind him and his own scout in front. He enjoyed the triumph of taking almost seventy men back who had surrendered to a single foe.

A lieutenant, after the ridge of Vimy had been carried by the Canadians, went out scouting 2,500 yards in front of our victorious men. By personal observation he discovered the enemy establishing a line that would have been dangerous to our further advance. Returning to our own line he took out a patrol with him and drove the enemy off. The record shows that he himself killed eight of the enemy.

Were it not that these and many similar incidents are vouched for by witnesses they might be regarded as a manuscript continuation of the adventures of the "Three Musketeers," some of whose deeds Dumas staged in this very district.

GALLANT LONE GUNNER.

Among others whose bravery was so conspicuous as to warrant bringing it to the attention of the authorities is a machine gunner, who, after all the members of his gun crew were killed, operated the gun alone. A party of thirty-five of the enemy tried to rush his gun, which occupied an advance post. Had they done so they might have turned back the attack. The lone machine gunner swept away the last of the group at a distance of fifteen yards.

From his position a signaller, sorely wounded, continued to perform his duties till the close of the action, and when the telephone lines were destroyed, carried messages over the shell-torn ground, though among his injuries was an unset broken arm.

A major, when the other officers of his battalion had been killed or wounded, handled it alone, and sent back a report to battalion headquarters.

These are but a few incidents which would fill a volume, and more come to light daily. On Wednesday a search party found the bodies of two gallant officers who, on the first day of the battle, had penetrated far into what were then the enemy lines on a scouting expedition, and lost their lives.

PRAISE FROM COMMANDER.

The Canadian troops have now had an opportunity of hearing, in an order of the day, the opinion of their commander on the operations of the previous week.

The General commanding the First Army, Sir Henry Horne, says that he desired to express his high appreciation of the splendid work carried out during the days immediately preceding.

"By the troops of the first army," he adds, "the Vimy Ridge has been regarded as a position of very great strength. The Germans have considered it impregnable. To have carried this position with so little loss testifies to soundness of plan, thoroughness of preparation, dash and determination in execution, and devotion to duty on the part of all concerned. The ninth of April will be an historic day in the annals of the British Empire."

CANADIANS DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY

D.S.O. For One Officer, M.C. For Twenty-three Others

Award of the Distinguished Service Order to one and of the Military Cross to twenty-three Canadian officers was gazetted last week in London. Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Davies, of the infantry, is the officer appointed to the D.S.O.

A list of those decorated, and particulars of the acts for which they are honored, follows:

Lieut. William Albert Dawe, Infantry. "When in command of a raiding party he cleared 100 yards of trench, captured two prisoners, and remaining behind after the withdrawal of the party, blew up a concrete machine gun emplacement."

RESCUED SEVERAL WOUNDED.

Lieut. Wilfred Derbyshire, Infantry. "He gallantly led a party to the allotted objective, bombed several dugouts, inflicted many casualties, and later rescued several wounded men under very heavy fire."

Lieut. Andrew Warwick Duncan, Infantry. "When in command of a raiding party he gallantly led his men on and, in spite of heavy fire, carried out his task with conspicuous success."

Lieut. Frederick Charles Gillingwater, Infantry. "Although severely wounded, he continued to lead his men with great dash, himself killing two of the enemy. He was himself severely wounded."

Lieut. Charles Ridgeway Gilpin, Infantry. "When in command of a raiding party, he carefully organized his party, and carried out the task allotted with conspicuous success."

Lieut. Robert Dickson Harkness, Machine Gun Corps. "During a raid on the enemy's trenches he handled his machine gun with marked ability, and later, although suffering from shell shock, effected the withdrawal of his gun and carried a wounded man to safety."

Lieut. David Vanderwater Getcheson, Infantry. "Although wounded, he continued to command his men, and led an assault in a most determined manner, being again wounded severely.

Lieut. James Arthur Murphy, Infantry. "He rallied several raiding parties at critical times, and, although wounded, by his example and effort, rendered invaluable assistance."

Lieut. Melbourne Parker Nelly, Infantry. "Although severely wounded on entering an enemy trench, he continued to direct the operations, and later effected a skilful withdrawal."

Lieut. Hubert Nelson Pitcher, Infantry. "During a raid, although wounded before reaching the enemy trench, continued to lead his men. He was the last man to leave the trench, and set a splendid example."

WENT BACK AFTER WOUNDED N.C.O.

Lieut. Samuel John Reeves, Infantry. "In the course of a raid, although wounded, he led his men with great gallantry, and succeeded in establishing a block at a critical time. Later, for two hours and a half he seached No Man's Land in order to find a wounded non-commissioned officer."

Lieut. Harry Reymes, Infantry. "When in command of a raiding party he led his men ,with great gallantry, and himself accounted for several of the enemy."

Lieut. William Cameron Ross, Infantry. "He re-organized his men under heavy fire, and led them forward, setting a splendid example throughout."

Lieut. Conn Smythe, Field Artillery. "He organized some men and leading them forward with great dash dispersed the enemy at a critical time, himself accounting for three of the enemy with his revolver."

Lieut. John Henry Grassett Strathy, Infantry. "He displayed great courage and determination, assisting in the destruction of an enemy work under the most difficult conditions."

Lieut. Nathaniel William Symonds, Infantry. "While in command of a raiding party he gallantly led his men into an enemy trench in spite of most determined opposition, and later, although suffering from a badly lacerated hand, personally killed two of the enemy with his revolver.

Lieut. Maurice Bensley Thornhill, Infantry. "During a raid he gallantly led his men and blew up a mine shaft, wrecking the enemy's front line for a distance of seventy yards, and inflicting many casualties. Later, although wounded, he went back to the enemy's lines to search for a wounded non-commissioned officer.

410001, Sergt.-Major William Henry Marsden, Infantry. "During a raid he displayed great courage and determination, rescuing several wounded officers and men under very heavy fire."

SHOT WIFE DEAD.

A fugitive from justice, having been implicated in a shooting affair last January, Joseph Marabito, an Italian, returned to Welland last week, and entering his wife's bedroom, shot her dead in bed. With a companion, also an Italian, he then attacked Hector Florentino, secretary of the Italian Consul, who occupied an adjoining room and inflicted a wound on his cheek with a bullet. Jealousy is supposed to be the motive. Having committed the crime, Marabito entered a foreign restaurant, announced that he had killed his wife, laid down his pistol and escaped. He has not yet been apprehended.

WELL KNOWN FARMER GIVES HIS EVIDENCE

SAYS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM OF GRAVEL

Mr. William Wood, of Hadlington, Ont., is Added to Long List of Cures By the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hadlington, Ont., April 24.—(Special.)—Mr. William Wood, a well-known farmer living near here, is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He claims they cured him of two of the most painful and dangerous forms of kidney trouble, bladder trouble and gravel.

"Yes, I was troubled with gravel and bladder trouble," Mr. Wood said when asked about his cure. "But since I took four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills my troubles are gone. I also had heart flutterings and shortness of breath. There were flashes of lights and specks before my eyes and I was very nervous. All these troubles have gone, too, since I used Dodds Kidney Pills."

Others in this neighborhood have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and found that they are the greatest of all remedies for kidney troubles of any kind. Dodd's Kidney Pills are specialists. They cure sick kidneys and that is all they claim to cure. The reason they are given credit for curing rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease is that all of these diseases are caused by sick kidneys.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Closing of Riviere Ouelle Branch and Discontinuance of Murray Bay Service.

The Canadian Government Railways announce that effective Friday next, April 20th, the Riviere Ouelle subdivision between Riviere Ouelle Junction and Riviere Ouelle Wharf will be closed permanently, and that the boat service by the C. G. S. "Champlain" between Riviere Ouelle Wharf and Murray Bay points will cease on and after the same date.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Customs Collectors Instructed to Warn Ship Masters.

An order which is intended to stop an illegal traffic in liquor and so assist provincial authorities in enforcing prohibitory laws there such exist, has been sent by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs to collectors of customs at various ports in Canada. Complaints have been received at the customs department that small consignments of intoxicants have been brought to Canadian ports on vessels coming from foreign ports, for example, American cities on the great lakes and have been delivered to the consignees without being entered for duty.

Dr. Reid in his notice to customs collectors points out that this is a direct violation of the law. He directs the officials to inform masters of vessels of this fact, and to see that the law is strictly enforced. He authorizes them to take drastic action against persons who engage in such traffic, and to detain ships participating in it and to report particulars by wire to the Customs Department in order that it may take such further steps as appear desirable.

RELIEF FOR BELGIANS

Eight Ships With Supplies Reach Rotterdam.

The arrival of eight loaded relief ships at Rotterdam between April 6 and April 15, following the recent torpedoing of four commission steamers, indicates, according to the directors at the London office of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, that the Germans have ceased sinking immune relief ships, and leads to the belief that these vessels now will suffer only the ordinary perils of war time navigation.

The ships reaching Rotterdam carried 17,500 tons of wheat, and 9,800 tons of general cargo, including bacon, lard, corned beef, peas, beans and milk.

TOUR, EASTERN CANADA.

Governor-General's Itinerary is Announced.

The Duke of Devonshire will, it is announced, make a tour of eastern Canada during the coming summer. Beginning about May 15th, he will visit Toronto, Hamilton, London, and other Ontario points. He will go to the province of Quebec in the beginning of June and will remain there until about July 2nd. The Governor-General and his party will then visit the Maritime Provinces cruising on one of the Government steamers. In the autumn he will probably go to the western provinces.

WOMEN'S LABOR PARTY

New Organization Has Been Formed in Hamilton.

Hamilton has the distinction of organizing the first women's labor party. Mrs. Allan Studholme, wife of Hamilton's Labor member in the provincial House, is the president.

The new party will endeavor to interest women employed in stores, factories and other industrial pursuits, in improved working conditions, and will strive for an amelioration of many of these conditions.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS

Sale of Light Pastries, Etc., Prohibited in Britain

The food controller, Lord Devonport, has issued an order, effective this week, prohibiting thereafter the sale of light pastries, muffins, crumpets, or tea cakes, in the United Kingdom. Cakes, buns, scones and biscuits can only be sold if they conform to the drastic restrictions respecting the amount of wheaten flour and sugar used. Tea shops, which are popular in London and elsewhere in England, will suffer severely by the new order.

The War Office has ordered a return made by May 1 of all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, pigs, and agricultural implements in Great Britain.

SCENE OF GREAT IMPRESSIVENESS IN BRITISH HOUSE WHEN UNITED STATES WELCOMED AS ALLY

The British Parliament's appreciation last week of America's entry into the war was an impressive as such a function could well be. Lawrence Ginnell, an Irish M.P., raised the only dissentient voice, and this was apparently because the deputy speaker overruled him on a point of order rather than because he was out of sympathy with the resolution passed by the House.

The Right Hon. Bonar Law, as the leader of the Commons, moved the resolution, and Former Premier Asquith seconded, it in a speech which roused the House to something nearly approaching enthusiasm.

Ambassador Page, who was accompanied by Lord Reading, occupied a front seat in the members' gallery and followed all the proceedings with keen interest. Mr. Ginnell's unimpressive intervention apparently amused him as much as it did John Dillon and other Irish members sitting round. Most of the English members seemed to regard Mr. Ginnell's outbreak as a serious interference with the dignity of the proceedings, but the American sense of humor, like that of the Celtic M.P.'s, put a different complexion on it.

The general impression left by the proceedings was that while there was not any evidence of flamboyant enthusiasm, the House of Commons deeply and sincerely appreciated the meaning of America's entrance into the war and welcomed it.

Mr. Asquith doubted if even now the world realized the full significance of the step.

Such a realization, while possibly not yet complete, has been growing rapidly, particularly since the President's address to his fellow countrymen, showing his deep insight into the needs and difficulties of the struggle, was published here. The public at large has as yet had little opportunity of gaining any knowledge of what America is going to do, but the people who do know something of these matters are highly appreciative.

One highly authoritative personage put the situation thus: "America is doing all that is in her power to do at this stage, and doing it in the best way. She is setting about her task in the right way."

GINNELL'S EMPHATIC "NO."

The passage of the resolution of welcome to the United States in the war was by a unanimous vote, except for an emphatic "no" from Lawrence Ginnell, the Independent Nationalist member, who tried to insert two amendments dealing with Ireland. These amendments were not read, as in accordance with the House rules they were handed to the Speaker in written form and he ruled the first "irrelevant and negative" and the second "irrelevant altogether to the subject matter of the motion."

After a considerable protest, Mr. Ginnell gave way with the declaration that he was dissatisfied with the Speaker's ruling.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"We deeply regret that the Premier is unable to be present himself to move the resolution. Not only the members of Parliament, but all the people of the British Empire and the Allied countries welcome the new ally with heartfelt sympathy.

"This is not only the greatest event, but, as I believe, the turning point of the war. The New World has been brought in, or has stepped in, to restore the balance in the Old.

"Being in, the United States has already shown that her enemies must beware of her and despite the fact that the path immediately before us is more difficult than ever before I venture to express the hope and belief that a change is coming—that the long night of sorrow and anguish which has desolated the world is drawing to a close."

"The United States," said Mr. Bonar Law, "possesses resources of all kinds, resources which in the long run are decisive in war, to a greater extent probably, than any other nation. The quality of her people was shown nearly sixty years ago in a struggle which in its essentials was not dissimilar to that which they have now entered. Since then the American people have shown themselves to new situations in the art of peace and the same qualities, will be directed in no half-hearted way and with equal success to the art of war."

"We welcome the adhesion of our new ally for another reason—for the moral justification which it gives us for our own action."

At this point the Chancellor was interrupted with cheers.

COULD DO NO OTHER.

He continued: "America, like the British Empire, is engaged in the war from no desire, from no fault of her own, but because 'she can do no other.' I profoundly believe that the greatest of all issues which will be decided in this struggle is whether or not the free institutions on which the progress of civilization and the welfare of mankind depend can survive against the centralized power of military despots.

"In this connection the entrance of the great republic is a fitting pendant to the revolution which has brought the Russian people, whose courage and endurance we have so much admired and whose sufferings have been so terrible, into the circle of the freed nations of mankind.

"I have read—I am sure every one in this House has read—with deep admiration and profound agreement the speech, worthy of Abraham Lincoln, in which the President of the United States announced the entrance of his country into the struggle.

"I read the other day a characteristic extract from a German newspaper, in which it was said America was going into the war for nothing.

"From their point of view, the statement is true. America, like the British Empire—I wish to make that plain—is animated by no love of conquest, no greed for territory, no selfish ends. The aims and ideals to which President Wilson has given noble expression in his recent speech are our aims, our ideals also. As we found out earlier, so the American people have now found out that there is no method by which these aims can be secured except by fighting for them. I beg to move the resolution."

SECONDED BY MR. ASQUITH.

Seconding Mr. Bonar Law's resolution, ex-Premier Asquith said:

"It is only right and fitting that this House, the chief representative body of the British Empire, should at the earliest possible opportunity give definite and emphatic expression to the feelings which throughout the length and breadth of the Empire has grown day by day in volume and fervor since the memorable decision of the President and Congress of the United States."

Mr. Asquith continued: "I doubt whether even now the world realizes the full significance of the step America has taken. I do not use language of flattery or exaggeration when I say it is one of the most disinterested acts in history. For more than one hundred years it has been the cardinal principle of American policy to keep clear of foreign entanglements. A war such as this must necessarily dislocate international commerce and finance, but on the balance it was doing little appreciable harm to the material fortunes and prosperity of the American people."

After former Premier Asquith had concluded his address John Dillon extended greetings to the United States in the name of the Irish Nationalists.

"The Nationalists jion most heartily in the welcome to the United States," Mr. Dillon said. "The full meaning of the entry of America into the struggle is difficult to describe. It is not like the entrance of the other allies, but has a more mighty significance to the whole civilized world. It was a breach with an unbroken tradition of a century, a tradition adhered to with vehemence and passion of the principle laid down by Washington, that the country keep clear of entangling alliances.

"President Wilson's speeches to Congress are documents that will go down in history among the noblest utterances of the world's statesmen. The difficulties with which Mr. Wilson has been confronted in the last two and one-half years have not been sufficiently appreciated in this country. He had to keep the nation united and bring it united into the war. He had to deal with a people which had a deep-seated and ineradicable hatred of war. To bring the United States into the war was to make them go against one of the deepest instincts of the soul of the race. The statesmanship, courage and patience of President Wilson brings him into the forefront of all the greatest statesmen of the past century.

IRISH SUPPORT WILSON.

"When the banner of the United States was unfurled every man of Irish blood in the United States was a loyal supporter of the President. I venture to prophesy that when the roll is called for battle, the Irish will be there. (Applause.) They will outnumber, in proportion to their population, all other races among the soldiers of the republic.

"The presence of the United States at the peace conference is a sign of hope and an assurance and liberty. Her voice will be heard when the settlement comes, and Ireland knows that on that day she will have a firm and sure friend who will not desert Ireland. To America will fall the blessed tack of basing peace upon liberty."

LABOR PARTY'S WELCOME.

Speaking on behalf of the labor party, George Wardle extended an unreserved welcome to America. He said the entrance of that country into the war emphasized the fact that her days of isolation were over, that there was an interdependence among nations in the interests of humanity. If the entry of America means the establishment of a great league of nations especially charged with keeping the world's peace, none of the sacrifices made would be too great.

The action of the United States, Mr. Wardle declared, was a sign that the great American nation had seen the real danger. Some may have thought America was slow in making up its mind, but they were all conscious of the fact that during the whole of the war America had been heart and soul on the side of the Allies.

PASSED IN THE LORDS.

A resolution similar to that adopted in the House of Commons on the entry of the United States into the war was passed unanimously in the House of Lords after speeches by Earl Curzon, the Marquis of Crewe, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce.

In opening his speech on the resolution in the House of Lords, Earl Curzon said. "A twice elected president representing 100,000,000 people of the most peace loving and least aggressive nation of the earth has summoned his people to arms with a trumpet call that will ring throughout the ages and always be accounted one of the historic declarations of mankind.

"The choice of America entering the war is widely differentiated from that of any of the other Allied countries. All of the latter had a direct personal interest in the war, but America's interest is secondary and remote. She has no ambitions to gratify. Her people had a constitutional aversion to war and a rooted dislike to be involved in the secular ambitions or the quarrels of the continent of Europe.

"If a nation with these hereditary instincts and traditions, after so long a period of hesitation, is yet compelled to draw the sword there must be some great overwhelming reason. Yes, there was a reason.

"The entry of the United States has stamped the character of the struggle as a great uprising of the conscience of the world to put an end to the rule of Satan on earth," said Earl Curzon in his speech to the Lords.

"The practical, concrete effects of her entry ought not to be immediate, but they must in the long run be tremendous and far-reaching. We may rest assured that having drawn the sword she will put her whole strength into the struggle and spare nothing either of the splendid resources with which she is endowed or of the great inventive genius of her people."

Viscount Bryce in his speech said: "We recognize in the action of the American people their common devotion with ourselves to the same lofty ideals and their common loyalty to the time-honored traditions dating from our and their remote past. And we find their loyal attachment to these ideals the surest bonds of unity between ourselves and our kinsfolk beyond the ocean."

FLY STARS AND STRIPES.

The Government gave instructions, Sir Alfred Mond told the House of Commons, that on Friday, when America's entrance into the war was celebrated, the Stars and Stripes were to be flown beside the Union Jack on as many public buildings as possible.

TO BUILD AIRPLANES.

It was suggested in the House that the British Government should appeal to the United States to concentrate on the construction of airplanes.

John L. Baird, representative of the air board in the House of Commons, replied: "The subject already is under consideration by the Government of the United States."

GALLANT DEEDS WERE DULY REWARDED

Seven D.C.M.'s and 27 Military Medals for Canadian Non-Coms. and Men.

The 'Official Gazette' announces award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, for conspicuous and gallant conduct in action, to seven non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Infantry. The names of those decorated follow:

Sergt. J. H. Edmondson, Private E. G. Eidt, Private A. Lalonde, Sergt.-Major J. T. Macallum, Corporal A. R. Snow, Private N. M. Soransen, Private G. G. Webster.

Sergt. J. H. Edmondson—"He reorganized three bombing squads, which had become temporarily disorganized, and later protected the flank of the whole of a raiding party until it was successfully withdrawn."

Private E. G. Eidt—"On two occasions he carried live trench mortar shells which had misfired to a place of safety, where they at once exploded. His actions have undoubtedly saved many lives."

Private A. Lalonde—"He picked up an enemy grenade which fell amongst a party of our men and immediately threw it back at the enemy, where it exploded, killing two men."

Sergt.-Major J. T. Macallum—"He assumed command of a raiding party and steadied the men, leading them through a difficult place to their objective bravely. His fine leadership was responsible for the success of the party."

Corporal A. R. Snow—"During a raid, although wounded, he ran along the parapet and, single-handed, engaged an enemy bombing post."

Private N. M. Soransen—"During a raid he killed several of the enemy. He set a splendid example throughout. He picked up a bomb which fell amongst his party and immediately threw it back at the enemy, where it exploded."

Private G. G. Webster—"He seized a bomb, the fuse of which was burning, and threw it to a place of safety, undoubtedly saving many lives and avoiding a serious explosion in our bomb store."

The following twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Infantry have been decorated with the Military Medal: Private H. Butterworth, Lance-Corp. J. Cameron, Private W. E. Cramer, Private A. J. Cuthbert, Private T. A. Fell, Private B. Fulton, Sergt. W. H. Creggain, Corp. H. M. Kerr, Private J. Ketting, Private A. Lucas, Sapper J. A. Montgomery, Corp. E. St. C. Plaxton, Corp. G. Rochford, Private W. T. Roper, Sergt. G. Ross, Corp. D. Stevenson, Sergt. F. Sutcliffe, Corp. S. Swindell, Private F. B. Turner, Private G. Warwick, Private E. L. Whitaker, Private A. M. Wilson, Sergt. J. Wilson, Private T. P. Woodward.

The Meritorious Service Medal has been awarded Sergt. W. H. T. Griffiths.

KILLED AT CAMP BORDEN.

While attempting to pick up a shovel in front of an aeroplane with the propellors revolving, at Camp Bordan, Lieut. Lucien Perault, of the Royal Canadian Flying Corps, stepped too near the propeller and was instantly killed, the propeller striking his head.

A MAGNIFICENT RECORD

Irish Village's Example of Patriotism

(London "Chronicle's" Special Correspondent.)

Newtown Mount Kennedy.

This little village, which has its habitation amongst the lovely hills of Wicklow, is sad because it has five men who have not gone to the war. . . .

It is a very small place—just a long street, with a Protestant church at one end and a chapel at the other with wide open doors that send out waves of incense. There is the national school, a few shops, a post office, the polic barracks, and all around little farms and homesteads climbing up the hills.

We have heard so much about the streets of the East-end of London that have sent all their men to th war, of villages on the countryside with their long roll of honor, of English women who have given gladly of their sons at the solemn call of kingship. These things have happened in England, and such sacrifices have had their acknowledgment. But they have happened in Ireland, too, and at this moment, when bitter things are said in England about Irish disloyalty and Irish unrest, it is pleasant to come to this village of the hills, with its magnificent record of Imperialism and enthusiasm.

IN THE WICKLOW HILLS.

Greystones, six miles away, is the nearest town, and the drive on a side-car through the countryside is a happy experience. My jarvey, whose people had dwelt on the Wicklow hills for generations, knew all the people of the country. That, he said, pointing to a house on the hillside, was Major Redmond's home. Further along, another big house, a son from which had been a prisoner of war in Germany almost since the beginning of the war. Every house, it seemed, had some dear person at the war. Yet, in a little field on the way, there remains a rough building which, in the days of the famine, was used as a place for the dead, a place where bodies were heaped on each other as they were brought from houses of mourning and desolation. . . . The mortuary might stand as an unending memory of the horrors of those days, of their bitter cruelty; but the people have been willing to forget, and they have sent their men very gladly to fight for a British King.

On the way to Newton Mount Kennedy I passed a post-office whose mistress, a widow, has three sons at the war. Remains a daughter, who helps her. But the management of official business, the looking after the little shop, and the care of a farm of thirty acres, must be difficult tasks indeed in a land without men. But she is perfectly cheerful; and her one grievance is the men who have not gone.

"They ought to have gone," she exclaims, "loafers that they be, they have no business at home at all, at all."

"Probably there is some reason," I suggested.

"Well, now, that may be so," she sighed, "but it's a pity. We should like to have had every man at the war."

At the outbreak of war the population of Newtown Mount Kennedy and the area within half a mile round was about three hundred, of which a hundred, roughly, were able-bodied men. In a country where there is so much migratory labor it is not possible to get figures that are absolutely accurate, but I was told at the post-office here, where separation allowances are, of course, dealt with, that out of the odd hundred men who might have gone to the war ninety-five offered themselves months and months ago. I believe two men are sorrowful because they were too utterly unfit for military service, but the splendid ninety-five contain a proportion of men whose enthusiasm was certainly greater than their physical fitness. But they have done well, and there were great rejoicings when the news came that one of them had been mentioned in despatches.

I have no explanation to offer of these things. I have wandered about the lonely spaces of North Donegal, where few men indeed are amongst the King's soldiers, and I do not know why this little village, and the part of this fair countryside should be so different, unless in some subtle way it is all due to the example of that gallant, chivalrous soldier, Major Redmond. The Irish will follow their leaders to the end when their leaders have all those rare personal qualities that seize the imagination and inspire loyalty and affection.

NINETY-FIVE PERCENT ENLISTED.

Farming is prosperous in Ireland at the present time, and after so many years of struggle the men of Wicklow might perhaps with some reason have claimed exemption for themselves, and decided to remain on the little farms, bringing forth good produce. Yet here is the record—95 percent of the male population at the war, and that before there was conscription in England. It is a record of which an English village might be proud, but because it is an Irish village little enough has been said about it.

Nine men found their final resting-places on the plains of France, or blood-sodden soil of Gallipoli, but there is no outcry of sorrow amongst the women. They bear their griefs with the great dignity of English women, and there is no whining and no bitterness.

The fighting spirit of the men has its reflection on the countryside. Talking with farmers and priests and the women, I found no traces of anti-English feeling, no spread of the doctrine of Sinn Fein. Here at least there is content and loyalty. Yet the people are not denationalized. They are as conscious of their nationhood, as devoted to their religion, as charming in thought and expression as those who dwell in other parts of the isle.

The village is too remote from town life to have felt much of the enthusiasm of pipes and drums, of the waving of banners, of the direct call to arms. To enlist the men had to journey into Bray. Yet Protestant and Catholic, Unionist and advanced Home Ruler, have joined together in the fight for the greater freedom, and the unity and good fellowship of the battlefield has its counterpart in the quiet village life at home.

There are other places with great records—Lisburne in Ulster, and Neenagh in County Tipperary—and there is the little town of Trim, in the rich pasture land of Meath, that has sent so many men to the war. I remember one woman of Trim whose six sons are all on active service, and she is a proud woman

Newtown Mount Kennedy is a little place that we should always remember, giving thanks, because it has kept its glorious heritage of nationality, and has yet given all its manhood to the Empire.

MARIE HARRISON.

EMPIRE ORGANIZATION.

Its Problems Discussed by Lord Selborne.

Lord Selborne, discussing the problems of empire organization after the war, last week, declared that unless solved by establishment of some organic combination there would be separation.

One question involved is that of sharing power. The Dominions at present have sole control of their naval and military forces, but none whatever over the foreign policy of the Empire. They might be willing to share the former with a central authority if they had a voice in controlling the Empire's foreign policy. A most difficult question to settle would be that of finance, but for the common welfare it must be settled. He asserted that if union of the British Empire had existed five years ago the present war would never have taken place.

NEW LEASE OF LIFE

Mr. Lloyd George Will Make Statement on Irish Situation This Week

All possibility of the country being disturbed in the near future by a general election was removed last Tuesday, when by a vote of 286 to 52, the House of Commons passed on second reading the bill for the extension of the life of the Parliament until November.

The Nationalists were the chief opponents of the bill on the ground elaborated by John Dillon, member for East Mayo, that no solution of Home Rule for Ireland had yet been announced.

Rt. Hon. Bonar Law, member of the British war council, in concluding the debate on behalf of the Government, admitted that a solution of the Home Rule problem would be of great advantage in the prosecution of the war. The Government, therefore, was most anxious, he said, for a settlement and was hopeful that the spirit of war produced in Ulster would create an atmosphere favorable to a settlement now instead of waiting until after the war.

Premier Lloyd George's statement on the Government's intentions, Mr. Bonar Law said, had been postponed until the following week. He declared that there never had been a time when there was so much good will existing on this question and that it was needless to despair of arriving at a solution.

Mr. Bonar Law, in moving the second reading of the bill, said the British troops were engaged in the greatest operation since the commencement of the war, and were meeting with success, which exceeded his expectations.

It would be highly disadvantageous, Mr. Bonar Law said, if the country should be plunged into the turmoil of an election with the possibility of a division and certainly the energies of the nation would be diverted from the prosecution of the war.

OPPOSE AT EVERY STEP.

John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo, moving in behalf of the Irish Nationalists the rejection of the bill, said the Nationalists would vote against the measure at every stage. The present Government, he declared, appeared to be no nearer a solution of the Irish question and was continuing a state of things in which the Nationalist party in the House of Commons could rightly be taunted with the fact that it could not speak for Ireland.

At the root of the terrible situation in Ireland to-day, Mr. Dillon said, was the fact that the Nationalist party's work, extending over thirty-five years, of instilling into the minds of the Irish people that whatever the treatment in the past had been there was a sense of justice and fair play in England, if it only could be reached, had been undone by the repeated disappointments and breaches of faith and the contempt with which the advice of the Nationalists regarding the conduct of recruiting in Ireland and the whole campaign in favor of the war had been treated.

PERSISTENT REPROACHES.

Mr. Dillon continued: "Although for sixty-five years the Nationalists have been subjected in Ireland and in America to vigorous reproaches, abuse and vilification by their own people they have succeeded in converting 29 out of every 30 people to their view. The Government now is converting them back by tens of thousands to the old view and undoing to a large extent the life work of the Nationalists and at the same time increasing the power of the Republican party in Ireland."

He urged the Government in any settlement it proposed not to present again any mutilated measure. It must produce, he said, some solution that would strike at the imagination of the Irish people.

AUSTRALIA'S TRIBUTE

Sister Dominion's Admiration for Achievement of Canadian Soldiers

Australia's admiration for the latest achievement of Canada's army at the front is expressed in a cablegram from the governor-general of the sister Dominion received by the Duke of Devonshire. The message reads:

"On behalf of the government and people of Australia I desire to express our great admiration for the recent brilliant achievements of the Canadian soldiers in France. Australians are proud to join hands across the seas with the brave sons of our sister dominion in the common cause of empire, and look forward to the time when the heroic efforts of the Empire and its allies will be crowned with decisive victory."

The Duke of Devonshire has replied: "On behalf of the Government and people of Canada I thank you, the government and people of Australia most sincerely for your generous expression of admiration. Canada is proud and grateful that it has fallen to her lot to strike a blow for the great cause of the Empire, which it has always been and always will be, her noblest privilege to defend alongside her gallant comrades from Australia."

BRITAIN OFFERS HAVEN TO DEPOSED CZAR

Would Keep Any Other From Russian Throne if Revolution Failed

The deposed Czar and Czarina of Russia, now prisoners in their palace Tsarskoe-Selo may find refuge in England.

Word has been received in Washington that the British government has informed the Provincial Russian government that Britain would be glad to "entertain" the Czar and Czarina. There is as yet no information in Washington as to what the Provincial Russian government thinks.

A diplomat at Washington claimed that there are two possible advantages to the Entente cause if this course is taken.

In the first place, it was said, if the revolution should fail eventually, and it should be necessary to restore the empire, Britain would have then as her guest the rightful sovereign; and in the second place, if the revolution should succeed, the deposed Czar would be unable to engage in any plots against it.

All that would be necessary to discourage a coup d'etat in Russia to overthrow the democratic rule, it was said, would be for Great Britain to inform those engaged in any conspiracy that she would never recognize such a government, and this, it was thought, would be the policy of other powers, especially the United States.

This diplomat said that the negotiations in progress between Britain and the Provincial government in Russia indicate that Great Britain is determined that if the revolution does fail, despite the efforts of the other Entente nations and America to sustain it, no ruler shall sit on the Russian throne except the deposed Emperor, and Britain would be in a position to assist him against any rival.

NEWSPAPER MEN AMONGST BEST OFFICERS

Lawyers Are Apt to Be Too Metaphysical, Says Sir Sam Hughes

Lieut.-General Sir Sam Hughes, ex-Minister of Militia and Defence for Canada, who was in New York last week, said that he believed that little danger was to be apprehended from German-Americans in the country.

"We found very little that we could rightfully blame on the Germans and men of German descent in Canada," he said. "On the other hand, many of them enlisted in the Canadian army and are now fighting in France. You fill find many German names in the Canadian casualty lists. The love of liberty is usually stronger than race feeling, and there are thousands of liberty-loving Germans who are on the right side of this war."

General Hughes said that there was a great deal of interest in Canada in Colonel Roosevelt's projected division, and that the hope was general that his request would be granted.

General Hughes said that the two classes of men drawn from civil life who made the best officers were newspaper men and contractors.

"Railway contractors and others who are used to handling men and driving things along generally make very fine officers," he said. "Newspaper men are usually observing and quick. Lawyers make splendid officers, if they are properly trained, but if they haven't been trained sufficiently, they are apt to be too metaphysical—the habit of balancing one thing against another delays decision."

THREE MONTHS' PAY AFTER DISCHARGE

For Canadian Soldiers and Nursing Sisters Who See Service Overseas

Soldiers and nursing sisters who have seen six months' service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, a portion of it overseas, will receive the pay and allowances of their rank for a period of three months after their honorable discharge.

The arrangement whereby these members of the overseas forces will be kept under pay during the period preceding their re-absorption into civil life, and during which they may reasonably be expected to be seeking employment, has been made by an order-in-council passed on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia. The order reads:

"The committee of the Privy Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that every person who has served, is now serving, or may in the future serve as an officer, nursing sister, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and who has been or may hereafter be honorably retired or discharged from such service after six months' continuous service during the present war, be continued in the pay and allowances of the rank held at the date of retirement or discharge for a period of three months, if the said service or any portion thereof has been performed overseas."

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT OPERATED ON.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French actress, was operated upon at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, last week, by Dr. Leo Buerger. She is dangerously ill with an infection of the kidneys, and the operation was deemed the only hope of saving her life.

After the operation, Mme. Bernhardt was said to be resting quietly.

RHEUMATISM WAS MOST SEVERE

Dreadful Pains All The Times Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. LAMPSON

Verona, Ont., Nov. 11th, 1915.

"I suffered for a number of years with *Rheumatism and severe Pains in Side and Back*, from strains and heavy lifting.

When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended "Fruita-tives" to me and *after using the first box I felt so much better* that I continued to take them, and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your remedy."

W. M. LAMPSON.

If you—who are reading this—have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble, or suffer with Rheumatism or Pain In The Back or Stomach Trouble—give "Fruit-a-tives" a fair trial. This wonderful fruit medicine will do you a world of good, as it cures when everything else fails.

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

ALGONQUIN PARK.

A delightful spot to recuperate lost energy. 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure and bracing air. Good hotels and good fishing. Highland Inn opens May 7th. Free illustrated literature on request to J. Quinlan, Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

GERMAN CASUALTIES NUMBER 4,180,966

These Figures are Taken from Their Own Lists—Total for March Was 54,803

German casualties as reported in the German official casualty lists during the month of March, show that 54,803 men were killed, wounded, died of wounds or sickness, or were made prisoners or are missing. The tabulated statement follows:—

Killed or died of wounds	10,863
Died of sickness	2,679
Prisoners or missing	6,247
Wounded	35,014

The above casualtics, added to those reported previously, bring the total given in the German official lists since the beginning of the war to the following:

Killed or died of wounds	960,760
Died of sickness	63,920
Prisoners or missing	512,858
Wounded	2,643,428
Grand total	4 80,966

LICENSES CANCELLED

Bars Will Voluntarily Close at 1 a.m. in New York

Mayor Mitchel announced last night, after a conference with hotel and restaurant managers, that all night liquor licenses in New York will be cancelled for the duration of the war, beginning May 1st. Thereafter all bars must be closed at 1 o'clock.

"While I have no legal authority to regulate the hours during which drinks may be served in private clubs," the Mayor said, "I am sure that the public spirit of club members throughout the city will dictate a voluntary compliance with the policy I have outlined."

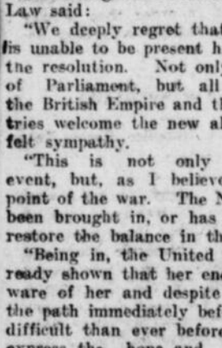
Sixty-five licenses are involved, some of them held by hotels and restaurants, but most of them by saloons in districts where night workers are most numerous.

KING GREETS PRESIDENT

Offers Heartfelt Congratulations on Behalf of the Empire.

The full text of the King's message to President Wilson, as published in London April 9, follows:

"I desire on behalf of the British Empire to offer my heartfelt congratulations to you on the entry of the United States of America into the war for the great ideals so notably set forth in your speech to Congress. The moral not less than the material results of this national declaration are incalculable, and civilization itself will owe much to the decision at which the greatest crisis of the world's history the people of the great republic have arrived. George, R.I., dated 6th April, 1917."



FREE Relief from **Skin Disease**

Just send now for a liberal trial bottle of D. D. D. Prescription, the famous liquid wash. A few drops from this trial bottle will sweep away all suffering. You will feel that welcome relief for which you have always hoped. Send for this free test today.

D.D.D. Prescription

The soothing oils of D. D. D. have no equal in the cure of the skin. Physicians have used oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerin and the other ingredients contained in D.D.D. with great success in the cure of the skin.

Free Trial Bottle

Try D.D.D. Send today for the generous test which will bring you relief absolutely free. Enclose ten cents to cover postage.

D. D. D. Laboratories
Dept. W.B.
142 Mutual Street, Toronto

USE THE "WITNESS" CLASSIFIED COLUMNS FOR

YOUR ANNOUNCEMENTS.—READ WHAT SOME OF OUR ADVERTISERS SAY ABOUT THEM:

"I had results from your paper last year, and intended sending you copy when I received your circular. (Signed), C. P. Culliford."

"I have received more inquiries from ad. in your paper than all other publications put together in which I have advertised. Your paper certainly must go nearly all over Canada, as my first inquiry came from Nova Scotia, second from Ontario, and third from Alberta. (Signed), Newman T. Hunter."

"I consider the 'Witness' one of my best mediums for reaching people interested in Poultry. (Signed), A. C. Appa."

"I enclose payment for condensed ad. I had a similar one last year and had good results. (Signed), J. R. Black."

Rate only 1c per word; six consecutive insertions for price of four. Cash with order.

FARMERS MARKETS

RECEIPTS OF BRITISH CATTLE DO NOT MEET DEMAND ON MONTREAL MARKET

A very firm feeling has predominated the Montreal live stock market during the past week, especially for butcher cattle. The receipts of the latter have been in small comparison with the demand. Choice steers and cows for beef have been very scarce and not as as many canners have come forward but with the expected rise in the price of feed grains there will be an increase of the latter from now until it comes time to buy "grassers." The constantly advancing price of feed has also shown its effect on the market for calves, the heavy receipts signalling that farmers prefer sending them to market rather than feed them. While prices for the few odd head of choice steers have gone as high as $12 cwt., the prices of calves has remained the same.

A new record price was obtained for live hogs last Monday when a few extra select long run loads brought $17.25 cwt., weighed off cars. The average top prices, however, during the week for top grades has been between $16.25 to $16.75 cwt.

Few sheep only, a few odd spring lambs have been offered. The latter have amounted to 1,395 cattle; 140 cwt.

Receipts of live stock during the week has amounted to 1,395 cattle; 140 sheep; 3,310 hogs and 5,500 calves.

Quotations per cwt. in car lots:

Butcher cattle: steers, extra choice (few) $11.75; choice, $11.25 to $11.50; good, $10.50 to $10.75; medium, $7.75 to $8.00 and common $6.50 to $7.00. Cows, choice, $9.50 to $10.25; good, $8.50 to $9.25; poor to medium, $6.00 to $8.00; and canners $5.25 to $5.75 cwt.

Sheep $8.50 to $12 according to quality.

Hogs, selects, $16.75 to $17 for long runs, and $16.25 to $16.50 for short runs; sows, $14.50 to $15.00 and stags $13.00 to $13.50 cwt., all weighed off cars.

Calves, milk fed, $8 to $10, and feeders $6 to $8 cwt.

WHEAT PRICES SCORE A DECLINE

May Wheat Option in Chicago Sold 5½c Lower and in Winnipeg 3¼c

Winnipeg, April 21.—May wheat closed 3¼c down, July 3⅝c, and October 2 3-4c down. Oats dropped 1 1-8c in May and July, and ⅝c in October. Barley was unchanged. Flax fas 4c down for both months. The market was narrow, mostly spreading. The selling was of better character than the buying. The edge seems off the bull market, and i s likely to remain off as long as government interests stay out of it. The cash trade was practically unchanged in demand and offers. No. 1 was ⅛c better, and other grades unchaged. Coarse grains were unchanged.

Fluctuations in grain to-day were:

	Close.
Wheat—	
May	$2.38 3-8
July	2.39
October	1.79
Oats—	
May	.68
July	.66
October	.58

The receipts of grain in Winnipeg were as follows:

	Thurs day.	Fri day.
No. 1 northern	11	12
No. 2 northern	53	75
No. 3 northern	32	65
No. 4 northern	13	27
No. 5 northern	5	12
No. 6 northern	17	10
Feed wheat	4	6
Rejected	3	9
No grade	151	279
No. 4 special	10	11
No. 5 special	6	5
No. 6 special	4	3
Winter wheat	0	0
Totals	301	514
Same date last year	374	266
Oats	97	141
Same date last year	96	73
Barley	9	19
Same date last year	12	2
Flax	18	11
Same date last year	17	7

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, April 21.—Wheat prices underwent sharp setbacks to-day, influenced to a considerable extent by news of serious disturbances in Germany and by unconfirmed reports of revolutionary outbreaks in Hungary and Bulgaria. After fluctuations which covered a range of 10½c, the market closed unsteady, 11 8c to 5½c net lower, with May at 2.31 and July at $1.98¼ to $1.98⅝. Corn lost 2¼c to 1 3-4c, and oats ½c to 1½c. Indications of great unrest in Germany gave evident emphasis to bearish sentiment at the outset in the wheat trade, and inclined dealers to attach more credence than would otherwise be the case to rumors regarding Hungary and Bulgaria. Decreases of buying interest and a disposition of numerous holders to sell out, was acribed also to Federal diligence toward gaining control of the food situation. Besides efforts of Board of Trade officials to curb undue speculation tended further to prevent new upturns in values. It was said, however, that action of the directors of the Board in setting official marginal prices of $1.85 for July, and $1.65 for September was not to be construed as determining intrinsic values. Weakness mas most acute in the May delivery, and in this connection a leading authority said hysteria as to laying in household supplies of flour was materially abating. Week-end adjustment of trades rallied the wheat market at the last.

Corn was governed chiefly by the bearish action of wheat. There were some signs of a loosening of the car scarcity, and rural offerings of corn for ten to fifteen days shipment were said to be larger.

Oats showed relative steadiness as a result of the purchase of 1,000,000 bushels said to be for the British Commission.

Future prices were:

	Close.
Wheat—	
May	$2.31
July	1.98 1-4
September	1.76
Corn—	
May	1.40
July	1.36 1-4
September	1.29 1-4
Oats—	
May	.64 3-8
July	.62
September	.54 1-2

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday.

There has been considerable excitement in the grain markets at both Canadian and American centres during the week, and prices have fluctuated rapidly upwards and downwards, but they all closed with good net gains for the week, the advance in old crop wheat options in the Winnipeg market being from 20c. to 23c. per bushel. This naturally tended to strengthen the local grain situation to some extent and values in most cases showed advances as compared with a week ago. The demand was good from some sources for certain lines and in consequence quite an active business was done. The trade for local account was also good with sales of many car lots of Manitoba feed wheat at $1.45 to $1.50; American No. 3 yellow corn at $1.55 to $1.60; Manitoba No. 4 barley at $1.26; Manitoba feed barley at $1.11 per bushel ex track, while No. 2 Canadian western oats sold at 81c.; No. 3 C. W. at 79c.; No. 1 feed at 79c.; No. 1 feed at 78c., and No. 2 feed at 76c. per bushel ex store.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, April 21.—Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, $2.40 to $2.42, outside, according to location.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.60 1-2; No. 2 northern, $2.56; No. 3 northern, $2.51.

Oats—Canada western No. 2, 79 3-4c.; No. 3 Canada western, 79c.; Ontario No. 2 white, 73c. to 75c., outside; No. 3 whote, 72c. to 74c., outside.

Corn—American No. 3 yellow, $1.52, nominal.

Barley, $1.35 to $1.37.

Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $12.60; second patents, $12.10; strong bakers, $11.70.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 percent patents, $10.40 to $10.50, Toronto.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $41 per ton; shorts, $43 to $44 per ton, on track, Montreal freights.

MINOR GRAIN MARKETS.

Minneapolis, April 21.—Wheat, May, $2.26 5-8; July, $2.17. Cash: No. 1 hard, $2.54 5-8 to $2.58 5-8; No. 1 northern, $2.44 5-8 to $2.50 5-8; No. 2 northern, $2.40 5-8 to $2.50 5-8. Corn, No. 3 yellow, $1.41 3-4 to $1.43 3-4. Oats, No. 3 white, 67c. to 68c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $39.50 to $40.00.

Duluth, Minn., April 21.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $2.37 1-2; No. 1 northern, $2.32 1-2 to $2.36 1-2; No. 2 northern, $2.28 1-2 to $2.31 1-2; May, $2.28 1-2 asked; July, $2.17 1-2 bid.

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICES

	April 21, Asked	Bid.
Ames Holden	18	15
Do. preferred	60	..
Asbestos Corporation	18	13½
Do. preferred	..	..
Bell Telephone	144½	144
B. C. Fishing	..	..
Brazilian	37¾	37½
Canada Car and Foundries	30	28¼
Do. preferred	71	69¾
Canada Cement	61	60⅝
Do. preferred	93½	93
Canada Cottons	52	51
Do. preferred	79	76½
Canada Forgings	..	..
Do. preferred	82	..
Canada General Electric	109⅜	109
Canadian Locomotive	62	60
Canadian Pacific Railway	162	161
Canada SS. Lines	37¼	37
Do. preferred	84½	84¼
Civic Investment	80½	79¾
Con. M. and S.	27⅞	27¾
Crown Reserve	..	..
Detroit Railway	115	114¼
Dominion Bridge	135	132
Dominion Canners	..	23
Dominion Iron preferred	90	..
Dominion Steel Corp.	62	61¾
Dominion Textile	83	82
Do. preferred	..	100
Gould Manufacturing	120	100
Do. preferred	..	100
Goodwins preferred	45	..
Hillcrest preferred	..	..
Illinois Traction pref	87	86½
Laurentide	..	..
Lyall Construction	80½	..
Macdonald	15	12
M. L. Milling	110½	109
Montreal Cottons	58	51
Do. preferred	..	101
Mont. Tram. Debentures	79	75
Nova Scotia Steel	91¼	90¾
Ogilvie Milling	144¾	141¼
Ontario Steel Products	..	20
Paton Manufacturing	..	130
Penmans Limited	73	..
Quebec Railway	28	27
Riordon Paper	..	..
Shawinigan	122	121¼
Sherwin Williams	..	55
Do. preferred	99	..
Spanish River	17	15
Do. preferred	54½	..
xSteel C.C.	61½	61
xDo. preferred	..	92
Toronto Railway	84	83
Tooke Brothers	20	..
Do. preferred	..	..
Tucketts preferred	..	..
Twin City	94	..
Wayagamack	79	78
BANKS—		
Commerce	187	185
Hochelaga	145	..
xMerchants	170	..
Molsons	..	183
Montreal	220¾	..
Nova Scotia	254½	..
Ottawa	202¼	..
Union	139	138½
BONDS—		
Bell Telephone	97½	96½
Canada Car and Foundry	100	..
Canada Cement	..	97
Canada Converters	88	..
Carriage Factories	90	..
Cedars Rapids	91	..
Dominion CoCtion	99	..
Dominion Iron and Steel	86¾	86
Dominion Textile A	..	98½
Do. B.	..	98½
Do. C.	..	98½
D. D.	..	..
Dominion War Loan—		
1925	97⅝	97¼
1931	96¼	96
Lake of Woods	..	103
Nova Scotia Steel	88	..
Penmans Limited	87½	84½
Porto Rico	92	..
QQuebec Railway	71	..
Wayagamack	86	..
Winnipeg Electric	94	..
UNLISTED.		
War Loan 1937	95⅝	..
Do., flat	..	..
Mont. Tram. P.	37	..

x Ex-dividend.

BUTTER PRICES LOWER IN COUNTRY

Receipts of Butter Smaller and Cheese Larger Than Same Week Last Year

Montreal, Saturday evening.

An earier feeling has prevailed in the butter situation this week on account of the increased offerings of both held and new-milk creamery, and in consequence prices have ruled lower. At the auction sale held here on Friday finest new-milk creamery butter sold at 41 3-4c, and fine at 39 3-4c per lb., and at the Cowansville Board today prices were 5-8c to 3-4c per lb. lower than a week ago at 41 5-8c, but this figure was 11c per lb. higher than the corresponding date a year ago. The offerings were about 100 packages larger than last week, and over 450 packages smaller than last year for the same date. The trade on spot during the week was rather quiet, as the demand was principally for small lots to meet immediate requirements. A few packages of fancy new-milk creamery sold as high as 43c to 43 1-4c, but the bulk of the trading was done in fine to finest at 42c to 42½c, while held creamery sold at 41c to 41½c, and undergrades down as low as 38c.

The receipts of butter for the week ended April 21st, 1917, were 4,385 packages, which show an increase of 254 packages as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 505 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show an increase of 112,711 packages as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest new-milk creamery	00c to 42½c
Fine new-milk creamery	41¾c to 42c
Finest held creamery	42c to 42½c
Fine held creamery	40½c to 41½c
Winter-made creamery	38c to 40c
Finest dairy	35c to 36c
Fine dairy	33c to 34c
Manitoba dairy	32c to 33c

A feature of the week in the cheese trade was the opening of several of the boards in the country, and the indications are that most of the rest of them will be open during the coming week, consequently the prospects are that there will be more activity in the market with increased offerings. At Brockville and Iroquois this week all the cheese boarded were sold at 25c per lb., while at Nayance 25 3-16c was paid, and at Picton 25 3-8c. The best on the Campbellford Board was 20c, and at Stirling 29 9-16c, which prices were refused by the factory men. There was some business done on spot, with exporters and local dealers at prices ranging from 24½c to 25½c per lb. as to quality and quantity. The Liverpool public cable to-day quoted Canadian finest white cheese at 161s and colored at 158s per cwt.

The receipts of cheese for the week ended April 21st, 1917, were 5,601 boxes, which show a increase of 2,171 boxes as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 372 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show an increase of 261,238 boxes as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Of the total receipts for this week, 554 boxes were received from the United States, as against 1,241 boxes for the same week last year.

COUNTRY DAIRY BOARDS.

Cowansville, Que., April 21.—At the meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange to-day there were boarded 335 packages of creamery butter, for which the demand was good, and all sold at 41 5-8c per lb., as compared with 42 1-4c to 42 3-8c last week, and 30 5-8c for the same week last year.

Ste. Hyacinthe, Que., April 21.—At the first meeting of the Board for the season 1917, there was a fair attendance, and after the election of officers for the ensuing year was got through with there were 100 packages of butter and 100 boxes of cheese offered for sale. The butter sold at 40c per lb., and the cheese at 24 1-8c, as compared with 30c for butter and 17 1-4c for cheese this date a year ago.

London, Ont., April 21.—At to-day's cheese board, 1,078 boxes were offered and 448 sold at 25 1-8c.

Belleville, Ont., April 21.—At to-day's cheese board 170 boxes were offered. All sold at 25 13-16c.

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following table shews the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week, ending April 21st, 1917, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Receipts April 21, 1917.	885	683
Receipts April 14, 1917.	747	735
Receipts April 22, 1916.	361	1,366
Week ended April 21, 1917.	4,385	5,601
Week ended April 14, 1917.	4,131	3,430
Week ended April 22, 1916.	4,800	5,229
Total receipts May 1st, 1916, to April 21st, 1917.	526,240	2,272,054
Total receipts May 1st, 1915, to April 22, 1916.	413,529	2,010,826

BUTTER VS. OLEOMARGARINE.

Text of a resolution paesed by the members of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange:

Moved by Mr. T. L. Burnett.

Seconded by Mr. Fred. Ayer.

That, whereas, it is rumored that certain representations have been made to the Dominion Government, with the request that the importation of oleomargarine into Canada be allowed:

Whereas, the members of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange, of the district of Bedford, for the following reasons, view the request with grave concern:

1st—We are convinced, in face of the very high cost of feed, that such a step will produce a feeling of great discouragement amongst the farmers, and thus bring about a slaughtering of the dairy cows in Canada;

2nd—It takes some years for the farmer to build up a good dairy, and the high cost of living and labor is as noticeable to the agriculturist as it is to those following other professions;

Be it, therefore, resolved: "That the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange, in session in the village of Cowansville, this 21st day of April, 1917, do most heartily and earnestly hope that the Government of Canada will decline to grant any request permitting the importation and manufacture of colomargarine into our country, and that a copy of this motion, duly passed this day, be mailed by the secretary-treasurer to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa."

New York, April 21.—Butter unsettled. Receipts, 6,154 packages. Creamery, higher than extras, 45c. to 45 1-2c.; creamery, extras, 92 score, 44 1-2c.; firsts, 43 1-2c. to 44c.; seconds, 42c. to 43c. Cheese firm. Receipts, 5,370 boxes. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 25 3-4c. to 26c.; do., average run, 25 1-2c. to 25 3-4c.

EGG TRADE ACTIVE, PRICES ARE STEADY

Receipts of Eggs Smaller — Demand Good

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

One of the principal features of the local egg situation during the week was the sharp falling off in supplies coming forward from the interior, as the receipts show a decrease of about 6,000 cases, as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of over 8,000 cases with the same week last year. This, coupled with the increased demand for local consumption, which is attributed to the fact that even at present prices they are cheaper than other foodstuffs, and also to the fact that dealers and packers have commenced storing them for future requirements, a steady feeling has prevailed in the market during the week, and in consequence prices show little change as compared with the closing figures of last week. A good trade was done, and the market was fairly active, with sales of fresh-gathered selected stock in a wholesale jobbing way at 36c., and No. 1 candled stock at 34c. per dozen.

There were no new developments in the export situation. Inquiries continue to come forward for eggs both for immediate shipment and for storage for future delivery. There is, however, no surplus of any importance to offer as yet, and dealers in consequence are not disposed to quote storage prices until they know what they will cost them, and have some assurance as to ocean freight space and its cost. It is reported that a few hundred cases have already been exported from New York, which were American stock.

The receipts of eggs in Montreal today were 1,439 cases, as against 1,446 for the same day last week, and 1,843 for the corresponding date a year ago. The receipts for the week ended April 21st, 1917, were 9,617 cases, as compared with 15,406 for the previous week, and 17,871 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st, 1916, to date were 714,003 cases, as against 623,205 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 90,798 cases.

There was no important change in the condition of the market for honey during the week, prices for all grades being steady owing to the fact that supplies coming forward and stocks on spot were not excessive, for which there was a steady demand and a fair amount of business was done in a wholesale jobbing way in white clover comb honey at 14 1-2c. to 15c.; white extracted honey in 30-lb. tins at 12c. to 12 1-2c.; brown honey in combs at 11 3-4c. to 12c.; and buckwheat honey at 9c. to 10c.

A very firm feeling has prevailed in the market for maple products during the week on account of the continued good demand for supplies for shipment to United States markets and to Ontario points, in addition to the demand for local consumption, consequently an active trade was done and the bulk, if not all the supplies that came forward, were cleaned up daily; in consequence there is little accumulation of stock on spot as yet. Sales of extra choice maple syrup in 13-lb. tins were made at $1.60 to $1.65; choice at $1.50 to $1.55; good at $1.35 to $1.45; and fair at $1.25 to $1.35 per tin, and maple sugar sold freely at 14c. to 16c. per lb. as to size of block and quality.

Owing to the continued limited supplies of beans available on spot, and the small shipments coming forward from the West and other points, a very strong feeling has prevailed in the market, and prices have scored a further advance of 25c. per bushel. The demand has been good for all the offerings, with sales of Canadian handpicked in a wholesale jobbing way at $8.25 to $8.50; two-pound pickers at $7.75 to $8; Rangoon beans at $7.25 to $7.50; and yellow eye beans at $7 to $7.50 per bushel.

The tone of the market for potatoes throughout the week has been strong, and prices have scored advances amounting to 60c. to 75c. per bag, which was attributed principally to the scarcity of stock on spot and the keen demand for the same for both local consumption and for shipment to Ontario points. On spot sales of Quebec white stock in a wholesale jobbing way were made at $4, and Quebec reds at $3.75 per bag of 80 lbs. ex-store. The prospects are that without supplies increase in the near future prices may possibly go still higher.

New York, April 21.—Eggs unsettled. Receipts, 31,773 cases. Fresh gathered, extras, 36 1-2c.; fresh gathered, storage packed, firsts, 35c. to 36c.; fresh gathered, firsts, 33 3-4c. to 34 1-4c.; seconds and lower grades, 32 1-2c. to 33 1-2c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 37c.; do., browns, 36c. to 36 1-2c.

PROVISION MARKET

Trade in Hogs Quiet But Prices Firm—Demand for Smoked Meats and Lard Fair

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There were no new devopments in the local hog situation to-day, the tone of the market being steady, but the trade was quiet, as is usually the case at the close of the week, and prices were nominally unchanged, with selected lots quoted at $17 to $17.25 per 100 pounds weighed off cars. The market for dressed hogs was also quiet, the demand being very limiteda as buyers in most cases had filled their wants earlier in the week, and only odd sales of small lots of abattoir fresh killed stock were made at $23.50 to $24 per 100 lbs.

The tone of the market for all lines of smoked and cured meats was firm, but the trade to-day was rather quiet, and in consequence the market was less active, with sales of small lots of 8 lb. hams at 27c to 28c per lb.; 12 to 14 lbs. at 28c to 27c, and medium and heavy weights at 25c to 26c, while breakfast bacon sold at 28c; Windsor selected bacon at 31c, and Windsor boneless bacon at 33c per lb.

The market for lard was without any new feature to note, prices being firmly maintained, with a steady demand from local and country buyers for small lots to meet actual wants, and a good steady trade was done, with sales of pure leaf grades at 25c per lb. in 20 lb. wood pails, and at 24½c in 20 lb. tin pails, while compound lard sold at 24c in 20 lbs. wood pails, and at 23½c in 20 lb. tin pails.

The receipts of provisions to-day were 361 packages lard, 20 boxes hams and bacon, and 119 packages tinned meats.

Chicago, April 21.—Provisions weakened with corn. It was said, too, that the cash demand had dropped off. Prices closed unchanged to 7½c down. Future quotations were:

	Close.
Mess pork, per brl.:	
May	$36.52
July	36.55
Lard, per 100 lbs.—	
May	20.75
July	20.95
Short ribs, per 100 lbs.:	
July	19.80
September	19.87

Cash prices closed—Pork, $36.52. Lard, $20.75 to $20.80. Ribs, $19.25 to $1975.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, Apri 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 500. Market slow; beeves, $9 to $13.25; stockers and feeders, $7.15 to $9.90; cows and heifers, $5.60 to $811; calves, $8.50 to $12.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Market strong; light, $14.65 to $15.75; mixed, $15.20 to $15.95; heavy, $15.20 to $15.95; rough, 15.20 to $15.40; pigs, $10 to $13.85; bulk of sales, $15.45 to $15.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Market steady; lambs, $12 to $16.

BRITISH MARKETS.

London Dead Meat Market, March 26.—Fair supplies of fresh meat, but chilled beef short; trade slow but firm. English beef, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; Scotch sides, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10d.; shorts, 8s. 8d. to 8s. 10d.; Liverpool killed sides, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.; U. S. chilled hinds, 8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d.; do. fores, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 5d. Mutton—Scotch wethers, 8s. 8d. to 9s.; do. tegs, 9s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.; do. ewes, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; English wethers, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10d.; do. ewes, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; English lamb, 9s. 8d. to 10s., veal, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; extreme, 8s. 8d.; English and Irish oprk, 8s. 8d. to 9s. 8d.; frozen pigs, 7s. to 7s. 4d. per 8 lbs.

Birkenhead Cattle Market, March 26.—Sheep, 758; sheep, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Cattle, 2,261; beef, 1s.; extreme tops, dressed beef, 1s. to 1s. 0 1-4d., in sink. Cattle trade very slow, with a downward tendency for all classes. Sheep, small numbers offered; good trade experienced. A decrease of 1,173 sheep, and of 1,817 cattle.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Thursday.

	Union Yards.	Civic Yards.
Cars	52	8
Cattle	272	82
Calves	202	62
Hogs	2,756	482
Sheep & lambs	40	45

There was a somewhat better inquiry for cattle on the live stock market of the week during the closing stages, although the market could still be described as draggy. With a very light supply of cattle, everything was sold before 11 o'clock. Values were steady at Tuesday's and Thursday's prices, or 25c. to 40c. down on the week. The prospect are that the run of cattle for next Monday will be considerably smaller than on the initial market of this week, and, providing that good quality cattle are on sale, dealers feel that the decline of this week may be at least partially wiped out.

The hog market was steady at Wednesday's prices, with practically all the hogs selling at $16.50 fed and watered. Small bunches of medium and common hogs were taken at 10c. to 15c. respectively, below the figure quoted above. The run of hogs was fairly large, with 2,756 at the Union Yards.

There were few choice cattle to be had yesterday, but some fairly good steers and heifers changed hands at $11.50 to $11.75. The trade in good breedy steers was better at the latter part of the week, and there has been a fair demand for grass cows of 800 to 1,000 lbs. at $6.75 to $7.50. Choice fat cows and bulls were steady. Good butchers' were unchanged.

Milkers and springers were inactive, with no change in prices since the beginning of the week.

The calf market was distinctly easier, with choice quality veal calves 50c. to 75c. lower on the week, and with medium and common calves finding a slow sale at a decline of $1 to $1.50. Sheep and lambs held steady, with receipts very light. Spring lambs of good quality are wanted at $10 to $13 each, but thin lambs are not needed, and prices range down to $5.

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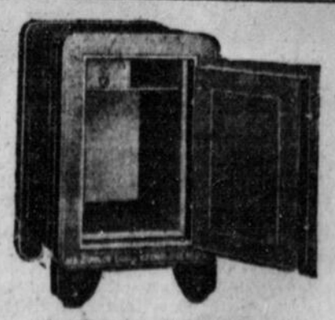
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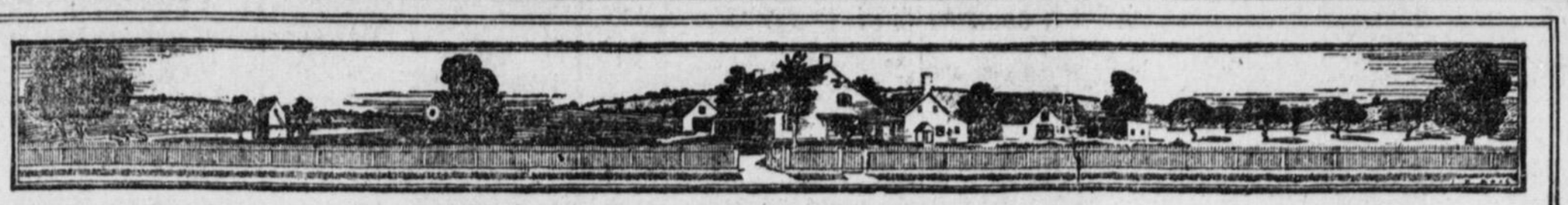
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COW PARTNERSHIP

(By Chas. F. Whitley, Dairy Division, Ottawa.)

In the science and practice of dairying, it is recognized that several factors contribute to success. At a dairy convention only a few can possibly be considered, so may I offer a remark or two concerning man's finest servant, and how her service may be rendered still more useful through cow testing?

"Finest" was used advisedly, for what domestic animal is more patient, more completely useful than the dairy cow? Some day a poet laureate will appear to immortalize her, redeeming her from the joke page of a fifth-rate artist's so-called comic paper; she well deserves it, for day in (and night out) she works unceasingly, ungrudgingly, with no expectation of reward. To her we all may look in admiration; on the character of some of us perhaps, she, the symbol of contentment, the perfect embodiment of exquisite unselfishness may her enormous task is not always fully appreciated, the giving of have some reflex action. The extent of her actual self in the breaking down of tissue, while laboring at the secretion of milk 24 hours per day—a contrast indeed to an average farm horse, working less than five hours per day and costing far more than Bossy to feed.

In this age of organization and co-operation it is essential to include a thorough overhauling of all dairy herds. As these times demand that all lines of endeavor must render service, is it not incumbent on every dairyman to assure himself of the exact measure of each cow's participation? It is hardly good business, is it, to keep, blindly, the cow that gives a scant 4,000 lbs. milk, when from others in the herd a bounteous weight of full six tons may annually be derived?

Every man is interested in the upbuilding of the dairy industry, believing that it makes for the prosperity of our glorious Dominion. It is an old truism that the foundation of good dairying is the cow; but please note, not any common, ordinary old cow, but the cow of distinction, selected on her records as one worthily filling her mission of profitable yields. Obviously due credit should be given to each partner-cow for her contribution to the total wealth of the firm, the point is that we need it down in black and white whether she delivers the goods to the extent of 150 or 350 pounds of fat. On that important point cow testing alone can satisfy your inquiring mind.

To get the best results this co-operation evidently must be genuine, complete not fragmentary. Are all of our dairy cows to-day getting a square deal? From the humane standpoint it appears that some merit better treatment; here and there the milk of human kindness needs to be clarified so as to leave no sediment of ungentleness. Our cow testing records indicate plainly that where the alliance between the herd owner and the cow is one based on honest dealing, there is ready response on both sides: the cow does better as she is treated better, and the owner does better as the cow, through the milk records, teaches him her needs.

Fellowship, comradeship, give mutual advantages. The good cow helps the owner climb, the cows improve as the people on the farm are appreciative. Time and again our records have shown how better care, more liberal and more judicious feeding have completely altered the financial situation and helped to build both herd and farm.

A herd in one of our Ontario dairy record centres has a marked instance of the direct results of such treatment, with an increase in yield from 5,460 lbs. milk to 9,428 per cow in two years, seventy percent more milk for the same cows.

In the table following some remarkable contrasts are to be found.

Comparisons in a Herd:—

Average Yield, 18 cows, 4,915 lbs. Milk, 3.4 Test.

Average Yield, 18 cows, 161.6 lbs. Fat, Value $56.56.

Average Profit, 10c per lb. Fat, Feed Cost $40.00

Cow No.	Lb. Milk	Test	Lb. Fat	Value Fat at 35c	Profit per Lb. Fat
1	3,440	4.0	140	$49.00	6c
2	3,550	3.8	137	47.95	6c
3	6,210	3.7	234	81.90	18c
4	3,474	3.5	123	43.05	2½c
5	5,460	3.5	194	77.90	14c
6	4,520	3.2	147	51.45	8c
7	9,750	3.1	307	107.45	22c
8	5,316	2.8	151	52.85	8c

These figures reveal contrasts that occur frequently. In this herd of 18 cows the average yield is 161.6 lbs. fat; omitting the ten nearest that average, the individual tests are seen to run through the whole scale from 2.8 to 4.0 percent of fat. The lowest yield of fat is from a six year old contributing only 123 lbs. of fat to the general wealth; on this is made, above the feed cost of $40.00 a profit of barely two and a half cents per pound of fat. The highest yield is from a seven year old giving 307 lbs. fat, on which is made a profit of twenty-two cents per pound, more than eight times as much.

With the eight cows tabulated above, the profit is $22.65 per cow above feed cost; but if the three lowest yields of fat are omitted from the eight, the profit stands at $32.45 each, or almost ten dollars additional per cow.

This partnership with real cows means almost more than one can dimly outline in a few minutes. If man is known by the company he keeps, some of our records make us wonder if a few dairy cows would like to choose other owners, they might then have needed opportunity to make good. Many others, both cows and men, advertise their own good old home farm, so excellent are they.

VARYING HARES OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(By Norman Criddle, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Treesbank, Man., in the "Agricultural Gazette.")

The Varying Hare or bush rabbit, as it is more frequently called, "Lepus americanus," with its various geographical races has a range in Western Canada almost as extensive as the woodlands. Every bush of moderate size, provided it is not widely isolated, has harbored rabbits at one time or another; indeed it is doubtful whether there are any of reasonable dimensions that have escaped a visit at some period of their growth. Creek bottoms and river flats are particularly well adapted to the support of the rodents containing as they do, the maximum amount of food with an abundance of shelter. From such habitations these rabbits wander far-a-field at night, returning, as a rule, to their forms before sunrise next morning, though a few will roam to distant parts in which they remain. Willow thickets harbor them anywhere, so will the mixed woods or low underbrush made up of hazel, cherry, thorn, and aspen poplar. Evergreens alone seldom prove suitable habitations but when mixed with deciduous growth, as they generally are, they prove as suitable to the rabbits' requirements as any other. In fact, taken as a whole, this species is a prominent inhabitant of the entire Canadian zone.

The habits of bush rabbits are known, in a general way, to most people. There is some uncertainty, however, as to the number of litters produced yearly. We know that ther is a very general one in June. Young have also been found in April and, at times, immature individuals in November. Whether this means that there are three litters is doubtful but in any case there is no doubt that the animals increase very rapidly at times. It is hardly necessary to add that they have two distinct color phases, grayish or grayish-brown in summer and white in winter. Varying Hares are nocturnal in habit, that is to say, they seldom begin to move before sunset and they retire to their shelters before sunrise next morning. As soon as the shades of evening appear these rabbits leave their hiding places and set forth in quest of food. In this search they generally frequent the more open glades. During summer grass patches and other herbaceous vegetation constitute the chief food. In winter the bark of small trees is most frequently partaken of, particularly after the ground is covered with snow. For a time during April and May these animals more or less forsake their usual nocturnal habits and may be seen running about in broad daylight. It is the only time of year at which they do so and even then they are more active at twilight.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

This in brief is an outline of the habits of the bush rabbits. We will now attempt to summarize their economic status in relation to mankind. There are very few animals that are wholly good or wholly bad. We have a habit now-a-days, however, of weighing each in the balance of economy and condemning such as are found to be less than fifty percent useful. With this end in view we will proceed to weigh the evidence so far as known to us, taking the bad deeds first and following with the good.

Probably the greatest crime that can be laid against bush rabbits is that they destroy countless numbers of young trees by gnawing and eating the bark so that the trees are either girdled or so badly wounded as to never thoroughly recover from the attack. It is not an uncommon sight to see acres of aspe&n poplars destroyed in this way after a severe winter. Larches also are denuded of their bark, while spruce and pine are generally stripped of their branches. The chief injury to larch and evergreens occurs, as a rule, in the vicinity of mixed woods. With larch the greatest damage is effected on the edges of bogs.

Probably no recent winter has presented such an example of rabbit destruction as that of 1915-16. This was unquestionably due to several causes. First to the abundance of the animals themselves and secondly to the abnormal weather conditions. There was an unusually heavy fall of snow and much wind, causing the snow to drift, to which may be added severe cold. It was thus impossible for the rabbits to procure food from the ground and they were obliged to subsist entirely upon bark during an abnormally long winter with disastrous results to young growth everywhere. Enormous numbers of aspen poplars were destroyed in Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the infestation appears to have extended far northward. Practically all kinds of trees and shrubs were attacked, those suffering most being aspen poplar, larch, spruce, pine, birch, willow, oak, elms, thorn, pin, cherry, hazel nut and others in lesser degree. Nor did the rabbits stop here; had they done so, possibly little would have been heard of their depredations. Their invasion of gardens, however, was another matter. In this last habit various shrubs suffered greatly. Plum, cherry and apple trees were frequently cut to the ground, in some instances quite old orchards being badly cut back. In the majority of instances the apples attacked were cross varieties or crabs, but in the Morden district of Manitoba many standard apple trees were ruined. Ornamental shrubs and nursery stock was also much cut back and at Estevan I saw thousands of cultivated willows eaten almost to the roots. Such a devastation fortunately does not occur every year; did it do so our forests would soon vanish.

The injury caused by bush rabbits is far less in summer than in winter. In the close vicinity of woodlands, gardens are frequently invaded and peas, cabbages, lettuce, etc., suffer much. Sweet peas and snapdragon are also eaten in flower gardens. In the fields oats prove especially attractive.

Bush rabbits cannot be said to be of any particular use to mankind in their habits and it is therefore in the use of their flesh and fur for food and clothing that their value lies. Their flesh is tender and palatable providing a cheap and excellent article of diet when the animals are killed at the right time of year, namely, between the first of October and January. Later their flesh becomes permeated with the flavor of the trees they feed upon, this being especially objectionable when the food consists of aspen poplar. Nor is their flesh particularly attractive during the summer months though it is not in any way unwholesome. It seems reasonable to infer that most of the objections to eating rabbit flesh has been due to the animal having been killed at the wrong time of year, or to having been shot through the intestines. With a little more care and knowledge on these subjects there is no reason why bush rabbits should not be used to a far greater extent for food than they are at present, nor why collecting them should not provide profitable employment by placing them on the market both for food and fur purposes. In the United States the numbers of wild rabbits of all kinds consumed for food amount to two or three millions annually. The fur too is utilized as a substitute for various other skins and is moreover employed in the manufacture of felt hats.

These constitute the principal arguments for and against bush rabbits. It will be seen that at present the damage effected by these rodents outweighs the good, but that they offer possibilities in food and fur values which, if developed to the best advantage, might make them an asset of considerable economic importance.

THE CONTROL OF BUSH RABBITS.

The control of bush rabbits may be divided into two heads: natural and artificial. The latter can only be adopted over restricted areas while we must depend upon the former for destroying them over those wide areas at present but sparsely inhabited by mankind.

The natural enemies of bush rabbits are many. First may be mentioned a very deadly disease which is apt to appear at any time and may be responsible for practically exterminating the rabbits in certain districts and this too, within a few weeks. This disease has erroneously been claimed to appear every seven years. As a matter of fact it may occur at any time when the animals become abnormally abundant, or may be absent for twenty years or more. Another agency of destruction consists of the larvae of a tape-worm "Taenia" sp. which so weakens the rabbits that they fall an easy prey to carnivorous animals such as coyotes and foxes which constitute the alternate hosts of the parasite. Turning to the higher animals special mention must be made of coyotes especially in the more open prairie regions along river flats, etc., where rabbits certainly constitute the coyote's chief food. Lynxes are also chiefly rabbit feeders, while foxes too come in for a goodly share. The long-tailed weasel, "Longicauda," and to a lesser degree the mink are its enemies. Three birds are prominent in the destruction of rabbits. The Goshawk, which is also very injurious to grouse; both eagles are largely rabbit feeders and lastly there are the Great Horned owls. These owls have unfortunately been reduced much by man of late years, though there are no birds that take a heavier toll of bush rabbits. Preserve these birds and mammals and we should in time reduce rabbits very materially and by this means at least aid in conserving our forests.

Of the artificial remedies for the protection of gardens and local woods the following will be found useful:

1. In summer time gardens can be protected by means of poultry netting. This should be not less than two and a half feet high and it is necessary to see that it touches the ground and is sufficiently fastened down to prevent the rabbits forcing their way under it.

2. Rabbits are extremely fond of salt and can be destroyed by use of the following bait:

Strychnine powder	1 ounce
Salt	½ pound
Water	2 pints
Sawdust	12 quarts

Mix the first three ingredients thoroughly and then pour on to the sawdust using extra water if necessary to wet all the sawdust. This can then be dried, or if required for immediate use, may be put out wet. Place in the vicinity of rabbit runs or in situations they are known to frequent. In winter it is advisable to tread the snow down first or place a piece of board beneath the mixture so that it can be found in case of fresh snow. Bran, shorts or earth may be used instead of sawdust or the poison may be poured directly upon the soil which the rabbits will readily eat for the salt in it. It is perhaps wise to add that strychnine is a deadly poison and a very painful one, and as live stock are also fond of salt it should not in any case be placed where they can get at it.

3. Shooting. Rabbits may be killed in large numbers by shooting especially if organized hunts are undertaken. The best time for such hunts is just before the snow comes in autumn, when the rabbits are turning white and so show up against the dark background, or in spring time when they are active during much of the day. Snares, traps, etc., are also valuable for catching rabbits but they require more attention and time.

FAMOUS DAIRY HERD SOLD.

The well known herd of Lincoln red shorthorn dairy cattle, owned by Mr. John Evens, of Barton-by-Lincoln, was dispersed at auction. The catalogue included eighty cows and heifers, three female and sixteen bull calves, and four stock bulls. Mr. Evens is relinquishing the milking business, and in addition to the young heifers and bull calves, every animals over 2½ years old was sold. The owner retained some yearling heifers and calves, in the hope of handing down the nucleus of a herd to his son when the war is over. Lincoln reds have been bred at Burton Farm for many generations, and milk records have been kept for 26 years, these showing that the annual average has varied from 720 gallons per cows in 1891 to 893 gallons last year. Awards won by the herd since 1900 in milk and butter tests and in dairy classes include 18 championships and specials, 27 silver medals, 198 firsts, 171 second, 113 third, and 33 fourth prizes. For milking records, the Dublin Challenge Cup and the Belfast Challenge Cup were won three years in succession, and at the London Dairy Show the highest open award was gained three times, and the mour champion cups won. There was a representative gathering of dairy farmers at the sale, at which the joint auctioneers were Messrs. Dickinson Riggall, and Davy (Louth), and Messrs. Richardson and Tinsley (Lincoln). The sale was brisk throughout. Four animals were purchased for the King. The aggregate was £7,346 17s, giving an average of £71 6s 6d per head.

ALLOTMENTS.

(In Two Scenes.)

Dad's in the allotment, worrying the worms:
Now and then he rubs his back and groans.
Auntie reads directions with lots of learned terms,
Little Dick collects the bricks and stones:
Mother gets a move on with the salt pot and the hoe,
Dealing death to slimy slugs and weeds
While, with packets in her pockets and her back bent in a bow,
There's slender Sister Susie sowing seeds.

Dad's in the allotment, cutting curly kale,
All among the butterflies and bees;
Mother's peeling "murphies" enough to fill a pail,
Little Dick's beside her shelling peas;
Auntie's washing lettuces and radishes and cress—
The shining stove is set with steaming pots—
While with teardrops brimming over, though not prompted by distress,
Sister Susie's slicing succulent shallots.

—Jessie Pope, in the "Daily Express."

ROOT GROWING IN QUEBEC—SPRING WORK

The preservation of moisture is one of the principal things to keep in mind during the spring work. The land should always be "closed up" with a drag or a fine spike-tooth harrow, not only before the actual working of the land commences, but also after each ploughing, discing or cultivating. It is difficult, not to say impossible, to prescribe for the preparation of different kinds of soil. What we want is a seed bed well worked, fine and not too loose, and at least comparatively free from weeds.

Provided that the root land has been properly handled previous to seeding, there is no factor which exercises a greater influence on the yield than the date of seeding. In experiments conducted at the College during a five year period early seeding on the 8th of May has more than doubled the yield of mangels and swedes as compared with late seeding on the 8th of June and the 22nd of June respectively. Carrots and turnips have also responded very readily to early seeding. The old, golden proverb that "the Lord helpeth the early seeder" applies to roots as well as to grain.

Early seeding combined with comparatively heavy seeding results in a good stand; and a good stand is half the crop. With rows 25-30 inches apart 4 lbs. of carrot seed, 15 lbs. of mangel seed, 4 lbs. of swede seed and 3 lbs. of turnip seed may be considered as normal rates per acre. Seeding on drills is preferable on shallow, weedy or poorly drained land. On deep, clean and rich land seeding on the flat is better because it ensures a more perfect germination of the seed. It is also cheaper because the weeder or tilting harrow may be employed to advantage across the rows for mulching and thinning purposes.

On flat land roll down each individual row, and three or four days after seeding harrow across the rows. Run a wheel hoe close to the rows as soon as the plants can be seen. Give frequent horse cultivations during the summer in order to keep down weeds and to prevent evaporation of moisture. Single as soon as possible, mangels to 8 inches, swedes and turnips to 10-12 inches between the plants. Harrowing before singling facilitates the work. Carrots merely need to be harrowed or thinned with a sharp pointed iron rake to about ½-1 inch between the plants.—'Macdonald College Circular No. 1.'

HOW TO PREVENT SMUT IN OATS

Smut may be prevented by sprinkling seed oats or wheat with a solution of formalin (formaldehyde) a few days before sowing time. Care should be taken that the best grade of formalin, the forty percent formaldehyde, is used, for lower grades are on the market. It is a liquid and comes in pint bottles. One bottle when diluted with 40 gallons of water is sufficient to treat from 36 to 40 bushels of grain, thus making the cost of treatment less than one cent per bushel.

A day or two before the oats are required for seeding they should be piled in a heap on a clean barn floor, and the pint of formalin poured into a barrel containing 40 gallons of water. With a broom or sprinkling-can the solution should be sprinkled on the grain, at the same time the grain is shovelled over and over until every grain is wet. The pile of wet grain should be left for two or three hours, then covered with clean sacks for five or six hours or overnight. After this the grain should be spread out to dry. In order to avoid recontamination of the treated seed before sowing, it is advisable to dip the bags or sacks in the barrel of formalin solution while the grain is being treated, and allowed to dry. Grain thus treated but not required for seed is perfectly safe to use for feed.

1. Buy the supply of formalin early so as to have it on hand at seeding time. Two pint bottles will treat 75 bushels of oats.

2. Be sure and buy the best grade of formalin (40 percent formaldehyde); accept no substitute.

3. As treated grain swells slightly the seed drill gauges should be so adjusted as to allow for an additional 1-4th or 1-3rd bushel per acre.

4. The bags which are to hold the treated grain should be dipped in the formalin solution, and spread out to dry.

5. All seed oats should be treated whether known to be smutted or not. —'Macdonald College Circular.'

FROST PROTECTION

(Concluded from last week.)

Dry heating for the protection of an orchard against frost should be carried out in the largest practicable number of small units, however, the heat is supplied, whether by direct combustion of some suitable fuel, by the circulation through pipes of warm water, by the delivery of warmed air to the individual trees, or by any other process. A few strongly heated centres both endanger the nearest trees and also, through the strong local convections set up, send most of the heat to levels where it will be of little or no service.

Just how the oil pots or other heaters should be constructed is another problem, and one which obviously may be more or less excellently solved in innumerable ways.

Irrigation.—Flooding of the ditches in a cranberry bog has long been practised as one of the most effective means of warding off a threatened frost. The great heat supply of the water prevents the temperature of the surface air from decreasing nearly so rapidly and therefore from reaching so low a temperature as it otherwise would. Now, just as irrigation is effective as a means of preventing frost in a cranberry bog, so, too, it would be effective in warding off frost in an orchard. But then comparatively few orchards are so situated that they can be easily and cheaply irrigated whenever occasion may require. Besides, it must be remembered that a wet soil, whether wet from rain or from irrigation, warms but slowly by day, and even cools when the weather is windy and cloudy, so that if the supply of irrigation water is small, a single irrigation, even if it should prevent the frost of the first night, might render a later frost all the more likely. Irrigation, then, even in the few places where it could be used, is rather a dangerous weapon to employ in fighting frost: one liable to become a meteorological boomerang as it were. A further objection to irrigation is the fact that it is likely to interfere with other forms of artificial heating by rendering any necessary hauling of fuel difficult if not impracticable.

FROST CURE.

In a measure frost injury to flower as well as to fruit may be cured by slow thawing. Probably it would be much more accurate to say that frost injury, at least in many cases, is caused rather by rapid thawing than by the original freeze: though it must be admitted that just how fruits, flowers and plants actually are injured by low temperatures is not perfectly understood. At any rate when fruit or flower is very slowly thawed out it often appears to be uninjured. Hence even after frost has covered an orchard it sometimes is possible, especially by the use of a heavy smudge on the windward side, so to shut off the morning sunshine and thereby so greatly to decrease the rate of thawing that but little injury follows. Clearly, though, this is a risky practice. It is another case where the old adage, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," applies with full force.

CONCLUSION.

The most important thing in relation to frost protection is the proper adaptation to each other, at the time of planting, of fruit, climate, and location, with reference especially to time of flowering, probable dates of latest and earliest killing frosts, and freedom of air drainage. In this way natural frost immunity may generally be secured.

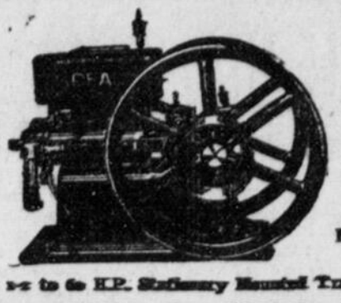
In places not so favored artificial heating often may be used on a large scale and with commercial success to prevent frost, the strong temperature inversion of a frosty night serving as a ceiling that restricts the heating to a thin surface layer of the atmosphere, provided, of course, that the heating is diffuse and the temperature of the air raised only a few degrees.

The metereological principles and the physical laws involved in the problem of frost protection seem reasonably clear, but the question of economy introduces so many and such uncertain factors that its commercial practice must be difficult if not impossible completely to standardize. The best practice at one place and under one set of conditions presumably will differ in detail and may even differ in method from that of some other place under other conditions. To each region, and even to each orchard, pertains its own problem, which rational or scientifically guided experimentation alone can approximately solve.

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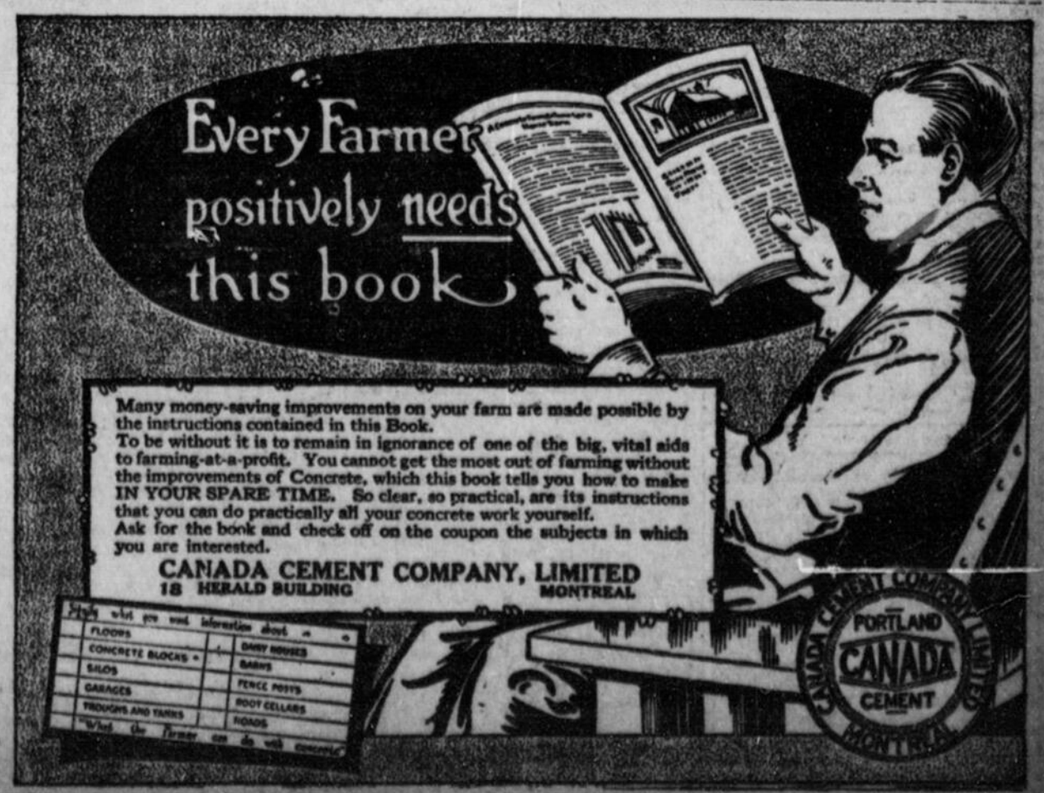
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IN THAT FIFTY BY FIFTY PLOT

If the back yard is 50 by 50 feet and is devoted exclusively to vegetables six rows of sweet corn can be sown at the rear. The usual distance to plant corn is three feet apart each way, but in a small garden operated by a careful gardener this distance can be cut down considerably by sowing Golden Bantam corn in rows 4 inches apart in the rows, with the rows 2 feet apart. Cover 2 inches deep. Sow two rows as soon as danger of frost has passed. A week later sow two more rows in the same way, and a week later the final two rows. As soon as the young plants are 4 or 5 inches high thin them to stand 1 foot apart in the rows. Three pints of seed will be required to plant six rows 50 feet long. Cultivate constantly, but as the corn gets large cultivate only close to the top of the soil near the plants, so as not to cut the roots, which would do more harm than good. Two rows 50 feet long will produce nine dozen ears or more.

PEAS.

Next plant four rows of peas. Smooth peas can be sown as soon as the ground is ready, and the early wrinkled sorts about two weeks later, when the soil is warm. Sow peas in drills or rows, 2 inches apart in the rows, 2 feet between the rows of tall varieties, and 18 inches between the rows of the dwarf varieties. The best way to plant is in double rows with 4 inches between the rows, the two rows making one broad row, with supports placed between the rows for the tall varieties. Brush can be used, or stakes about 8 feet apart, with rows of twine from post to post to support the pea vines. Have the rows of twine about 4 inches apart.

Peas like very rich soil. For very best results trenching is practised by some gardeners. Trenches are dug a foot or more deep and from 12 to 24 inches wide. The bottom of the trench is covered with manure and on this soil is spread to the depth of a couple of inches. On this the seeds are sown and covered with an inch or two of soil. The trench is gradually filled in as the vines grow until it is level with the surface. The tall varieties are the most prolific. One pint of seed will be required for each 50 feet of row.

BEETS.

A row of beets will require three plantings. Sow one-third of the row early in the spring, soaking the seed over night in warm water; sow the seeds thinly, half an inch deep. In a week's time plant another third of the row, and a week later complete the sowing of the row. When two inches high thin out theplants to stand four inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will be required for each fifty-foot row. This will take up an additional foot of space across the garden.

CARROTS.

A row of carrots across our fifty foot garden should be sown with radishes or spinach in the same row, a quarter of an inch deep. There are two reasons for this, first, two crops are produced on the same piece of ground, and, second, carrot seedlings are delicate and will not push through hard soil; radish or spinach seedlings come up vigorously and open the way for the carrots. The radish or spinach crop develops and will be harvested and out of the way, giving the carrots room to mature. Sow one-third of the row as soon as the ground can be worked with early scarlet horn, ten days later sow another third of the row with chantenay, and ten days later the balance of the row with Danvers. During July make a second sowing of Danvers for winter supply, sowing with radishes as before. Half an ounce of seed will plant a fifty foot row. Allow a foot across the garden for carrots.

TURNIPS.

An early crop of turnips can be had by sowing the seed of early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Sow the seeds thinly half an inch deep, allowing one foot across the garden for this row. Thin out when the plants are four inches high. Roots for winter use are obtained by sowing seed in July. One to one and a half ounces of seed will be required for a fifty foot row.

PARSNIPS.

A row of parsnips will supply more than the average family is likely to use. The seed should be sown not more than a quarter of an inch deep. Thin out or transplant the seedlings to stand six inches apart in the row. They may be left in the garden all winter. One quarter ounce will sow a fifty foot row. Parsnips take up another foot of the garden.

CABBAGE.

If a row of cabbage is desired it will be best to purchase plants about the middle of April. The smaller sorts should be set two feet apart each way. As soon as set dust them with tobacco dust to keep off the cabbage louse. Set the plants deep, covering most of the stem. In July or August plants can be set out for a winter supply—two feet of garden required.

A row of cauliflower will take up the same space as cabbage. Purchase plants, setting them out the last of June. Cauliflowers require ample water for the development of the heads. When the heads are the size of a baseball gather up the outside leaves and tie them together at the tips, forming a protection or enclosure for the heads.

BEANS.

As for beans, there are several varieties; some prefer one sort and some another. The bush lima beans are best for the amateur gardener. These should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm—not until it is safe to set out tender plants. Bush beans are of green podded and yellow podded varieties; these are sown in rows thirty inches apart, four inches apart in the row and hilled slightly to keep the plants erect, holding the pods off the ground. Pole beans are sown three or four to a hill about two inches deep with the eyes down. (The Old Homestead are fine when green, and good ripe.)

All beans are tender and will rot if sown before the ground is warm.

ONIONS.

For very early onions plant onion sets as early as the ground can be made ready. Plant one-third of a row each week for three weeks. These furnish the first onions of spring, or scallions, as they are sometimes called.

Onion seeds should be sown thinly in rows twelve inches apart and about half an inch deep; thin them out when the young plants are about four inches high to four inches apart in the rows. Cultivate frequently and keep free from weeds. When the tops begin to fall over in the autumn pull the onions and leave them on the ground exposed to the sun and air to thoroughly dry. Store in a dry, cool place. Half an ounce of seed will sow a fifty-foot row. Allow two feet across the garden for onions.

RADISHES.

Radishes can be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, covering half an inch deep, sowing thinly in rows. The early varieties should be thinned out to stand an inch apart in the row; later varieties are larger and require double to three times the space. Make repeated sowings for a succession. Late sowings should be of summer and winter varieties, as these stand the heat of summer, while other kinds do not. Half an ounce of seed will sow a fifty-foot row.

LETTUCE.

Lettuce can be started in the house early in the season; that is, the early varieties, and the seedlings set out in the garden early. Early in April the seeds of early varieties may be sown in the open ground, covering them not more than a quarter of an inch. Early in May sow the mid-season, solid head varieties. Thin out the young plants as soon as they are three inches high to about four inches apart in the row. Cut out every other plant for table use as soon as the plants in the rows become compact.

We have now used thirty-one feet and a half, not including beans, as there is a question as to what kind of beans the gardener will prefer to plant. Lettuce and radishes may be planted between the rows of beets, carrots, turnips and parsnips, so that no space need to be taken into consideration for them.

Half an ounce of lettuce will sow fifty feet of row. Eighteen and a half feet of our garden remains to be planted. Cucumbers, tomatoes, rhubarb, asparagus are the remaining vegetables for the gardener to add to the plan already laid out.

Cucumbers can be grown in compact space by pinching out the tips of the vines. The usual custom is to build mounds six inches high, two to three feet apart. The hills are made of well rotted manure covered with four or five inches of the best soil obtainable. Ten seeds are sown in each hill, covering them with a half an inch to an inch of light soil, or one-quarter to one-half inch in heavy soil as soon as the nights are warm. It is useless to plant earlier. The plants are thinned out to three or four in a hill about the time they have made the fourth leaf. The cucumbers should be cut regularly, not pulled from the vines, to encourage continuous production.

For pickles plant the first of July. Only a few hills of cucumbers will be required to supply an ordinary sized family.

Tomatoes should be started from seeds sown in boxes in the house late in February. The seedlings should be transplanted when three inches high, set four inches apart or planted in pots. Tomato plants can be purchased and set out about the middle of May, when danger of night frosts is past. For small gardens, where space is economized, plant two feet apart and stake them up, cutting off all except two of the strongest branches on each plant, tied to the stakes loosely with strips of rags an inch wide. Cut off the tops when they grow to four feet in height. Earlina is one of the earliest, and this is followed by Early Jewel.

CELERY.

For celery plants make a seed bed in a sheltered corner of the garden and in May sow seeds in rows, covering lightly. A quarter of an inch is sufficient. Set the rows 4 inches apart. As soon as the plants are of good size transplant to another bed, first trimming both roots and tops. The plants can finally be set out on land that was occupied by peas or beans, so no additional space need be figured on for celery. The land must be well and deeply spaded, and additional fertilizer supplied before setting out the celery.

In September blanching can be begun, carefully gathering up the stalks and drawing the soil up to the plants, being careful to get no soil into the heart of the plants. This is an operation that should not be performed when the plants are wet.

RHUBARB.

If the garden is to be a permanent one an asparagus bed and a few rhubarb plants may be added. The best plan is to buy rhubarb plants and set them in soil that has been dug deep and made rich with manure. Spring or autumn is planting time.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus beds can be started from seed, and a single packet of seed will be sufficient for a small garden. Make the soil rich with manure and deep by stirring it up. Sow the seed in rows a foot apart, covering the seed to a depth of half an inch. Thin out the plants when they are 3 or 4 inches high so they will stand about 5 inches apart in the rows. They can be thinned out the following year to stand a foot apart in rows 2 feet apart and allowed to develop where they are or they can be transplanted to another bed.

There is still left sufficient room on this plot for several grape vines, two bushes of Columbian raspberries, which should be given space four feet apart, and four St. Regis everbearing raspberries, six currants and six gooseberries.

The quantity of vegetables can be cut down for small families and this will give space for flowers. A path a foot wide, if space is to be saved, or two feet wide if the room can be spared, should run from one end of the garden to the other.

If desired, only one side of a small garden may be used for vegetables, the other side devoted to flowers.

FERTILIZER.

When lime is used at the time the plot is spaded it is well not to use manure, but instead to fertilize just as the plants are well up with prepared stable or sheep manure—applying this lightly about the plants, raking it under as soon as applied. This should be repeated every week or two as the plants show they are thriving under the treatment. Commercial fertilizer can also be used.

Liquid manure can be used to advantage just as crops begin to mature the edible portion, on such things as peas, beans, corn. On lettuce, radishes, beets, carrots, turnips, liquid manure can be used as soon as the plants are of fair size, and it can be used safely about once a week. Watch the plants and if they show signs of too much liquid fertilizer use it less frequently.

Liquid fertilizer can be made by dissolving a handful or two of prepared stable or sheep manure in a pail of water, or in a barrel in the same proportions, and applied about the roots of the plants, but not on the plants. Nitrate of soda can be used occasionally to advantage at the rate of an ounce to a gallon of water. Commercial fertilizer can be used in the same manner; the quantity must be determined by its strength shown by the analysis on the bag, or by carefully experimenting.

When planting seeds the soil should be firmed over them, either by stepping lightly on the soil or pressing it down gently with a hoe, on light seeds, such as lettuce. Lettuce or other fine seeds can be tramped down so they never will come up. Beets and beans and other coarse seeds producing strong seedlings, like the soil well firmed over them.

Where there is a vacant lot near by potatoes can be profitably grown. They are now very dear, and the indications are they will be fully as high next autumn.

There will be some failures naturally, but some things will succeed and valuable lessons will be learned even where failures result this year.

Edward C. Vick, in the "Sun," New York.

KEEP A GARDEN DIARY.

Every gardener will find it profitable to keep a diary giving the weather every day and gardening operations and results of the day. It will be found a source of valuable information to be able to look back a year and sometimes two or three or more years and see just what was planted at any particular date, what treatment was given and when plants flowered or fruited. Expert growers acquire perfection in this manner.

MILDEW ON ROSES.

Nellie M. Bain.—The trouble with your tea rose is probably mildew, a surface feeding fungus which can be killed by dusting the plant with sulphur or spraying with a solution of potassium sulphide (1 oz. to 3 gallons water.) Spray or dust with the sulphur two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days.

FIRM SOIL AND RICH.

A. R. C.—Some crops need deeply dug soil enriched with manure, while others thrive better on land that was well-tilled the previous year and is now firm, though what gardeners term "in good heart." All those that are to stand the winter and must therefore grow sturdily, such for example as brussels-sprouts and broccoli, need firm ground, while root crops such as parsnip, carrot, and beetroot must not be grown on ground recently manured. Vegetables that pay for planting in deep, rich soil are peas, French and runner beans, celery, and cabbage.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

R. B.—Anyone can grow the Jerusalem artichoke who has the necessary space, for it thrives in quite ordinary soil: the roots or tubers, either whole or cut, may be planted now about 12 inches apart. The vigorous, sunflower-like stems of this plant form a useful screen for hiding unsightly corners, and in these difficult times might well be used instead of flowering plants.

PASSION FLOWER.

Pearl.—The flower got its name from the Spanish settlers of the West Indies and South America, because they fancied that it pictured Christ's passion and death. According to their fancy, the leaf symbolizes the spear that pierced the Saviour's side; the anthers, the marks of the five wounds made by the spear; the tendrils, the cords of whips with which he was secured; the column of the ovary, the upright of the cross; the stamens, the hammers; the three styles, the nails; the filamentous processes, the crown of thorns, the calyx, the glory of halo; the white tinge, purity; the blue tint, heaven; and the fact that it remained open three days typifies the three years ministry.

STRAWBERRIES THIS JUNE

H. T. S.—There is practically only one way to get strawberries from a bed planted this spring that is to buy plants grown in pots. Of course if you have the plants in your own garden, well grown and in good condition you can lift them without disturbing the roots and make a new bed. Even then they would do better if stopped from bearing this year.

Strawberries like a sandy or light soil with plenty of humus, a special supply of phosphoric acid, and much moisture in the fruting season. It is well to have the patch near the house for protection against birds, for convenience in early care and picking, and for watering with hose or otherwise if feasible.

One hundred plants, costing round one dollar if of an ordinary variety, will start a sufficient bed for a small family. There should be samples of fruit this summer and plenty next year. Remember that the plants are great multipliers. They send out runners with endless new plants on them every summer, so the bed can be speedily enlarged or a new one made. Some growers set out a new bed every three years, largely because it is easier than fighting weeds on the old site. Others periodically allow the runners to start new lines between the rows, and then clean out all the old plants. The hand plough and other wheel implement attachments make it a simple operation to shift the rows in this fashion.

There are perfect-flowering strawberries, called staminate, and imperfect-flowering, called pistillate. The latter will not produce fruit unless mingled with the other kind.

The excuse for having the imperfect sort is that with assistance it is more prolific. If you use the pistillate, plant every third row to staminate, or mix the plants in the row at the rate of one perfect to every three imperfect.

TRIM THE NEW PLANTS.

Two growing methods, the single row and the matted row, are followed. In either case the width between rows is about two feet.

The width of plants in the matted row may be a foot to sixteen inches. It is perhaps well to start a new bed in single rows, three feet apart, setting the plants sixteen inches apart, and gradually to develop into the matted style by letting the runners spread.

It is naturally quite a bit harder to keep a matted bed free of weeds than rows of separate plants, but with sufficient nutriment and moisture the production is apt to be greater.

The roots and tops of new plants to be set out should be trimmed with shears or knife.

Make holes with a dibber, narrow spade or mason's V trowel along the line of furrow, and firm the earth with the fingers round each plant just up to the crown, from which the new leaves start.

Top-dressings of nitrate of soda and of bone meal or other form of phosphoric acid may be applied between rows to hasten and increase the production of the luscious strawberry.

The nitrate goes into leaf growth, and if your plants show a plenitude of leafiness without extra aid you do not need to supply this element.

$1,000 an Acre EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRIES



A Profitable Business for any one. No climate too cold for them.

set out during April and May commence to bear Delicious Berries in abundance within 80 or 90 days and throughout this coming August, September and October. Finest fruit grown. Every garden should have them. Write for free catalog, telling what varieties to grow and how to grow them.

C. S. KEMPTON & Co., "Longmeadow" Springfield, Mass. U.S.A.



BABY CHICKS

Now has come the time of year when poultrymen and farmers are giving their chief attention to hatching and rearing. Probably the most difficult problem of the poultry farmer is to secure good hatches and raise good chicks from those hatched. It is becoming more evident from season to season that many farmers and poultrymen prefer to buy their chicks rather than incubate and rear them. The demands for day old chicks are steadily increasing, and this increase will continue as long as the poultry industry develops as it has during the past few years. Probably chicks will be in demand in large and small numbers, and for some at least the production of chicks should be a profitable source of revenue. There are some who prefer to buy chicks rather than hatching eggs, and providing the price is right this is a good investment. There are limitations, however, to this business as to any others and one should not become too enthusiastic or in other words, "Do not count your chicks before they are hatched."



Healthy chicks develop into profitable producers.

Present indications are that there will be thousands of day old chicks during this hatching season. There will also be thousands of chicks called for, but the orders will not be filled because there are very few large hatching plants in this country. Nevertheless, a poultryman with a few incubators can make a little side money in hatching more chicks than he requires and selling them at the regular fee. Prices range from ten to twenty-five cents per chick, according to the quality of the stock. In the Southern States chicks are sold in large numbers from eight to ten cents a piece, but on coming North the price rises, the average for Ontario and Quebec being twenty-five cents for the better class of work.

Great care should be taken in ordering hatching eggs. They can be shipped several hundred miles with safety, but should be received and handled with care. It is very wise to ascertain the quality of stock before purchasing. Best results are secured in purchasing baby chicks when the purchaser is well acquainted with the seller, that is, it is wise for you to know not only the stock which you are purchasing, but also know the man from whom you are purchasing stock. That will do a great deal to insure the value of the stock.

When you have purchased your chicks be very sure that you have everything in readiness for them when they arrive, and give them the very best of attention. Otherwise they are handled in exactly the same manner as though you had hatched them yourself.

Healthy chicks with plenty of constitutional vigor are the kind of chicks you want. Do not secure weak chicks hatched from unhealthy stock. Constitutional vigor in the chicks is very important and you should see that your chicks possess it right from the start. Overcrowding should be avoided, and the chicks should be kept in most sanitary conditions.

For those who intend hatching eggs for sale great care should be taken in the selection of the incubators as well as in their operation. Mammoth incubators are being sold upon the market and some of them are giving great success. On the other hand, much improvement can be made in regard to the construction of most of Mammoth incubators, but when they are improved they should be the means of enabling one to carry on a large purpose hatching trade. This is profitable for the spring season of the year, though it is not as money-making as further South where fowls are kept under more intensive conditions.

The baby chick business in Canada is bound to grow, and those who are in a position to should take advantage of any opportunity offered in regard to supplying the increasing demand.—M. A. Jull.

REARING HEALTHY CHICKS

(By James Dryden.)

Artificial Brooding of chicks means furnishing them with proper temperature conditions by either natural or artificial heat during the stage of their growth when the heat of their bodies is not sufficient to maintain life. After they pass the age when they no longer require extra heat, the term brooding does not apply.

The Length of the Brooding Period is about six weeks. The period varies, depending somewhat on the season of the year, or the weather. Successful brooding depends very largely upon so adjusting the brooder temperature that the chicks are able to do without artificial heat at the earliest possible stage. The temperature must be gradually lowered, so that the chick becomes gradually accustomed to colder air.

Brooding Temperature.—The chick is hatched in the incubator at a temperature of 103 degrees. Before it is taken out of the incubator, which should be within a day after the hatch is completed and the chick dry, this temperature should be reduced. The nursery under the egg tray is several degrees colder than the hatching temperature. The incubator should be kept at a temperature of about 100 degrees until the chicks are removed, but extra ventilation should be given. After the chicks are all hatched and dry the door of the incubator should be left partly open to furnish sufficient fresh air. The width of the opening will depend upon the temperature of the incubator room. The best guide is the behavior of the chicks themselves. The skilled attendant knows from the appearance of the chicks whether or not they have both heat and fresh air enough. If the chicks pant, the temperature is too high or the ventilation is insufficient. On the other hand, if the temperature is too low they will crowd together. It will be found that this is the only safe guide to follow in regulating the temperature and ventilation of the brooders. It is impossible to raise chicks successfully where the chicks are not comfortable at all times, or where the temperature is allowed to go too high or too low at any time.

The brooder should be thoroughly warmed up before putting the chicks into it. The temperature should be about 95 degrees about an inch from the floor before the chicks are put in. There should be a gradual daily lowering of the temperature until at the end of about four weeks it should be about 75 degrees, at which temperature it should be kept for two or three weeks, when artificial heat may be discontinued. There should be always sufficient heat during the day so that the chick when it gets cold may go to the hover or heater and get warmed quickly. If the temperature is too low they will get chilled and crowd together. The safe plan is to furnish sufficient heat so that the chicks will not crowd, but at the same time it is important that they have room to get away from the heat. They should have access to cool air as well as warm air.

The brooder temperature will vary some according to the style of the brooder. With bottom heat the brooder floor will show a higher temperature, but an inch above the temperature should be lower than in a brooder with top heat. But the guide for the attendant should, in all cases, be the comfort of the chicks. If the chicks do not suffer at any time from either too much or too little heat there will be little danger of a high mortality, if other conditions are right, and if chicks of good vitality are put into the brooder. A too high or a too low temperature will result in an inevitable loss of chicks, which may extend over a period of several weeks, and also in weakened vitality in some that live. It should also be remembered that when chicks have once been overheated their powers of resistance have been weakened and they will be unable to stand the same degree of cold as others that have been kept under proper temperature conditions.

Training the Chicks.—In artificial brooding the attendant must do the training that in natural brooding is done by the hen. Success will depend very largely upon the attention given to the chicks during the first two or three days of their brooder life. The chick for the first two days does not know where to find the heat if it should get out from under the hover. It must be taught. By frequently pushing the chicks toward the heat they will soon learn to find it. They should be taught to leave the hover and seek the cooler fresh air occasionally for a time. They should be "kept going" between the heat and the cold for the first two or three days. At any rate, this training should be done several times a day for the first two days, and under no conditions should they be allowed to remain away from the heat until they begin to peep and crowd against each other for warmth. This is fatal. A little time spent, or a little "puttering," for the first two days will save a great deal of trouble and loss later.

Ventilation.—Where fifty or a hundred chicks are kept together in a brooder, that means a great many lungs calling for fresh air or oxygen. They need a little ventilation at the start, but comparatively little to what they require as they grow older. Ventilation as well as temperature must be elastic or progressive. Every day there is an increased demand for fresh air. A mistake is often made in cutting off on the heat as the chicks grow older, instead of increasing the ventilation. The temperature of the brooder may be lowered by increasing the ventilation or admitting more cool fresh air, and it is just as important that the fresh air be increased as that the brooder temperature be decreased.

Floor of the Brooder.—The brooder floor should be covered an inch deep with clean sand. (See "Feeding the Chicks.") In two or three days when the chicks have learned to eat well, a little chaff or cut clover or alfalfa may be covered over the sand for the chicks to scratch in. It is well to begin with the sand.

Sunlight.—Whatever type of brooder is used it should be accessible to the sunlight. Disease germs do not thrive or multiply when exposed to the sunshine.

Types of Brooders.—There are many types of brooders in use, and each year sees a new crop of them. If some of the chicks die, the brooder is very likely to be blamed, and the next year another is tried. There is, as yet, a considerable divergence of opinion as to what constitutes the best type. All the sundry makes of brooders may be divided into the following classes:

1. Individual lamp brooder, indoor and outdoor.
2. Colony brooder.
3. Hot water pipe brooder.
4. Room or stove brooder, with or without hovers.
5. Terra cotta brooder.
6. Electric brooder.
7. Fireless brooder.

The Lamp Brooder.—There are various types of lamp brooders. Some of these are made for outdoors and some for indoors use. There is more or less danger from fire from the lamp, and proper care should be given it to avoid burning the brooder and chicks. It is usually neglect where a fire occurs. Individual lamp brooders range in capacity from about fifty to one hundred chicks.

Colony Brooders.—The colony brooder has many advantages over other systems of brooding. It is not only a brooder but a growing house for the chicks after passing the brooding stage; it is in use most of the year. An individual lamp brooder can be used only for a few weeks, then a house must be provided for the growing chicks. The colony brooding system is less expensive in equipment. A good type of colony brooder is shown in illustration of the Cornell gasolene brooder. This has a capacity of two hundred chicks. The cost for heating by gasolene amounts to from 2 to 10 cents a day, depending on the weather conditions. The cost to build is in the neighborhood of $36.

A colony brooder may be heated by coal oil lamps. Lamps may be placed inside or outside the house and a detachable hover used inside.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS
HATCHING EGGS AND STOCK.
Our birds are bred especially for egg production.
Having mated up a large number of pens, composed of yearling hens, selected from our heaviest layers, headed by Tom Barron males, the 250 egg kind, we are in a position to supply eggs for hatching in large or small lots.
Eggs from our best pens, $6.00 per hundred; after May the first, $5.00 per hundred. 98 percent fertility guaranteed.
CHAS. W. SULLY R.R. No. 3, Cobourg Ont.

REARING POULTS

A turkey-hen may take care of twenty-five young ones; it is well at this time to remove the male from the young birds as some tom-turkeys have an ugly disposition and would soon destroy a whole flock. Although extremely hardy when fully developed, turkeys are very delicate and frail until they are two months old. During the first few days they are in danger from cold, rain, dew or hot sun, any of which may prove fatal. A little later, they may be given more liberty with their mother in fine weather, but care should be taken to keep them on dry ground and to provide small shelters where they can be under the shade without being deprived of the heat of the sun. The direct hot sun is very injurious but moderate sunshine or moderate heat under the shade is good for the poults. The young should be carefully protected from the attacks of parasites (see Parasites.) If there is no natural place at hand, they should be provided with a heap of sand or dry earth where they may take a dust bath at will.

FEEDING.

It is sometimes necessary to feed the young by hand as they cannot eat like chicks. A good plan is to keep a few chicks among them, just to show them how to eat. Later on, they eat like gluttons. They should be well fed during the first days but should only receive a little food at a time. They should never be heard, as they only cry when hungry. They should have regularly from four to six light meals a day until six weeks old.

For the first few days, the feed of young birds may consist of a semi-dry mash made of hard boiled eggs, boiled rice, greens, etc., the whole being cut fine and mixed with breadcrumbs, bran or oat meal, stirred in milk. This feed is first given to them in the hollow of the hand, and later on small boards or flat surfaces. After the fifth day, the eggs and bread are gradually suppressed and such as onion tops, nettle leaves, tender grasses, chopped lettuce, in the way of green feed and one or more of the following: bran, shorts, low grade flour, barley or boiled oats, added to the ration. The feed is given as a mash, mixed fairly dry with whey or curdled milk.

Pure water is the ordinary beverage. A little sulphate of iron may be added if the young lack in thriftiness. Sweet milk may also be given.

"SHOOTING THE RED."

The caruncles and fleshy part which surround the lower part of the head and throat develop at the age of about two months. This is a critical time during the life of the young bird and lasts from two to three weeks. During this time it is absolutely necessary to keep them out of the wet and draughts and to have their coops dry. They also should be liberally fed on stimulating food such as chopped onions, garlic or nettle mash mixed with ground meal or hemp seed, and in this mixture there might be added a little mustard or pepper and in the drinking water a little sulphate of iron may be put.

The following formula is sometimes recommended as a stimulant for this period. All the ingredients should be ground to a fine powder: cinnamon, 15 grams; ginger, 60 grams; gentia, 5 grams, iron carbonate, 25 grams. It should be given about fifteen days before "Shooting the Red," at the rate of a teaspoonful for ten young ones; it should be added to the mash morning and night. When this critical stage is passed, the poults are extremely hardy and may be allowed more liberty and will get along with less care from the attendant.—V. Fortier.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO sell high-grade household specialty, guaranteed. Quick sales. Big profits. Write for particulars to JOS. BERUBE, Price, Que.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa, Ont. 4.52

SITUATIONS VACANT.

NURSES WANTED FOR TWO AND A half years hospital course, with remuneration. For particulars, apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Hudson City Hospital, Hudson, N.Y. 12.6

WANTED — PERSONS TO GROW Mushrooms for us at home; from $15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in yards or gardens (start now); illustrated booklet sent free. Address, MONTREAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Montreal. 12.8

WANTED — THOROUGHLY QUALIfied sign writer and decorator; also, paper hanger, painter and wood finisher, on salary and bonus basis, by H. CREASSER, 163½ Colborne street, Brantford, Ontario. 17.6



SHOO FLY PLANT
Drives away all flies
Botanical curiosity; blooms Summer and Winter; bears pretty blossoms, grows rapidly from seed, odorless and harmless. Why be bothered with the little pest? Send 15c for trial package, 3 for 40c postpaid.
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FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

POULTRY.

ANCONAS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM S. C. Anconas, Sheppards strain. S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Currans strain, $1.50 per 15. PETER COLLINS, Box 185, Port McNicoll, Ont. 17.6

S. C. ANCONAS, BRED FOR EXHIBITION and winter egg production. Hatching eggs, $1.50 per 15; day old chicks, 25c each. E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont. 17.6

ANCONAS. — ROSE AND SINGLE Comb eggs for sale. "The 20th Century egg machines." Rose Comb—Pen A.—Headed by imported cock from U. S. Sheppard strain, and first, second and third prize winning hens; 250 egg strain; a limited number of sittings; price per 15 $2.00. Single Comb.—Pen B., from prize winning stock and record layers; a limited number of sittings, price per 15, $1.50. HARRY C. MARLATT, Box 352, Simcoe, Ont. 16.2

TESTED HATCHING EGGS NOW ready. Sheppard's Famous Anconas. Both combs. Unexcelled winter laying strain. Exhibited 30 birds; won 28 1st and 2nd and special prizes, 1916. These winners all in my pens now. Anconas, $4.00, $3.00, $2.00, fifteen; $12.00, 100 to 500. Sicilian Buttercups, $3.00, fifteen. A .C. APPS, Brantford, Ont. 12.7

ANCONA POULTRY FARM, BURRISS, Ont., can supply hatching eggs from Rose Comb Anconas. Excellent winter layers. Vigorous stock; $2 per 15. Correspondence a pleasure. 14.6

ANCONA STOCK AND EGGS FOR Sale. Eggs, $2.00 per 15, or $12.00 per 100. GEO. C. PUTMAN, Niagara Falls, Ont. 12.6

ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS —FOUR PENS of the best we ever had. Look up our wins at Peterborough, Belleville, Ottawa and Port Hope. Eggs, $5 per 15. F. H. BROWN & SON, Port Hope, Ont. 15 6

BUTTERCUPS.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. — BROWN'S Alvinian and Dumeresq Strains of Sicilian Buttercups. The most profitable exhibition and utility fowl. The hens that lay and pay. $3.00 per setting of 15 eggs, or $5.00 per 30 eggs. I guarantee 9 chicks per setting. J. VICTOR HEWS, Webbwood, Ont. 17.6

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS, FINEST EXhibition and laying strains. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; day old chicks, 25c each. E. W. WARDLE, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont. 17.6

CAMPINES.

GUILD'S SILVER CAMPINES.—I have mated four grand pens of choice birds, including all my prize-winners and can start you right for next winter's shows. From heavy laying strains. Eggs: Pen No. 1, $3 per 15; others, $2 per 15, $6 per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. H. GUILD, North Hatley, Que. 17.6

SILVER CAMPINES.—BEST LAYERS, and the most beautiful fowl in the world. Eggs, $2 per 15. SIDNEY KERR, Milverton, Ontario 13.6

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MAMmoth Pekin Ducks, $1.50 per fifteen eggs. LAWRENCE FOWLER, Mt. Vernon, Ont. 14.10

CORNISH.

ONE TRIO WHITE CORNISH, $10.00; one trio Black Wyandottes, $10.00; one trio Rose Comb Rhode Islands, $5.00. All these birds have won at Guelph and Ottawa. Rhode Island eggs, $2.00 per 15. WM. MOORE, Box 143, Carleton Place, Ont. 17.6

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PRIZE winning White Cornish. Great laying strain, $3 per fifteen. Orders filled at once. HENRY WHITING, R. 1, London Junction. 15.6

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, SPANISH Barred Rocks, Brahmas, White Leghorns, Hamburgs, African geese, white Guineas, Pearl Guineas, Bourbon red turkeys. Eggs only. JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont. 17.6

DORKINGS.

BURNS' SILVER GREY DORKINGS are winning more prizes than any other strain at Canada's largest shows. You will find them superior for type or color, for show or utility purposes. Eggs, $3.00 per 15. GORDON BURNS, Paris, Ont. 15.6

GAMES.

ALL LEADING STRAINS OF PIT Games, $3.50 each, $5.00 a pair, $7.00 a trio. Eggs, $3.00 setting. HUGH CRAWFORD, Clear Creek, Ont. 12.6

PIT GAME. BEST FIGHTING Strains. Eggs, three dollars per fifteen; ten chicks guaranteed stock for sale. Write, JAMES SHEPHERD, Milton West, Ont. 17.6

LEGHORNS.

BRED TO LAY, SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, one grand pen, each hen proven by her winter egg record. Mother of male birds had a trapnest record of 220 eggs in one year. No guess work; satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30. NEWTON GLENNEY, Little Britain, Ont. 15 6

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, $3.00 fifteen. Winners at the shows, and winter layers. Write for catalogue. J. E. GRIFFIN, Dunnville, Ont. 15.7

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS— Prize winners and excellent winter layers. Finest exhibition and laying strains. Eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $4.00 per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. WHITTING BROS., Box 96, Orillia, Ontario. 16 6

POULTRY.

LEGHORNS.

HATCHING EGGS FROM BRED-TO lay Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks; $1.50 per 15, $6 per 100. DIAMOND POULTRY FARM, Box 220, Uxbridge, Ont. 15.6

PURE BRED S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS, trap-nested and bred in line for 15 years. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $4.00 per 50; $7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. A. Reimer, Box 15, Steinbach, Man. 15.12

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERels. Splendid birds. Beauty and utility combined; $2.00 and $3.00. J. MAY, Riv. du Loup Sta., Que. 16.6

EGGS FOR HATCHING — ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns, Kulp's 242 egg strain, $2 for fifteen, $4 for three sittings; $7 hundred. GOODWIN, 113 Gleichen, Alberta. 16.6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. — Pure bred, Wolfrum's strain, $2.00 each. CHAS. ROWLEY, Ninette, Man. 11.7

S.C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FOR Hatching, from four selected pens, $5, 100, or $1 per 15. WILBER SWAYZE, Dunnville, Ont. 17.6

"SNOWFLAKE" S.C.W. LEGHORNS. Quality and Quantity. Eggs, $2 per 15; $6 per 100. Guaranteed. E. W. BURT, Paris, Ont. 11.12

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS. EARLY hatched chicks delivered in seasonable weather, $18 per hundred. From healthy, free range, heavy laying stock. Write for prices of later day-old chicks. WM. ADCOCK, Denfield, Ont. 10.8

EGGS FOR HATCHING, single-comb White Leghorns, heavy winter layers. Famous Tom Barron strain. Price $1.25 per 15; $3.00 per 50, $5.00 per 100. ROBT. A. BIRRELL, Claremont, Ont. 16 6

FREE RANGE PURE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, 15 for $1.50, prepaid, 100 for $6.00. FRANK HARMAN, Boissevain, Man. 16 6

FOR SALE—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN Eggs. Good laying strain, $1.50 per 15. E. H. JONES, Box 240, Grenfell, Sask. 16 6

EGGS FOR HATCHING, SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns, pllet bred, $1.50 per 15. Handsome Houdans, best flock in the West, $2 per 15. Raised 3,000 feet above sea level. MRS. J. FRAME, Olds, Alberta. 16 9

BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORNS, World's greatest laying strain. These English White Leghorns have won every contest of any importance. Under official supervision. Stock imported direct. Eggs, $3 and $2 per 15; $9 per 100. Mating list free. J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Milton Heights, Ont. 17.6

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHing. Choice pen, $1.25 per 15. W. EDMONDS, Norwich, Ont. 17.2

S C. WHITE LEGHORNS. D. W. Young's strain. For 16 consecutive years at Madison Square Garden they have won from 3 to 5 firsts. They are the Standard of all the Leghorns of all America, and the leading strain of heavy layers. I have 2 pens from which I am offering eggs at $3.00 per setting of 15, or $5.00 for 30 days. Eggs guaranteed fertile, 9 chicks per setting. J. VICTOR HEWS, Webbwood, Ont. 17.6

TOM BARRON'S WHITE LEGHORNS, world's greatest laying strain; contest winners everywhere; eggs for sale, $3.00 per 15. BAYNHAM BROS., Prescott, Ont., Box 331. 17.6

FOR SALE, TWO PENS OF GRAND bred to lay Leghorn and Rock; also, eggs from Barron and Ferris strains of S C. White Leghorns; $1.50 setting, $6.00 hundred. E. GREGORY, Brampton, Ont.

SPECIAL BALANCE OF SEASON—Pure bred single comb White Leghorn eggs for hatching, $1.00 for 13, $2.00 for 30. DAVID HOUSTON, 52 Ellsworth ave., Toronto. 17.6

THERE ARE OVER SIXTY OF CANada's leading Single Comb Brown Leghorn breeders using our cockerels this spring. We have some dandies at $2.00, others $1.50; eggs from our best, $1.50 per 15; reduction on large orders. THOMAS EYRES, Cameron, Ontario.

LANGSHANS.

A SELECT PEN OF BLACK LANGshans for sale, four hens and cock for $20. Eggs for hatching, $3 per setting; good hatch guaranteed. ROBERT ALCOCK, 227 Pine street, Collingwood, Ont.

MINORCAS.

S.C. BLACK MINORCAS—UTILITY and Exhibition strains; hatching eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. ELDON LAIRD, Thedford, Ont. 13.6

MINORCAS, S.C.B.—CHOICE BRED-to-lay and Exhibition strains. Eggs, $1.50 and $2.50 per fifteen. REV. W. F. CARPENTER, Horning's Mills, Ont. 13.7

BLACK MINORCA EGGS, ROSE AND single comb, $1.50, good layers. Prompt delivery. FRED REEKIE, Camperdown, Ont. Box 11. 16 6

MINORCAS.—I HAVE THE BEST PEN of S. C. Black Minorcas I ever had; no better strain in Canada. I breed and sell winners every year; eggs, $3.00 per 15. Postal card will bring you full particulars. Write before you purchase elsewhere. R. C. VAUSE, Glencoe, Ont. 17.2

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING; GOOD LAYing strain; Rose Comb R. I. Reds, $1.25 fifteen eggs; $7 per 100. WILLIS BUSH, R. 2, Maxville, Ont. 16 6

HATCHING EGGS FROM SPECIAL Pens Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. CECIL MEEHAN, Portneuf Sta., Quebec.

POULTRY.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. —O.A.C. strain. Eggs from choice pen of winter layers, $1.50 per fifteen, $7.00 per hundred. EARLE WILLSON, Aurora, Ont. 12.6

RHODE ISLAND RED ROSE COMB, eggs, $1.50 per 15, $2.75 for 30, $7.00 for 100. Mrs. C. W. DEER, Box 205, Canora, Sask. 16.7

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs. (For utility the best ever); $2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. For sale, by Mrs. G. C. McMULLIN, Elderbank, Halifax Co., N.S. 16.6

SINGLE COMB REDS.—FAMOUS EXhibition strain. Heavy winter layers. Beauty and utility combined. Specially selected hatching eggs, $1.50 per 15. DR. F. G. HENDRY, Delhi, Ontario. 12.6

RHODE ISLAND REDS—SINGLE and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Grand stock; scientifically line bred for heaviest winter laying. That beautiful rich glowing dark red color. The pride of this breed. Four pens; every bird a good one. Eggs for hatching, $2.00 per 15. W. J. GRANT, 83 Quebec ave., Toronto, Ontario. 14.6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.— Best blood lines in America. I advocate and breed the deep wine-red kind, typical shape and good layers. Prize winners at Canada's greatest show, Guelph, Kitchener and Listowel. Eggs, $1.00 up. Send for mating list. F. J. KIEFFER, R.R. No. 1, Britton, Ont. 15.6

EGGS—RHODE ISLAND WHITES, IMported Kentucky (reds), Bean strain, Illinois. Both Rose Comb, $3 per 15; $5.50 per 30; Singles (reds), $2.50 per 15; $4.50 per 30; Cockerels (reds), both combs, strong birds, $1.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00. SAMUEL BEHRNS, Abernethy, Sask. 15 2

REDS—I HAVE MATED TWO HUNdred large dark single comb Reds; can supply large orders with eggs that will hatch over one hundred yearlings. My prices are $7 per hundred. CORBY'S POULTRY PLANT, Falls View, Ont. 14 6

SINGLE COMB REDS—HANDSOME hardy birds, splendid layers, hard to beat at any price; 15 eggs, $1.50; 30, $2.75. GEO. WHITE, Box 301, Strathroy, Ont. 11.12

ROSE COMB REDS — EGGS FROM guaranteed good winter laying strain, 15, $1.50; 100, $5.50. From exhibition pens headed by Guelph winning males, 15 eggs, $5.00. Miss COLLINSON, Scotia Junction, Ont. 13.6

S.C. R. I. REDS. — LARGE HARDY birds; good laying strain. Eggs, $2.00 per 15. E. J. HOWELL, Vernon, Ont. 13.7

ORPINGTONS.

SELECTED THOROUGHBRED IMported English White Orpingtons; one of the finest and very largest in Canada. An ideal farmer fowl for market and laying; $1.00 for 15 eggs, or $2.25 for 3 settings. I won 1st and 2nd breeding pens at Sherbrooke Winter Show; also special prize. GEO. MOORCROFT, White Orpington Specialist, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

FOSTER'S TWENTY-FIVE PURE Buff Orpingtons averaged over $3.00 worth of eggs last year, and will beat that this season. Selected eggs, 15 for dollar. H. W. FOSTER, Scotland, Ont. 14 6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $2.00 PER 15. Eight dollars per hundred. Choice stock. WM. BROMMELL, Rosebank, Manitoba. 14 12

BUFF ORPINGTONS. — WINNERS, 2nd laying Contest, 3rd and 4th utility Females Panama Exposition. Eggs, $2.00 setting. C. ROBINS, Chilliwack, B.C. 13.6

BLUE ORPINGTONS. — FINEST IMported English stock; grand table fowl; wonderful layers. Eggs, choicest pens in America, $5 per setting. CHAS. MASSIE, Box 441, Port Hope, Ont. 13.6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Utopian Poultry Plant

OUR STRAIN OF BARRED PLYmouth Rocks will lay for you when price of eggs is high, and you don't need a warm house. Hatching eggs, $1.50 per fifteen, $2.50 per thirty, $7.00 hundred. Booklet on egg production free. C. P. CULLIFORD, Beachville, Ont.

POULTRY BARGAIN. — TRANSFER old hens into heavy laying Exhibition Barred Rocks, and easily double your returns. Write now. B. SNELL, 233 Hale St., London, Ont. 15.6

EGGS FROM LARGE SIZE, GENUINE bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, $2.00 per 15; $3.50 per 30; from high class exhibition stock, $3.00 per 15. Eggs guaranteed fertile. H. A. HOVEY, Clinton, Ont. 12.6

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM OUR bred-to-lay pure-bred Barred Rocks; $1.00 per 15. Mrs. C. A. NEWELL, Campbellville, R.R. 3, Ontario. 13.6

"THEY LAY BECAUSE THEY ARE bred that way." Our Barred Plymouth Rocks are bred from the best strains in America. Eggs, $2.00 for 15. ARTHUR RAY, Creelman, Sask. 10.12

EGGS FROM CANADA'S BEST LAYing strains, Barred, Buff and White Rocks, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. ELDON LAIRD, Thedford, Ont. 13.6

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM COCKEREL and pullet matings. Barred and Partridge Rocks. Several high-grade prize-winners are in these pens. Eggs $3.00 per 15, 30 per $5.00. Also one pen the same stock. Eggs $2.00 per 15, 50 per $3.00. JOSEPH FOSTER, Brampton, Ont. 16 6

SIGNET BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, selected hens from high record hens mated to cock from 243 egg hen; fifteen eggs, $1.50. W. W. MARSHALL, Merlin, Ont. 16 6

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM A SELected pen of egg laying competition strains. These hens have records as high as 29 eggs in 31 days; this pen is headed by a cockerel from a strain that won 1st place at an egg laying contest. All good, large, healthy birds; $2 for 15; $3.50 for 30. WILFRED PICKETT, Clinton, Ont. 17.6

POULTRY.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (Guelph), Barred Rocks, heavy winter layers, beautifully barred, and very vigorous. Eggs, One Dollar a setting; three settings, Two Dollars Fifty. Fertility guaranteed. R. E. NOURSE, Schomberg, Ontario. 17.6

McOPA FARM EGGS FROM ALL WINTER laying Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, backed by generations of the egg-laying habit; $2 per 15, $5 for 45. W. R. BARKER, Deloraine, Man.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY —Lindsay, Picton, Peterboro, Belleville and Port Hope winners, carefully selected and mated. Eggs, per setting, $2.00, $3.00. Stock for sale. LEO. F. HOLDSWORTH, Box 371, Port Hope, Ont. 16 2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—EGGS from high class bred-to-lay strain, $2.00 for 15. Stock for sale. A. P. MacVANNEL, Picton, Ontario. 16.7

WHITE ROCKS.—GET YOUR SETting from a poultry breeder that keeps poultry for a hobby, not for the money receiving repeat orders; 91 chicks hatched from 100 eggs. Exhibition and Utility laying strain. Pen 1 and 2 headed by 1st Kitchener exhibition pen cockerel from Fishel imported stock. Graham cockerel bred to lay, mated to hens. Owen Farm strain Open front housed, free range. Our motto: A Square Deal. Send your orders. Eggs: $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $3.00 per 50; $5.00 per 100. ED. HELM, Britton, R.R. No. 1, Ont. 17.6

SUSSEX.

TWO SPECKLED SUSSEX HENS AND cockerel, $8.00. Eggs from my prize winning Black Sumatras, $1.50 per 15. A. TRIVETT, 346, Newmarket, Ont. 16.7

SPECKEL SUSSEX, WINNERS OF First and Second, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, 1915, and Toronto, 1916. Stock for sale. Eggs, $3.00 for 15; Anconas, $2.00 for 15. SUSSEX POULTRY YARD, Hamilton, Ont. 13.6

TURKEYS.

EXTRA LARGE IMPORTED M. B. Turkey eggs, 35 cents each. Write, Pleasant View Farm. JOHN TEECE, Jr., Abernethy, Sask. 17.6

TURKEY EGGS FOR SALE. — GOOD, healthy well-bred birds, $3.50 postpaid for setting of 9 eggs, Bronze. Miss M. McKENZIE, R.R. No. 1, Dungannon, Ont. 15.6

WYANDOTTES.

MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANdottes, winter layers. Eggs, $2 per setting, $8 per 100. Day-old chicks, 25c each. C. V. CAMERON, Westboro, Ont. 16.6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—GOOD winter laying strain, price $2.00 per 15. Incubator lots supplied. JOHN LEWIS, Roland, Man. 17.6

CAN SPARE A FEW SETTINGS FROM my selected pen of Silver Laced Wyandottes at $2.50 per setting; good hatch guaranteed. ROBERT ALCOCK, 227 Pine street, Collingwood, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—EGGS FROM magnificent pens of exhibition laying strains, $3 per setting; two settings, $5. Incubator eggs, $10 for 108. CHAS. MASSIE, Port Hope, Ont. 13.6

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching from winners at Toronto Exhibition, Ottawa and Guelph; have the goods. Drop card for particulars. A. AINSLEY, Newmarket, Ont. 12 6

WOODRIGHT WHITE WYANDOTTES. Single Comb Black Minorcas. Pekin Ducks. The better kind. Eggs, two dollars per setting. WAINWRIGHT & WOODCOCK, R.R. 2, Seagrave, Ont.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Champion Winners, New York State Fair, 10 years in succession. Big, vigorous, snow white cockerels, $2, $3, and $5 each. Bred from heavy laying females. Pullets, $2 and $3 each. Eggs, $3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue. JOHN S. MARTIN, Drawer A, Port Dover, Canada. 12.6

REGAL STRAIN WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, $1.50 per 15; 50, $3.00; 100, $5.00. Mrs. J. W. CURTS, Port Perry Ont. Member National White Wyandotte Club. 12.6

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, bred from imported laying strains; per setting, one-fifty. H. HOOPER, 81 Nottingham Street, Guelph, Ont. 14.6

VALUE—PURE BRED WHITE WYANdotte eggs, Martin's Dorcus record laying strain, special pen from 2 year old hens and imported cockerels, $3.00, 15; other pens, $1.75, 15. A. F. TAVERNOR, Member National White Wyandotte Club, Wawanesa, Man. 15.6

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs from my Guelph winning stock, $1.50 per 15; $8.00 per 100. Unfertiles replaced. Send for mating list. R. TRIVETT, Newmarket, Ont. 15.6

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, heavy laying strain. Eggs, $1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. REX, Lynnvale, Holland, Man. 15.6

BEULAH FARM WHITE WYANdottes, a well-bred strain that are bred principally for egg production. Winners at the principal egg laying competitions. Hatching eggs, two and three dollars per setting. McLEOD BROS., Beulah Farm, Box W, Stoney Creek, Ont. 14.6

WEBBER'S CHAMPION BLACK MINorcas, Partridge Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes, White Wyandottes; one-fifty setting. Bred-to-lay Rocks, six dollars hundred. Rouen and Runner Duck eggs, two dollars. FRANK WEBBER, Guelph, Ont. 14.6

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANT EGGS—ORDERS BOOKED now for spring delivery. Per dozen, Ring-neck, $5.00; Golden, $8.00; Silver, $8.00; Reeves, $10.00; Amherst, $10.00. Laurentian Pheasantry, J. J. GAREAU, Prop., St. Roche l'Achigan, Que. 12.6

PHEASANT EGGS.—A LIMITED NUMber of Golden and Silver Pheasant eggs, eight dollars per dozen. J. R. Y. BROUGHTON, Newmarket, Ont. 16.6

PHEASANTS FOR SALE.—TWO YEAR old, pinioned breeding stock; Lady Amherst, Goldens, Chinese Ringnecks, Reeves, Silvers. ROBINSON BROS., Aldershot, Ont., Can. 12.6

POULTRY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THOROugh-bred hens, bred to lay. Ancona eggs, 13 for $2.00; White Leghorn, 13 for $1.50. THOS. BOTHWELL, Perth, Ont. 14.6

FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS FROM pure-bred Red Rhode Islands and Barred Plymouth Rocks, good laying strains. Price 75 cents a dozen, or $5.00 per hundred. Apply to, CHS. ED. MILOT, Louiseville, Que. 14.6

STE. ANNE POULTRY FARMS.—Single Comb Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks. Both matings of Rocks. Every pen containing winners. Eggs, $3 per 15. Cyphers Exhibition Reds, prize winners wherever shown. Eggs, $3 per 15. Flock matings, good winter layers, no culls, $1 per 15; $7 per 100. KEOGH & YORK, Milford, Ont. 14.8

BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE Wyandotte eggs, imported and "International Laying Contest" strains, $3 and $5 per thirty. Express prepaid. Ingleside Farm, Ancaster, Ontario. 13 6

EGGS — FERTILITY GUARANTEED, express prepaid: Bronze turkeys, $5.00 per 11; Pekin Rouen and Indian Runner Ducks, $2.00 per 11; $3.50 per 22; White Leghorns, $2.00 per 15. J. H. RUTHERFORD, Albion, Ontario. 13 7

BELGIAN POULTRY FUND GETS 5 percent of my egg profits this season. Rose Comb Reds, Partridge Rocks, Polish. After May first, eggs half price. Stock for sale. NEWMAN T. HUNTER, Coaticook, Que.

HATCHING EGGS $1.00 PER 15 EGGS, from utility, bred to lay stock. Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Prices on larger quantities quoted on application. Order settings from this ad. Satisfaction or money refunded. TAY POULTRY FARM, Perth, Ont. 14.6

BABY CHICKS, SNOW WHITE S. C. Leghorn, B. P. Rocks, Rose-Comb White Wyandottes, pure-bred to lay, 15c each. S. C. White Leghorn pullets, $1.25 each; eggs, fifteen, $1.00; hundred, $5.00. CHARLES B. BALLARD, Myrtle Station, R.R. No. 1, Ont. 16 2

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BREDto lay Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30, $7.00 per 100. A. J. TOEWS, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man. 16.6

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorn, single and rose comb Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rock, Golden Wyandottes, Eggs, $2.50 per setting, prepaid. JAS. A. JACKSON, Leduc, Alberta. 13 6

BLUE ANDALUSIAN AND WHITE Orpington. Eggs, $1.50 setting, from choice pens. Orders filled in rotation. E. A. CARSWELL, Grafton, Ont. 11.6

FIFTEEN HATCHING EGGS, ONE dollar. White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Buttercups, Silver Campines, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons. Also, stock for sale. CHAS. DOBSON, Oxford, N.S. 13.6

LAYERS AND PAYERS, BRED-TOlay strain of Barred Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorn. Eggs from trapnested stock, $1.50 per 15. ROY OVERHOLT, Wellandport, Ont. 12.6

FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS FROM the best S. C. Red Rhode Island laying hens. $1.50 for 15, and Silver Campines," $3.00 for 15. J. B. PREFONTAINE, Kingsey Falls, P.Q. 14 6

AUSTRALIAN WHITE LEGHORN noted laying strains, also exhibition breeding, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; White and Buff Orpingtons; S. C. Ancona; Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; White Wyandottes; Silver-breasted Polands; Bearded and Non-bearded Barred Plymouth Rocks; cockerels from the above breeds for sale, from three to five dollars; eggs two and three dollars per fifteen, in season. We can make up pens of the above varieties at very reasonable prices. The Idlewild Poultry Yards, Burlington, Ont. C. F. COLEMAN, Prop. 12.6

HATCHING EGGS $1.00 PER 15 EGGS, from utility, bred to lay stock. Barred and White Rocks, White and Golden Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Prices on larger quantities quoted on application. Order settings from this ad. Satisfaction or money refunded. TAY POULTRY FARM, Perth, Ont. 14.6

POULTRY WANTED.

NEW LAID EGGS AND OTHER PRODuce bought by small or large quantities at highest prices. J. D. ARSENAULT, 637 St. Urbain St., Montreal. 14.6

TURKEY'S EGGS FOR INCUBATION. We are the largest poultry breeders and exchange in our province. Forty healthy Bronze Turkey hens, mated to husky, vigorous young and old Toms. Eggs, $5.00 per 15. You don't have to wait for your turn; eggs waiting for your order. Few Toms left. We specialize in domesticated Wild Geese and Ducks; young and three years old Pea-Fowls; pairs mated. Three years old Black Bears; very gentle and tamed. We want your surplus of pure-bred fowls and eggs per 100 lots. We are wide opened for bargains in all you can interest us. Stamps for information. Write us. YAMASKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que. 11 11

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. — HIGHEST class, best standard varieties of poultry, largest and best equipped poultry plant in the Dominion. Write for catalogue and mating list. NATIONAL FARM, Pointe Fortune, Que. 15.6

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THOROUGHBRED Exhibition stock, $1.50 for 15. Anconas, Speckled Sussex, Sicilian Buttercups. E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont. 12 6

S. C. BUFF EGGS FOR HATCHING from heavy winter layers, mated to imported bred-to-lay birds; grand color; $2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. DAVID RUSSELL, Two Creeks, Man. 12.6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND Single Comb White Leghorn eggs from pure bred, highest laying prize strains; $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30. WOODYCREST POULTRY FARM, Perth, Ontario. 16 6

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

HEATED BROODER, $2.95. BURNS two weeks without attention to heater; boy can make in hour; easy directions, 25c. Oat Sprouter, $1.95. Doubles egg yield, saves feed; boy can make in one evening; easy directions, 25c. RADIO CO., Box 1704 "E," Winnipeg, Manitoba. 2.18

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK WANTED.

CALVES WANTED. GOOD DRESSED calves, from 100 to 150 pounds each; also, large fat hens alive. WALLER'S, 710 Spadina avenue, Toronto. t.f.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.

CATTLE.

Breeders' Club are in a position to supply Shorthorns in any number—from one animal to carload lots. Our herds represent some of the strongest blood in Canada. Get our Sales Lists. Write or phone, CHAS. GAINER, Secretary, Box 607, Welland, Ontario. A. E. HOWELL, President. 17.6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY Bull Calves, sired by Fontaine's Knight of Don, from large cows of good type and splendid producers. Apply MISS FLORENCE McKAY, Russell, Ontario. 16 6

ONE HIGH GRADE AYRSHIRE BULL calf, 3 months old, $20.00; two Scotch collies, male and female, 8 months, $10.00 each. C. L. MATTHEWS, Richmond, Que.

SEVEN SPLENDID REGISTERED Ayrshire cows and heifers for sale; some soon due, and others with calf at side. Further particulars on request. W. J. GRANT, 83 Quebec av., Toronto, Ont. 14.6

YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULLS OF BEST breeding; prices right. WILLIAM WATSON, Hammond, Ont. 13 13

AYRSHIRES. — SEVEN CHOICE Yearling Ayrshire Bulls, from heavy milking dams. Call on or write, M. A. MUNRO & SONS, Green Valley, Glengarry County, Ont. 14.6

HEREFORD BULLS, 9 TO 15 MONTHS, size, quality and breeding. Inspection invited. ARTHUR F. O'NEILL & SONS, Denfield, Ont., R. No. 2. 13.7

CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS. — BIG size. True character. High in quality. Rich breeding. With the addition of my 1916 importations, I am offering high quality, big weight and character, and the very best breeding. See them before you buy. Also, Canadian-bred Clyde stallions and the high class French coach stallion, Fronsac. JAMES TORRENCE, Markham, Ont.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, with official yearly records, some 2 and 3 year old heifers from them, one two year old bull. M. PEACOCK, Aylmer, Ont. 12 6

HORSES.

FOR SALE. — REGISTERED CLYDESdale stallion, four years old. E. T. GORRELL, Pilot Mound, Man. 15.6

SWINE.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, ALL ages. CECIL MEEHAN, Portneuf Sta., Que.

DOGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — GREYHOUNDS, RUSsians and Foxhounds from Sask. record holders; send 10c for 1917 Illustrated Dog Catalog. A. H. ATKINS, Pheasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 15 6

OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG PUPpies for sale, bred from prize winner bitch, came October 14th, $15.00 each, pedigreed. J. McMAHON, 501 Simcoe street, Winnipeg, Man. 14.6

CLEARING SALE — BEAUTIFUL IMported registered Russian wolfhounds, guaranteed killers, $30.00 to $40.00 each; stag hound, $25.00; bloodhounds, half bloodhounds, foxhounds, harriers, beagles; real trailers for fox, coyote, deer, coon, cat, rabbit, etc. Must be sold. PEARSON, Box 457, Guelph, Ont. 13.6

REGISTERED PEDIGREED SCOTCH Collie Pups, from prize winning imported registered stock, farm raised, natural workers, born heelers on cattle. CHAS. REASBECK, Vankleek Hill, Ontario. 17.6

FARMS FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE IN the "Banner District" of Manitoba. The Municipality of Strathclair has been settled over thirty years, and the best for farmers making money. Many of them are wealthy, wishing to retire, have listed their farms with me for sale. Apply to, DAVID ROSS, Strathclair, Manitoba. 12.6

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES IN THE SLOcan Valley, ¼ mile from river, 8-roomed house, 70 fruit trees, running water piped into house; a snap. Apply to, H. C. SCHULZ, Winlaw, B.C. 14.6

408 ACRES UNBROKEN SASKATCHEwan, near Jasmin. Sixteen dollars acre; easy terms. Address Owner, A. W. HODGSON, Nelson, B.C. 13.6

480 ACRES GOOD WHEAT LAND, modern buildings, good water, beside school, 3½ miles to Carberry; 60 acres; pasture; $23,000. HANS JENSEN, Carberry, Man. 12.6

FARM—A NUMBER ONE GRAIN stock farm, convenient to school, station; Lincoln county; 30 ewes. Bell telephone; must sell; too old to work. D. BARTLETT, Smithville, Ont., R.R. No. 1. 12.6

FOR SALE—3 GOOD FARMS, 160, 320, 800 acres. H. S. JENSEN, Viking, Alta. 12.6

A NUMBER OF SPLENDID FARMS for sale in Ottawa Valley. R. H. LIVINGSTON, Farm Broker, Smith's Falls, Ont. 11.12

IN BLOCK OR PARCELS—960 ACRES, 3½ miles from city North Battleford. Chocolate loam; 95 acres broken, most balance ready to break; wood and water, 2 granaries, machinery, log stable. $20 acre, ¼ cash, balance 10 years, 6 percent. Owner, E. W. DREW, Battleford, Sask. 16 6

320 ACRES WELL IMPROVED, ONLY mile and half from live town of Langham. 270 acres in good state of cultivation. Balance fenced for pasture. Good buildings; excellent water; phone in house. Only $26.00 per acre, with $1,000 cash and balance five years at six percent. Smaller or larger farms of all descriptions to meet every requirement. A. E. ELLIOTT, Watman, Sask. 16 6

SEED FOR SALE.

DAHLIA BARGAINS. TWENTY named Dahlias, $1.00. Fifteen higher priced varieties, $1.00. Ten Giant prize-winners, $1.00. Four different colors, 25c. The largest Dahlias grown, 15c. All postpaid. Price list. Miss G. S. DOUGLASS, Buctouche, N.B.

SEED POTATOES, WEE McGREGORS pure seed, five hundred bushels, $1.50 per bushel, bags extra. AMOS DAVISon, Sperling, Man. 16 6

$1.00 COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE flowering perennials; 10 plants in each; 10c extra for postage E. P. SMART, 64 King street E., Brockville, Ont. 17.6

FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF EMMER, at $1.50 per bushel. This prices does not include bags. DAVE HARTLEY, R.R. 6, MILTON, Ont. 17.2

NEBRASKA POTATOES, HEAVIEST cropping, fine quality. Choice seed, 30 cents per pound postpaid; 4 pounds

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LONDON

The CURTAIN OF FIRE

By
JOSEPH HOCKING

SYNOPSIS.

In the first instalment the reader was introduced to an intim.te picture of the British front at Ypres. Captain Bob Nancarrow meets his uncle, who is on a writer's tour by permission of the War Office. Nancarrow is the son of a Quaker, averse to war, and has had difficulty in coming to the conviction that his duty was to be a soldier. He receives news that his sweetheart Nancy, a nurse, who had been up to the front lines to take care of a friend, has been captured by the Germans. Accompanied by his pal, Fanshawe, he journeys to the h spital where she had been nursing but gets very little information from her friend, Nurse Tresillian, whom he cannot quite make out. They make a dash for the front lines and get speech with some Germans in the enemy trench, whopromise to inquire about Nancy. Fanshawe interviews a German prisoner officer and discovers that he is in love with Margaret Herncastle who is engaged to Fortescue, and whom he himself had loved. Fanshawe suspects a plot in which Nurse Tresillian, the German officer, Von Hulton, and Dr. Rayner, of the hospital staff, are involved.

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

She started back from him in mad anger. She might have been some tragedy queen. "Make a clean breast of it!" was her retort. "A clean breast of what? Anyone would think that you were my judge, that you had found me guilty of wrongdoing; that I was mixed up in some servant-girl plot!"

"I think you must admit," said Fortescue, "that your demeanor is somewhat suspicious."

"I admit nothing, nothing," she replied; "except that I was wrong in thinking you were a gentleman. No, I will not stay a minute longer, your every word is an insult. You talk as though I—I—" She walked rapidly towards the door of the house as though the interview was at an end.

"Wait one minute, Miss Tresillian," said John; "I want you to consider a moment." He followed her with quick steps and intercepted her as she reached the archway which opened into the square.

"I have nothing more to say to you," and her eyes flashed fire.

"You must have something more to say to me," urged the young man.

"Not unless you keep me here by brute force."

"Nothing is further from my thoughts," was the reply, "but I must do my duty."

"Do your duty! Do whatever you think wise. It has nothing to do with me."

"I do not wish to misinterpret your motives or your actions," said the young man, "but remember this, I am an officer of His Majesty's army."

"In the old days a British officer was always a gentleman," retorted the girl.

"If you will not discuss this with me further," replied John, "I shall have nothing to do but to report my suspicions to the General."

"That would be natural to you."

The girl's sneer stung him, and in spite of his suspicions, in spite of his chain of reasoning which he had linked together with such care, Avenel Tresillian's face made them seem foolish beyond words. Her eyes were angry and flashed with rage; her lips quivered with passion, but no one could any more associate such a face with deceit and treachery than one could associate the face of a saint with a foul crime. She would answer him nothing, and thereby exposeds herself to all sort of suspicions. Yet the look in her eyes did more to destroy what he had not been able to help believing than weighty arguments and tangible proof.

"You will tell me nothing more, then?" he said.

"Nothing," replied the girl. "Do what you like, say what you like. Be a talebearer if you will. Go down to the General with a trumped-up story if it suits your fancy. It is nothing to me." Then without another word she moved through the old-fashioned archway and crossed the big yard towards the wards where her work lay.

John stood still and watched her. Little as she was, she looked tall and stately as she made her way across the old farmyard. For the moment all his suspicions were shattered, all his theories destroyed. The girl had answered nothing, explained nothing, denied nothing, and yet he believed in her. As she entered the door of the ward he heard her singing; it was a love song which she trilled as though she had not a care in the world.

"What a fool a man is where a woman is concerned," he reflected. His thoughts were confused, his plans were shattered. The explanations he had hoped to obtain were not forthcoming. He felt himself a plaything of this bundle of inconsistencies, who had laughed all his theories to scorn. What good had he done? What good could he do? What were his suspicions worth? Then the memory of his interview with Von Hulton came back to him and he felt himself on more solid ground.

Ten minutes later he was motoring furiously towards the Divisional Headquarters. John Fortescue had a steady head and a practical mind. The General gave him ten minutes, during which John described to him some of the things he had seen and heard. The General made a careful note of everything he said.

"You may be right, Fortescue," said the grizzly old warrior when John had finished. "Things have gone a little awry lately, nothing serious, but there's certainly been a leakage of information. I will have all these things inquired into. I will bottom this affair about the soi-disant Doctor Rayner. The hospital shall be specially guarded. The old man and woman shall be looked after too; I believe you have put your hand upon a real danger there. It explains a lot of things. Is that all?"

"That is all," replied John.

"Then I will ask you to excuse me. I am very busy."

When John got into his car again he noticed that it was nearly four o'clock.

"Where to, sir?" asked the chauffeur.

"Back to Ypres," was John's reply.

He felt angry with himself. He had thought himself clever. As far as he could see his plans left no loophole for doubt, and yet he did doubt. Besides, in his report to the General he had never mentioned Nurse Tresillian's name.

It was an hour after dark when John's car entered the little town of Poperinghe, and by the time it had reached the water tower in Ypres, which by the way was almost the only building which had escaped the ruthlessness of the German fire, quietness prevailed. The sound of guns had ceased, and scarcely a soul was visible. Here and there a soldier appeared, but beyond that the quaint old Flemish town seemed like a city of the dead.

John found his way among heaps of ruins towards the Canal, and having crossed the bridge which opens up the Potzje road, turned to the left and made his way under the embankment by the side of the Canal towards Fanshawe's dug-out. Presently he heard the sound of laughter, and he recognized the Mess-room of the officers. Evidently some of them were off duty and were enjoying a few hours relaxation. He was about to enter for the purpose of asking whether either Fanshawe or Nancarrow was there, when he saw a few yards further down a man standing by the door of another dug-out whom he thought he recognized. A little later he was certain. In the flare of a match used to light a cigarette he saw Fanshawe's face.

"I say, Fanshawe."

"That you, Fortescue. What are you doing here?"

"Nancarrow there?"

"Yes, what's he been doing?"

A few seconds later the three young men sat together in Fanshawe's dug-out. One occupied the bed, another an empty sugar box, and the third the only chair in the room. The three men filled the little place completely.

"What are you doing here?" asked Fanshawe.

"I have just come from that hospital. I was there at half-past three this afternoon. I have come to tell you chaps about my experiences."

Immediately Bob Nancarrow's face was tense, anxious. Fanshawe, however, lolled back on the little bed with easy indifference, although in the light of the candle a close observer would have noticed that his light grey eyes had grown hard.

"Any change taken place since we were there?" asked Fanshawe.

"No—o," was Fortescue's reply.

Bob Nancarrow heaved a long quivering sigh.

"Do any good by going? Did that master-mind of yours pierce the mystery? Did it shed light upon dark places?" drawled Fanshawe.

"I say, you chaps," said Fortescue, "I'm a bally fool."

"Why remark on the obvious?" and Fanshawe laughed grimly.

"There is nothing obvious," was Fortescue's reply.

"Get it off your chest," said Fanshawe lazily.

"It was jolly good of you to go, old man," and Bob Nancarrow hitched the sugar box a littlenearer to Fortescue's chair. "I have been in a fever this last fortnight, but we have had a hot time here, and I could not get away. That's the ghastly part of the business, one can do nothing, nothing."

"Give me a bit of 'baccy, you chaps, and then I will tell you everything; that is, everything I know."

Fortescue opened the door of the dug-out and looked out, as though afraid someone might be listening. Then closing it again he resumed his seat.

"And that's all?" said Nancarrow, an hour later.

"And enough, too, by gad!" supplemented Fanshawe.

Neither Nancarrow nor Fanshawe had uttered a word during Fortescue's recital, but their demeanor was utterly different. Nancarrow had sat with fixed, penetrating eyes; his face was drawn and eager. Not a word, not a gesture, not a movement had escaped his notice. Fanshawe, on the other hand, had been reclining on the bunk, his eyes closed. His cigarette was between his lips, but it had gone out during the first moment of Fortescue's recital, and he had not taken the trouble to light another. That was a sure sign that Fanshawe's attention was rivetted.

For the next ten minutes Fortescue submitted himself to eager cross-questioning on the part of Nancarrow. Seemingly he had missed no detail, every point had been noted, every incident weighed.

"And you didn't see her again?" he said, after Fortescue had described the parting between him and Avenel Tresillian.

"No. I'm sure she wouldn't have spoken another word. When I left the Telephone Exchange I framed a series of questions to ask her. I wanted to get at the truth without arousing hersuspicions or hurting her feelings. Everywhere she bested me. I could not get in the questions I had in my mind. She knocked all my little plans to smithereens. One minute she was laughing as though she had not a care in the world; the next she was sobbing as though her heart would break, and the next she was mad with anger. I was beaten."

For some time a dead silence fell between the three young men. Bob Nancarrow had asked many questions; Fanshawe had not asked one. Fortescue had described the case he had built up, and the things which he thought went to support it. Then, not by words, not by facts of any sort, his theories had been dispelled.

"It seems to me," said Bob, breaking the long silence, "that it is only you and I, Fortescue, who are deep in this business; and yet, I don't know. After all, there is only one tangible thing in the whole situation."

And that?" asked Fortescue.

"That Nancy, the only woman I ever cared about or ever shall care about, is behind the German lines. Where? God knows. What is she thinking about now? What is she doing? What is happening to her? I feel like going mad, and here am I on duty; like a man sewn up in a sack, helpless."

"Yes," replied Fortescue, "in a sense you are right. The only tangible thing is that Miss Tresize is behind the German lines, but that's not the only thing. That man Rayner is tangible enough."

"You are quite clear about that?"

"Absolutely. I was fooled all the way through, and yet even now, as I think of it, I don't see how I could have acted differently. Tangible! No, there are hosts of things that are tangible. That old woman is in the pay of the Germans, so is the man who professed that his power of speech had been destroyed. A hundred things are tangible when you come to think it out carefully. There was the fact that Rayner had said he did not know whether he had seen the German prisoners or not, when all the time he had been talking to them. That's tangible. That look which passed between him and von Hulton is tangible."

'A Daniel come to judgment,' drawled Fanshawe.

"Yes, and if it comes to that," continued Fortescue, "the fact that Nurse Tresillian is also mixed up in the affair is tangible enough."

"And yet you didn't mention her name to the General?"

"No, I couldn't. I positively couldn't."

"She is a friend of Nancy's," said Bob. "The General ought to know; he must know!"

At this Fanshawe quickly leapt to his feet and opened the door of the dug-out. "Don't worry yourselves, chaps," he said, "I'm going for a stroll, it's awfully stuffy here. I'll be back again in half an hour."

The two young men looked at each other questioningly as Fanshawe left the dug-out.

"Anything up with him?" asked Fortescue.

"He has been just a bit jumpy this last week," replied Nancarrow; "not jumpy in the ordinary way you understand, for I don't believe he knows the meaning of fear, but sarcastic and now and then a bit irritable. I don't quite understand it, for usually he is as steady as Old Time, and treats everything as a joke, that is——" and Bob hesitated a second.

"What is your explanation of your experiences?" he added.

"Until I had that talk with Nurse Tresillian," was Fortescue's reply, "I worked it out something in this way. Von Hulton had fascinated her, how and by what means I don't know, and she thought Von Hulton had become assured of Miss Tresize's safety."

Bob was silent for a few seconds. "But—but do you mean to say that Miss Tresillian was prepared to give the German some sort of "quid pro quo" by way of service in return for an assurance of her friend's safety? Is that what you mean?"

"What else could I think? Just think of the whole story as I told it to you to-night. Here's the fact, Nancarrow. The letter she wrote to you was despairing, hysterical, frenzied. She begged you to come down and do something: she knew not what, but something. When you go down, what happens? You don't understand her. She is absolutely flippant, absolutely careless about her friend's condition. Is that natural, unless she had received some news, some assurance of her welfare? How could she receive that assurance? Our people know nothing of Miss Tresize's whereabouts, or what had happened to her. You know what you found out. And now this girl says she is absolutely certain that all is well with your financee. How can she be certain except through information coming from the other side of the line?"

"Who gave her that information?" asked Bob. "Do you think any German would give information without some return? We know better than that."

A silence fell between the two young men again, then Fortescue went on. "You see the theory I worked out. I had built up my case point by point, and everything seemed straight and everything went on support of it. Then that girl knocked it on the head."

"Do you believe she has played false in any way?"

"I could not help believing it at first," said Fortescue; "that is, until I had seen her, and now in spite of all evidence, in spite of everything, I don't believe it. I say, here's Fanshawe come back."

Fanshawe entered the dug-out. His old indifferent manner had returned.

"I say, chaps," he said, "there's going to be a push further south, and I fancy it's a case of every man to the wheel. I should not be surprised if we don't get a remove, and if I were you, Fortescue, I would get back to Mortelle at once."

CHAPTER XVI.

NEWS OF NANCY.

The next day there was some excitement and a great deal of stir in the vicinity of Ypres. Not only was the unit to which Nancarrow and Fanshawe belonged ordered to proceed southward, but others also received the same command. What this meant, was known only to those in high authority.

Three days later, Bob and Fanshawe found themselves together not far from the trenches where they had the peculiar experience mentioned in an earlier part of this narrative. Both of them had been working hard throughout the day, and were now dog-tired.

"Have you heard what this means, Nancarrow?"

"Not a word," replied the other. "Ever since the order came to get out of Ypres, I have lived the life of a galley slave, and have heard nothing. I suppose you know?"

"Yes, we have a nasty bit of work," replied Fanshawe. "The Boches took several hundred yards of our trenches about ten days ago. Our chaps have had two tries to get it back, and failed. Two regiments have been cut up terribly. But the command is they must be got back; that's why we are here. You look very gloomy."

"I am," replied Bob. "I haven't got over it yet."

"Got over what?"

"My fear of being afraid."

"Didn't know you knew the meaning of fear."

"But I do. When I am once in I don't mind; it is the expectancy. However, if it has got to be done, it has."

"Well, it has." And Fanshawe drawled rather more than usual. "From what I can learn, the Boches are determined to hold the position, and are strongly reinforced, and our chaps down here have been so cut up, that they need help. Fortescue's battalion is here too. It will be hot work before twenty-four hours have passed away."

The evening was drawing rapidly to a close, but a bright moon sailed overhead, making darkness impossible.

"I suppose you have heard nothing about Nancy?" and there was a look of hunger in Bob's eyes as he turned eagerly toward his friend.

Fanshawe shook his head. "That is about the maddest business that has happened in this war. But I must leave you now. The Colonel has sent for me."

Nancarrow watched while with long strides Fanshawe made his way towards the Colonel's quarters, and then, remembering his own duties, moved in the opposite direction. He was nearing the entrance of one of the communication trenches, when he gave a start, and his heart beat violently. A few seconds later he stood face to face with Major Trevanion. Strange as it may seem, the two had not met since, up by the Aisne, a year before, Bob had risked his life to save that of his rival. Bob knew that Trevanion was stationed somewhere in this district, but he had an idea that it was further down the line. At first it seemed as though he intended to pass the other without speaking. But this was only for a moment.

"How do you do, Trevanion," said Bob, "are you all right?"

"Yes, thanks," was Trevanion's curt reply. "When did you get here?"

"Just moved. This is a warm corner now, I imagine. Have you been here long?"

"Goodish bit, worse luck. Rather chilly, isn't it?"

The two men faced each other, and each was pursuing his own way for a dozen steps, when Trevanion stopped.

"I say, Nancarrow! have you heard, that is—about Miss Tresize——"

"Yes," replied Bob. "I have heard."

"The latest?"

"The latest? What do you mean? All I gathered was that after she found herself on the wrong side of the German lines, she was taken to a hospital about six miles from here. That is what a German soldier told me."

"But since then?" Trevanion spoke eagerly. "Have you heard nothing of that?"

"Nothing,—what is there to hear?"

By this time the two young men had moved close together again. For a few seconds Trevanion was silent, then he burst out.

"You and I have not got on well together, Nancarrow, even though you saved my life. It was a sporting thing you did, and I thank you; but if what I have heard is true, there will be no need for us to be jealous of each other any more."

"What do you mean?" And the ashy color of Bob's face was visible under the tan of the sun.

In reply, Trevanion spoke eagerly for nearly a minute; his voice was hoarse and scarcely above a whisper.

"It may not be true," he concluded, "but evidence points that way, and if it is,—" he shrugged his shoulders significantly.

"If it is," cried Bob, "then—then—but didn't you tell me you are engaged?"

"Yes. That is—not quite engaged,—there was a sort of understanding, but—but——"

"But what?"

"Oh, nothing. How can there be anything if that is true? Good-night."

Bob's heart was like molten lead as he strode away. Trevanion's words had made his mind like a whirlwind. He thought he was going mad. He could not understand the other's coolness, his apparent callousness. If what he had said was true?—but he could not believe it,—it was too horrible for words!

He was in sore need of rest, but no sleep came to him that night, and before dawn he was engaged in one of the deadliest struggles that he had ever participated in during the war. The company which he commanded was ordered to take up its position in close proximity to the trench which had been lost ten days before, and to retake which hundreds of men had vainly lost their lives. Before dawn, the British guns had been turned upon this spot, and for hours afterwards they had belched forth their messengers of death. On the other hand, however, the enemy, who had seemingly been aware of the intentions of the British, had poured out salvoes on our lines, and what was more, they had been successful not only in locating some of our guns, but in destroying observation posts.

(To be Continued.)

LITERARY REVIEW

RUHLEBEN PRISON CAMP

(The "Daily Telegraph," London.)

(Methuen. 7s 6d net.)

The strength of a case gains greatly if it is presented dispassionately, and Mr. Israel Cohen's damnatory record of Prison Life at Ruhleben is ten times the more effective by virtue of the calm, judicial spirit in which it is unrolled. Mr. Cohen was imprisoned for nineteen months, and he permits no mealy-mouthed compromise about the German treatment of their victims. "No visitor to Ruhleben," he says, "however profound his sympathy, can appreciate even a tithe of the cumulative effect of the physical, mental, and moral sufferings of the men who have been interned there for the last two years and more." Nevertheless, he does not mar his indictment by violence and recrimination. He marshals the facts, coldly and methodically, and lets them speak for themselves.

At Ruhleben, as everywhere else, the German authorities began by lying in defence of their brutality. When the first luckless victims were marched into the camp the commandant addressed them, and told them that they had only to thank their own government for their internment, as the Germans resident in England were already being ill-treated. It was a lie, of course, and the entire regimen of the camp was built up upon a fabric of deception. For example, it was laid down in theory that any prisoner who had cause to complain of his treatment would have the right to be heard. But very soon, complaints being so numerous, the authorities suggested that each barrack should have its own captain, to whom complaints could be carried, and who would act as intermediary. Like so many German schemes, this sounded fair enough; but in the working it was anything but fair. For the captains were appointed by the commandant from those who had impressed him favorably, and were in many cases the very last persons to do their best to adjust wrongs. And so these wrongs accumulated apace. Some of the prisoners were packed in horse-boxes, six men in a space ten feet square; others were in worse durance in the lofts above, where the ceiling came down to a level of about four feet from the floor. And when the Jewish community were sent to billets in the railway station waiting room their sufferings were simply intolerable.

THE PRISONERS' QUARTERS.

Before they had time to settle down they were plunged into darkness.

"In the midst of our preparations all the dim gas jets were shut out, and in the ensuing darkness it seemed that pandemonium would break out. It was impossible to light a match or a candle, as a spark upon the straw might have set the whole building ablaze; but, fortunately, several of us had electric torches, with the aid of whose rays we completed the 'bedding' arrangements. . . . . At length the gas-jets burned again, weirdly lighting up the strangest scene upon which my eyes had ever set.

"The 'beds' were packed so close to one another as sardines in a box; there was no line of division except that marked by differently colored blankets and the bags or portmanteaux at the foot. The gangway along the length of the room was so narrow that it was impossible to move a yard without treading upon somebody's coverlet or upsetting somebody's supper, or pushing somebody's arm while writing, and the ensuing recriminations were voluble and violent."

Under such conditions it was practically impossible for a man to preserve his equanimity; but if by any chance he lost his temper and broke out, the punishments exacted were of the most disproportionate kind. Indeed, one of the bitterest inflictions was this multiplication of small offences. One of the worst acts of injustice was wreaked against an amiable professor, who had made a little skylight in the roof of his hayloft in order to ventilate his sleeping room, and was forthwith imprisoned in a cell for seventy-two hours. When he was liberated he became the hero of the hour, and was entertained to a modest banquet of tea!

Another unpleasant complication was caused by the presence in the camp of a number of pro-German prisoners, who soon curried favor with the authorities, and were removed to separate quarters, where they were regaled with more considerate treatment. Very soon, however, they found that there was a subtle motive underlying this indulgence. They were, in fact, wanted for the Prussian army, and all kinds of bribes were offered to seduce them to enlist.

"Constant pressure was brought to bear upon the inmates of the pro-German barracks to make them enlist in the Kaiser's army, and instead of receiving favors they found themselves subjected tor more rigorous treatment than their fellow prisoners. Those who had sons were plainly told they could secure their own release by the enlistment of their sons. Some fathers preferred to continue in internment indefinitely rather than sacrifice their sons to what they regarded as certain death; some sons resolved to purchase their father's liberation at the cost of their own loyalty and safety. Other prisoners gave ways to the entreaties of their German wives or their widowed mothers, who saw ruin staring them in the face when the authorities began to throttle or wind up British businesses in different parts of the country."

DIET AND ENTERTAINMENT.

Meanwhile, those who were loyally British to the core were subjected to the most disgusting dietary imaginable. The officers in charge gloated over the unpalatable nature of the food. "Your country wants to starve us," they said. "Very well! you shall be the first to starve yourselves." And they kept their word.

"It was impossible, even in the palmiest days of the summer of 1915, for any prisoner to be satisfied with the official rations. A breakfast at seven o'clock, consisting of a bowl of coffee made of acorns, without milk or sugar; a dinner at twelve o'clock consisting of a bowl of vegetable soup with bits of potato; and if one were lucky, a thin strand of meat or a bone; and a supper at five o'clock, consisting of weak cocoa or 'skilly,' or the mid-day soup, varied by a small piece of liver-sausage; and, for the whole day, about ten ounces of black 'war-bread' (probably so-called because it could be used as a projectile); such was our daily fare for the first six months."

It soon became evident that the only way to keep body and soul alive under such physical and mental torture was to invent amusements to render the body healthy and the mind occupied. And Mr. Cohen recounts the most energetic pursuit of cricket, football, the drama, journalism, art, and letters, by which the weary hours were killed. There was an inter-barrack cricket tournament, were one fine sportsman put up two centuries in the final match; a regular cup-tie in the football season; a pantomime (with a wonderful beauty chorus); and a number of newspapers and magazines, whose supply was quite unequal to the demand. So did the heart of Britain keep itself alive in the face of adversity. "Remember Ruhleben!" It is a legend that might well be inscribed in every British dining room to-day.

TWO NOVELS.

"Separation" and "Zella Sees Herself," in the "Westminster Gazette.")

There is no more delightful task for a receiver than that of welcoming with unmitigated enthusiasm so young and brilliant a writer as Miss E. M. Delafield, author of "Zella Sees Herself" (Heinemann 6s. net), a novel so delicate, so sincere, and so complete that she will have a very heavy responsibility towards the public when, as everyone must hope she will soon do, she brings out its successor.

Her heroine, Zelia de Kervoyou, pretty, sensitive, graceful, and clever, was already, at seven years old, beginning to try to be even more charming by art than she was by nature. Her method was that of ecstatic agreement with any expression of taste or opinion made by the person she was with, followed as she grew older with experiments in forestalling what she supposed might be the sentiment of the person she desired to subjugate. The record of her failures and her success (for she failed with the really sincere and had occasional triumphs with the sincerely emotional people on whom she lavished her arts), is interwoven most delicately and surely with the story of her real growth. Her desire to please is a taint, not a flaw, in her character, and her little tragedy is the more deep and the less final for this peculiarity, which is to be observed often enough in real life, but has never yet been handled with so much sympathetic insight in an English novel.

The range of this tale is small enough; in spite of episodes in Paris, in Rome, and a wonderful chapter of convent life, it never really strays beyond the life of an English country household at its most intimate and domestic hours, but Miss Delafield's power of creation, her unerring ear for dialogue, which keeps the vocabularies of each separate character inviolate and revealing, her control of emotion, her clear sense of comedy, her unaffected style, make every page a delight to the critical reader. The only failure, and it isn't a really bad failure, in all her admirably drawn society is Zella's cousin, James, and he, with Zella's father, is the only person for whom Miss Delafield appears in any degree to have sacrificed her creative impartiality and allowed herself to like altogether.

If Miss Delafield is willing to learn as much about the craft of novel-writing as she already knows about the art of observation she cannot do better than study a novel by an older and more experienced woman-writer, "Separation" (Cassell, 6s.), which Mrs. Alice Perrin has just completed. It is unaffectedly a novel of incident, and, like all Mrs. Perrin's books, it is a novel of Anglo-Indian life. The theme, as the title indicates, is the separation between husband and wife, or between parents and children, which must be borne by all those whose life is given to India, and Mrs. Perrin works it out by means of two families, the Bassetts and the Janviers, each of which decides the problem differently.

It would not be at all fair to Miss Delafield to reproach her because the wider horizon of Mrs. Perrin's tale, with its inclusion of those aims and devotions which have inspired Englishmen, and which sustain the Empire they have built, makes "Zella" dwindle a little in contrast. It is not in choice of subject, but in matters of method and of detail, that Mrs. Perrin's maturity of judgment, her arrangement of values, makes her novel a worthy study for a younger writer. Miss Delafield relies a little too much on satire. Her comedy is excellent; but Mrs. Perrin's Mrs. Wakefield, her Lady Potts, her Miss Finch are excellent, too, yet we see very little of them, and though more would be amusing, it is a sound practice that keeps them in the middle distance, where such slight creatures are effective enough, in order to make room for the full-length portraits of the gallant, admirable, and thoroughly human Guy Bassett and of his beautiful, devastatingly selfish wife. Miss Delafield might learn from Mrs. Perrin to have the courage of her admirations.

Another and a more difficult lesson is to be studied in an episode, unique of its kind among Anglo-Indian novels, in which Mrs. Perrin succeeds in presenting an Eurasian family in all its preposterous inability to assimilate itself with purely English life, and yet keeps the balance steady, showing the goodness and tenderness of Mrs. Charles Rook and Mrs. Orchard, and the sincerity of their gorgeous nephew Leslie, underneath the childish vulgarity and emotionalism of their unfortunate inheritance. For an Anglo-Indian novelist to have written with so much sympathy of a class which is usually held up to ridicule or worse in Anglo-Indian novels is a triumph of character over cleverness, and it is here that Mrs. Perrin can teach Miss Delafield the final lesson which may make her into a great novelist.

SONIA BETWEEN TWO WORLDS.

(The "Daily Telegraph," London.)

(Methuen. 6s net.)

The younger novelists do not so much tell a story as unroll a panorama of life, defending the practice upon the assumption that human life does, as a matter of fact, recognize no plan or construction, but is simply a chaos of unrelated incidents. And among the many panoramas of this kind which the last few seasons have witnessed scarcely any has been so elaborate and complicated as that set forth by Mr. Stephen McKenna in his last new "novel." For Mr. McKenna's survey includes practically every side of English upper-class life between the summer of 1898 and the autumn of 1915, its object being to trace the development of a new England, awakened by the bitter experience of war from the old England, sunken in luxury and drugged by a false impression of its own invincible qualities of strength and stability. It is an enormous subject, demanding of the artist great breadth of sympathy, a wide sweep of knowledge, and the most arduous manipulation of details; and it says much for the seriousness and sincerity of Mr. McKenna's workmanship that he has succeeded to a notable extent in overcoming the difficulties of his theme. This is a very interesting experiment in fiction, packed with reality, and at times rising to a height of genuine emotion. It gives Mr. McKenna an entirely new place among the younger novelists, and reveals possibilities for the future which his earlier work had certainly not suggested.

The story opens at a great public school in the closing years of the nineteenth century. Another generation is just moving on to the university, fortified with all the wholesome, immutable traditions for which the public schools have stood for so long; when suddenly into their midst is fired a strange, disturbing influence, in the shape of a brilliant young Irish-American, black-haired, black-eyed, rebel-hearted, to whom traditions are as folly, and the whole business of school appears to be the primitive,but forgotten duty of learning. David O'Rane is the illegitimate orphan son of a revolutionary Irish peer, and in his brain ferment all the ideas of the new generation of the new world. He endures a prefect's caning every ten days rather than play football; he did not come to school, he protests, "to kick about a dime ball in the mud." He writes Greek Alcaics like a Gaisford Prizeman, though he is not yet 16; his brain is full of dreams and high imaginings. He is, in a word, the forerunner of the new era; the disturbing element working, like yeast, in the old dough of tradition, and convicting it of its own need of reformation. Through Oxford into the world of action this whole generation of Melton boys is followed in Mr. McKenna's closely-packed pages, and then comes the war, scattering all the illusions of leisure and comfort. The book is full of character, sometimes, perhaps (as in the case of Melton's headmaster, Burgess), a little caricatured, but never for a moment lacking in quality and vivacity. In clever contrast with O'Rane is set the heroine, Sonia Dainton, a typical spoiled child of the leisured class, uncertain of her bearings, selfish at heart, but intensely interested in the gathering of experiences. Nearly all the men characters are brought into some sort of relation with her, but it is O'Rane who in the end, through his own suffering and endurance, opens Sonia's eyes to the one true law of life, the necessity for altruism and self-sacrifice. The book is inspired by a fine philosophy and works towards a noble conclusion, for the lesson which it draws from the bitter purgation of its characters is the obligation that lies upon those who survive the war to minimize the suffering of the world, and to see to it in the future that those who died in the cause of spiritual liberty shall not have died in vain.

BIRDS.

(New York "Evening Post.")

The Bird Study Book. By T. Gilbert Pearson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

This volume by the secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies is designed rather as a stimulant of interest in birds than as a practical guide to knowledge about them. It is extremely general, broaching only the broad aspects of ornithological science and pointing them by illustration, but offering no key to the recognition of individual birds or to their habits. Its necessarily superficial discussion of such subjects as migration, mating, and moulting is supplemented by chapters on the economic value of birds, the traffic in feathers, bird-protective legislation, and bird reservations, and is further rounded out by a brief sketch of what has so far been done in the way of nationalizing bird-study. Special interest attaches to its account of the effect of civilization on the bird supply, and to its description of the cruelties perpetrated in the name of fashion. The Audubon Society has long endeavored to make these patent, and Mr. Pearson's pages should help to arouse the determination to rid a humane age of a reproach.

FURTHER FOOLISHNESS.

(The Bodley Head. 3s. 6d. net.)

("Daily Telegraph," London.)

We shall be glad of any "further foolishness" from Mr. Stephen Leacock. He shoots folly as it flies with the airiest gesture. And there is genuine humor in some of his conceptions—that "tottering old man of 46," for example, who, all unacquainted with the technique of the "Movies," strays into a picture house and struggle superhumanly to follow a cinema drama in full-swing with "sub-titles" and "flashes" and "fade-outs" and "fade-ins" hurtling on one another's heels. The chaff of the Slav novel, too, is excellent. One knows the combination of detail of the simplest order interspersed with reflections intended to be very profound indeed with which such a story will follow the development of a child destined to a struggle in which early environment is to play an important part. It is quite fair comment, from a certain common point of view, that there seems often much ado about very little. Our author makes this comment in one of the most entertaining prose parodies we have met for some time.

In "The Snoopopath," the marksman's target is the American magazine short story in which "The Man," "The Woman," and "The Other Man" are placed in a position where a simple explanation would clear up matters in a few seconds, if the "snoopopath' did not exist, possessing a voracious appetite, to which the writers of such stories pander. There is shrewd thrusting here, but it is deserved. "Snoopopath," Mr. Leacock explains, "comes from the Greek word 'Snoopo,' at least if there never was a Greek word 'snoopo' there ought to have been," and it "means just what it seems to mean." Other subjects of the author's pleasant humor are (of course) The Rich, President Wilson, Mr. Bryon, and Mexico, and he draws up a "Guide for Grass Bachelors" in the pontifical style of the American woman's magazine which is highly diverting. A book to cheer up convalescents.

THE PLEA.

Lord, when the evening closes, and I stand
With eager, fearful hands toward heaven's far shore,
Bring me no gift of roses, as the sand
Runs out, to run again for me no more.

But give me one clear hour at close of day,
And whisper, as the darkling shadows fall,
The names of friends I lost along the way,
The faithful friends I can no more recall.

And while their names upon my lips are set,
Oh, speed the silent tides that I must stem,
That, ere again I slumber or forget,
I may begin my eager quest of them.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



OUR HOME CLUB

DO NOT LET THE WORK SLACKEN

THEIR LIFE DEPENDS ON US.

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depend largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only worked themselves, but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can, organize a Red Cross Branch; if you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can; sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the Home Club.

Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside of every parcel, and a copy should also be forwarded by mail to the Editor of the "Home Club," "Weekly Witness," so that it may be acknowledged through our columns.

Be careful to put "Witness" Home Club at the top of your list, and also your own name and address. This is essential, as otherwise mistakes in acknowledging the parcels are almost impossible to avoid.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge.

N.B.—Parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 45 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies."

All work sent direct to the "Witness" Office, Montreal, must have postage or express prepaid.

SPEAKING OF COMFORT BAGS.

You will be interested in a letter recently received by one of the active workers of the Quebec Branch from a man whose experience from the beginning of the war and evident thoughtfulness lend weight to his words.

Dear Madam,—Although it is six or seven weeks ago that I received (through the London Office) your splendid parcel of 'comforts,' I postponed acknowledgment of the same until I was feeling better.

"Doubtless you will appreciate something more than a mere letter of thanks. I will try and let you have a real news-letter, even if it should be largely concerning myself.

"It is now over two years since I saw Canada—your own Province—receding from view as the 'Armada' of the First Contingent started for England. What a lot has happened in those two years. Scores of my friends and comrades have either crossed the Great Divide or been wounded. I sometimes wonder whether their sacrifices will ultimately mean as much to a future Canada as such sacrifices should. Or, if the politicians and war profiters (the latter have changed their name but not their nature) will continue to exploit the country and its resources to their own profit and aggrandisement. I hope (and pray) for a social revolution, following the war, that will give to the Dominion the moral cleansing that is necessary if it is to prosper as a nation.

"Two weeks after coming here I was taken ill with appendicitis, and was operated on. From that operation I have now practically recovered, and it is only my wounds—that on my thigh is a very large one—that chain me to bed. It was indeed fortunate for me that neither artery nor bone were touched. The average Canadian, I imagine, fears nothing so much as the loss of one or more limbs.

"From the time I was wounded right up to this present moment I have received nothing but kindness from everyone. The medical officers, and sisters and nurses here are extremely considerate, and it is surprising how rapidly men recover from severe wounds. It is a coincidence that the head sister in my ward has spent several years in Winnipeg. (I, myself, come from Saskatchewan).

"The Canadian Red Cross Society is no less active in looking after wounded and sick Canadian soldiers. The day of my arrival in hospital at Boulogne the representative of the Canadian Red Cross Society called round to secure the names of fresh arrivals of Canadians, and whilst en route to Scotland I was given a card by means of which I might make known my wants to the London Headquarters of the Society. Your parcel was the response to this card, and although I have almost completed a "serial story" ere referring to your kind gift, I will right here and now, heartily thank you and the friends who co-operated with you in sending it. I must congratulate you on your intimate knowledge of a wounded soldier's requirements. There was nothing in the parcel that could be called superfluous, and nothing further that could be desired. Perhaps, this present testimony to the excellent work the Canadian Red Cross Society is doing, both in the war zone and among the wounded in this country, will be the means of urging Canadian subscribers to fresh effort. And we on this side of the Atlantic, who can see the full results of your efforts in our behalf, should be the best able to judge."

THRIFT IN THE RED CROSS WORK-ROOM.

First—plan and cut with judgment—Then—utilize the pieces. Garments, sheets, and pillow cases may be pieced carefully and neither comfort nor appearance endangered. A piece neatly put on with felled seams at the end of a sheet will not hurt the patient. There will be a whole sheet, where, otherwise, there would have been only two pieces of cotton. Patience, skill and willing hands made a beautiful suit of pyjamas out of fourteen otherwise useless pieces.

Then—mats and rugs may be made by the children and young people, these may be sold for the benefit of the Society.

String wound up into balls and used over again provide work for small fingers, which can thus do their share.

During the past month, in the work-room in Belmont Park, Montreal, over 150 pieced articles have been made of left-over ends.

THE SOLDIER'S GOOD-BYE.

(By Gregory Hay.)

My little lad is sleeping now,
So straight and strong, with sunny brow;
I will not wake him lest he cry
To have to bid Old Dad good-bye.
His valiant sword lies by his head,
With which he strikes his foemen dead—
The blade of tin that never yet
Failed him in the dread onset.
He's dreaming of the Days of Gold—
There little lads are Warriors Bold.
Perhaps he's fearing lest too late
He pushes on to Lucknow's gate;
Enacts again the part he bore
In the mad melee of Agincourt;
Or gayly bears his shining shield
Into the fray at Flodden Field;
Or with the Saracens he fights,
The boldest there of all the knights;
Or smites with David's sling and stone—
And Giants die with awesome groan.
My little dreaming soldier lad,
When you awake and miss your Dad,
Gird on your trusty sword and be
Through life a braver man than he:
A Fighter ever for the right
Amidst the shadows of our night.
I may not come again to see
The glory of your victory;
But I shall hope—O God, I hear
The bugles screaming, deadly clear,
And I must go, dear lad o'mine!
Good-bye, dear boy, dear lad o'mine!
—"Youth's Companion."

TREAT HER LIKE A HUMAN BEING

Nearly every town nowadays has its lecture course, its extension lectures or its farmers' institutes. In many states the farmers' institute is the most active, while in others it is the extension department of the agricultural college. At any rate, you have some kind of speaker or lecturer come to your town during the year. Whether he be a Chautauqua reader or she a domestic-science demonstrator, or a community nurse, matters little—your treatment of the visitor should be the same.

I have lectured and demonstrated for several years, writes a Home Demonstrator in the "Country Gentleman," and in the course of my travels I have been in many small towns as well as large cities. It has been my experience, as I know it has been that of other speakers, to find that women in general really do not know just what is expected of them when it comes to "looking after" a public guest.

First of all, do not feel you must entertain your guest every minute. If there is to be a demonstration in the afternoon, the lecturer must have the morning to get her notes together and to get her ideas in line for the afternoon. And after the demonstration, which has probably lasted three hours, and then some, a good demonstrator who has talked and cooked during that entire period is likely to be brain-fagged and foot-weary.

Do not take the poor woman home and invite a lot of people in to meet her. Then do not expect her to give you all the recipes you would like to have, or ask her to plan your menus for a week. Give her a room and say to her: "Now, I know you are tired. You are to rest here until I call you to supper." That lecturer will always remember your town and your particular home with a grateful feeling about her heart.

If you have in your town a good hotel or boarding house where a woman can be comfortable and get good food, by all means plan to have her stay there if you can afford the expense. You may be surprised at the statement and say: "Why, I should think that she would rather stay in our homes than to be left alone in a hotel." But that is exactly what she wants—to be left alone when she wants to be, to be able to get up when she chooses, and to go to bed when she chooses. In a private home she feels she must conform to the rising and retiring hours as well as the dining hours of the family. She must exert herself to be an agreeable and helpful guest.

After you put her at the hotel don't bother her every minute of the day. Last winter I was having a very strenuous week of short-course work. I was busy practically during the entire day. The ladies in town soon discovered this, and so hit on the plan of calling me on the telephone either very early in the morning or else very late at night.

As the telephone at the hotel was situated downstairs near the desk and in plain sight of the big room where the men smoked and played cards, it was impossible to answer the calls except in proper dress.

One morning at 6.30 I was awakened by a rap at my door, and the hotel man said: "You are wanted at the telephone immediately. I'll hold the wire while you get dressed and come down." There was nothing to do but to get up and get dressed. I thought probably it was a long-distance call pertaining to something at home. So imagine my astonishment to hear one of the townswomen say: "I have been so anxious to get your idea about a good domestic school for my daughter. What college do you recommend?" In spite of my righteous indignation I held a fifteen-minute talk over the telephone at 6.30 in the morning relative to the different merits of the various schools.

Lecturers and demonstrators are very seldom shirkers. When they are in a town they want to give their best to you. Every speaker wants to leave a good impression and wants to feel that he or she has left something of value either in thought or in deed with you. Treat your speakers as human beings. Do not expect from them physically more than you can do. I do not think there is any profession under the sun that is so tiring, so exhausting and yet so satisfying and so worth-while as the demonstrating of household science or domestic science—call it what you will. Every woman everywhere is interested in her home, her family, her marketing, the high cost of living and how to solve it, so when the opportunity comes in the form of a domestic-science expert every woman within a radius of ten miles is determined to learn what she can. This is right and the way it should be. The demonstrator is there to help you solve your problems. That is what she is paid for; but remember she is only a woman after all, just the same as you are, and has her physical limitations.

I have been in places which I was delighted to leave because the people exhausted me so. They pumped me absolutely dry.

There seems to be a general impression that a woman who has been so fortunate as to study home economics is something to be feared, is something of which to stand in awe. We are treated sometimes as though we were poison. During my teaching days, when I was boarding at the usual type of boarding house—fine for a while but pretty monotonous for nine months of the year—I often longed to get into some of my pupils' homes.

I quickly learned, however, they were afraid of me, afraid of my knowledge, afraid of my cooking ability especially. I was repeatedly treated to such exclamations as this: "I should love to invite you to dinner to-night, but I am afraid I haven't a balanced ration"; or, "I would invite you to my home for Sunday dinner, but you know so much that I am afraid you wouldn't eat my cooking." Just as if, because I had taken a course in "Food and Dietetics" and another in "Food Chemistry," I wouldn't appreciate a good, wholesome Sunday dinner of chicken and dumplings!

Not long ago I was to lecture three days in a most attractive, prosperous village which boasted an exceptionally fine hotel. Imagine the surprise of the town when they heard that Mrs. Hull preferred to entertain me during the entire time rather than allow me to go to the good hotel. Hands were held up in horror, and voices said: "Why, I wouldn't entertain that woman for three days for any sum of money!" "My! Aren't you scared to have her snooping round your house? You might have some dust round that she would see." And another: "Aren't you afraid to cook for her? I wouldn't mind having her stay at my house, but I would be that nervous when mealtime came I would never be able to get a single thing on the table!"

My friend, Mrs. Hull, laughed and said: "Well, you see, I have visited in that woman's home and she lives just the same as we do. If anything, her food is simpler and less fussy than our own. I have seen dust on her table and piano, but she laughingly said: 'While that dust remains there perfectly quiet it is hurting no one and I have something much more important to do to-day than dusting. It can wait until to-morrow.' But she's efficient, she has solved the problem of feeding the family, she has conquered the four walls of her home, and that is why we want her here—to teach us real home economics and not merely to give us a new recipe. She is not only a housekeeper in her own home but she's a housekeeper of the entire community."

Thanks to Mrs. Hull, I was treated as an equal in that town.

And I want to say that we all can learn from each other. I have never been entertained in a home when I did not profit by it. I always learned something new—something gracious or something kind. Maybe it was the way the mother handled her children, possibly it was the way the mistress treated the maid, or perhaps it was a new dish. Frequently I have carried away with me a new recipe—greatly to my hostess' surprise, who thought I certainly "knew everything."

So do not be afraid of us domestic-science teachers and demonstrators. In fact we are the very ones who are more liberal and averse to criticizing. We know how hard it is to keep house; we know the million and one things that have to be done by one pair of hands. If you really knew, probably your next-door neighbor is far more critical than the domestic-science woman. Watch and you will see.

I was placed in a very embarrassing situation one winter. I was making the tour of a county, stopping a day at a time at the different places. Wednesday found me stranded in a small village off the railway and yet only a few miles to my next stopping place. The local committee had me on their hands, and what to do with me they didn't know. The village possessed only a post-office, a town hall and a church, and as I couldn't be fed and slept in there it was quite a proposition they were up against. As I was packing my white uniform and utensils I couldn't help hearing parts of the conversation. One woman said: "Well, I can't have her. My curtains are all down." "Well, I'm housecleaning, too, so I can't consider her," said a second; and a third: "I haven't a thing to eat in the house, so I can't take her." Finally a fourth said: "I came here without washing my dishes and I don't like to have her see my kitchen."

I could stand it no longer. Of course I house-cleaned and had curtains down, but they didn't seem to realize it. I turned to the last woman and said: "If you will only take me with you I'll pitch right in and help you wash those dishes." And I did. We had a nice visit over the dishwashing and I helped prepare the evening meal. That woman to-day is one of the dearest friends I have.

Over the dishwashing I told her what a sensible wife and mother she was. It was far better for her to leave those dishes and get out and meet her friends than to follow the usual routine of work that particular day.

I have grown quite accustomed to being treated as a ferocious dog, but in the hopes that some might read and profit I have written this little article. They are personal experiences and not fairy tales. For the sake of the poor woman who has chosen home economics as her field, treat her as a human being.

THE HURRYING HABIT.

An observant foreigner once said that the habit of hurry in Americans led them even to label their doors "Push" and "Pull." Annie Payson Call says of this characteristic in "Nerves and Common sense":

"Many women will get up and dress in the morning as if they had to catch a train, and they will come in to breakfast as if it were a steamer for the other side of the world they had to get, and no other steamer went for six months. They do not know that they are in a rush and a hurry, and they do not find it out until the strain has been on them for so long that they get nervously ill from it—and then they find themselves suffering from 'that rushed feeling.'

"'But,' someone says, 'may I not feel pressed for time when I have more to do than I can possibly put into the time before me?'

"O, yes, yes—you can feel normally pressed for time; and because of this pressure you can arrange in your mind what best to leave undone and so relieve the pressure. If one thing seems as important to do as another you can make up your mind that of course you can only do what you have time for, and the remainder must go. You cannot do what you have time to do so well if you are worrying about what you have no time for. There need be no abnormal sense of rush about it.

"Just as Nature tends toward health, Nature tends toward rest—toward the right kind of rest; and if we have lost the true knack of resting we can just as surely find it as a sunflower can find the sun. It is not something artificial that we are trying to learn; it is something natural and alive, something that belongs to us, and our best instinct will come to our aid in finding it if we will only first turn our attention toward finding our own best instinct."—Selected.

THE IDEAL MAN OF JAPAN.

In Japan, love, we have been told, as a prelude to matrimony, is so far the exception, and marriages are so generally a matter of parental arrangement that it comes as a surprise to find a Japanese magazine (the "Shukujo Gwaho") discussing the question of the ideal man from the Japanese lady's point of view. The ideal seems to reach a height lofty enough to satisfy the most exigent feminist in the West.

Seventeen characteristics are put forward as essential to the man who would win a woman's affections. In the first place he must not be mean with his money. His second virtue is absence of personal vanity. Other requirements follow thus: He must look virile; he must not be a "lady's man" or show himself familiar with ladies; he must be careful in speech, taking care to explain everything to which he alludes; he must be quick in decision, and be able to extricate himself from the most difficult situations; and he should have an ideal.

So much for the first seven ordinances. A strictly domesticated practical element here makes its appearance. The ideal man must leave to woman the management of all family expenditure; and he must never (perhaps as a natural corollary) enter the kitchen. Then the requirements reach a higher ethical plane—and certainly become more difficult of performance. He must never criticise a woman's coiffure or dress; he must not spend time in telling women his own particular tastes; he must not concern himself at all with feminine questions. Even worse remains behind. By some mysterious power he must not, after several years' intimate acquaintance, "become an object of disgust." From this demand there is a descent to the comparatively commonplace. He must practice the virtue ofcompassion; he must not indulge in frequent and long potations of sakè; he must not be infatuated with his own person; and, finally, he must not be too jealous.

IF.

"If this whole world followed you,
Followed to the letter—
Would it be a nobler world,
All deceit, and falsehood hurled
From it altogether,
Malice, selfishness and lust,
Banished from beneath the crust
Covering hearts from view?
Tell me—if it followed you
Would the world be better?
—Selected.

THE CARE OF LINOLEUM

No floor covering is easier to keep clean than linoleum or oilcloth, says Miss Leonard, in the Brooklyn "Eagle." One does not have to lay in a supply of soda and strong scouring soaps in order to keep the kitchen linoleum in thoroughly good condition. All that is needed is a mild soap, a soft cloth and tepid water. Hot water should not be used, nor should the linoleum be left damp. Makers of linoleum say that the proper way to clean this material is to wash a small section at a time, say a square yard, and dry this before proceeding to the next space.

To keep a linoleum looking "shiny" and new, a little polish is required. A home-made polish can be made by dissolving, at a low temperature, half a pound of beeswax and a pound of turpentine. But a standard floor polish that can be bought ready prepared can be used with equally satisfactory results. Such a polish should be applied, say, once in three weeks. It should be thoroughly rubbed in.

One thing that should be remembered in caring for linoleum is that heavy castors—as those frequently on refrigerators—should not only never be rolled across it, but they should not ever be allowed to remain stationary on it. They will work down through the cork surface and a hole will eventually be formed. Hence, if one has a heavy refrigerator on castors or legs that are small at the bottom, glass or wooden cups should be bought for such pieces of furniture in order to protect the linoleum. There are sliding glass shoes which have a wide bearing surface and no rough edges, and which can be bought in several sizes. These have a shank similar to that of a regular castor, and can be made to fit into a castor socket.

As was suggested recently, no matter how expensive the linoleum that one buys, it cannot be made to give satisfactory service unless it is properly laid. Workmen from the store in which one buys linoleum or oilcloth will come to lay it for a purchaser, but if a floor has fairly straight or unindented edges, so that there will be but little cutting of the linoleum, it is possible for home workers to lay it with a reasonable degree of success. One should be provided with No. 13 wire brads, three-quarters of an inch long, and some good cement for closing the edges where widths have to be joined.

No effort should be made to have a linoleum closely fitted when it is first laid. It should not be nailed at first, but should be let to lie and expand or adapt itself to the floor, for two or three weeks, and some say for two or three months. It is sometimes an annoyance to have a linoleum loose at the edges for so long, but manufacturers of linoleum declare that the best results are secured in this way. Since a linoleum should last for a good many years, with good care, one should be willing tohave it properly laid at the start.

After the expansion has ceased, the linoleum should be fitted closely all around the edges.

Much trouble is caused when water is allowed to get under the edges of linoleum. In order to prevent water from settling at the joinings, water-proof cement should be used at the edges. Professional layers of linoleum apply cement of this character to the entire surface of a linoleum, and then weight the linoleum all over with sand bags or with boards braced from the ceiling, so that the linoleum will adhere closely and evenly over all its area. The home worker, however, will find it less difficult to seal only the joinings or edges, as in front of sinks or doors, around the pipes or legs of tubs or the sink. The cement may be applied with a small brush, and after the adhesion begins the cemented places should be well weighted with heavy objects, that should not be removed until the cement has thoroughly hardened. Linoleum can also be laid over cement floors, as in laundries or bathrooms,waterproof cement being used at the edges.

THE INDEPENDENT WOMAN IN TOWN AND CITY

They sat round the comfortable studio, talking about their problems, their worries, their sorrows; the illustrator told her tale of woe to the interior decorator, while the dramatic critic and the lecturer poured their trials into each other's ears. Only the Girl from the Country, guest of the illustrator, sat silent with an amused smile on her lips.

"What's the matter?" some one asked her suddenly. "You look as if you didn't take our sad stories very seriously.

"I don't," said the Girl from the Country. "I think I'm the only person in the room who has a real complaint against the world."

"What do you mean?" they asked in one breath.

"Well," asked the Girl from the Country, "you are all considered successes by your friends and acquaintances, are you not?"

"Y-e-s," they answered modestly.

"And you are all unmarried? Yes, I know you are. Well, then, you've no reason to complain. You don't have to go through life in the role of a flat failure."

"But," said the lecturer, curiously, "Evelyn said you were a very, very talented organist."

"Oh," said the Girl from the Country, modestly, "I do play the organ. Our town is rich and I play the organ in the largest church, give lots of lessons and make all the money I want. But circumstances oblige me to live in a small town, and modern ideas have not yet permeated these towns, and I am the only person there, my family not included, who considers that I have made a success in life. I am looked on as a failure. Why? Because I have never achieved a husband. Lacking that I lack the real sign of success, and the only emotion I arouse in the minds of my friends is sympathy, sincere sympathy.

"'She's a lovely girl,' they whisper behind my back. 'She's so pleasant and has real talent, but for all that she never made any hit with the men. It's a perfect shame.'

"That is what they say about me all the time. What's more they do not take it out in words. No, indeed, they try deeds! They invite me to their houses over and over again, and haul in any eligible or near eligible man that appears on the horizon to meet me.

"'Some day we'll find the right man for you,' they say encouragingly, and when their efforts end in failure, they try and try again. The girl who lives next to me is to be married week after next, and the village is busy giving parties for her. She is not a particularly interesting person, she has no particular accomplishment, nor does she contribute anything useful to the world; in fact, she is decidedly inefficient in everything but dressing herself becomingly. But she is about to marry a husband. He is not a shining light, it is true; indeed, he does not earn as much as I do, but still he is a man. Now that girl is a success in the eyes of the neighbors, and hence they fete her right and left, as one who has accomplished her purpose in life. They would fete me, if I followed her example and married—well almost any specimen of the opposite sex. I would be given hand embroidered towels, and parties galore. My family would give me a chest of silver, my great aunt a silver tea set, my grandmother a suite of furniture, and my rich uncle would probably build me a house. I would be a person of importance in the town, and all my kind friends would rejoice. Until that time arrives I must go about classed among the failures. It's most depressing."

"But," said the illustrator, "this is the twentieth century, the day of the free woman, the economically independent women, the——"

"Economically independent if she lives in the city. Yes—but a disappointed old maid if she lives in the country," said the girl, bitterly. "I know."—"Sun," New York.

HOME CANNING

HOME COOKING

Just as I was considering how best to put before you the urgent necessity of somehow getting a large enough garden started to allow of your putting up your own vegetables for next winter, we received from one of our western friends a copy of the following address given by Mrs. McBeath, before the Home Economics Society of the Manitoba Agricultural College, with a request that we publish it if possible. We gladly do so, and I may add that directions concerning the various vegetables will be given as the season for them comes.

CANNING VEGETABLES.

Probably, said Mrs. McBeath, some of the members of the Horticultural Society have been urging on you the benefits of making a garden, however small, this season, and producing your own fresh vegetables, for the cost of living seems to be going steadily up till we will be largely dependent on our gardens for food.

On the farm we would find it hard to live without a good-sized garden to help feed our families and hired men. Nothing is so nice as good vegetables with meat and gravy. A small portion of meat goes a long way when served with well cooked vegetables, and our health and our pockets feel the benefit.

Nearly all gardeners, however, find that they have a surplus of everything, for the season is short and the early vegetables come in such quick succession that it is almost impossible to use them all up in season. To turn this surplus into a profit instead of a loss, our women are taking to canning their vegetables, as well as their fruit, and so laying in a store for winter use at small cost. The process is exceedingly simple, and with care in following directions, there is not much chance of failure.

Canning in tin is cheaper than canning in jars or bottles, but the increased price of tin, owing to war conditions, will make it prohibitive just now. The ordinary price of the tin was about 3 cents, but to-day they are three times that, so that we will have to depend on bottles or jars. In this line I would recommend the Economy Jar as being the surest to use, and also the most attractive container. Other kinds may be used if great care is taken with the rubbers.

Perhaps if I quote to you from letters received from some of the women who canned vegetables for the first time this year, you may be encouraged to try also.

One says: "I have put up corn and tomatoes, as I got my outfit too late for beans and peas. Dad says he never tasted such delicious corn, and the tomatoes are really far too nice for soup."

Another says: "My pease turned out beans and peas and they are fine; also, three hundred bottles of other vegetables and fruit, and I tell you I am proud of my pantry with the shelves full. Such a help when people come and you have no girl."

Another says: "M ypeas turned out so good that the neighbors ask me what brand of peas I buy. I only use them when visitors come. My sister and I put up a hundred cans of veegtables and wild fruit, and we are just sorry we did not do more, but watch us next year!"

There seems little doubt that the canning of vegetables will become as common as the making of preserves, and will indeed be a blessing in many families where vegetables are sadly neglected in the diet.

The variety is unlimited; early carrots, peas, beans, corn, tomatoes, cauliflower, spinach, greens, and mixed vegetables for soup. The cost is very small when you grow your own vegetables, as only water and a teaspoonful of salt is needed in putting them up. This fall I had quantities of tomatoes, and put up enough to do me all season, at a cost of 5 cents the quart can.

The women and girls in the States have taken up canning most enthusiastically, and are making a great success of it. Put up carefully and with attractive labels, they find little difficulty in selling to local stores or to neighbors, and thus adding to their income after supplying their own household needs. There seems a good opening here for enterprising girls, who in country districts might can for neighbors on shares.

A young man on a homestead was talking to me of the possibilities in his neighborhood. All around his homestead the wild strawberries and raspberries are in great abundance, and practically all go to waste as there is nobody to pick them. His idea is to put in an acre of garden stuff, beans, peas, tomatoes and corn—can the fruit as it came in and when the fruit was over, can the vegetables. The cost of equipment would be very little, and the local country store would take all his output. The idea is a capital one, and there is no reason why the same plan could not be followed out in many other places. This young man rents his farm, but in carrying out his canning campaign, he would be adding considerably to his income, besides providing himself with light and congenial work.

To help those of you who plan to try out canning, I may add that the Manitoba Agricultural College is issuing a comprehensive bulletin on "Canning," with instructions, which if carefully followed will ensure success, and I can only say that if you once make a start you will wonder why on earth you did not do it before.

(Those of our readers who live in the west will be interested in hearing that canning outfits can now be obtained from the Co-operative Stores of the Manitoba Agricultural College, on application to Prof. C. H. Lee.)



The war has created an unprecedented demand for Socks-for-the-Soldier-Boys and affords a Grand-Opportunity to anyone interested in uniting Loyalty, Patriotism and Self-Interest by investing in a First-Class-Family-Knitting-Machine for

Red-Cross-Socks, Money-Making, Home-Work and Military-Socks

Do It Now—Write for our Free-Latest-Catalogue No. 101, with *Special-War-Offer* to Red-Cross workers during the WAR ONLY. *Your Choice of 6 Machines.* Agents wanted for our Home-money-maker-machines. Address

CREELMAN BROS., M'fgr's
Box 678 *Georgetown, Ont.*

CORRDESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping

Dear Madam,—About two weeks ago there was a recipe given in the Home Department column in which the writer said a dessertspoon of vinegar into a cup of milk would take the place of two eggs. That will curdle the milk, and all recipes calling for sour milk, omit the cream of tartar, using only soda. This one said to use two spoons of baking powder, but as that contains both ingredients, will it be safe to use it, or should soda only be used? Thanks for the hint to dip the spoon in milk before dropping thin batter. Please answer through the column, and oblige

A READER, B.L.S.

Testing the recipe in question I made a fine textured cake, very light in color, but good in flavor. Two level teaspoons of ordinary baking powder did not seem too much for it. Many people prefer to use a little baking powder with the soda when not certain of the degree of acidity of the milk.

Dear Madam,—One cannot always have a lemon handy to clean copper, as advised, at least, those of us who live out on the prairie cannot, but perhaps your reader could make and keep on hand a jar of our Old Country mixture for her hot water tank. I keep it always for my copper pans. To make it: Take 2 cups of silver sand, 1 cup of flour, and 1 pound of salt; ;mix these all together, and then stir in a pint of vinegar. Keep in a tight covered jar. I rub it hard all over my pans with my hand and then polish up. Be careful of your tin-lined pans, though, and do not let the mixture get inside, as it blackens the tin. For that, and all tins, I keep another mixture. I boil up a cup of soft soap with a cup and a half of washing soda; ;when it comes to the boil I whisk it well until frothy and then mix in 2 cups of silver sand. I keep these two jars of cleaner on the little shelf beside my sink with my jar of soft soap, and they make a great difference from using the commercial powders all the time. One of the other readers asked about making soap with fish oil. I use half oil and half tallow, melted down together, and then finish as directed on the can of condensed lye.

I get so many helps from your page I am glad to be able to help a little in return.

Mrs. T. L.

Dear Madam, — Can you give me a cheap recipe for marmalade? Could glucose or corn syrup be used in place of sugar?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Glucose or corn syrup may be used in the proportion of one part glucose to two parts sugar, and it will give you a marmalade of good consistency. The following recipes are from Scotland. I have not tried them personally, but they are said to be excellent:

Sweet Orange Marmalade.—Take one pound of sweet oranges, and skin, or cut very fine, or grate. Add two and a half tumblers of water. Cut pulp, and put in three tumblers of water. Put water over the seeds, and let them stand overnight. Pour water off seeds, and put in three dessertspoonfuls of finest sago to swell. Put on skins, and when they have boiled a short time, sprinkle with a good pinch of carbonate of soda. The water will turn brown; pour through a collander, and rinse with clean water. Put in a pan with the same quantity of water as at first, boil till soft, adding water as it boils in. Add the pulp, and boil a quarter of an hour; add sago, and boil till clear, stirring well; then put in one pound of sugar, and boil for ten minutes. This makes about four pounds of marmalade.

Family Marmalade.—This is another inexpensive recipe: Take 6 Seville oranges, 2 sweet oranges, 1 large lemon, and 1½ lb. of preserving sugar to every lb. of fruit.

Cut the fruit into thin slices, and remove the pips and pith, putting the pips into basin, with cold water to cover. To every pound of fruit allow one pint and a half of water, and soak the fruit in it for 24 hours.

Then bring the fruit to the boil, add the water strained from the pips, and cook steadily for an hour.

Put it back into the bowl, let it stand for 12 hours, then add the proportionate amount of sugar. Bring to the boil, and cook gently until done.

WORLD'S WELFARE

GOD'S BATTLE LINE

(By Mrs. Grace Pettman Pout, Brighton, England.)

To crowd into a short article a record of all the Christian service that has been done among the warring nations would be to attempt a task impossible—one can only touch a point here and there, and cry in wonder and praise: "What hath God wrought?" The front rank in this battle-lineof gospel effort in the midst of a world at war is, of course, occupied by those societies which have been distributing the Scriptures.

THE WORD OF GOD ITSELF.

The Scripture Gift Mission easily surpasses all records for actual number, for in the first two crowded years of war service they have distributed about seventeen millions of "Active Service" Testaments, "Khaki" and "Navy" gospels and text books, in 88 languages, including all the tongues of nations engaged in the war, at a cost of £70,000 ($350,000) —the free-will offerings of God's people. Such a record is unique, and the story of the distribution would fill a volume. Soon after the war broke out the late revered Lord Roberts wrote the now famous autograph message which is inserted in the millions of Gospels and Testaments issued by the Scripture Gift Mission. It is as follows:

"I ask you to put your trust in God. He will watch over you, and strengthen you. You will find in this little Book guidance when you are in health, comfort when you are in sickness, and strength when you are in adversity.

"ROBERTS, F.M."

Shortly after penning these words, Lord Roberts was called to his eternal reward, but the message he gave to our soldiers still goes on. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe also kindly autographed two verses to be inserted in the Testaments and Gospels issued to the men in His Majesty's navy:

"H.M.S. IRON DUKE."

"Be strong and of good courage, be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersover thou goest. Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King.

"Yours very truly,
"JOHN JELLICOE."

At the end of each Gospel afew familiar hymns are printed, and a decision form, which reads:

"Being convinced that I am a sinner, and believing that Christ died for me, I now accept Him as my personal Saviour, and with His help I intend to confess Him before men."

What this has meant to thousands of soldiers when face to face with danger and death can be judged by the fact that a lance-corporal wrote from the trenches "Somewhere in France," enclosing a British Treasury note for £1, dirty and crumpled, looking as if it had been through many engagements, to help send out more Gospels to his comrades. This lance-corporal said it was part of his work to go and reverently tend the bodies of those who had laid down their lives upon the battlefield, to collect their belongings and search their pockets. He found in nearly every case that the man possessed an "Active Service" Testament containing Lord Roberts's message, but the most cheering thing about it was that the men had signed the Decision Form! Indeed, in the case of one young officer, whose body had been stripped of every identification mar' before it was found, the only clue to his name was his signature to this Decision Form in an "Active Service" Gospel, and this, sent back to England, brought comfort and solace to his widowed mother.

Results like these might be multiplied, for workers everywhere have been busy placing the Two-Edged Sword of the Word of God in the hands of the British soldier from the day of his enlistment till he reaches the first-line trenches and the firing-line. Hundreds of letters have been received telling the story of God's blessing on this work. The secretary of the Scripture Gift Mission has seen numerous well worn and much read Testaments that have passed through the fiercest of the warfare. In many cases, too, the copy of the Word of God carried in the breast pocket, has stopped the bullet and saved the soldier's life, and the mutilated Testament has come back as a trophy. It is no idle boast to say that the best way of recording this wide work of distribution of the Word of God is to take a war map of the world and enumerate every one of the fighting nations, for the Word of God is spreading everywhere. In France, open doors have been entered in all directions. The Belgians in England and Holland have received the Word of God. The workers of the Scripture Gift Mission among the soldiers in Belgium were allowed to go right to the front-line trenches, and had the honor of an interview with the heroic Queen of the Belgians herself. She accepted a khaki French Testament, and said: "I think this is very nice for the soldiers to have, and it is very kind of you to give it to them!" In Rumania, too, a princess of the royal house has taken the deepest interest in the work of distributing the Word of God to the soldiers of her country. But the story of the distribution of the Scriptures in Russia is the most wonderful of all, for the honorary superintendent of the work of the Scripture Gift Mission in that country has been able to circulate among the Russian troops Testaments, Gospels and smaller portions of God's Word to a total of over five millions!

Thank God for the open doors of such an opportunity! What hath God wrought? No wonder the superintendent of this work in Russia wrote only the other day: "It is grand to be living, and to be living here at present!"

Associated now with the Scripture Gift Mission is the old and valuable work of the Naval and Military Bible Society, which, founded in 1780, has over a century's record of successful service.

Turning to the British and Foreign Bible Society, which for over a century has been circulating the Word of God all over the world in no less than 500 languages and dialects, we find, as we might expect, that directly war broke out their plan of campaign was formed for seizing the tremendous opportunity thus given. Over five million copies have been issued in the various languages required by the war; the staff of trained colporteurs in all countries were ready to deal with the work. When war broke out the Bible Society already occupied "strategic points"—a depot in every country at war. Thank God, even in the countries with whom Great Britain is at war, not one has closed the Bible depot! In spite of the war, the Bible depots in Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Warsaw and Constantinople have been able to keep open. This has given the British and Foreign Bible Society opportunities of work that are altogether unique, and the story the workers have to tell is wonderful indeed.

Besides a huge work of distribution among soldiers in the firing line of many countries, the Bible Society has done a marvellous work among the sick and wounded and prisoners of war. The Bible House in London is in touch with over 1,200 military and voluntary aid hospitals for the wounded in Britain. For King George's Hospital in London alone Testaments were provided free for 1,680 bads, and to this and hundreds of other hospitals new supplies of the Scriptures are sent as fresh convoys of the wounded arrive. The real missionary services that Red Cross workers are doing among those who are broken in the war, let a noble Christian nurse's own letter tell, written from a great British hospital after a convoy of wounded had arrived. She says:

"Our big rush began on Wednesday. . . . . To get them fed, bathed, and their wounds dressed was a task we did not finish till 10.30 p.m. Some of the poor boys are very badly wounded. Friday and Saturday we worked from 6.45 until 10 p.m., only taking three minutes for dinner, which consisted of bread and butter and water, and for tea we got what we could in passing The boys have done their duty, and it is now our turn to do ours. The privilege God is giving us is a very grave one, and the boys are all so cheerful and brave. Pray for me very specially at this time. God is so good to me. You will be surprised to know that I never feel tired either in mind or body. If you will send me some Testaments I shall be so glad."

Needless to say, a grant of copies of God's Word was immediately sent to help this noble nurse i her work for the bodies and souls of our fighting men!—"Missionary Review of the World."

PREPARING THE WAY FOR BILLY SUNDAY

(By Joseph Addison Richards.)

Up on the fourteenth floor of the Metropolitan Tower, New York, a veritable Christian watch tower and headquarters is established. The offices face every point of the compass, the telephone wires run out to all parts of the city,—to the superintendent of rescue missions, to pastors of churches, to the offices of the great men in the business districts and chairmen of committees, general and specific, from finance to neighborhood prayer-meetings and to the homes of the women who are chairmen of committees of work for women and children.

Here in the watch tower sits George M. Sunday, son of his father, and his personal business manager. Three and a half years ago this young man was unsaved. But when Christ saved him, his father took hold of him too, and beginning at Philadelphia the father has been giving him more and more of responsibility.

No, as a matter of fact, it is scarcely accurate to say that George Sunday sits anywhere, because he is almost everywhere. In Buffalo yesterday, in New York to-day, organizing, encouraging, co-ordinating. Ordinarily there is in the preparatory work but one personal representative of Mr. Sunday; but in New York it is different, so that the Rev. Dr. James E. Walker, who is always officially known as Mr. Sunday's advance representative, is here —and busy.

Dr. Walker was pastor in the United Presbyterian Church in Chicago, and also in his native city, Pittsburgh, and he knows the pastors' viewpoint and can meet the pastors' objections and help them to secure the support and enthusiasm of their church-members. His answer to a critical pastor always is, "It is a small thing for a pastor who cannot stir his own parish to criticise a man who moves a whole city for God." Dr. Walker's work in critical Boston added greatly to the success of the campaign, and he is winning pastors and people up and down New York to expect big things for the campaign here.

At a quarter to twelve on any day in the work-day week you may hear the hymn of praise sounding out from the committee room on the fourteenth floor of the Billy Sunday watch tower, and if you follow your ears you will find the office staff of twenty-five people assembled for prayer and for Scripture reading. The first time your correspondent sat alongside of the desks of Dr. Walker and Al Saunders, there were bowed heads and hearts uplifted in prayer in the busy office.

To aid the business men and business women chairmen of each of the special committees there is a paid secretary, a trained Christian worker, giving all of his, or her, time to the work. The city is districted and mapped and each church and school located, and William B. Millar, who is the secretary of the William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association of New York, directs the work in its different departments, co-operates with the chairmen of the different committees and the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. James M. Speers, in mobilizing the corps and brigades and companies of workers in every department. Mr. Millar brings ripe experience from the Laymen's Missionary Movement to this particular work, and just now he is doing double duty and will continue so to do while the Billy Sunday campaign lasts.

Those in charge of the work for women have secured three central stations where ten-cent luncheons will be served to business women, and helpful addresses and Bible talks will be given them during the noon hour. The first of these centres will be in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and when the campaign begins these meetings will be held there on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. In the Brick Presbyterian Church they will be held on Thursdays and Fridays. There will be meetings also at 51 Maiden Lane, and there will be a location on Wall Street with the same sort of program.

It is expected that the cost of the campaign, apart of course from the thank offering for Mr. Sunday, will be 000; but those who have the work of raised before the tabernacle meetings begin. The rental of the ground alone where the tabernacle will stand is $65,-000; but those who have the work of finances in hand anticipate no difficulty at all in promptly meeting all requirements.

The Y.M.C.A. will run a cafeteria adjoining the tabernacle. This cafeteria will have a seating capacity of 818 persons, as large a building as Mr. Sunday's first tabernacle, but it is a significant fact that the crowds that come to his tabernacles really want to be fed with the Word of God, and their numbers are far larger than those that patronize the lunch room near by.

The invasion of New York began at the Hotel Astor on Monday some months ago. Monday is the Billy Sunday rest day, hence the forces from the field in Boston could be brought over and deployed at a luncheon before the pastors and laymen who were interested in the Billy Sunday Campaign.

It was a splendid demonstration and it inspired the heart of every one of us who listened. The Hotel Astor ballroom never saw such a sight or heard such a story of Gospel grace.

George Sunday says,—and well says, —that it is not the organization that does the work, but rather the association of Christian men and women all over the city where the preparatory work is being done. This association of individuals, touched by the grace and power of God, is the real factor in the campaign.

And this was emphasized still further when Dr. Walker took from his desk the other day a loose-leaf book,—the like of which your correspondent has seen many a time in the hands of general sales managers of great concerns,—and as the Doctor turned the leaves and showed the plans of the different committees, the instructions that were passed out to chairmen, the organization of ushers and the choir, it was plain to be seen that these details of demonstration were but the dry bones which must be clothed with flesh of individuals and inbreathed by the Spirit of the living God before anything could be done.—"S. S. Times."

RAMBHAU'S AD OPTED CHILD

(By the Rev. A. H. Clark, M.A., Union Training School, Ahmednagar.)

Rambhan is a sturdy, middle-aged Christian, of the village of Khandala, eight miles from Ahmednagar. His vocal organs were partly paralyzed by sickness in his boyhood, and he can make himself understood only with great difficulty. But this was not the principal sorrow of his home. What he and his wife dwelt on with keenest regret was their childlessness. For years the Christian community in Khandada had been in a morbund state, but some time ago Rambhau decided that he would give the village mission school and church the place in his life which a child would have taken. And so he set about "adopting" the church.

A mission night school was started and oil was needed for the lamp. Rambhau offered to pay half the cost of anybody. A day school in India can regulate its time by the sun, but a night school needs a clock, so Ramghau offered to pay half the cost of one. The attendance at school was poor and irregular until Rambhau decided to see to it that the parents sent their children. Since then there has been no trouble.

The teacher was a bit lazy and neglectful of his duties, but with the kindly, vigilant eye of this unlettered villager constantly upon him, there is now no chance of his shirking his work. On the other hand, it was Rambhau who helped to nurse the teacher through a recent severe sickness, and it was he who helped to pay the extra expense of the sickness.

Khandala had one "rest house" for both Christians and non-Christians, but Rambhau conceived the idea of having another, which would be wholly Christian, and might be used as a Christian place of meeting. In an off season he got the help of the other Christians and built the foundations, plinth, and walls. No money was left for the roof, so the missionary gave ten dollars and the paternal government sixty dollars more, since the building was to be a community rest house. Rambhau gave most of his time and much of his money, neglecting his own fields to see to the new "church," as he lovingly calls it. The result was a very fine building, by Indian village standards, and one of which Khandala Christians are rightly proud.

To dedicate this building, Rambhau insisted on inviting the district "aikya," or church conference, to hold its semi-annual meeting at Khandala. He gathered subscriptions from the Khandala church, and, with a little help from the missionary, made generous provision for the 200 guests who came from far and near to the most enthusiastic conference meeting we have ever held.

He was largely responsible for the starting of a daily Indian vesper service in the new "church," a service which sometimes goes on for hours, for Indians love to sing their Christian hymns. Only a little while after the conference meeting, with its 200 guests, had made such a drain on the Khandala church, I was surprised enough to have Rambhau, with some others from Khandala, bring in some rupees which they had collected, wherewith to buy musical instruments, such as Indians love, to make the vesper service more effective.

Rambhau's latest proposal is that he should use his bullocks and cart, and get others to use theirs, to haul stone to rebuild the schoolhouse, which is old and whose mud walls are crumbling.

Scarcely a week goes by that he does not tramp the eight miles to the bungalow of the missionary, bringing some fresh suggestion for school or church; and as he and the missionary join in prayer, God is not slow, we may be sure, to hear and understand the petition that the brave man has to labor so hard to frame in words.

If any one wants to know why Khandala, the indifferent church, one of our district "problems," has become in three years a centre of enthusiasm and inspiration, he will get his answer by watching Rambhau, the simple villager, who has adopted the church as his child.—Selected.

AT THE CLOSE OF A WOMAN'S BIBLE CLASS

(By Miss Alice Hunt, Luanfu, Shansi, in the "China's Millions.")

There was nothing very special about the meetings, just an earnest spirit of listening, and when not in class, the women were working away at their lesson sheets and hymns. But one felt the extra work was worth while to hear a woman say at the close of one meeting, "I will follow Jesus," and to hear the witness of help received as they talked together in their rooms.

One said, "I came in feeling so empty, I am going back full."

Another said, "I want my name put down as an inquirer." It means a great deal to that woman, for she has a son who persecutes her and a husband who is not much good. A daughter who came in with her is of one heart with her mother. Just now, things are hard for them as they have not enough grain in the house to keep them, so a husband must be found for the girl. The son wants to marry her into a heathen home, and the mother and girl feel badly about it. The mother said, "I have been feeling very sad, but now I will cast my burden on the Lord."

Then in another room a group were talking. One said, "I will follow Jesus, I am going home to open (unbind) my feet."

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"Why do that?" said a second. "You can be saved without unbinding your feet."

"Yes," she replied, "but I am going to follow the Lord wholly. Do you think I am going to be content with an empty crown when He has a lovely one that He wants to give me?"

"I would unbind my feet," said a third, "but my mother will not let me." This young woman has really seemed touched. She said that her heart was too full for words, but one day in the prayer-meeting she pleaded, "Lord, do forgive my sins and save me."

We longed to see these women come right out for the Lord, but while we did not have that joy, I believe a quiet, deep work was done, and we are looking to the Lord to deepen it. It was not easy to leave their homes like that and come in for the classes. The women all provide their own food, and that is very scarce this year. Many of them brought cakes made of maize and millet flour mixed with water and baked. These they ate meal after meal, sometimes with a little millet gruel, often with only hot water as they had no millet to put into the water. But though their food was so poor, there was never a grumble.

We are hoping (D. V.) to have other classes in the spring, and shall be glad of help by prayer.

As the women were dispersing, the attention of those seeing them off was drawn to a woman kneeling by a tree outside our compound. She was burning incense to the tree and worshipping it. She has lost several grandchildren, so when another little grandson was born, she gave it to that tree which is called the child's adopted mother, and the child is called the tree's adopted son. The woman is a neighbor and has heard the Gospel, but oh, how the enemy does blind the eyes of those who will not believe!

Upon the sand of Life sorrow treads heavily, and leaves a print Time scarce can wash away. While joy trips by with steps so light and soft that the next wave wears his faint footsteps out.

There is certain to be a runaway and a wreck whenever a person loosens the reins of appetite.

Sunday School Lesson

JESUS THE SERVANT OF ALL.

John 13:1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT: "Whosoever would be first among you, shall be servant of all."—Mark 10:44.

Last week our lesson had to do with the greatest honor that was shown to Jesus while He was on earth; this week we are to study the supreme act of self-abasement in which He did the work of a slave, washing the feet of the poor peasants whom He had chosen as His most intimate friends. He performed this most menial task in order to set them and us an example of humility.

The lesson taught by this narrative is very clearly stated by Paul in Phil. 2:5-11, though he does not expressly refer to this incident in the life of Christ. Though Jesus humbled Himself in this particular way only once, that act was in perfect harmony with His whole life; so much so that it excites no surprise, but presents itself to the mind as just such an act as one might expect from such a character as Jesus was. Our Lord's whole life was one long act of self-humiliation and in His death He voluntarily submitted to the extremest possible humiliation. And the washing of the disciples' feet on Thursday evening was as necessary to the rounding out of the life of the God-man as was the triumphant entry into Jerusalem on the previous Sunday.

Paul says that when Jesus came to earth He "emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men. and being found in fashion as a man. He humbled Himself, becoming obedient even unto death, yea, the death of the cross (the most disgraceful of all deaths.)

"What then? Wherefore also God highly exalted Him, and gave unto Him the name which is above every name."

And what is the lesson for us? "Have this mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," Paul says. That is one of the most difficult lessons, and also one of the most unattractive. But it is a lesson that we need to learn, and it is a lesson which is well worth all it will cost to learn it. Humility is the beauty of holiness. It is the basis of all real advancement in the spiritual life. It brings present peace of mind and prepares the soul for fellowship with Christ.

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble. Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God that He may exalt you in due time." (James 4:6; 1 Peter 5:5, 6.)

For thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy; I dwell in the high and holy place, with Him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble and to revive the heart of the contrite ones." (Isa. 57:15.)

"Jesus knowing"—John's introduction to the story of washing the feet of the disciples is evidently designed to give us as full a conception as possible of the greatness of our Lord's condescension.

Jesus knew that the time of His humiliation was nearly over. He knew that very, very soon He would go back to His Father in triumph, having completed the great work to which He had been looking forward since the time before man was created. He knew that "the Father had given all things into His hands." And because He was fully conscious of His own divinity, He desired to give His disciples and us a forcible object lesson in support of His teaching that he who desires to be the greatest must be the servant of all. (See Mark 9:35.)

"Having loved, He loved unto the end." Jesus was suffering from great depression of spirit. The burden of the coming struggle was heavy upon His heart. "I have a baptism to be baptized with," He had said; "and how am I straitened till it be accomplished?" (Luke 12:50.) But even the horror of the struggle through which He had already begun to pass could not compel Him to think of Himself until He had said and done everything that He could do for the instruction and encouragement of His loved disciples. His love for them was stronger even than the agony which was already beginning to overpower Him with a feeling of isolation even from His Father.

"What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shall know hereafter."

The disciples could not understand Jesus at all, partly because their minds were preoccupied with an altogether erroneous idea in regard to Him but also because His nature, His thoughts, His actions, were too great to be understood, and because He was acting in view of a future of which they knew nothing.

It is a blessed thing for any disciple of Christ when he learns to take to heart this saying, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shall know hereafter." We all need to learn to trust God in the dark. We need the sort of faith that Abraham showed when He obeyed God's command to offer Isaac in sacrifice although that command appeared to be a violation of God's promise concerning Isaac. (See Heb. 11:17-19.)

MEROZ, THE NATIONAL SHIRK

(By the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin.)

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Manhattan, N. Y., preached a sermon on "Meroz, the National Shirk." The text was from Judges v:23: "Curse ye Meroz, * * * Curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof: Because they came not to the help of Jehovah, to the help of Jehovah against the mighty."

In the course of his sermon Dr. Woelfkin said:

This is a time of distress among the nations, and men's hearts are trembling with fear. Fear is not a craven emotion; it is not identical with cowardice. Cowardice is fear smitten into panic and turning to run. Fear is a due apprehension of the complex causes and issues involved in a grave situation. Fear can be the matrix of heroic courage, as well as of recreant timidity. No man with an acquaintance of history and a hope for the future can contemplate these times without a sense of anxiety and dread. When savage tribes and barbaric peoples fall to fighting, we understand that they are moved by elemental and unredeemed impulses. There is no superstructure of humanitarian refinement and culture threatened in their primitive conflicts. But the theatre of war to-day is crowded with nations that have experienced the redeeming powers of religion and built upon that foundation the splendid temple of civilization. In personal and community relationships, these warring nations have outgrown an appeal to violence in the settlement of contentions; and we had hoped that even national differences had outgrown a reference of disputes to the arbitrament of war. But here are the foremost peoples of the world, nations enshrining in their history the travail of centuries of progress, nations the heirs and promoters of arts, sciences, religion and all the forces that make for humanitarianism, these nations are fighting with all the elemental instincts of brute passion, plus the deadly ingenuities of their inventive genius. Everything which has made life worth while is in the fiery furnace. Arts which have nourished refinement; sciences which have promoted convenience, comfort and luxury; religion which has inspired character, progress, sacrifice and eternal hope: all these are in the crucible, and men's hearts are trembling with fear for the outcome.

Our Government has tried to keep us out of this world-involving war. But our relations to these conflicting nations have been such that we have from the beginning been in the outer motions of this maelstrom. We have been drawn into the whirlpool to a degree where we can no longer stand and tremble with fear. We must crystallize thought and duty into resolution and action. Unless we take some positive, sacrificial stand, our fear will be our undoing. There is a Babel of voices shouting around us, and it is difficult to distinguish the sober counsel of right guidance. But it is a time to speak. Even at the risk of adding to the confusing clamor, those intrusted with the creation of sentiment and the determining of actions must speak. Silence in such an hour may fail of sacred duty. It is a time when sober and courageous speech should issue from men in political authority, and from the ministers of religion. But all speaking should be lifted clear of all personal and selfish consideration, and mere local interest. We need prophets inspired by world-wide and timeless interests of all humanity. We can have no patience with any man whose address or action is prompted by personal safety and selfish convenience. This is a crisis when the draperies are lifted, and our national altar is again brought to view. Before that altar, every word of craven cowardice must fall dumb, and every instinct of self-preservation wither. In this emphasis, I think you would have me speak, not so much to you, as for you.

If I begin by reminding you of an incident recorded in the Old Testament, it is not to deflect your thinking from the history that is in the making, to a history long dead. It is my aim to bring the challenge and inspiration of eternal law to bear upon our present time.

Meroz is only a name—but a very significant one. A name is a symbol of a personality or characteristic, and Meroz stands for "The National Shirk." Meroz describes a people who failed in a time of national crisis. A name is often identified with a virtue or vice. Whenever that virtue or vice is reenacted, it draws to itself that significant name. Any attitude or act of contemptible and cowardly shirking suggests the name and curse of Meroz.

The echoes of the Belgian atrocities have sounded round the world; their horrors cannot be imagined. A campaign of frightfulness and terrorism was launched. The laws of war, which exempt unfortified cities and noncombatants from attack were waved aside. Zeppelin attacks dropped bombs on non-combatants, women and children. The code of sea-fighting has been recognized among all nations. War craft fight each other without warning. Merchantment are exempt unless carrying contraband or attempting to run a blockade. They may be searched, taken to a port and held for a prize court, or passengers and crew safely cared for, may be sunk. On land, on sea, in air, Germany has trampled these laws in violation.

Lusitania—a name associated with a deed so dastardly that it will forever be burned in the memory of history. But why everlastingly revert to Belgium and the Lusitania? Because Belgium was a bombardment of Mount Sinai, a shattering of the foundations of civilization, and the sinking of the Lusitania falls into the category of the world's worst horrors. It ranks with the massacre of the innocents of Bethlehem, and will be numbered with St. Bartholomew's day. Like deeds, with lesser casualties, but no less guilt, have marked the progress of the war to this time. The indictment of Germany's international crimes, admitted and justified in the noted address of the Chancellor, would make a large volume.

What is our duty in the present crisis? What is the challenge which the issue forces upon us? We must learn to distinguish between the extremes which are loudly voiced among us. We have pacifists of all shades, who preach non-resistance and non-participation in the word struggle. It is easy to be ideally non-resistant with the suffering three thousand miles away. We will not question their conscientiousness. But it seems like the refuge of Meroz, while others are fighting to the death for the principles which pacifists themselves hope will win the day. There are others who answer the cry of "Peace, peace!" with the shout of "War, war!" When war becomes necessary it is a grim necessity. It is horrible at its best, and no man should urge it who is not willing to count the cost, and pay his just measure of the price. The men who mold a war sentiment from editorial offices should be the first at the enlistment offices. The men who vociferously argue and vote for war should stand in the front rank, exemplifying their convictions by a corresponding courage. No one may evade a duty which he thrusts upon others.

The American Revolution and the Civil War held no issues more sacred —and none so universal—than those which struggle in this awful war today. And if we glory in the martyrdeath of those who gave and maintained our freedom, their spirits look from the unseen to see if we are worthy to be the heirs and trustees of their noble legacy.

But am I thinking of the cost of war? With the press reporting so continuously the theatre of war, we are apt to become callous in feeling and dull of imagination. We lose our sensitiveness until the cost is brought home to us in experience. I have tried to picture to my soul the grewsome panorama which attends war. A father taking his little child in his arms and kissing child and mother for a last time, is the first memory that was burned into my brain. I know the struggle of widowhood, and the deprivation of orphans. I can see mothers and wives saying good-by, while the heartstrings snap. I know the meaning of long anxious days of waiting for news from the front. I know the crushing shock of death-tidings, the long-drawn fight with poverty, the losses one never gets over. There is no glamor of romance over the trench warfare, whose faint descirption is sickening. There is scarcely any glory in being mown down by the frightful machine killing implements of modern warfare. The cost—oh, God the incalculable cost of war. But it is that awful price or Meroz. Belgium—martyred Belgium—had no time to count the price. But between honor and any price, she did not hesitate. England did not want war. England was pathetically unready for war. England did not have one percent of the provocative for war which we have. Yet England did not hesitate. With a torn treaty, she gave the modern Jabin with his perfect fighting machine and twenty years preparation for war, twelve hours to leave Belgium. Failing that, she marched her meagre, ill-prepared army, to support the arms of Belgium and the integrity of eternal law. Can we stand idly by and let them die for us? Shall we skulk with cowardice in the fastness of Meroz and have a name to live, and rot? Shall we draw upon us the scorn of the world, and when the conflict is over, spend our riches in trips abroad, and become the disdain and sneering byword, with the peoples who jeopardized life and national existence, because we came not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty?

I know this is an anxious time for you mothers with sons. The yare your joy and life, and it is a sharp hour for you. You did not bring your son into the world to be a soldier. No mother does that. But you would not bring up your boy to hide behind the sacrifice of some other boy, as dear to his mother's heart as your boy is to you. You would not have your boy a shirk. The mother's heart is the altar where the costliest offering is sacrificed to the war. Mothers in France and Belgium have not only given sons, but daughters, and themselves have had to endure unmentionable shame in a sacrilege of virtues scarcely believable in this day. May God save us such a price, and may God destroy all fiends who exact it.

I feel some measure of reserve in speaking upon this theme. I have ties that should bind me more closely to Germany than most of you. Had I listened only to the call of the blood, I might have tried to justify some things in Germany's conduct as expedient, which in my conscience I utterly condemn. I am still proud of many things in German history. I glory in her devotional mystics who kept the light of religion burning in dark hours. I rejoice in her Reformation and her gift of an open Bible to the world. I appreciate her contribution to music, literature, philosophy and science. How is a mighty people fallen, being betrayed through the ambitions of an Imperial fiction—the divine right of a king. Some of her names will survive the eclipse of her present shame. I was born of German parents who came from the province or state whose mercenary prince hired out two thousand Hessians to fight our revolutionary fathers. My Hessian father served his first enlistment in our Civil War, in the Northern Squadron, and his second enlistment in the Southern Squadron. Then on voluntary service, beyond enlistments, he sank, with the monitor "Patapsco" within a thousand yards of where the first shot of the rebellion was fired—Fort Sumter. Since that time I have had no occasion to blush for my German ancestry. Not a drop of blood in my veins owes any allegiance to Germany, but every pulse of my heart beats with loyalty to this, my native land, sanctified to me by the death of a loyal father and the sufferings of a loyal widowed mother. I delight to sing our national hymn; but no other line in it thrills me so much as, "Land where my fathers died." I have no sons whom I could send to the front. But I hope I am not a cowardly shirk myself. I like quiet, peace and comfort. I should no doubt feel some emotion of fear in the presence of imminent danger. But as my conscience triumphed over my blood in the judgment of the issues, I trust in the power of will to conquer all shirking. In that confidence I say, Where my country can use me most, for life or for death, there I stand. From the beginning I have not been a neutral. I was in France when Germany opened her artillery upon Belgium. I answered the cry of the people in Paris, Vive la France! with a hearty response. From that day to this, my sympathies have been with the Allies. As between dying a few days earlier on land or sea, or a few days later in the quiet surroundings of home, there seems to me little to choose. But as between coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty or shirking in the case of Meroz, there is the difference between light and dark, truth and falsehood, right and wrong, loyalty and dishonor, Jesus and Judas. There the soul may allow no choice, but beat every craven consideration down in the holy resolve to come to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

The challenge comes to us all. Every one who claims protection under our Constitution, every one who profits by our commerce with the world, every one who enjoys quiet under our police regulation, every one who uses a postage stamp, is challenged to the loyal support of the nation in vindicating its rights and standing for law and peace in all the world. To stand aloof means to lose moral fibre. We praise not fighting, we love not war. But now it is the only avenue to its own abolition and the securing of the things we do praise and would enjoy. Were Patrick Henry among us he might again rouse our sleeping wrath with his words, "We must fight, I repeat it, sir, we must fight. An appeal to arm and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us."

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

A PRINCE AND HIS HORSE

(By Mary Marshall, in the "Junior Eagle.")

It was twenty-two hundred years ago, before the days of turreted castles and mail clad knights, before the days of moats and drawbridges and crusaders. It was in the days when men wore togas and kings and princes lived in spacious marble palaces surrounded by fair gardens and groves. All about them were massive walls armed with fighting men who kept guard night and day.

The great Philip was king of Macedonia, and instead of staying at home with his family, where he might have passed his days in happiness and his nights in peace, he was away fighting for lands, for plunder and for glory. But at home, within the marble walls of the palace, dwelt the finest little prince you ever heard of. He was a quick-witted little lad and at the age of 8 or 9 knew how to ride a war horse as well as the most seasoned soldier. He could speak Greek, too, for that was the language of the court, and he knew the language of the Macedonians. But more than anything else in this world he loved to study about wars and fighting. When still a child he grew restless to be out in the battlefield with his father. Just as boys to-day sometimes long to go to sea, so this young prince longed to take part in the cruel wars of his country.

A horseman came riding into the court of the palace one day. He was breathless and the folds of his tunic blew in the wind behind him. "Victory!" he shouted breathlessly, and, then throwing down his reins and slipping from his horse: "Hail to King Philip! The victory is ours!"

At once all the palace was alive with excitement and rejoicing. The queen and her women were weeping and laughing with joy, and the guards, with elated faces, who had remained at the palace, were talking in groups, and already the cooks and servants were preparing a great feast to celebrate the victory which had been won. Among the group of servants listening to the tale of the messenger was Lanice, the nurse of little Prince Alexander. She had forgotten her charge when she heard the commotion and had run out from his play garden to hear all about it.

After a few minutes she turned back with face aglow with pleasure, and found to her surprise the little prince in tears.

"Alexander weeping!" she thought in surprise. "The prince, who is as brave as his great father, and can stand any sort of tumble without a whimper!"

"Good faith, prince," she exclaimed aloud, "what has befallen you? Are you hurt?"

The child choked back his angry sobs and looked up at his nurse. "Can't you see," he said, "if my father wins all the victories he will conquer the whole world, and there will be nothing left for me to do!"

Alexander was but a child in body, but in heart he was as brave a warrior as ever lived and imagined himself already fighting at the head of the victorious Macedonians.

Not many days after this Philip returned to the palace and for a week or so there was great rejoicing, and Alexander was, no doubt, allowed to sit up late every night to watch the celebration. To add to the general rejoicing a present arrived one day from Thessaly. It was a present for the great King Philip. When the King heard that it was one of the great war horses of Thessaly he was indeed delighted, for in all the world there were no horses so strong and valiant as these.

The King ordered his keeper of the horse to let the animal loose in an inclosed park, near the palace, and one afternoon the King and his courtiers walked out to see the present from Thessaly.

The King and his train gathered around the horse eagerly, for indeed it was of rare beauty and showed by the fine lines of its head and body that it was an animal of great value.

"Bucephalus is the steed's name," said the King. "A graceful beast unmounted, but how good a mount I cannot tell. Come, he said, calling one of his horsemen, "let us see the animal's paces."

One of the horsemen stepped into the open and approached the horse bravely enough. But no sooner had he put his hand out to take the bridle than the horse began to rear and prance so violently that the man stepped back in alarm. Another more daring horseman tried his luck, but with even less success.

All this time the boy Alexander, who had followed the King to the park, stood quietly by, watching every move of the fractious horse, and after every trained horseman had tried in vain to mount he begged to be allowed to try his skill.

"Please, father," he begged, "I know I can ride Bucephalus. I have never seen the beast I could not tame, and, besides, that horse is not vicious."

"Nay, my son," said the King. "You might as well try to mount a wild tiger from the thicket as that brute. It ill pleases me that these Thessalians have sent me so worthless a charger. I shall take revenge upon them for this insult." The King was indeed angry and thought, as did his courtiers, that the horse had been sent as an indignity.

"But, father," begged the boy, "this Bucephalus is only frightened. I know I can ride him."

The King was so pleased with the child's daring that at length he gave way.

The prince stepped boldly into the park and the eyes of all present were fixed on him.

"Take care, my son," called the King, "be not over rash."

The boy had stepped quickly but calmly before the horse and with steady hand and perfect confidence seized the bridle. Then, before Bucephalus had a chance to rear, he stroked the horse's neck gently and kindly. This seemed to calm Bucephalus a little. Then with a quick motion Alexander threw aside his cloak and sprang to the saddle. In an instant he and the beast were dashing across the park like the wind, and the King and his courtiers looked on with surprise and fear. For a few minutes the boy let the horse have full rein to wear off his excitement, and then, with



a quick and graceful turn, he came slowly back to the King's side.

"Hail to Prince Alexander," called the courtiers in admiration and surprise.

In a moment more the boy had dismounted with perfect ease and stood beside his father.

"You are a brave horseman and a great prince," said the King, laying his hand on the boy's shoulder. "And you deserve to govern a larger kingdom than Macedonia. Come, my boy, tell me what you did to tame the angry spirits of the horse."

"I saw as I watched the others," said the boy eagerly, "that the horse was afraid. By watching carefully I saw what caused his fright. It was his own shadow. Any one could have seen that. I but managed Bucephalus so that he could not see the shadow. It was a simple matter."

"It is a great man," cried the King in delight. "Who profits by all he sees. What do you wish as a reward for your bravery? Should you wish an island in the sea, or a marble palace or a province I would give it to you."

"A greater reward than any of those is my wish," said the boy with beaming eyes. "I want Bucephalus for my own."

The King and his courtiers burst out laughing at this request, for it was quite obvious that no one else wanted the horse even as a gift.

From that day Alexander never rode any horse but Bucephalus, and he cared more for him than for anything else in the world.

Not many years later King Philip died and Alexander was King of Macedonia in his stead. Then when he rode at the head of his army in to the thick of battle he never was seen without Bucephalus. And the horse, who loved his master with true horse devotion would never allow any one else to mount him.

Once in one of the bloodiest battles in history Alexander carried far into the enemy's midst as the currents and waves carry bathers beyond their depths. Bucephalus, with his keen sense, realized danger that Alexander was in. Turning he bore his master back toward safety.

Just at that moment a javelin was hurled with deadly force at the rider. Narrowly it passed Alexander and struck the brave animal who bore him. A less spirited horse would have fallen, but Bucephalus bore his rider through the fray. Again a javelin struck him, and this time he fell, but with courage he rose and carried Alexander to safety. Then, back in the Macedonian lines, he fell lifeless to the ground.

Alexander sprang to the ground beside the horse's side. Nothing seemed important now but saving his friend's life. Every possible aid he summoned, and at last the brave Bucephalus was revived. After weeks of rest he was again able to bear his beloved master on his back.

For many years he lived until he was 30 years old, which, you know, is very old for a horse, and the great Alexander never had a better or more faithful friend. When at last the charger died of old age, Alexander wanted the whole world to remember him, and so he built a city in his kingdom and named it after him.



'I'LL TELL THE GIRLS RIGHT AWAY'

TEACHER ALSO BACKWARD.

A teacher in an uptown school came down stairs from her room and discovered, just as she reached the front steps, that she had forgotten her rubbers.

The streets were slushy, and she turned back to get the forgotten footwear, says W. R. Rose, in the Cleveland "Plain-Dealer." As she reached the foot of the stairway she noticed a boy coming down. She recognized him as one of the backward pupils who receive special attention in a class by themselves. She decided to ask him to get the rubbers.

"Charlie," she called, "do you know where my room is?"

He stared at her.

"No'm, I don't know," he mumbled. Then he turned round and ran up the stairs. He didnt stop running until he entered the schoolroom and confronted his teacher.

"Please, teacher," he gasped, "something's wrong with Miss Brown."

"Why, what do you mean, Charlie?"

"Please, teacher, she don't know where her room is!"

"What makes you think she doesn't know, Charlie?"

"'Cause she asked me if I knew."

—"Evening Post."

THE SHIPS ON STAMPS.

(By Percy M'Graw Mann, in the "Tribune," New York.)

How many of you boys, or for that matter the older readers also, know anything about the masts and sails on a ship?

To undertake to describe a full rigged ship in all its details would require more room than the space at my disposal will allow, so I shall have to confine myself to the more apparent features as shown on the 1905 issue of stamps for 'New Caledonia,' 'Oceanica,' viz—the masts, the yards and the sails.

Aside from the full rigged ship, which is the one most commonly met with in the way of large sailing craft, we find a number of others shown on postage stamps which are peculiar to their own locality and which nobody else but a stamp collector or a student ever hears or sees.

RAREST STAMP IN THE WORLD.

The stamp considered the rarest in the world has a full rigged ship as part of its design. This stamp is worth many thousands of dollars, it would hard to say how many, because it is the only known copy, and it rests in the collection of Ferrary, of Paris, France. The rarity is of the 1856 issue of British Guiana, original value one cent, while the four-cent stamps of the same series are worth hundreds of dollars. The stamps of British Guiana have a full rigged ship as the central design; the coat-of-arms of the colony being a ship proper.

Four of the United States stamps have pictured ships of the old-fashioned kind: The 3c. and 4c. of the 'Columbian' series, with 'Columbus's' flagship and fleet; the 2c. 1907 'Founding of Jamestown' commemorative, and the 2c. 'Hudson-Fulton' stamp of 1909, not to mention steamships, which, however, do not enter into this article.

OTHER SAILING VESSEL STAMPS.

A magnificent array of sailing vessels is shown on some of the stamps of Argentine Republic (1892), Portugal and colonies (1894), Barbadoes (1906), Bermuda (1902 and current), Brazil (1900), Canada (1908), Chili (1910), China (current), Costa Rica (1862), Danish West Indies (1905), Diego-Suarez (1890), Dominican Republic (1899), Egypt (current), Grenada (1898 and current), Labuan and North Borneo (1894 and 1897), Liberia (1885) Malta (1899 and current), Mauritius (1895 to current), Netherlands (1907), Newfoundland (1866-1887-1897 and 1910), Panama (1878), Papua (1901 and current), Reunion (1907), St. Pierre-Miquelon (1909), Tonga (1897), Tunis (current), Turks and Caicos islands (1900), and many other countries. Thus many ships have sailed the seas—imprinted on stamps—heave ho, my lads, heave ho!

HOW WEASELS CARRY EGGS.

I have a letter from a friend, for whose veracity I can vouch in regard to the above, writes a correspondent of the "Scotsman." His fowl-house in which were both nest or china eggs and real eggs, was in a quiet corner near a wood. He could not account for the disappearance of the eggs, and suspected rats, although he had not seen one about the place. One morning, however, after a shower of snow he noticed a track which looked as if something had been rolled along it. He followed the trail for about sixty yards, and there under the root of a fallen tree he discovered five nest eggs and a number of real eggs, two of which were intact. From the footprints in the snow he perceived that a stoat was the depredator. Curious to know how it managed to get the eggs so far, he concealed himself and watched. After a long wait the stoat, already assuming his winter dress, appeared and made straight for the fowl-house, in which some new-laid eggs, left on purpose, were awaiting him. In a very short time he came out of the house, tail first, drawing an egg along with his forefeet. After he got it away a bit, he reversed his method and propelled the egg in front with his breast and forepaws. The exact position of the egg could not be distinctly seen from the ambush, but twice on the journey, when he came to uneven ground, he again turned tail and went backward for a few yards at a time. The time he took was not noted, but as near as could be guessed it was between three and four minutes. Immediately after depositing the egg beneath the root, the stoat returned to the fowl-house for another, and was following the same tactics when he was stopped by a charge of shot.

RULE NO. 1.

"It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows along like a song
But the man worth while
Is one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong."

This motto, hung in the office of the general secretary at the Central Young Men's Christian Association Buildings, Tottenham Court Road, attracted the attention of the Queen when, with the King and Prince Albert, she visited the handsome new building. Turning to King George and Prince Albert, she exclaimed, "That is a very good sentiment."

"So it is," replied the King. "It reminds me of Rule No. 1 in the Navy—'Always keep your hair on.'"

The Queen laughed heartily, and Prince Albert had a closer look at the motto.—"Public Opinion."

TRUTH.

Why tell me that a man is a fine speaker if it is not the truth that he is speaking? If an eloquent speaker is not speaking the truth, is there a more horrid kind of object in creation.—Carlyle.

YOUR AMBULANCE FUND

Have you told everyone you know about the Children's Ambulance we are collecting for? They will be interested in it. Do not let them make the mistake of thinking it is to carry sick children in. It is for our wonderful soldiers who are so brave and who stumble along with a joke and a smile so long as their wounds are slight, but who need the ambulance when those dreadful shells burst close to them or the bullets strike them. It is to be called the "Children's Ambulance," because all of you big boys and girls and little children are gathering the money to pay for building it and sending it to France to carry the soldiers back from the battleground to the hospitals.

WHOSE DOLLAR WILL COME FIRST?

I'm watching the mails to see which of you received last week's "Witness" first, and so got a start of the others in collecting your 10 cent pieces to send in. What fun it will be when the letters begin to come, and we can read of all the different ways you have found to earn or collect your ten tens. We will have "Our Mail Bag" full and running over into the Boys' and Girls' Page. That will be only fair, for quite a few of our own 15 and 16 year old boys and girls write us letters and are proud of the pins they earn when those letters are very interesting.

Don't forget when you are telling your friends about your Ambulance Fund to tell them that Earl Grey was kind enough to act as godfather to the fund, so that every one may feel quite sure that every ten cents collected will be made do as much good work as it is possible for ten cents to do, and every dollar go straight to its mark.

Over here in Canada it was, as I told you last week, a granddaughter of Lady Drummond who started collecting, and who asks you all to help her get enough for a Canadian Children's Ambulance.

WHOSE NAME GOES IN FIRST?

Who will be first to gather $1 in ten cent subscriptions? Get all the boys you know, and all the girls you know to help by giving ten cents. Just as soon as you have a dollar, send it and we will keep a place right here in the middle of our page for the names of those who gather the dollars, so that those who give will know we have received the money. If you have not ten cents, earn it.

SEND IT SAFELY.

When you have gathered nine ten cent pieces, add your own ten cents, write a little note to "Jack" telling how you collected it, and put it in an envelope, addressed "Jack," for Children's Ambulance, "Weekly Witness," Montreal. Do not close the envelope, but take it to the Post-office and buy an order for $1, payable to "John Dougall & Son, Children's Ambulance." Tear off the stub to show your friends their money has been sent, and put the order in the envelope with your note to "Jack."

If three or four of you get together you can have your dollars all sent in one Postal Order, which will save money. Don't forget to put in your name and address.

Children's Corner

WHEN GRANDPA WAS A LITTLE BOY.

When grandpa was a little boy,
He wore the oddest clothes:
Low shoes, round jacket, and flat cap,
And snowy cotton hose;

A crimson muffler, waistcoat green,
And pantaloons of white;
Dressed up on Sundays in his best,
He must have looked a fright.

So I guess it doesn't matter much,
If you can frisk and run,
The fashion of the clothes you wear,
For grandpa had his fun.

—From "According to Grandma."

WHERE THE LOCOMOTIVE STOPPED

(By Clara Whittaker, in the "Child's Hour.")

Just as the old locomotive No. 313 was chugging and wheezing up the slope a tunnel loomed up ahead. "Oh, fudge!" one of the driving-wheels rumbled, "A tunnel again. I hate them. Oh, fudge, fudge!"

But the piston-rod interjected: "We must go through! We must, must, must!"

"Rerr-rerr, no! I'm tired. I need rest. I'll get a hot-box soon. I know I will," the wheel rattled on gratingly.

"You've got to make it! You've got to! Got to!" came the energetic command.

But to tell the truth, I don't believe anything could have really made that old, weary locomotive go further than the middle of the tunnel—of all places the worst place to stop. That smart, bright-eyed engineer could not have done it, nor could Mike, the fireman, stooping and shovelling coal into the fire-box till the perspiration ran down his face. Only one thing could.

"She's slowing up, Mike!" the engineer cried with alarm. She's been acting queer for ten minutes. That driving-wheel nearest you sounds all off. And if she comes to a stop in this long, dark tunnel with the Flyer coming behind us, there'll be the biggest wr—e—ck— There! did you hear that?"

Yes, it was the driving-wheel, rhmbling and grumbling harder than ever. And just as it complainingly declared it would not go a yard further a message was brought from the wheels of the nearest passenger car: "Ch-ch-ch-cheer-up. We've got the nicest little chap in this car. He's been humming to himself for hours. He's got a toothache and feels badly, but he's that plucky he just hums all the time."

On top of that there clattered information from the wheels of the second car: "Get it? Get it? Listen, listen! There's a pretty little girl in this car, and because her baby brother is fretful she is telling him sweet, make-up stories. You ought to hear them. I'll tell them to you sometime. I'll tell 'em. I'll tell 'em."

And the wheels of the very last car pounded out: "Rerr-rerr, we've got a boy in this car who's been singing all day, 'Soon I'll be at grandma's, Mother; soon we'll be at grandma's. Hungry and sleepy, but soon we'll be at grandma's.' Then he bravely looked out of the darkening windows for the lights of Benton city and exclaimed: 'Oh! I see our locomotive on the curve. It's a big, shining locomotive—a beauty. And I'm going to grandma's with it.'"

No sooner did the locomotive receive these wireless messages than she chugged on better and steadier than before. She took a new grip on herself and instead of stopping in the very middle of that smoky, dark, horrid, old tunnel she cautiously climbed out of it and went on a little further toward the curve. But there she almost stopped.

"Boy—going—to—grandma's," the piston-rod jerjingly reminded her. At that the locomotive speeded up again.

Already faint lights appeared. More and brighter lights. It was Benton City.

"Toot, toot, clang, clang, chu, chu, chug." The locomotive stopped in the station, bang up against bumper marked Track No. 1. The men and women, the boys and girls were safe at their long journey's end.

Out jumped the engineer and examined the driving-wheel. Then he patted the engine: "Old girl, you've done O K! Fine! You've got grit."

As the locomotive was taken into the roundhouse she found herself, to her joy, right next to the very newest locomotive. And as she settled, herself for the night in every spring, bolt, nut and break, a sigh of intense satisfaction escaped her steam-valve.

OUR MAIL BAG

Dear Editor,—I enjoy the "Weekly Witness" very much, and especially the Children's Corner. I also am the first one to read the paper as soon as it comes. My father has taken this paper for nearly forty years. I am too far away to send in competitions. I must close now, wishing your paper every success. I remain, your little friend,

PEARL BUTTON (11.)

Dear Editor,—Thank you for the "Witness" pin I received a couple of weeks ago. I was not expecting it, so it was a surprise. I have three pins now, one from my Sunday school teacher and another for selling 100 Red Cross Seals. The "Witness" pin is best because it looks like gold. A friend asked me where I got it, and when I told him, he said his mother took the same paper quite a while ago, and she had a "Witness" pin still. The Sunday school pin which I received for perfect attendance is made of bronze, and has a cross sticking out of a crown, and has "Methodist S.S." on it. Some of the children wrote about rivers. The finest river I ever saw is the St. John river in New Brunswick. It rises in the northern part of Maine, and empties into the Bay of Fundy. Near its mouth is the fine city of St. John, now a winter port. Quite large steamers run up the river to Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick. Two bridges are there, one an iron bridge for the trains to cross, and one a wooden one. I must close now, again thanking you. With best wishes to you and the dear "Witness." Yours truly,

GERALD NEWTON BURPEE.

Dear Editor,—I received the Dec. 19 on Feb. 11th. I was very interested in Charlie and the Calendar, so I colored it at once and sent it off. I have written to the "Witness" before, but did not see my letter in print. I expect Mr. W.P. Basket got hold of it. At any rate, I hope this one will be lucky and escape him. It takes nearly two months or more to get the "Witness" out here in China, and the same time to go back. As my letter is getting rather long, I will close, wishing the "Witness" every success. I remain, yours sincerely,

EVELYN K. FERGUSSON.

Dear Editor,—I received the paint box you sent me as the prize for the Japanese cut out competition, and I thank you very, very much for it. I think it is a dandy. I like the "Weekly Witness" as well as any paper we have taken. I like reading the Boys' and Girls' Page, and the continued stories. Again thanking you for the paint box, I will close now. Yours truly,

GEORGE YOUNG.

Dear Editor,—This is the first time I have written to the "Witness." I am in grade five at school. We have just taken the "Witness," since Christmas. I always turn to the page for boys and girls. I guess I will close now, for my letter is getting long. I remain, yours truly,

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL (Age 10.)

Dear Editor,—This is the first time I have ever written to the "Weekly Witness." I am nearly twelve years of age, and am in grade six at school. The name of our school is Albert. Enclosed please find an Easter Egg to be forwarded to the Competition. I remain, yours truly,

MARGARET CAMPBELL (Age 11½)

Dear Editor,—I live a mile and a half from school, and have never had the pleasure of going any more than half of each year, but always succeeding in grading. We live by Homville Station and see the trains pass every day. There is a lake and bay about a mile and a half away from here, and I often go to Mira on the train also. I have two cousins at the war; one is an officer in the 25th, and the other is a sapper with the Engineers; and an aunt in the Dalhousie Unit, and a number of other relatives at the war. I take great pleasure in reading the Children's Corner. Wishing you every success in your good work. Your little friend,

DAISY MACDONALD.

Dear Editor,—I live in Brantford, and go to school every day. We are having out Easter Holidays now, so I am going to have a good time. We live near the Grand river, which has been frozen over all winter, and has now broken up and is quite clear. I must close now, wishing the "Witness" every success, and hope to find my letter in print. I remain, yours truly,

JENNIE PATERSON, Age 13.

Dear Editor,—I have just finished reading the children's Corner, and decided to write a letter to your club. I am nearly ten years old. I have been taking the "Witness" since I first started to school three years ago, and I think so much of it I would not like to give it up. I have one brother, who is eight years old. I live in Muskoka, where we have lots of snow in the winter, and Ralph and I were able to make trenches and dugouts in our yard. I am in the Sr, Second Class. Hoping this is not too long. Will close now. From a very interested reader,

BYRON DAWSON.

Dear Sir,—We have taken the "Weekly Witness" for about seven months. We started taking it when the story "My Fourteen Months at the Front" was printed in it. I like your paper fine. One of our neighbors says it is the best weekly paper published in Canada. I have tried several competitions before, and won senior prize for painting the picture of "Princess Blanche and Urraca." Allow me to thank you for the lovely pin. I also received honorable mention for the picture of "Charley and the Calendar." Thanking you again for the prize, I remain, your friend,

VIOLA.

Dear Editor,—I wrote once before to the Children's Corner. I saw it in print, so I thought I would write again. I belong to the Girl Guides, and in the summer go camping five or six miles from home, so I am very anxious for summer. I am the Corporal of our Patrol. I am in the 8th Grade at school. How do you win a pin? I remain,

LYDIA ELLIS (Age 13.)

P.S.—Are you supposed to have pen names?

We like your own names best.—Ed.

Dear Editor,—I have been reading the "Witness" for quite a while and have always liked the "Children's Corner." I am in the Junior Fourth Class. I am nine years old. I have been sick quite a lot this winter with diphtheria. My mother and father had it first, and then myself. I have two brothers, the youngest is eight and the oldest is eleven. Well, I must close, wishing the club every success. I remain, yours truly,

HILDA WOODSIDE, Age 9.

Dear Editor,—I received the "Witness" Pin you sent me, and I think it is worth writing for. I hope you all enjoyed Easter. I guess some of the soldiers in France will not have a chance to have a good time. I have two cousins that enlisted. One is a Sergeant-Major, and the other is a Bandsman. I will close, thanking you for the pin. I remain,

J. LLOYD WAGG.

DANNY'S STORMY DAY PLAYMATE.

It was a stormy afternoon, and Danny was lonesome. He was tired of playing alone. But what else could he do since there was no one at home except Grandfather Damon?

Of course a grandfather is not much interested in children's games; and grandfathers do not have any games to play. They 'most always are reading, so—

This was as far as Danny had thought it out when Grandfather Damon suddenly folded his newspaper and laid it on the table.

"Lonesome?" he asked, peering at Danny over his glasses.

"Y-es,-kinder, replied the little boy.

"I wonder if there is a needle—a very small one, on Grandmother's cushion?" was the next thing Grandfather said. Grandfather Damon always did ask such funny questions.

Danny ran to see and soon rushed back with a very fine needle held carefully between his chubby fingers.

"A glass of water would now be very handy," Grandfather observed with a smile.

What could Grandfather Damon be going to do? Danny's eyes were wide and questioning.

"Did you ever see a needle go sailing?" Grandfather queried.

Danny never had; and he watched with interest as his Grandfather held the needle very carefully in a horizontal position, bringing it as near the water as he could without touching the water. Then, all of a sudden, he dropped it.

Danny laughed aloud and clapped his chubby hands as the little needle boat floated safely on the surface of the water.

"Now," said Grandfather, "I am going to wet this needle and we will see what will happen."

Down it pitched into the water. If there had happened to have been a crew on board all would surely have been lost.

"Suppose we try to launch a wire boat now, sonny," Grandfather Damon suggested, producing a piece of wire. "We will have to launch this from a fork," he remarked.

Danny's little feet carried him to the dining-room and back in a twinkling.

The piece of wire was laid across the tines of the fork Danny had brought, and lo! a boat of wire took the place of the needle boat that the wetting had capsized.

Grandfather took pains to remind Danny that only very fine wire and very fine needles can be set sailing, and that both must be perfectly dry or they will surely sink.

"By looking through the side of the glass at the surface of the water, you would see that the floating object rests in a little hollow with sloping sides," Grandfather explained.

"Stormy days are not lonesome when you are learning to do something." Danny confided to his mother at bedtime.

And he also confessed that a Grandfather could be a good playmate even for a little boy.—"Child's Hour."

A WISE MAN.

There was a man in our town
Who was so wondrous wise,
He climbed up to the pantry shelf
And ate up all the pies.
And when he saw the pies were gone,
With all his might and main
He telephoned the doctor for
A plaster for his pain.

AWARDS

WHAT IT WAS.

The things that row of boys saw when they looked over the fence would make anyone laugh. There were cats chasing dogs and dogs chasing cats; little darkeys up a post to escape geese, and comical ducks hauling worms out of the grass; there were boys feeding their pets and boys feeding themselves; there were smiling babies and comical Uncle Sams, and many more than I have room to describe.

The Senior Prize was won by Olive J. Clark.

The Junior Prize goes to Wilfrid Creighton.

The Tiny Tot Prize was won by Freddie Gamsby.

Honorable Mention—Elsie Stapleton, Luther Somerville, Lyon McArter, Mary Bulwer, Marguerite Campbell, Nell Taylor, B. G. Sutherland, Evelyn Frood, Wilda R. McKenzie, Bernice Hallfield, Joseph Brown and Donald McIsaac.

SMILES

"The wise thing to do nowadays is to invest your money in a going concern." "Yes, and it's also a wise thing to find out which way the concern is going."

Tom—"Our hostess was really the most beautiful woman of all present!" Maude (not invited)—"I daresay. She took good care to arrange that when she sent out her invitations!"

"She is always finding fault with her servant girl, and yet she keeps her." "That's the reason. She knows if she praised her to her friends one of them would take her away."

"It's a queer world." "What's the matter now?" "I was just thinking that as a rule the people who can sing have to be coaxed to sing, and those who can't insist on demonstrating the fact."

"Will you have another cup of coffee, Mr. Smith?" asked the landlady. "Yes, thank you, I will," said the new boarder. "My physician advises me to drink plenty of hot water for my indigestion."

"Do you believe in the saying that language is used for the concealment of thought?" "No," replied Miss Sharpe; "in much of the language you hear you haven't even the comforting suspicion that there may be a thought in hiding."

"The old-fashioned boy used to mind every word his father said," said the parent, sadly. "Yes," replied the rather cynical son, "but you must remember that the old-fashioned boy had oneof those thoughtful, old-fashioned fathers."

"They say people with opposite characteristics make the happiest marriages." "Yes; that's why I'm looking for a girl with money."

"I don't suppose there is anything scarcer than hen's teeth." "Probably not," replied the cynical man, "unless it's a reformer who can see two sides of a question."

He—"I shall never marry unless I find a woman who is my exact opposite." She—"You will never find so perfect a being as that."

Cynicus—"There are two kinds of women I am afraid of." Sillicus—"Only two?" Cynicus—"Yes, the married ones and the single ones."

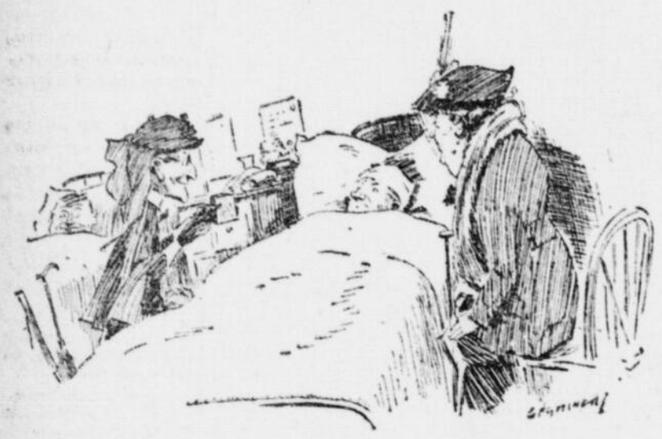
Teacher—"Johnny, can you tell me what a hypocrite is?" Johnny—"Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face."

"Is this land rich?" asked the prospective purchaser, cautiously. "It certainly ought to be," replied the gentleman farmer. "I have put all the money I had into it."

"I studied painting abroad," said the artist with conscious pride. "That explains it," said his rustic critic. "I knew I had never seen a cow like that in this country."

Visitor—"My good man, you keep your pigs much too near the house." Cottager—"That's just what the doctor said, mum. But I don't see how it's a-goin' to hurt 'em!"

AND COMPPRESSED BEEF HAD BEEN ON HIS MENU SINCE HE ENLISTED!



Dear old Ignoramus to Invalided Soldier: "We know how tired you must be of Army food, and we thought we would like to bring you a little treat. So we went into a shop and—see, we have brought you a tin of compressed beef!"—"London Opinion."

Mamma.—"What is Willie crying about?" Bridget—"Shure, ma'am, he wanted to go across the street to Tommy Green's." Mamma—"Well, why didn't you let him go?" Bridget—"They are havin' charades, he said, ma'am, and I wasn't shure as he'd had 'em yet."

Irate Passenger (whose train has passed through the station)—"Porter! How is it that the train didn't stop here? The railway guide clearly points out——" Por'er—"Yes, sir; it does, sir; but yer see, sir, th' engine driver and station agent's had a row."

Distinguished out-of-town guest (speaking at banquet)—"Your beautiful little city appeals to me. As we came in on the train I remarked to my wife: 'Ah, my dear, you and I ought to be living on the top of one of the magnificent hills.'" Toastmaster (in hoarse whisper)—"Go easy; we've got only two hills in town. Th insane asylum is on one, and the sewage works on the other."

An ingenious husband sent his wife shopping in a taxi the other day. A friend who happened to see him say good-bye to her remarked on his apparent extravagance. "It's economy, really," said the husband. "Whenever she's in a shop she'll be worried to death because the taxi is eating up money all the time, so she won't stay long enough to spend half as much as she would if she went on foot or in a car."

An Irish coachman was told by his employer to telephone to Smith and Brown, to ask them to send up some oats for the horses. Pat went to the telephone, and the following conversation took place: "Is that Smith and Brown's?" "Yes." "Well, please send up six bags of oats, and hurry up with 'em." "All right. Whom are they for?" "Arrah, now, don't be fooling! For the horses, to be sure!"

A street band had just finished an ear-piercing melody when one of the crowd approached the cornet player and inquired: "Do you play by note?" "Niver a note do I play, sir," replied the bandsman, mopping his brow. "Ah, by ear, then!" said the stranger, with a smile. "Niver an ear helps me!" responded the other. "Indeed! May I ask how you —what you play by, then?" persisted the inquirer. "By main strin'th!" said the bandsman.

A peaceable looking Irishman had been brought into a suburban police station on some petty charge. He pleaded innocence. "Is there anybody here who can vouch for your respectability?" asked the examining officer. Patrick singled out the head of the small police force. "He can," he said. "Me," exclaimed the policeman. "Why, I don't know the man." "Exactly," said the accused. "I have lived in this place twenty years, and the police don't even know me, so I can't be such a bad lot."

Redd—"You say he ran into debt when he got his car?" Green—"Yes; that was the first thing he ran into."

Plaintiff (in law-suit)—"So you think I will get the money, do you?" His Counsel—"I think we will get it."

Jim—"When I was a boy we had a mule just like one of the family." Sweetheart—"Which one of the family?"

"Oh, doctor, I have sent for you, certainly; still, I must confess that I have not the slightest faith in modern medical science." "Well," said the doctor, "that doesn't matter in the least. You see, a mule has no faith in the veterinary surgeon, and yet he cures him all the same."

Father—"Why wasn't you generous, Jack, and give your little brother the biggest apple?" Jack—"Because, pa, I was afraid my generosity might give him a stomach-ache!"

Jackson—"No, I never take the newspaper home. I've got a family of grown up daughters, you know." Friend:—"Papers are too full of crime, eh?" Jackson—"No; too full of bargain sales."

"Do you believe in signs and dreams?" "Yes, indeed." "Well, last night I dreamed that you offered to lend me twenty dollars. What is that a sign of?" "Oh, that's a sign that you were dreaming."

"What a gossipy place this boarding-house is! Everybody wants to know about everybody else's business." "Yes, I understand the engineer who is staying here calls it a regular pumping station."

"Do you see that strong, healthy-looking man over there?" "I was just admiring his physique." "The doctors gave him up years ago." "You surprise me." "Yes; they found out they couldn't get anything out of him."

Wife—"What would you do, George, if you were left a widower?" Husband—"Oh, I suppose the same as you would if you wereleft a widow." Wife—"You horrid wretch! And you told me you could never care for anybody else!"

Officer (who has "lost touch" with the troops on field training)—"I say, sergeant, where have all the fools of the company gone to?" Irish Sergeant—"Shurse, an' I don't know, sorr; it seems we're the only two left."

Little Willie came to his mother with the following query: "Mother, what would you do if somebody broke the large vase in the parlor?" "I would whip him," reponded mother. After a few seconds elapsed Willie, with a broad grin, said: "Well, you'd better get ready. Papa broke it."

LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE

Mr. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, is a big, bulky man, with a reputation for pugnacity alike in speech and deed, qualities which lend point to the following story:

His hobby as a statesman is education, and one day, when inspecting a school, he announced to the scholars that he was about to test their intelligence and powers of observation in a novel way.

"I am going," he said, "to perform certain actions, and you must guess what proverb they represent. The boy or girl who succeeds first will receive a shilling."

That did it. Instantly every eye was fixed on him. First of all Mr. Massey lay down on the floor. Then one man came forward and tried in vain to lift him. Two others came to his aid, and between them they raised him without any great difficulty.

The actions were meant to represent the motto, "Union is strength." When they had finished the Premier stepped forward and asked if any child had solved the puzzle.

At once a grubby hand shot up and an eager voice squeaked, "Let sleeping dogs lie."

"Never despair; somewhere beyond the clouds the sun is shining." "Yes, and somewhere below the sea there's solid bottom. But that doesn't help a man when he falls overboard!"

SMUTS OF AFRICA

A Character Sketch of a Very Strong Man

(London "Chronicle.")

Jan Smuts began at the shank-end of our continent driving geese. He is now near the Line driving Germans. Will that be the final stage?

It is an interesting question, to us as well as to his own people, for he is now in London taking a hand in Imperial affairs. We have known him by name as a lawyer, a soldier, a statesman, and always as a strong, original personality. Somebody in South Africa once said:—"Botha sits all day at a spotless table with a rectangle of virginal blotting paper before him. Smuts burrows his way, from morning to night, through mountains of official papers."

General Smuts has struck us in many ways, and it so happens that a full book about him just appears. It is a "character sketch," by a well-known Afrikander journalist, Mr. N. Levi, and the Longmans publish it. "You are aware," he said, when the idea of the book was put to him, "that I never court publicity." "Perfectly true," was the reply, "but to such as you publicity comes, whether you like it or not." So reluctantly he gave his consent.

"Jan Smuts"! That is the title of the book, and that is the title of the man in his own country. His father, Jacobus Abraham Smuts, was a leading Afrikander farmer and a politicians and—

To him, and his wife, née Catharina Petronella de Vries, was born on May 24, 1870, a man-child not then materially differing from other infants as far as one could see. The venue was Bovenplaats, a "Zwartland" farm not far from the village of Riebeek West, turning its back on the Malmesbury Mountains that lie between it and the sandy regions towards the Atlantic.

A SON OF THE VELDT.

Young Jan was "raised" on the veldt, and the living spirit which it gives has been in all his career. He came to Cambridge, did brilliantly as a student, practiced law in South Africa, "anticipated Bergson" there, in one of many things he wrote, found fame in the Boer war, and has grown in fame ever since. Here is a word-portrait of him before the war:

Imagine a pale-faced, tremendously serious-looking young man, who appeared much taller than he really was, owing to his thinness; given to holding converse with the pavement, alway in thought, and seemingly taking no notice of what went on around him; with high cheek-bones and the hungry look that betoken the man whose mind is grappling with many problems.

And here is another vignette of him after the war, that of a man it had ripened physically and mentally:

Gone was the pallor of his face, gone also the thinness of his frame. His skin was now clear with the ruddy glow of health. The ascetic cast of his features had been diminished by a considerable growth of flaxen beard. He had gained remarkably, not only in flesh, but in chest measurement. His expression had changed from one of constant brooding until it bespoke alertness and vigor.

His resourcefulness as a soldier, his instinct for the art of war, have been seen during his recent fine East African campaign as a British general. His like qualities when he was our "sweet enemy" in the Boer war are illustrated by this little incident:

Owing to a native's treachery the troops one night took his camp by surprise, and in absolute silence. Most of his men got away, but, incredible though it may seem, he himself was left sleeping the sleep of exhaustion among some bushes in the Gatsrand range of hills. When he awoke it was some time before he could believe the evidence of his eyes, which persisted in telling him that he was surrounded by khaki. He no sooner realized his predicament than he began to devise methods for getting away, in which he succeeded before many minutes had passed.

THE SEEING EYE.

Style is a man—outwardly; the eyes are a man inwardly; and General Smuts has light blue eyes that "will sometimes assume a grey tint, or appear like the azure of the ocean. Their normal expression is haunting penetration." They suggest a man of resource and surprise, one who is himself first, last, and all the time, though always the man for any occasion:

During a conversation he may disconcert you, if you do not know him, for he has a trick of suddenly jumping up, full of electrical energy and infectious joy. The next time you visit him, he will keep his eyes fixed on the ceiling, or bend over his papers as a signal that he is not in the mood for talk. He has more than a spice of the devil politely called temperament. Ostentation is as impossible to him as cringing would be. At most times his attitude is perhaps too detached to commend him to the bantering familiarity of the masses. Why in the face of this he should be to us "Oom Jannie," or simply "Jannie," while no one ever speaks of General Botha as "Oom Louis" (still less as "Louis"), I cannot say. That is one of the minor mysteries of mankind.

Humor General Smuts has, and it is a thing that serves an active man well. He was to speak at a meeting somewhere in South Africa, and, noting the arrivals for it, one Dutch lady said to another:

"Would that be Jannie, now?" "No," was the answer: "I've always heard that Jannie is good-looking." At which General Smuts blushed, torn between conflicting emotions, but well able to thank Nature for entitling him to believe repute rather than the lady."

No man looks better in khaki than General Smuts, but a "brass hat" does not take away in the least from his vivid personality. He is an instance of the man and clothes, not of "clothes and the man." Says his biographer:

As a man-about-town, he dresses more carefully than the average South African (dress is not a strong point with us), yet without even a suspicion of dandyism. On his farm he falls into the general habit, and the homeliness of his attire, no less than his attitude towards the welcome visitor would put the most bashful at his ease.

Strong, without being still, far-seeing without being a prophet, young enough to have his best career before him, General Smuts is a remarkable contribution by Greater Britain to the forces guiding our part of Armageddon, and Mr. Levi's exposition of him is as timely as it is full, intimate, and readable. It presents us to an Afrikander leader who has thought deeply, is a swift man of action, and who might be a hero to his valet if he had one. But he has none, literally or figuratively, for he has "attained the only true independence, which consists in a man doing his own work."

J. M.

BAGDAD

(Manchester "Guardian.")

When Charlemagne revived the Western Empire in the eighth century A.D. it was to the Caliph of Bagdad that he addressed himself on terms of equality as sharing with him the dominion of the whole world. This Caliph was the illustrious Haroun al Raschid, who lives for ever, as Gibbon wrote, "in the memories of countless generations of children" as the hero of the "Arabian Nights." Perhaps Bagdad is destined to become, under some new dispensation of Arab rather than Turk authority, a great capital once more.

The name Bagdad was long supposed to be derived from Bag or Bagh, a garden, and Dad the name of a Christian hermit; but the legend was exploded by Sir Henry Rawlinson when he discovered the brick wall of an old quay dating from the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (B. C. 2,000) and forming part of an ancient city named Baghdadu. The alternative reading that the ending dad or dadu was derived from the name of a heathen god had under the changed circumstances to be adopted. Bagdad stands in a central position in Western Asia amid the ruins of more extinct capitals than lay within an equal circumference in any other quarter of the earth. Twelve miles above it stood Babylon; still closer to it but lower down the Tigris were, on opposite banks, the Syrian capital, Seleucia, and the Parthian capital, Ctesiphon. When Abou Jaffir Al Mansur, the first of the Abbaside Caliphs, founded Bagdad, in 762-3 A.D., he utilized the bricks and stones left of those famous but fallen cities to build his own. Al Mansur's city was on the right bank of the Tigris, and he named it Medinet es Salaam—the City of Peace. The name is also given in the form of Dar es Salaam, which means the same thing, and the Byzantine historians translated it in the euphonic title of Irenopolis.

But the fame of Bagdad dates from the appearance of Haroun al Raschid, whose caliphate began in the year 786. Recognizing the superior advantages of the eastern or left bank, he extended the city to that side, and ever since, under every phase of good or bad fortune, the more important half of the town has stood there. He also originated the only means of crossing the Tigris for passengers, which has not changed for a thousand years, in the bridge of boats. Sometimes the bridge is swept away in seasons of flood, and then the citizens can only cross the river in a kind of coracle or circular tub. The contrast between these survivals of antiquity and a modern boat when the weekly steamer comes up from Basra is very great. In the days of its might the river played a prominent part in the festive life of the city, and we are told of the singing parties in boats which passed under the walls of the palaces of the Caliph and his Viziers when the great heat of the day had given place to the cool shades of the evening. Life indeed has changed very little in this respect during the course of centuries. During the great heat of the day the population descend into their cellars, many of which are excavated 15 and even 20 feet below the ground, and in the evening they go up to the roofs, which are utilized as gardens, and here pass away many hours far into the night listening to the songs of Hafiz, the adventures of Haroun, or the gossip and scandal of the day. Authorities incline to the view that Bagdad has never lost the character of a city given over to pleasure, and stern critics have denounced it on the ground of gross depravity.

For five centuries the Caliphs flourished in Bagdad, and then an appalling peril suddenly presented itself to this city of luxury and ease. The Mongol host under Hulagu, grandson of Genghis "the scourge of God," appeared on its frontier in the year 1258. Al Mostasem was the Caliph of the time. He had amassed an immense treasure, which he stored in a lofty tower, but he had neglected the defences of his country. He had no army to meet the enemy in the field, so he shut himself up in his capital and hoped for the best. But the Mongols were irresistible and carried the place by storm. Mostasem was brought before his conqueror, and had to listen to the upbraidings of the victor for having neglected the first duty of a ruler in providing for the security of his country. Then Hulagu ordered the last of the Abassides to be locked up in his Treasure Tower and left without food till he starved to death, and he gave Bagdad up to slaughter and pillage. When the Mongols had finished their work it is said 700,000 corpses cumbered the streets. This was the great sack of Bagdad, but Timour did what he could to emulate it in the year 1400. Two hundred and thirty-eight years later Bagad passed into the hands of the Turks, who made it a Pashalik that corresponds in its limits very nearly with ancient Babylonia.

At a distance, and even when close at hand, the appearance of Bagdad is not unworthy of its ancient fame. Crenellated walls, bastioned gates, numerous towers, a wide ditch, a lofty citadel, and a noble river flowing between opposing ramparts give it an aspect rare among the habitations of men. Above the walls appear the gilded domes of mosques and royal tombs alternating with dainty minarets and cupolas. A city built of burnt bricks cannot attain to the venerable age of one formed of marble and stone, and of the Bagdad of Haroun there alone remains the tomb of his favorite wife Zobeida. Curiously enough, that monument was erected, not in the new city he founded, but in the older town on the right bank. More modern, but still of a respectable age, is the old Madressa, or College, of the thirteenth century, which while it flourished made Bagdad the chief centre of Arabic learning; nor has its academic reputation entirely departed, for it is still accepted that the purest Arabic is spoken here. Btu the Madressa has been turned to more material uses, and now serves as the Custom-house. Having been for one period a seat of empire and for another of learning, Bagdad became principally known as a centre of trade. Perhaps that was the basis of its prosperity at all times.

The interior of Bagdad does not correspond with its outside show. There is no sewerage; water, the unfiltered water of the Tigris, is conveyed from house to house in skins which are the nurseries of continuous generations of microbes. It is not surprising that cholera is endemic, and that there is a special local disease known as "the Bagdad date mark." The reforming governor Midhat Pasha wished to grapple with this problem when he was here from 1868 to 1872, but either time was too short or the work too great. Things went on as before, and Bagdad still awaits its Nimrod or Tarquinius Priscus. Bagdad has many local industries, but they appertain to luxuries. Choice leathers, silk plush, carpets, curtains, figure most prominently in its list of exports, and of natural products dates are the most abundant; but progress and reform may have reached Bagdad for good with the advent of the railway on one side and of steamers on the other. The water storage which will in time restore its lost prosperity to Mesopotamia must also revive the opportunities of Bagdad as its most convenient distributing centre, and the time may be coming when it will be no longer true to say that "the glory of the City of the Caliphs has departed."

JAPANESE WOMEN EMERGING FROM BONDAGE.

"Of all the signs of progress in present-day Japan, none is more startling than the rise of woman," says an editorial in the Japan "Advertiser" of July 28th. "After centuries of inferiority in a country that until the last few years has always subordinated the position of woman, self-realization among the Japanese fair sex, the dream of ages, is becoming a fact among the more advanced. As yet there are no suffragettes in the land of Nippon, nor cries of 'votes for women'; but there are many movements which show that the time has arrived for an improvement in the position of woman.

"Instances of revolt from the bondage of Old Japan are not wanting among Japanese women. A few weeks ago, Miss Tokutomi, the daughter of a member of the House of Peers, joined the Salvation Army. Her father is famous in Japan as a writer, also as editor and proprietor of the 'Kokumin Shimbun'; but his pleading availed nothing in keeping his daughter from leaving her home and entering active work for Christ.

"Several daughters of well-to-do families have refused to marry by the aid of go-betweens, and have asked their parents to allow them a year's acquaintance to determine whether the young men selected are satisfactory. Recently the daughter of a wealthy government official was matched to a young man whom she flatly refused to marry. She is a member of 'The New Woman,' an association which has as its organ a magazine edited by women and known as the 'Joo' (Queen). Although only twenty years old, she has translated a great part of the works of Ellen Key, and has imbibed her ideas."

JUST A LITTLE.

(Douglas Malloch.)

Give a little, live a little, try a little mirth;
Sing a little, bring a little happiness to earth;
Smile a little, while a little idleness away;
Care a little, share a little of your holiday.

Play a little, pray a little, be a little glad;
Rest a little, jest a little if a heart is sad;
Spend a little, send a little to another's door—
Give a little, live a little, love a little more.

—"Herald and Presbyter."

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Cures Rheumatism, Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part; Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Positive Cure. Price One Dollar. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note.

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To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with eleven 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.

A SMART DRESS FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.

2064—This style is good for any of the materials now in vogue. The neck is finished with a shaped collar. The waist front is lengthened to form a panel, below the belt. The skirt is full and gathered. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length.



The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 3-4 yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.



A PLEASING DRESS FOR HOME BUSINESS OR CALLING.

Waist—2037. Skirt—2060.

Ladies' Waist Pattern 2037, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 2060, are here combined. Linen, serge, jersey cloth, satin, tub silk, shantung, pique, gingham and other wash fabrics are good for these models. Skirt and waist may be worn separately. The skirt is also nice for the new mannish weaves, for shepherd checks and plaids. The waist is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. For the skirt of the same width material, 4 3-8 yards will be required. Skirt 2060 is cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. It measures, with plaits drawn out, 3 1-2 yards at the foot.

This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents FOR EACH pattern, in stamps.



1306 — A NEAT "COVER ALL" APRON.

Ladies' "Middy Apron" to be Slipped over the Head, or Closed at the Back.

Dotted percale, with trimming of white linene is here shown. This style is also nice for gingham, jean, chambrey, lawn, sateen, or alpaca. It is cut in kimono style, and low at the throat, where it may be finished with or without a collar, in sailor style. A generous pocket is added to the front, and the short loose sleeve is comfortable. The fulness at the waist may be free or held in place by a belt. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11c. in stamps.



A CHARMING NEGLIGEE.

2059—This model is fine for soft crepes, lawns and organdies. It is also nice for challie, silk, batiste and voile. The sleeve is cut in one with the front and side back. Panel sections are joined to the full skirt.

The Pattern is in 4 sizes: Small, for 32 and 34 inches bust measure; Medium, for 36 and 38 inches bust measure; Large, for 40 and 42 inches bust measure, and Extra Large, for 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The Medium size will require 6½ yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

A POPULAR STYLE.

2051—Boy's Russian Suit.

This model has straight trousers and the blouse is closed at the side. Galatea seersucker, gingham, linen, drill, linene corduroy and other wash fabrics are good for its development. It is also nice for serge and cheviot, velvet, corduroy and other suitings. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for a 5-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.



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Please send me

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for which I enclose .... cents

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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 11 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty-one cents.

Address: Pattern Department "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead," Montreal.

WHY BRAZIL OPPOSES GERMANY

(Dr. L. Lara Pardo, in the "Tribune," New York.)

Should Brazil, the second largest republic in the Western Hemisphere, enter into the war, it will be due to intense sentiment as well as strong economic interest. She may make war on Germany, not on account of serious damages caused to her merchant navy by the Teutonic U-boats, as so far only two Brazilian merchantmen were sunk by German undersea craft, and the number of Brazilian lives lost is not comparable with that of American, Norwegian or Spanish losses. Brazil's strong anti-German feeling was manifested long before the resumption of reckless submarine warfare. It has a deeper and stronger origin than a sudden flare of public indignation or a fit of bellicose agitation. It sprang, primarily, from the close bonds existing between Portugal and Brazil, which are the firmest that ever bound two independent countries of the same origin.

Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, was once the seat of the royal Portuguese government, so that, instead of Brazil being ruled from Lisbon, it was Portugal that was governed from Brazil, and the empire took the name of the Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarve. The independence of Brazil was accomplished through a movement headed by the Portuguese reigning family, who preferred to stay in Brazil. Since that time both countries have been spiritually united. In spirit Portugal is the most French country in the world. Her literature, art, social and even political life are offsprings of French culture, wherein lies the reason why Portugal was so willing to fight for the Entente. To both Portugal and Brazil France is the standard bearer of republicanism in Europe. It is to French influence that they attribute the Russian revolution, in which they see a new impetus to the spread of republicanism.

THE ECONOMIC REASONS.

Besides the sentimental reasons that align Brazil on the side of the Entente Powers, the economic troubles caused by the war have affected her to a very large extent. Up to 1914, Germany was the second largest buyer of Brazilian products, the United States being first, and the second provider for Brazilian commerce, her exports to Brazil being surpassed only by those of Great Britain. Prior to the war, Brazil's combined trade with the present European belligerents was much larger than that with the United States. The war closed most European markets; England placed an embargo on the imports of coffee; and Brazilian export trade was dependent almost exclusively upon American markets.

It was therefore with the greatest concern that Brazil watched the attitude of the United States in the European conflict. Probably in no other country of the New World could the attitude of the United States produce a stronger effect. It was obvious that Brazil would shape her own attitude according to the course taken by the United States.

This was demonstrated on the occasion of the Latin-American conference, suggested by Argentina early last March. The conference, according to the Argentine press, was called for the avowed purpose of discussing measures in defence of the rights of neutrals, but it was known that its real object was to renew the peace movement unsuccessfully started by President Wilson a few weeks before.

The Argentine plan excluded the United States from the conference, and therefore found immediate and strong opposition in Brazil. "O Paiz," one of the leading newspapers in Rio de Janeiro, voiced the opposition in the following unmistakable terms; "Suddenly, as if we had received an injury from the United States, or as if its participation in the conference was an unimportant matter, it is suggested that we should go into a conference with the other American republics, excluding from the projected concert the most important nation of the new hemisphere.

"At any other moment a purely Latin-American conference could not be objected to. But to invoke now the situation created by the European conflagration as a reason for a discussion of Latin-American defence interests, disregarding the fact that the conflict also affects the great American Republic, is simply to alienate the sympathy of the most decisive element, which is the only one capable of sustaining our already declining continental prestige."

Brazil obviously cannot afford to remain isolated in this movement, which is becoming universal. Reasons of temperament, as well as self-preservation, force her to follow the lead marked by the United States and join in the war against the Central Powers.

As to the German peril in Brazil, it has been greatly exaggerated. The German population there is large and more numerous than in any other Latin-American country. However, it is not the dominant foreign element. The total number of German immigrants to Brazil from 1820 to 1913 was 116,150, against 1,327,808 Italians, 883,351 Portuguese, 412,438 Spaniards, and about half a million immigrants from other countries. The total population of the republic is estimated at 24,000,000, while that of German birth or descent is placed at not over half a million.

TRANSPLANTED GERMANS.

The German element there, it is true, has maintained unusual cohesion. It has barely melted in the national pot, because, after being transplanted from Europe, it found itself in a strange atmosphere, among a population ethnically and temperamentally different, with a language not related to its own. The German immigration to Brazil cannot reasonably be traced to an organized German imperialistic move.

The Germans in Brazil are concentrated in certain sections, and are very prosperous. In the State of Sao Paulo their holdings in rural property are valued at about $10,000,000. In the same state the Italians possess rural property worth $17,000,000, and the Portuguese $11,000,000.

With the active assistance of the imperial German government, the Germans in Brazil might prove dangerous. Isolated and not directly under the Kaiser's influence, they hardly will try to make trouble. Only one of the many Brazilian revolutions has been blamed on the German's would-be attempt to secede and estabzlish an imperial colony. No proofs, however, were ever found of such a plot.

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115 FUTILE ATTACKS BY GERMAN U-BOATS

130 British Ships Over 1,600 Tons Sunk in Eight Weeks

The London 'Times' naval correspondent writes: "When the submarine campaign began it was freely predicted by the German press that in three weeks we would be brought to our knees. That prediction is unfulfilled. As the weeks grow into months, the British official figures give no indication that the submarine toll has nearly approached German anticipations. There is, indeed, another heavy list of losses this week. Probably the figures would be less encouraging to the enemy if they included the losses of submarines actually verified. It would, however, be foolish to conceal the fact that the cumulative effect of the U-boats' activity must some time become serious.

"British official tables issued for eight weeks show that in that period 139 ships of over 1,600 tons, 58 ships under 1,600 tons, and 65 fishing boats have been sunk, making a total of 253 vessels. In the same period, 116 merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines. It appears, therefore, that out of every three ships subjected to attack, two were sunk and one escaped. Some losses were due to mines, but how many is not shown by the tables.

"Similar calculations from tables issued by the Allies during the last six weeks indicate a somewhat different result. The French total loss is 75 ships, and only nine vessels escaped, so that out of every seven ships attacked, six were sunk. The Italian tables also exhibit a high proportion of losses relatively to the numbers attacked. The total sunk was 52, while the vessels that escaped were only five. Therefore, out of every ten attacked, nine were sunk. How far this comparison provides a true estimate of the position it is impossible to say, principally because of the mine factor, but it is a fair deduction from the official figures.

"So far as the British figures of the arrival and departure of all ships during the eight weeks are concerned, they show that the volume of traffic is steadily maintained, but not increased. The highest week was that ended March 18. France was also highest in the week that ended March 18."

The "Morning Post's" Christiania correspondent reports that the Norwegian steamer "Paris," 1,634 tons, was sunk Tuesday.

FIRST DAY WITHOUT MEAT FOR BRITAIN

Appeal to Honor is Generally Held to Justify Expectations of the Authorities

London, April 17.—London had its first meatless day to-day, and the rest of the Kingdom will have theirs to-morrow. There was nothing to prevent a private householder from purchasing in advance sufficient meat to enable him to disregard regulations, but the response which hitherto had been made by the country to appeals to its honor is held generally to justify the food authorities' expectations that a sensible reduction in consumption will follow the one meatless day per week behest.

Many London clubs already have two meatless days. London restaurantors generally prefer the new methods to the old system of limited courses to a meal, and to-day's menus, though meatless, were ample and appetizing.

Appeals to the well-to-do classes to cut down the consumption of bread in order to leave more for the poorer masses is becoming more intensive. The shortage of potatoes grows greater and it is a common thing to find well-to-do people who haven't eaten a single tuber for a week. Milk, now sixpence a quart, threatens to go to a shilling unless the food controller takes steps to stop it.

The advent of milder weather has relieved London's troubles in one important particular, that of coal. For nearly a month past one of the city's greatest distributing agencies professed inability to execute orders to deliver a ton of coal under less than to a lack of supplies as to a shortage eight weeks' delay, owing not so much of labor to meet the demands for delivery.

DEATH OF VON BISSING

Oppressor of Belgians, Murderer of Cavell, Reported

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that according to a Brussels despatch, General von Bissing, the German governor-general in Belgium, died last Wednesday evening.

General Baron Moritz Ferdinand von Bissing was appointed governor-general of Belgium in November, 1914, in succession to Governor von Der Goltz. He was born in 1844. During his rule in Belgium General von Bissing has come into prominence many times, notably in connection with the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse, frequent clashes with Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, and the deportation of Belgians. It was reported in 1915 that he had ordered the round-up of spies and persons suspected of working against the Germans in Belgium and that scores of executions followed the carrying out of this order. Several times by his order Belgian cities and towns were fined heavily for alleged breaking of rules laid down by him. He had been ill off and on for more than a year.

PRESS OPINIONS.

VON BISSING.

(New York "World.")

To preserve the memory of Gen. von Bissing, German Governor-General of Belgium, no monument of stone or bronze will ever be needed. For all time he will stand in history as the jailer and hangman of Belgium, one of the most execrated figures of the war.

A man not without certain amiable qualities, it was von Bissing's lot to be placed in a position where the whole world came to know him as the perfect type of Prussian military oppressor. He was part of a machine which operated ruthlessly and with the sole purpose of crushing into abject submission a people that German autocracy had first wronged, then conquered. He had but one thought—in obedience to orders, to hold the Belgians underfoot. As a German, he did his work well.

It was a brutal task, for which he proved his fitness, whether in starving the Belgians under his care or shooting an Englishwoman nurse in need of his mercy. Throughout all history his name will be coupled in the Low Countries with that of the Duke of Alva.

THE SLACKERS' RETREAT CUT OFF.

(Toronto "Globe.")

Small-spirited young men, fit for military duty but unwilling to either fight or work for Canada, who have been swelling by thousands the exodus from this country to the United States, now find themselves in a very peculiar and thoroughly ridiculous position. The controversy among our Allies to the south of us, as to the best way to raise the half-million men who are to make up the first army that will go into training, may end in selection by conscription, and if it does so, the Canadian "slackers" are as likely to be chosen as any other people in their respective neighborhoods. Naturally, considering their temperaments, many of them, if they must fight, would prefer to fight for their own country, and it is still open to them to do so.

The moral for young Canadians and their family circles is that they should not shirk the risk their friends and neighbors are taking, and that they should allow themselves to be raised to higher levels by the part played by Canadian soldiers at the Vimy Ridge capture, which will for all time be one of the famous battlefields won by efforts never surpassed in the history of military heroism. The best way to bring the war to an early and satisfactory end is to enlist in ever-increasing numbers, and thus show the Germans that there can be to this war only one sort of conclusion.

A PEACE SUGGESTION.

(Providence "Journal.")

If Germany is forced to sue for peace, it would not be astonishing if the allies were to insist that every vessel torpedoed during the war must be replaced by a ship to be transferred from the flags of the Central powers to those of the fleets from which so many subtractions have been made by the submarines. Such a penalty would both impose poetic justice and be an intensely practical way of exacting indemnity which would not be so well expressed in terms of money alone.

IN A GERMAN CENTRE.

(Cincinnati "Times-Star.")

At the great patriotic rally at Music Hall on Thursday night last, nearly every speaker declared that Americans of German blood could be relied upon to uphold the American cause in the war. Every affirmation of this kind was received with prodigious cheering. If this is indicative of the real feeling in the community, the hyphen in Cincinnati is a dead issue and will not be raised again save in isolated cases.

All statements made by the speakers that the United States was not making war on the German people, but on their despotic government, were as loudly cheered, and as heartily accepted. That the thousands in the mass meeting looked upon the Hohenzollerns as the real enemies of the United States was shown by the tumult which resulted from former Governor Harmon's declaration: "And when we shall have disanointed the Kaiser, unless the Germans see the light and do it themselves, like the Russians, or at least have shortened his scepter, broken his sword and spiked his guns to insure the tranquillity of the world, we shall welcome the German people back into the family of nations and again applaud the achievements of their genius in the pursuits of peace."

This, let us hope, is the true feeling of the people of the United States to-day.

A BANKRUPT GERMANY.

(Wall Street "Journal.")

An illusory system of financing, by which paper was called gold, will prove embarrassing when the war is over and Germany attempts to deal with other nations. A five-fold increase of uncovered paper currency suggests bankruptcy. A war debt whose interest charge already amounts to $600,000,000 a year is a serious proposition to a people already groaning under taxes that bit into capital even before the war. In 1915 the Chancellor felicitated the Reichstag on the fact that the people would be relieved of the burden of debt because all expenses would be paid by indemnities from the conquered. Going out to gather wool, they come home shorn.

THE WORTHLESS HOHENZOLLERN PLEDGE.

(New York "Sun.")

The forward looking liberals of Germany will not forego the lessons of the past. For generations the Hohenzollerns have promised reforms to their discontented subjects. When the time came to fulfil their pledges they have invariably broken their word.

It would be unreasonable to believe that William II. is better disposed toward democratic institutions than his predecessors or that he would be likely after the war to grant the electoral reforms in Germany that he is disinclined to put into effect at once. Of all the worthless things in the world the word of a Hohenzollern given to the supporters of democratic institutions is the least valuable.

A PACIFIST'S CONFESSION.

(The "Nation," London.)

It has often been argued that military life makes men docile and patient, ready to take what their rulers like to give them, and the German soldier is cited as an example. That may be the effect of military service in times of peace and in some countries and under certain conditions. We doubt whether this will be the effect of service in this war on the soldiers of other nations, and we are sure that it will not be its effect on the British soldier. Drill, fatigues, routine are deadening influences, if you like; but the life of the trenches, the life of the open air, and, above all, the life of association with others, all tend to emancipate the mind.

AUSTRIAN WAR BOODLERS.

(New York "Evening Post.")

That discontent in Austria is growing, and that the longing for peace is becoming more intense, every day's news indicates. One reason for disquietude on the part of the Government is the constant rumor of great scandals in army contracts. On January 23, the leader of the Clerical party in Hungary, Count Zichy, publicly called upon the Premier to make known the names of "political personages" implicated in these army-supply scandals. He declared that the guilty men were to be found both in the Government party and in that of the Opposition, and demanded that the list of them be published, "in the interest of the country and the Parliament." Here is an ugly side of war of which Austria, unhappily, has had experience before. For a people to make great sacrifices in vain, and then to be convinced that they have all along been robbed by harpies, is the straight road to demoralization.

TREASON, ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL.

(New York "Evening Sun.")

Happily, the evidences of treasonable activities in the United States have been few since the declaration of war. So also have been outward signs of plots by enemy aliens who are subject to the same penalties prescribed for treason. Almost the sole exception has been the Eddystone disaster. None the less, President Wilson's solemn adjuration to American citizens and to strangers within our gates to avoid even the semblance of giving aid and comfort to the enemy is timely.

Equally timely would be a solemn warning from the same high source to the little group of men in Congress who, under the leadership of Chairmen Dent and Shallenberger of the House and Senate military committees, are determined in their efforts to obstruct the Administration's military program. Any divisions in the nation's councils which will prevent or delay the organization of an adequate American army for service on the firing line at the earliest possible moment may be counted on to give aid and comfort to the enemy more surely at the present time than will the actual destruction of munition factories. And the application now of the principle of universal military service is essential to maintaining at the front an army worthy of American strength.

For the bomb planter and the betrayer of military secrets, the President points out, the penalty may be death. For those in authority who hamper the country in marshalling its resources so that their formidable weight may be felt by the common foe of civilization, the penalty should be at least summary political death.

A TRIBUTE TO CANADA.

(New York "Times.")

Canada has a new reason for pride. It was great good fortune for her that the taking of the Vimy Ridge, for which the allies had poured out so much of their blood, fell in the long run to her. April 9, 1917, will be in Canada's history one of the great days, a day of glory to furnish inspiration to her sons for generations. Her new ally salutes her and rejoices with her.

TEARING ASIDE THE VEIL.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

Censorship takes a vacation or an opiate when it permits such an eruption as that of Maximilian Harden in 'Die Zukunft.' A few days after President Wilson "crossed the Rubicon" the Emperor called upon his Chancellor for proposals looking to the reform of the Prussian electoral law and alleged that at the beginning of the war he had ordered "preliminary work" to be done with such reform in mind.

Herr Harden is skeptical. He is too polite or too cautious to resort to the use of the word short and ugly, but he says there is no evidence that any such order was issued and he might as well have called himself an infidel, seeing that it is a species of infidelity to doubt or to question Imperial veracity, even by implication. There is a divinity that doth hedge, etc.

The opiate or vacation had other effects. It permitted Kultur to be told in print that Germany's fate depends not upon bits of territory lost or won, but upon the acquisition of a higher spirituality. Also, it permitted a presentment setting forth that the will of the German people must be free, so that they may light up the German house.

Herr Harden did not describe this house as being in darkness, but he called attention to the facts that Bagdad is English, that wide areas of French soil are once more in possession of the French and that 100,000,000 people desiring for themselves neither land nor money, nor even repayment of the cost of the war, have joined the "crusade" against the Central Empires.

As it never rains but it pours, Count Reventlow caps a climax: "Without a German victory, the German monarchy will soon cease to exist." There is a corollary, for nothing succeeds like success—nothing fails like failure. German remonstrants can now say with safety what would have opened prison doors for them a few months ago. That censorship should be relaxed for outputs such as these, tearing aside the sacred veil, impregnated with the gall and wormwood of the bitterest of truths, is more than suggestive of fright in high places. It is indicative of panic.

A CALL TO SLACKERS.

(Toronto "Globe.")

Britain's solemn call for increased food production makes it clear that men are needed in the fields almost as urgently as in the trenches. This places a lot of husky young men in an embarrassing position. They are too proud to fight and too pretty to farm, and yet they doubtless consider themselves very precious to their country.

MR. BALFOUR'S MISSION.

(New York "Sun.")

In spite of his age the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour is an admirable selection for special war commissioner to this country. No more representative statesman could be sent over here in the crisis. For three years he was Prime Minister, and he has been a leader in the public life of Great Britain for twenty-five years and more. Mr. Balfour is a born diplomat and had his training under Lord Salisbury when that eminent Englishman was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Balfour accompanied Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield to Berlin to attend the historic conference after the Russo-Turkish war. It was found that Mr. Balfour was too strong a man to leave out of the Asquith Coalition Cabinet, in which he served as First Lord of the Admiralty, and as shrewd a politician and judge of men as Mr. Lloyd George made Mr. Balfour Ministers of Munitions in the victory Cabinet.

Mr. Balfour has been up in an aeroplane and down in a submarine. He is always very much alive and venturesome. He is probably looking forward with zest to crossing the Atlantic because he will have to incur the risk of being torpedoed. As an introducer of moving pictures dealing with the army and navy in war at a London theatre he was a brilliant success. He may be able to write learnedly on theology, and metaphysics, and literature, but his mind is a sponge for practical details about the conduct of the war and his memory is wonderfully retentive.

Mr. Balfour will be able to tell Secretary Baker all about the lesson of experience which England had to learn before she raised and organized her armies for victory, and he will go over the work of the British navy with Secretary Daniels and point out how cooperation can best be effected. What Mr. Balfour has to impart about these things and the equipment of the nation for war could not be put down in black and white on paper. It must be spoken at the council table, and there are also matters of state that could be communicated only by word of mouth. Mr. Balfour is an encyclopaedia of the war, and time will be gained by his coming here.

JOHN BULL IN SHAPE.

(Chicago "Tribune.")

Since August, 1914, England has been grimly marching through the ruins of her former self to a new England. She has been learning day by day lessons branded in letters of blood and fire. She was a giant fat with peace. Now she is a giant stripped, clean muscled, with her navy a shining, impenetrable shield, her army a sword keen as death, her economic organs healthy, reinvigorated, her heart beating strong with national pride and purpose. This is one of the miracles of this epic time. Are we going to ignore it? Must we pass through the same darkness and agony to learn the same lessons?

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

(New York "Evening Post.")

Admiral Jellicoe, in his interview on submarine warfare reported by the Associated Press, frankly admits that the coming of under-water boats has revolutionized naval tactics. This is true even when the submarines are used in strict compliance with the laws of war. They make the old close blockade of an enemy's coast impossible. Moreover, even in large fleet operations, the submarine danger makes it necessary to give to battleships a skirmish line of destroyers, which fact at once reduces the radius of action, on account of the comparatively limited fuel supply of destroyers. Against submarines used illegally, Admiral Jellicoe states that no sure defence has yet been found. He speaks of devices and inventions which there has not yet been time fully to work out. From his incidental remark that our Navy Department knows just how many submarines the British have sunk, it is a fair inference that the various plans adopted by the Admiralty to combat under-water boats have been communicated to our Government. Admiral Jellicoe expresses the hope that the American navy will bring fresh ingenuity to the inventing of means to overcome the submarine menace.

On the question of cutting off England's food supply by German submarines, Admiral Jellicoe speaks soberly. He indulges in no jaunty snapping of the fingers at the peril, nor on the other hand does he for a moment admit that the situation is desperate. Unrelaxed energy in fighting the submarines, together with economies and stimulated production of food in England, will, he believes, keep the country going strong. Thus the note struck by the Admiral is somewhat different from that which is habitual with Mr. Lloyd George. He has inclined all through the war to alarmist utterances. His theory seems to have been that a lethargic public needed to be frightened into doing its duty. And along this line the British Premier can certainly point to large results. Yet one incidental result of his method is to cheer up the enemy. Only the other day a German newspaper exultantly said that Mr. Lloyd George's latest warning to his countrymen showed that he was standing in the water up to his throat, and knew that the flood was rising! It is surely a nice study—just what tone to use to stir your own side without at the same time encouraging the other. German statesmen are puzzled by it as well as the English.

THE GREAT JEWISH CHARITY.

(New York "Sun.")

Quite as remarkable as the generosity with which the members of the National Emergency Conference determined to give $10,000,000 more to the needy Jews of Europe is the speed with which the money is being collected. That more than two and a half millions should be pledged at the dinner held in this city, not to mention the promise which will cost Julius Rosenwald a million, is evidence of quick response to the cry of the distressed.

The personal contribution of Jacob H. Schiff of $100,000 is noteworthy not only for its size but because the giver's announcement makes it a gift of international philanthropic significance, Mr. Schiff having expressed his desire that it be used for the establishment of a hospital unit "for the Russian people."

When the present fund is complete the American contributions for the relief of European Jews will have reached the huge total of $18,000,000, and the work of charity will be exceeded only by the Belgian relief.

A GERMAN "PLOT" IN BELGIUM.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

The German "plot" to divide Belgium by favoring the Flemings and giving them an administration with Brussels as their capital—the Walloons being given Namur as a seat of "government"—is only a continuation of a policy which the enemy commenced to adopt in the early days of the occupation. It is true that Fleming and Walloon have not always seen eye to eye on various matters, for they have many differing characteristics and they speak differing languages. The Flemish language is a type of Low German, but it is hardly a genuine medium of literary expression, and the works of Maeterlinck and Verhaeren, who are the most eminent men in Flemish literature, appear in the French language. All university tuition is in French, and while an educated Fleming must know French a Walloon need not necessarily know Flemish. It is this fact which has divided the two races in the past, but the war closed the ranks, and the Flemings as a whole repudiate with scorn the action of those who have fallen in with the German plans.

The Flemings are a somewhat heavy and laborious people, stolid in character and lacking the vivacity which one usually finds in the Walloons, who are to be found mainly in Belgium's coal and iron areas. The Walloons are the most democratic of the Belgian peoples, and in them the Socialist movement gets its strongest support. They are fervently industrial, but with a strong attachment to the arts, and especially to music—M. Ysaye is a Walloon. They have no feelings of enmity or animosity with regard to their Flemish brethren, and in the days before the war the two races worked together in the greatest amity, even though they did not agree on a variety of matters. The Walloons look upon the French people as kith and kin, which is not the case with the Flemings; but this war has united them in a hatred of Germany, and one may say with certainty that those of the Flemish people who have been to Berlin on a deputation to the German Chancellor and have at all events tacitly accepted German consideration represent but a very small minority of their kinsmen.

CRITICISED RED CROSS.

Toronto Relatives of War Prisoners Held Indignation Meeting.

One hundred relatives of Canadian prisoners of war met last week, passed a resolution of protest and formed a Prisoners of War Association of Toronto.

In turn, a score of those present told of the complaints of their soldier relatives. Th burden of criticism was directed against the Canadian Red Cross, which some of the speakers declared was sending very little food, than of inferior quality.

Some of the accusations against the Red Cross were pretty severe, and Chairman ex-Ald. Plewman felt called upon to somewhat soften the tone of the meeting by saying the Red Cross had undertaken to forward parcels to soldiers at the request of the Dominion Government. If the Red Cross had fallen down he had no doubt but what they had made every possible effort to perfect their system. He expressed regret, though, that Red Cross officials had not seen fit to accept an invitation to be present and present their case.

The resolution adopted by the meeting was a lengthy one. It pointed out that the 2,500 Canadian prisoners in Germany had been getting little enough to eat before the new order, and that with the irregular Red Cross deliveries they must be starving. Theresolution expressed appreciation of the efforts of the Red Cross, but protested against a system which permitted commissioned officers to receive parcels and not privates. This was declared to be undemocratic. In conclusion, it requested a return to the old system, and also an inquiry into the quality of the food sent forward by the Red Cross.

Letters of complaint were read from almost every prison camp throughout Germany. A score of them advised relatives not to send any money to the Red Cross for food delivery because they did not send enough, and it was of inferior quality. Several speakers complained at the failure of the government to interest itself in supplying food to Canadians. One father asked why his boy should be made to assign three or four dollars a month to the Red Cross for food, when the government might, by organized effort, feed the Canadians in Germany.

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LETTERS FROM READERS

DISARMAMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I thank you for printing my letter on disarmament and for the editorial comment thereon, which comment, however, seems to be based on mistaken inferences, and I am sorry to have to request further space in which to correct them if I may.

I certainly am not blind to the moral issues involved in this war, though I did not see fit in a letter of the kind to specifically deal with them, knowing full well that they would have to be settled if possible on the old lines before any fellowship of the nations would be possible. I was rather concerned with a wider outlook of a better day to follow, in which moral government might be on a higher plane and of a more comprehensive scope.

I must plead ignorance of the fact, if fact it be, that the theory of Society's responsibility as a whole for the moral or unmoral condition existing within it had become "otiose"—in fact I had thought it a paramount and increasingly important factor in all modern Christian sociological endeavor.

As to the implied charge of "shiftiness." I trust I may be allowed to say that I have always had unbounded faith in that "Over-ruling Power which makes for righteousness," but I have never yet been able to see that it works through militarism, even for the purpose of overthrowing militarism of a more evilly disposed type.

My faith in the reformation of human nature centres in a new birth of individual human souls to leaven the mass of society till the whole is leavened. Slow and almost imperceptible has it ever worked, and thus will it probably continue to work for some time to come ("The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation"), but I would facilitate its working by the removal of a great incubus. Thus also would I render the development of such a wicked state of heart as characterizes our opponents in this war more difficult in the future. Unconscious though they may be of their guilt, it is all too patent to all but themselves with their peculiar mentality which has developed through long years of militant thought and military preparation, resulting in the complete overthrow of right ideals, and also in the dissemination of variously modified and adapted poisons of Prussianism subtly mixed with the philosophical and theological teaching of State-controlled German universities.

As to the seeming contradiction in my suggestion re an international navy, I beg to call attention to the fact that it was made questioningly—and somewhat ironically as well. Recognizing the peculiar difficulties which might arise in the use and abuse of a trackless domain common to all the nations of the world, I left the solution of the real problem to wiser heads than mine. But I should have thought that my personal opinion as to entire disarmament was sufficiently evident in the whole tenor of my writing as to have absolved me of the charge of "shifting counsels."

I did, it is true, suggest a revulsive turning of the nations from the "great illusion" (here let us remember that they are all now advocating extreme national military preparation as a threat to prospective outlaws), not upon any sudden reformation of human nature, but upon the finding of their trust misplaced.

This does not mean "Peace without victory." It may mean a victory for the invisible forces of that "Over-ruling Power which makes for righteousness."

While neither is completely possible without the other, do we not as Christians make a tremendous mistake when we place the 'Moral' above the 'Spiritual,' and favor the all too prevalent idea that Christianity exists merely as an aid to a higher state of civilization? It is precisely the other way about.

I can see no inconsistency or shiftiness in maintaining such positions; nor can I see their tendency to prolong the war. Could I, I would gladly withdraw from them.

Some time ago there developed in this country such an epidemic of criminality that a measure of prohibition of the sale of firearms was proposed in some quarters; but it was not proposed to arm everybody so that all might have fair fighting chance against the outlaws. Indeed, some communities have, I believe, advanced sufficiently as to disarm their police. And do not larger communities eventually come to adopt the proven principles and practices of the smaller in the matter of moral reform?

Let us hasten the process.

JAMES E. LAWRENCE.

West Shefford, Que., April, 1917.

TEMPERANCE DISFRANCHISED.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I notice with pleasure your criticism of my article which appeared in your issue of the 10th inst. We may all be equally earnest in our desire for the furtherance of a good and righteous cause, but it is only by discussing methods that we can arrive at the best means for attaining our desired end. To one who has suffered time and again, when striving to further our cause, from this "Stick to your party" method, failure seems to be the inevitable result. Get a government such as the present is, elected by the "Stick to your party" method, and the purchasable whiskey vote, and we have a class of representatives who will selfishly pander to what will be of greatest party advantage in getting votes.

In North Toronto by-election, trusting to our party fealty, Norris advocated a "Wine and Beer" policy, while Dewart, fearing to go just so far, advocated "Compensation." Two government members, Lucas and Ferguson, fought for Norris and his policy. Neither the "Alliance" nor "Committee of One Hundred" put in an appearance, and the temperance voter of North Toronto was disfranchised.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to a fiscal policy, or in advancing the agricultural interests of our province, or its mining developments and matters along these lines, it is only a knave or a fool that would vote to give men a license to engage in a traffic the outcome of which is murder, distress and ruin. The former a fit inmate for a reformatory or penitentiary, and the latter of an asylum.

The only true democratic form of government is one composed of men whom the people can depend upon, and whose moral principles are such as the electors approve of. The party system as it exists destroys this, and we vote blindly for the candidate who carries our particular party label, and our members generally become nothing more or less than manipulated voting machines. Had the Alliance, which is our only temperance organization, used its energies in such a way as to have one or both of the existing parties in the case of a by or provincial election, bring out a known temperance man as a candidate, that could be approved of by them, the existing parties would have vied with each other to secure our support, and in case neither brought out one they could approve of, they would have one nominated. In this way only could the temperance elector be sure of not being disfranchised on election day.

The "Witness" and I are agreed that the party system is a bad one, and we both refuse to be identified with either of the existing parties. And I think we are equally at one in this, that when a great moral question like the doing away with the liquor traffic is the main issue, as in the case of the North Toronto by-election, the Dominion Alliance and Committee of One Hundred, our only "organized provincial forces," should see that the temperance voter be not disfranchised as was the case in that contest. One candidate with a wine and beer proposition, and the other with compensation. As it was a great many of our temperance voters refused to cast their ballots, and only about one-third of the usual vote was polled. This is only a sample of the effect partyism has on moral questions, and is largely responsible for the will of the people in respect to the liquor traffic being unheeded in the past twenty-five years. I do not think either the executive of the Alliance or members of the Committee of One Hundred could formulate an excuse for voting in the North Toronto contest.

J. R. GOVENLOCK.

Seaforth.

ANGLO-ISRAEL.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Your "Letters from Readers" are certainly a most interesting feature of your valuable paper. In reply to Mr. Henry's letter, "The Twelve Tribes," in last week's issue, I would like to say a few words. The subject of the lost tribes is too large a one to treat adequately in your columns, but there is much historical evidence to refute his contention that the ten tribes were absorbed into the two tribes, or intermarried and lost among the heathen, though portions of them undoubtedly were. Many people do believe that God's promises to Abraham, Isaac, Israel, Joseph, Ephraim, David, etc., with the prophecies concerning the two houses, are having literal fulfilment in the Anglo-Saxon and Jewish races in these "last days" (understood as meaning the Gospel dispensation, not the end of the world.) We seem to be approaching the end of the "Times of the Gentiles."

The following books may be obtained from Mr. D. Sutherland, 109 Glenrose avenue, Toronto, and will give arguments for thinking the Anglo-Saxons to be Ephraim-Israel: (1) "Israel in Britain," by Col. Garnier, price, about 15 cents; (2) "The Lost Tribes," by Reader Harris, K.C., 20 cents; "British-Israel Truth," by Ven. Archdeacon Hanan, M.A., D.D., and H. Aldersmith, M.B., F.R.C.S., and "The Bible Arch of British-Israel Truth," by L. Lapsworth, the last two books, 35 cents each.

The prophecy of Ezekiel 37 is yet future. Judah did take possession of Jerusalem after the captivity, but God sent a message by Ezekiel (chap. 11:14-21), rebuking the Jews for acting as if their "cast-off" brethren were disinherited forever. In "far-off countries" God was to be a sanctuary to them. (See II. Sam. 7:10 as a commentary.) The two houses had to have a distinct history to fulfil prophecy concerning them, therefore Rehoboam was not allowed to try to recover the allegiance of the revolted tribes. (II. Chron. 11:4.) The ten tribes were to become re-covenanted, that is, Christian. (See Jer. 3:17, 18, and Jer. 50:4, 5, 19, 20), with many others that could be quoted.

Jesus and the Jews of his day knew where at least some of the dispersed were at that time. (See Matt. 10:6, and John 7:35.) The ten tribes must be meant as the two were not lost then or ever since.

I have not touched more than the fringe of the subject, but will close, fearing to make my letter too long.

MRS. S. TROWHILL.

Woodstock, Ont., April 17, 1917.

CONVINCED

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Sinclair regarding the "Incurable Saints," was just the one to set one thinking. Now I do not know whether I am one of these incurable saints or not, but I am quite satisfied that all Scripture is given of inspiration of God. I believe any one is right in asking the privilege of searching the Scriptures, but on authority of God's word I contend that a natural man (one who is not a "new creature in Christ Jesus") cannot understand them. (I. Corinthians 2:14.) However, I believe that anyone who is really desiring light is under the influence of the Holy Spirit and will not be disappointed. Now, Mr. Sinclair says Christ was a Higher Critic because He quoted the law as saying some thing, while He himself had something farther to teach. According to the definition "Truth Seeker" supplied this would not be Higher Criticism at all. The saints of his time were shocked, but had they departed from the Old Testament Scriptures or had Christ? Much of what he said showed that they were astray from the Scriptures.

As Christ is the "mediator of the new covenant," we accept His fuller interpretation of the law regarding adultery, and other things, and we are glad that He taught us to love our enemies and resist not evil, but I refuse to accept anything that the Higher Critics have to teach that is not in accordance with what I find in the Scriptures. It is here that the exhortation quoted by "Truth Seeker" to prove all things comes in.

I cannot accept the statement that Christ would "adapt His teaching to the requirements of modern men's minds." I hold that the gospel, which is in Revelation called the everlasting gospel, and which is included in the great commission, is for all ages the "power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth." It meets the requirements of every sinner, and that is what all men are and have been since Adam fell, and Paul declares that men shall be judged not by a new kind of twentieth century teaching, but by what he calls "my gospel."

As for the larger vision that looms before us, I do not know of a larger vision possible than that of souls being saved by the old gospel and sent on the heavenward way rejoicing, and how comforting it is to know that when the time comes, Christ shall overcome Satan and there shall be a restitution of all things when His kingdom shall be established forevermore.

CHRISTIAN.

Dorion, Ont., April 13, 1917.

TAKING THE SWORD.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Please permit me a word on "Should a Christian enlist for the defence of the weak, the down-trodden and oppressed." I shall remember your request and the words of the wise man: "A fool's voice is known by a multitude of words," and shall be brief.

Mr. A. N. Shuttleworth's letter in your issue of April 3rd demands an answer. In the close of the first paragraph he says: "A man who bayonets another simply puts himself in Judas's place." Mr. A. N. S. should know our brave boys, to-day, in the trenches, are not fighting and dying for self, but for others. They could have done as Mr. S. has done and ran no risk, but for them freedom, home and honor were more than life. Judases are selfish, cowards and traitors. The close of his second paragraph says: "Any man who takes any other weapon than the Word of God is not a Christian." Did Mr. S. ever read Rom. 13? There, "God's ministers bear the sword to execute wrath on evil-doers." Which shall we accept—God's Word or Mr. S.'s? At the close of the fifth paragraph he refers to Paul in the Philippian jail. Here, as elsewhere, Paul asserted his Roman citizenship. (Acts 16:37.) "They have beaten us openly uncondemned being Romans." "Let them come themselves and fetch us out." Had Mr. S. been there he would have said: "Hold on, Paul, you're all wrong; your citizenship is in heaven; you must not claim earthly citizenship; if you do you are a Judas." But Paul could realize he was in a material world, with a material body, needing material protection; that his soul was born from above and in the spiritual realm heaven was his city, Christ his King. Here in the world he had citizenship and claimed its protection. To ask help when needing, and refuse when required, may do for a slacker, but not for a true man like Paul. At the close of the seventh paragraph he says: "He (Christ) had a right to use force, but you cannot find a passage in the whole Bible to say He ever delegated that right to sinful man. In the close of his eighth, he says: "The New Testament speaks of 'rulers being the servants of God, a terror to malefactors.'" Which paragraph shall we believe, the seventh or eighth? We cannot accept both. "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel." Every paragraph in that long article shows the man's incapability to judge who are Christians and who are not; who are Judases and who are not.

In another place he says Mr. Lee should have begun with God's call to Abraham, "Come out from thy country." Does he mean if we are Christians we should get out of Canada and let Germany have it? Does he forget Abraham fought for the weak as our brave boys are doing, and God blessed him for it? (Gen. 14:14; 15:1.) Does he forget Abraham's seed fought for the land God promised them and God blessed them and gave it them? Does he forget God cursed Meroz for doing just what he favors doing, refusing to go to the help of the Lord God against the mighty?

Again he says: "The professed Christian church is entirely responsible for the war." Jesus said the gates of hell should not prevail against His church. Whom shall we accept as true—Mr. S. or Jesus Christ? I would ask Mr. S. to note Jesus said: "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Dare Mr. Shuttleworth say the church of Jesus Christ took the sword; dare any honest man deny it was Germany's Emperor and council took the sword for world conquest? Some one must hold the sword as Jehovah's executive, for Jehovah's decree is that Germany having taken the sword shall perish with the sword. That sword will not be in the hand of slackers, but as God's executive, Britain's brave and Canada's loyal and true sons shall play a noble part. (Jer. 51:20.)

R. M. BYNON.

Lewisville, N.B., April 10, 1917.

HOW WE GOT OUR BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I quite agree with Mr. F. B. Ball in his statement that many people look on the authorized version of the Bible as if it had been handed down ready translated by God to the committee appointed by King James. Such people are also very suspicious of the original languages, as if, forsooth, reading the Bible in the original would make men heretics. A friend of mine, a Church of England clergyman, once attended a Holiness movement or Horncrite camp meeting, and a preacher made the following remarks: "I am B. A. I am born again. I am M. A. I am much altered, but I thank God that I know neither Latin, Greek, nor Hebrew. I content myself with the good old English language that was spoken by the Apostle Paul." With all deference to this preacher's erudition, we know that there was neither an England nor an English language in days of the Apostle Paul.

To those who have not the knowledge of the original languages I would recommend Dr. Weymouth's New Testament literally translated, as a book that will make the Holy Scriptures much more intelligent to English readers. Then the little book by Dr. Paterson Smyth, entitled, "How We Got Our Bible," will be a great help to those who are seeking information along that line. There was also a book published about thirty-years ago by Cassell and Co., London, Eng., entitled the "Bible Educator," in which a number of articles appeared on the same subject. I don't know whether the book is still in print or not, but I bought a second-hand copy.

I think, however, that the suggestion is a good one, that a minister with leisure on his hands might be asked to write a series of articles on the above subject. If there ever was a time in which the Bible could be made interesting to the people at large, it is at the present time, but it must be presented to them in such a way as to make them think for themselves, and not take any preacher's or church's ipse dixit without question.

Trusting that some more of the readers of the "Witness" will take this subject in hand and deal with it honestly, and fearlessly, which many seem to be afraid of doing at present.

P. U. SINCLAIR.

The Manse, Eldorado, Ont.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Permit me to say a few words in reply to Mr. A. N. Shuttleworth's letter appearing in your issue of April 3rd in which letter he claims it to be wrong for a Christian to engage in war.

Now the Bible tells us that there was war in heaven. The good angels led by Michael fought against Satan and his evil angels, and overcame them. There must have been weapons or force of some kind used by both sides—whatever it is that spirits can feel and may be controlled by. This is evident from the fact that Satan and his followers offered resistance, but were subdued and thrown out of heaven. This was not done for their own good either, but for the good and safety of those others remaining whose wills were in harmony with that of heaven's Holy King.

If it was right for sinless angels to take part in a war in order to rid their country of a corrupting and hostile foe, why is it not right for men to do likewise? Of course, God could have expelled Satan from heaven without the help of the Angels. But, probably for their own good, they were allowed to take an active part in casting out the evil from their midst. This certainly is God's way with men. He helps them only to the extent in which they lack the power to help themselves.

Mr. Shuttleworth says that "we ought to take them (our foes) the gospel, not the sword." Have they not had the gospel as long as we have had it? "But the Word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it." Before the actual outbreak of hostilities in the present war, did not our own and our Allies' representatives approach Germany with proposals which were in the spirit of the gospel, but all of which were rudely rejected.

Speaking of motives, he says, "Whatever a follower of Christ does must be done in love, and when a man bayonets another and says he loves Him, he is simply putting himself in the Judas class." But one man may bayonet another from motives of love. Love of righteousness, love of the poor, the weak and the helpless; those who usually are the victims of the strong-armed and brutal plunderer who will heed no appeal save that of the bayonet. The man who has it in his power to subdue a murderer, even though he be compelled to use a bayonet for the purpose, and refuses to use that power in the defence of innocence or helplessness is a partaker of the assassin's crime.

Then he says that in the present war Christians are fighting shoulder to shoulder with all sorts of sinners (obviously towards the same ends.) He objects to this, and as warrant for such objection quotes: "Be ye not unequally yoked together," etc., etc. This applies to every walk of life to the same extent that it does to war. Must a Christian manufacturer then employ none but Christian workmen, and may the Christian workman labor only in the company of Christians? Surely a most distorted view of what Christ demands from His followers.

He further states that the only command given by Christ to His disciples was to go unto all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. The nature of this command clearly proves that it does not apply to each and every Christian of all times, as it is manifestly impossible for all to follow. It was specially given to the disciples of that day, and by a reasonable inference to some others of later times. Of course, it is true that the commands and the precepts of the New Testament mostly have to do with spiritual things. This does not necessarily prove that Christ taught men to ignore the things belonging to this life. He was founding a new and higher order of life, and directed men's attention to the things belonging to this new life as being the more important. They were not to neglect earthly matters altogether, on the contrary, "These ought ye to have done, and not leave the other undone." The people already were too materialistic, and were familiar with the ordinary duties and obligations of the natural life, therefore had no special need of instruction in these matters.

Every man owes allegiance to his king and country. Jesus bade Peter pay the tribute for both of them, and performed a miracle in order to provide the necessary money. It would appear that Christ might justly have refused to pay this tribute. By paying the money He voluntarily takes a part in the civil life of the country. This money may have helped to pay for a soldier's service as well as for anything else.

We are commanded to "Honor the King." How should we honor our king were we to allow the horde of German savages to invade our country and depose our king, robbing him of his crown and kingdom, and committing all kinds of atrocities on his people. Were we to permit this we would then be called upon to honor as our king the German Crown Prince or some other degenerate German brute that the Kaiser would be pleased to appoint as our king. In that case, if Mr. Shuttleworth or any of the rest of us failed to pay at least an outward and visible honor to the beast on our throne, we should quickly be feeling the point of a German bayonet between our ribs. And that would be the least of our miseries. Does any sane man really believe that God requires this of us? And yet that's all there is for us if we refuse war.

Mr. Shuttleworth's theories of life would be all right were the world entirely peopled by such ideal Christians as he pictures for us. But we find ourselves placed in a world inhabited at the present time by very imperfect men and women, with many concrete faults and evil tendencies. Our god-given reason teaches us that it is our duty to try to eradicate those faults and turn the evil-disposed energies into right channels, by using the means which experience has taught us to be most effective for good. This may occasionally force us to destroy those who are utterly and entirely bad. "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it away," etc. "We are all members of one body." So that a too grossly offensive member of society, or a member of the nations, may be destroyed to save the rest. Who but a fool would enter a thicket where lay a man-eating tiger and try to subdue the beast by stroking its fur and murmuring, "Nice Kitty"? We may hope to do this in the future when "the lamb and the lion shall lie down together," but not this year.

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BENEFACTORS OR BLASPHEMERS —WHICH?

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In his letter of March 27, Mr. Sinclair said that Jesus was a Higher Critic, that He was persecuted by the orthodox saints of His day for being so, and he seemed to imply that the Bible is or should be accepted on the authority of the Higher Critics. If these be facts, then surely Higher Critics must be regarded as benefactors of mankind. If the Higher Critics' doctrine has a tendency to deliver mankind from false creeds, to save us from that which endangers "pure and undefiled religion," to create an interest in God's word as stated, then surely they deserve our commendation and unstinted charity.

But is this the truth, or is it a subterfuge of the father of lies to draw a herring over the trail to cover up his tracks? In the first place Christ was not a Higher Critic. He never once adversely criticised the Word of God. The passages indicated in Matthew 5 were not a denial of Old Testament Scriptures, but an expansion of them in order to bring out their true spiritual meaning, which the ritualists and rationalists of His day had lost sight of. I could give many passages to show that our Lord endorsed every word of the Old Testament Scriptures, but one will suffice: "Then beginning at Moses and all the prophets he expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself." (Luke 24:27.) In the second place no saint of His time or any time has ever persecuted Him. Those who accused Him as stated were the ritualistic Pharisees and the rationalistic Sadducees or Higher Critics of His day. On another occasion He addressed these critics thus: "For if ye believed Moses ye would believe me, for he wrote of me. But if ye believe not His writings, how shall ye believe my words." (John 5:46-47.) The Higher Critics of His day, as well as our modern ones, repudiate both the writings of Moses and His words. And in the third place it is surely needless to prove that the Bible is not accepted on the authority of those who systematically reject it, except the ethical tid bits which may still be utilized in their social service clubs. These are the men who have labored to prove that the Book of Genesis is made up of Eastern fables and legends, that the Book of Leviticus is a "decoction of falsehoods," that the Book of Jonah is a ridiculous farce, and that the New Testament consists of the "ideas" of Jewish writers. If these men have created an interest in the reading of the Bible the motive was a sinister one. Tom Paine and Bob Ingersoll read the Bible to search out the so-called "blunders," so that they might influence others to cast it to the moles and bats.

Some weeks ago a rationalist preacher in Winnipeg discoursed on Bob Ingersoll, representing him to be a saint, and the greatest deliverer of modern times. Though Ingersoll was a blasphemer, it must be admitted in his favor that he was honest compared with the latest type of Ingersolls. He did not eat the bread of the church while seeking its ruin. What would you think of a man who would assume the captaincy of a vessel for the sole purpose of handing it over to the enemy? What would you think of a politician who would accept a portfolio in a government for the sole purpose of wrecking it? Would you not compare him to a German spy and call upon the authorities to hang him?

The great enemy of souls has lately discovered a more effective way to destroy Christianity than depending on the Voltaires, Paines and Ingersolls. He has thousands of such characters now operating within the fold, in our colleges, seminaries and so-called Christian pulpits, even inoculating the dear children in our Sunday-schools with the poisonous germs of materialism. What else can we expect in a few years, unless there is a change, but the total collapse of Christianity. The Lord intimates that when He returns faith in Him or in His word will be a minus quantity. The present sad conditions instead of perplexing a true saint of God, only inspires him with courage and hope for the "good time coming" he sees is fast approaching, for "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." When He returns to the earth "the heathen shall be given to Him for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession. (Ps. 2:8.) "In His days the righteous shall flourish and abundance of peace." (Ps. 72:6.) "He shall make wars to cease unto the ends of the earth." (Ps. 66:9.) Let all the praying souls pray for His speedy return, for this is the only hope of the church and the earth. Despite the opinions of modern preachers until He comes and casts Satan into the pit. (Rev. 20: 1-3.) "Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived." (II. Tim. 3:13.) Before the Lord's glorious reign begins on the earth man's day must close under a cloud. "As it was in the day of Noah, so shall it be when the Son of Man cometh." "In the last days perilous times shall come." (II. Tim. 3.) "They will not endure sound doctrine." (II. Tim. 4:3.) Paul through the Spirit tells us that "that day (the day of Christ) shall not come" except there come a falling away first." (II. Thess. 2:3.) This falling away, or great apostasy, has set in, but has not yet reached its crisis.

We have two prominent features of this great apostasy revealed to us by the apostles Peter and Jude. Peter, in speaking of the last days of this dispensation, says: "There shall be false teachers among you who shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them." (II. Peter 2:1.) And Jude, with prophetic vision, says: "Woe unto them for they have gone the way of Cain." (2:11.) The Higher Critics and their dupes deny the Lord's person, His deity, His virgin birth, His atoning death and His coming glory. They also go in the way of Cain by trampling on His precious blood, calling the atonement "the religion of the shambles." Should we therefore have charity for such teachers? Nay, verily, the apostle of love warned us against such: "If there come any unto you and bring not this doctrine (the doctrine of Christ) receive him not into your house, neither bid him God's speed, for he that biddeth him God's speed is a partaker of his evil deeds." (II. John 10 and 11.) Should we have charity for the Kaiser and his gang who were instrumental in the destruction of millions of human bodies? Impossible. But what is the ruin of bodies compared with the ruin of souls which must exist forever either in weal or woe.

In closing I wish to give your readers the opinion of Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., LL.D., himself a scholar and author of note, anent the Higher Criticism movement: "The movement was not the outcome of any new discoveries about the Bible. It sprang from a desire to make terms with the rationalism which was swamping the religious life of Germany at the close of the eighteenth century. And to attain this result every miraculous element of Scripture was given up. Instead of the rationalists becoming believers the believers came down to the level of the rationalists. The Critics began by deciding against the Bible, and then set themselves to find reasons for their decisions. This, indeed, has been the task of the Critics ever since—not to ascertain whether the sacred books are genuine, but to find reasons for deciding against their genuineness. And while each generation of Critics has rejected the reasons adopted by that which preceded it, the original decisions remain as the assured results of the best scholarship and modern criticism."

READER OF THE "WITNESS."

Arran, Sask.

AGAIN THE BEAST.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Being a reader of the "Witness" for some time I became much interested in your page devoted to letters from readers, and being an admirer of Bible subjects, I have been encouraged to ask for a little space for a few lines in answer to a request from an interested reader of your issue of March 13, entitled, "Again the Beast." Your correspondent asked if you had heard it said that the Kaiser was the anti-Christ, gathering his frail amount of information from a Swede's interpretation of Rev. 13th chapter, 18th verse. Your reader said he would like to hear from some one on the subject. We might do well to look to the only reliable source for our information, bearing on anti-Christ, and that is the testimony of our Lord's faithful apostles and prophets. Anti-Christ's existence was foretold about twenty-five centuries ago by Daniel, the prophet, and he calls it the abomination that maketh desolate. (Dan. 12:11) It will be well to notice the several titles given to anti-Christ. St. Paul calls it the Man of Sin, that Wicked One, the Mystery of Iniquity, the Son of Perdition. Our Lord, referring to the same, said, "The abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing in the holy place, (whoso readeth, let him understand.") (Matt. 24:15.) Again we find in Rev. 13:4 it is called a Beast. Now on a little examination of these titles it can be seen that they do not refer to an individual, but to a system. I wish to draw your readers' attention to the fact that anti-Christ is a system and not an individual, as many believe. The question arises, then, what is anti-Christ? Well, our Lord told his followers that while men slept the enemy came and sowed tares, and it was so. St. Paul, foreseeing what was to come to pass, calls attention to the great falling away, the Mystery of Iniquity, and so we find that after the apostles had finished the work that God gave them to do and fell asleep, awaiting Christ's promised return to take them unto Himself, that what was foretold came to pass. Notice that after the beginning of the third century and during the fourth, Pagan Rome gave place to Papal Rome, the birth of a false system. That as the Christ consists of the true Lord and the true Church, so anti-Christ is a false Lord and an apostate church, which has been permitted to misrepresent the truth, the Bible, God's character and plan, to practice deceit, assume authority, and to intoxicate the nations; therefore the nations are mad. (Jeremiah 51:7; Rev. 17:2.)

Moreover, let no one understand me to mean that a Roman Catholic is anti-Christ; neither priest nor pope, nor any man, nor any king, past or present popes, priests, bishops, kings and others are part or members of anti-Christ system. Be it further noticed that the Church of Rome, as an ecclesiastical system only, is not the man of sin or anti-Christ. The True Church is symbolized as a chaste virgin, while the apostate church is symbolically called a harlot. (Rev. 17:1.) Some one may ask, then, when did she become anti-Christ, the Man of Sin. When she became united to her lord, the Roman Empire, and became a religious empire, falsely styled Christendom, which signifies Christ's Kingdom. This was the beginning of the abomination of desolation, spoken by the prophets, and all the world wondered after the beast. (Rev. 13:3.) Yes, the beastly rule, beastly governments, the ungodly conduct and work all done under the name of Jesus of Nazareth and Christianity.

Your correspondent quotes from Rev. 13:5, "And power was given unto the beast to continue forty and two months." This evidently is a symbolic time, as in many other parts of Scripture, concealed until due time to be understood. (See Dan. 12:4.) Forty-two months, 42 x 30 days equals 1,260 days; a day for a year, 1,260 years.

Before leaving this part let us examine other passages. Rev. 12:14, "And the woman were given two wings of a great eagle that she might fly into the wilderness, where she is nourished for a time, and times, and half a time, from the face of the serpent." Here we have the same symbolic time, one time, 360 days x 3½, 1,260. Compare also Dan. 7:25, and 12:7, and you will find the same time, 1,260 days, a day for a year. This period of time, according to Scripture and history, was given to anti-Christ to have power and authority.

Next is, when did that time begin? Well, on or about A.D. 539, after the uniting of church and state, when it was recognized as the seat of divine authority. It was at that time Justinian, Emperor of Constantinople, recognized the Bishop of Rome as supreme Pontiff. Another evidence that that date marks the beginning of the twelve hundred and sixty years is the overthrow of the Ostrogoths by an anti-Christian empire. Here was the beginning of Dan. 7:25, and he (papacy anti-Christ) shall speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most High. It was then that Rev. 13:7 begins to have fulfillment. So, according to Scripture and history 539 A.D. marks the beginning of 1,260 years and ending in 1799, when Napoleon took the mouthpiece of anti-Christ, a prisoner to France.

Some might be inclined to think this letter quite ancient history. I will admit so, but contend it is necessary for a right understanding of the nature of anti-Christ, so before closing I would like to speak on some things modern. However, let it not be overlooked that the Scriptures do not teach that the influence, ignorance, superstition and error would entirely cease after 1799. The reverse is true. Daniel 12:10 says not all will understand, but the wise shall understand. Nevertheless, during the first eighteen years after 1799 no less than five large Bible societies were established in Europe and America, placing millions of Bibles in the hands of the people at a low price, quite a change from the time it was reckoned a crime to read the Bible.

We might draw attention now to the image of the beast. It does not seem wise to go around the corner to tell the story. Space will not permit. It appeals to me that the image is confederated Protestantism. Rev. 13:12, "And he exerciseth all the power of the first beast and causeth the earth and them that dwell therein to worship the first beast, whose deadly wound was healed." Some one says, how can this be? Well, about the middle of the last century, when the Protestant churches organized a system called the Evangelical Alliance, there and then it became the image of the beast, and compelled all to worship the first beast, yes, compelled all to adopt all, or nearly so, the theories formulated under the papacy: 1st, the divine right of kings; 2nd, apostolic succession, and ordination by man instead of God; the blasphemous doctrine of everlasting torment, deifies man, and denies the resurrection of the dead, because there is no one dead.

Now just a word or two on the war. All well informed people know that the nominal Christian church was reckoned to be Christ's kingdom set up on earth, Christendom, of which Germany and Austria formed a part. Jesus said, a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. According to Scripture this war is a preparation for the true, long-promised Messiah's kingdom for the blessing of all the family of the earth, for which we were told we may pray.

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REVOLTING TREATMENT OF BODIES OF GERMANS

Carcases Sent to Rear, Where Fat Extracted by Dividend Paying Companies

The London "Times" prints extracts from 'La Belgique,' of Leyden, Holland, telling of the revolting treatment to which the Germans submit their dead. The "Times" says this version, omitting some of the most repulsive details, is as follows:

"We have known for a long time that the Germans stripped their dead behind the firing line, fastened them into bundles of three or four bodies with iron wire, and then despatched these grisly bundles to the rear.

"Until recently trains laden with dead were sent to Seraing, near Liege, and a point north of Brussels, where there were refuse consumers. Much surprise was caused by the fact that of late this traffic proceeded in the direction of Gerolstein, and it was noted that on each waggon was written 'D. A. V. G.' German science is responsible for the ghoulish idea of the formation of a German offal utilization company, or Deutsche Abfall Verwertungs Gesellschaft, a dividend earning company with a capital of £250,000, the chief factory of which has been constructed 1,000 yards from the railway connecting Saint Vits, near the Belgian frontier, with Gerolstein in a lonely, little-frequented Eifel district southwest of Coblentz. This factory deals specially with the dead from the west front. If results are as good as the company hopes, another will be established to deal with corpses on the east.

"Trains are full of bare bodies, which are unloaded by workers who live at the works. The men wear oilskin overalls and masks with mica eye-pieces. They are equipped with long-hooked poles and push bundles of bodies into an endless chain which picks them up with big hooks attached at intervals of two feet. The bodies are transported on this endless chain into long, narrow compartments, where they pass through a bath which disinfects them. They then go through a drying chamber and are finally automatically carried into a digester or great cauldron, in which they are dropped by an apparatus which detaches them from the chain.

"In the digester they remain from six to eight hours and are treated by steam, which breaks them up while they are slowly stirred by machinery. From this treatment results several products. Fats are broken up into stearine, a form of tallow and oils, which require to be redistilled before they can be used. The process of distillation is carried out by boiling oil with carbonate of soda.

"Some part of the by-products resulting from this is used by the German soap makers. The oil distillery and refinery lie in the southeastern corner of the works. The refined oil is sent out in small casks, like those used for petroleum, and is of a yellowish brown color."

The "Times" adds that it will be remembered that one of the American consuls, on leaving Germany in February, stated in Switzerland that the Germans were distilling glycerine for nitroglycerine from the bodies of their dead and thus obtaining some part of their explosives.

ANOTHER HOHENZOLLERN.

The Duchess of Brunswick, Kaiser William's only daughter, has given birth to a daughter.

The Duchess of Brunswick, formerly Princess Victoria Luise of Hohenzollern, was married in 1913. She has two sons.

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