Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

VOLUME LXII., No. 7. · MONTREAL, | The People's Paper. | FEBRUARY 13, 1917 | $1.50 POST-PAID; 4c. A COPY.

The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1917.

The Church-goer

Churches are looked upon as Pullman Palace sleeping cars to heaven. Get on; you will find every latest luxury, and, if you keep on, you will go singing to the New Jerusalem. Or, if you don't want to sing, the singing will be done for you and you will be borne upward on the angel wings of sweet sounds. Any admission fee? No charge at the door, but a silver collection for expenses, of which you will hear later, and some odds and ends also for the world at large, but all at your own discretion. Any questions asked? Very little difficulty that way as long as you really want on board. They want you, and consider the church the best place for you. Any further requirements? Well, you must keep respectable, and take care not to fall off. You will be expected to look on this world through which you are passing as an objectionable place in which you are to account yourself continuously tired, and which it is your duty to long to leave. Better pull down the curtain and shut it out, lest it might appear to you a very nice world after all—indeed a wonderful world, prepared through countless ages for just such beings as you are. All very true you will be told; God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good; but man fell, and blasted everything; get on board, and train yourself, if you can, for bliss where congregations ne'er break up and Sabbaths have no end. This is a picture of religion as it appears to the average indifferent man, and what is more important, to the average indifferent boy or girl. To the ignorant the minister is a sky pilot, having no business with the things of this world. One is not sure that many a church-goer does not think of it similarly, though he may not just feel all he sings about pressing through a weary wilderness to the skies. It is however a very queer picture of the Church Militant.

There is a sense in which that Kingdom which it is the purpose of the Church to bring into being is not of this world. It is the Kingdom of Heaven. But that does not mean that it is not in this world. St. John saw it coming down out of heaven. His conception was one that prevailed when the New Testament was written, that all things exist in heaven in their ideal reality, and that the things of earth are imperfect and faulty revelations of those perfect things. Under this conception one evangelist called the expected perfect state in which all is to be according to the divine thought, the Kingdom of God. Another called it the Kingdom of Heaven. That Kingdom is not at the end of a life journey. It is, as it always was, at hand. It is in and among those who enter it. To make it universal is the Church's task. Christianity is not a way by which life is reached; it is a way of life. Salvation is not a guarantee of selfish felicity in another sphere. It is the entrance into life—a life from which old things are passed away and in which all things become new, as much as when a man enlists for military service. He was his own master; now he is absolutely under command. Anything short of this is only the poor shadow of Christianity. Dr. John R. Mott says a man may debate whether he will be a Christian or not, but, having become one, there is no room for discussion whether he is absolutely at the word of command. The price of not a few of those really enlisted will be the price of their lives. That seemed a strong thing to say, when he adressed a student's conference before the war; but it is a common place to-day. Having enlisted, the soldier must go with his Leader to Gethsemane, and, if need be, to Calvary. It is a life in which no one lives for himself, but each for all others—especially for the promulgation of this new life in all others. The bliss of this life is not postponed. It is in itself. It enters into the joy of the Lord, a joy in proportion to its unselfishness. That is the only satisfying joy of which human nature is capable, and without such service another life would not be heaven.

If then we want to find the real Church we must dismiss the palace car idea, and revert to the notion of enlistment, or, as the Church calls it, consecration, for unreserved body and soul service. Going into training for what? For nothing else but to be ready at the moment of requirement to obey, facing decrepitude or death joyously. We have before referred to the Church at Corea which would admit none but soul winners. That would thin out the easy churches of to-day. We cannot, however, revert to the primitive conditions of the early Church in the midst of heathenism. It is not desirable that we should. The light of the world has not gone out. What is duty now is to seek whole-heartedly to hear the marching orders for the twentieth century. We need not seek for them through revelations or through prophets. If the brotherhood and the sisterhood in every congregation would meet every week, not to hear a sermonette and mutter the oft repeated prayer, but to inquire eagerly what are the claims of the Kingdom of Heaven on these particular people individually, as a congregation, and as a portion of the Church at large; in other words what the Master would have them to do—if they were to do this with a predetermination that when the orders come they will be unflinchingly obeyed, for only so would the inquiry be wholesome, they would hear the word of command as clearly as when the Lord God walked among the trees of his garden. And there would be nothing impossible or unreasonable in them, for reason would be the channel through which they would come. Nor would there be anything small about any task projected against the splendor of the world's redemption. The service might be humble, but that has been shown by great example to be an element of greatness. Such a quest would remake the Church. Provoking one another to good works, people would either get at them to the extent of their opportunity, or get out.

The Undersea Menace

As disasters at sea have followed each other in quick succession since the first of February, when Germany's policy of recklessness was resumed, their accumulation must have seemed appalling to many. The number of ships sunk and the total tonnage mounted up day by day, till it seemed as if a gap was being made in the world's shipping, and that, as the Germans are so loudly boasting, Britain was being brought near to starvation. It is reassuring, under these circumstances, to be told that in the very worst months since the Germans started to sink merchantmen with their submarines, only one percent of the ocean going tonnage was sunk, and that during the average month only one-half percent was sunk. In order to get these disasters into proper focus it must be remembered that Germany is accomplishing the destruction she is causing by sending out practically her whole fleet at one time. She is making, today, her supreme effort, and even with this supreme effort she does not seem to have frightened those in authority in Britain. Did the British consider that this German submarine warfare could possibly achieve all that German officialdom professes to believe it will achieve, and what, without doubt, that faction of the German people which clamored for unrestricted submarine warfare thoroughly believe it would achieve—the starvation of Britain—they would have begun extraordinary efforts to restrict consumption and to assure the fairest possible distribution of the food supplies at present on the islands. They would have put a ban on the import of all luxuries and, if wise, on such unnecessary articles as hops, so that the shipping would be conserved for food. That such steps have not been taken shows that the British Admiralty has its plans to cope with this warfare and believe that it will be successful.

Half a Million Tons

This is the twelfth day since Germany began her unrestricted submarine warfare. The result has been terrible, but it seems to be lessening, and if it can be kept down to present limits, is well within the amount that can be lost without bringing starvation on Britain. During the first few days of their campaign the German U-boats sank an average of twelve to fourteen vessels a day. But for the last three days they have only sunk an average of five vessels a day. The German calculation was that they would be able to sink one million tons a month, and so within a very few weeks, bring Britain to her knees. During the first ten days of the month they succeeded in sinking only one hundred and forty-five thousand tons, which would be at the rate of a little less than half a million tons a month. But as the rate of sinking has fallen off considerably since then the indications are that in the first month of the campaign the tonnage sunk will fall considerably below the half million mark. But half a million tons of shipping is no small item. Fortunately, Great Britain has recently seized from Greece seven hundred thousand tons of shipping, so that the first month's campaign by Germany will be more than made up for by this seizure. But if this new submarine warfare is to continue even so successful as it has been it is going to be a menace to Britain that will force the government to take many steps of economy heretofore unmeditated, to conserve in every possible way her food supply, and to do everything imaginable to increase the productivity of her soil next summer.

The Admiralty Prepared

The Admiralty has a fleet, not of hundreds but of thousands, of submarine chasers, scouring the ocean for the iron sharks. Numerous private British seagoing yachts have been lent, or sold, for the service and have guns mounted on them. Besides this there are the fishing trawlers, which have also been supplied with guns, and the hundreds of motor boats that have been built by the British government in Canada and elsewhere for this purpose; these are very speedy gasoline cruisers, just large enough to hold a gun that can pierce a submarine, and above all, there are the hundreds of boats of the British navy, torpedo boats, torpedo destroyers, light cruisers, heavy cruisers, and battleships. All these are scouring the seas of the British Isles, and we may be sure are doing it not without result. We hear nothing of how many submarines have been sunk, but from this we must not suppose that they are immune from disaster. From the beginning of the war the Admiralty has made it its policy never to tell of the sinking of a submarine unless the sinking had been witnessed by another ship and would leak out anyway. They do not probably know all the Germans know about the mortality of these craft, and, on the other hand, do not want the Germans to know how many of their submarines succumb to the mine fields through which they have to pass to get to sea, how many are trapped in nets, and how many are shot down. Above all, they do not want the Germans to know in what parts of the sea disasters are most frequent, so that they can avoid those localities.

In Peril

The German submarine fleet is now, we may presume, all at sea. There is not a doubt but that there will be a thick sowing of mines at the passages through which they came out to prevent if possible, their getting home. It is not all pleasure running a submarine. They are the most tricky of vessels. They are the worst boat possible in which to ride out a storm on the surface, and yet it is sometimes hard to escape the storm as they are difficult to submerge in a high sea. The usual way to get through a storm is for the submarine to run into coastal water, to a place where the bed of the ocean is sandy, and not too deep, and then to fill her tanks and lie on the sand until the storm passes. Without a doubt, a certain percentage of the submarines now at sea will be destroyed without any action of the Allies, for the submarine is still as hard to manage as was the aeroplane in its early days, and a successful voyage, even where no obstacles are met with, such as the voyage of the "Deutschland" across the Atlantic, is quite an event. The mention of the "Deutschland" reminds one that she was reported to have left Germany for New Haven early in January, and that towards the end of January all preparations were made at New Haven for her reception by the manager of the line. Has she been captured at sea, with one of those immensely valuable cargoes of securities and chemicals that she transported, or has she been wrecked under one of those circumstances which her captain, in his log of a former voyage, describes as such a close shave?

THROWN TO THE WINDS.

—Brooklyn "Eagle."

The Smashing Blow

Sir Neville Chamberlain said the German menace must be answered by a smashing blow. Mr. Hodge, a minister, has said he was betraying no secret in saying the war would be concluded this coming summer. The smashing blow has not come off. As to whether it will end the war or not Mr. Hodge does not know. Neither does the joint wisdom of the Allies who have planned the smashing blow. So that Mr. Hodge, as he assures us, is betraying no secret. We could devoutly wish that that smashing blow—smashing both ways—might be found unnecessary. Germany's food shortage is to her the biggest fact of the war. She is on the verge of starvation. If she finds her new unlimited submarine warfare unsuccessful in starving Britain, if the nation's stout heart collapses, she may painfully decide that it is better to surrender than to fight it out during the coming summer, especially if conditions in Austria are as bad as they are reported to-day from official Vatican circles.

The Week

The only fighting of the past week that has seemed to amount to anything has been on the British front in France. The importance of this has been variously estimated. Some of the correspondents have gone so far as to state that the new spring offensive, is already under way, and that a continuous push will be looked for from now on. While this is probably an exaggerated view, there has certainly been a sequence of raids on the northern side of the Somme salient, which have been successful in capturing and holding sections of German trenches. It was just about this time last year that the Germans began their offensive on Verdun, and they were able to keep it up right through the spring, so that, except in so far as the ground of the Somme may be more clayey than near Verdun, and the climatic conditions different, there would seem to be a possibility that some offensive would not long be delayed. Undoubtedly the new U-boat warfare gives every incentive to hasten the moment of the offensive, but it would be such a great disaster to go to the expense of breaking the first and second German lines, as was done last year on the Somme, and then to be prevented from reaping the success that should follow by a return of impossible weather, that the government will not risk the start until the time comes when a review of the weather chart, for many years back, shows the probability to be that the winter rains are over. The probability is that the Allies would rather wait until May at the earliest to start their offensive, because at that time northern Russia and the Italian Alpine front will have passed out of the grip of winter, and a simultaneous fight can be put up on all fronts.

Twenty Dollar Geese

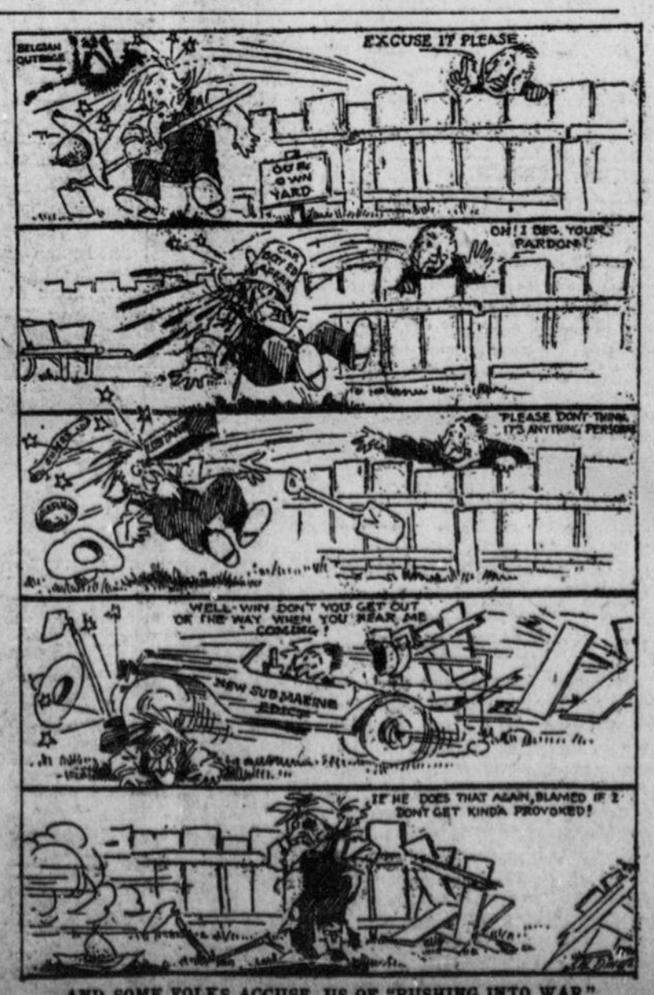
Another broadsheet has come to us through the mail direct from Germany, published in four languages, and the news contained in it is in part worthy of note as a sample of the kind of writing with which Germany seeks to stiffen her resolution to continue fighting. Here is a short quotation from this German paper which may look to Germans like a boast, but looks to us like a confession that they are at the end of the road. It says, "The "Berlin shops are crowded with buyers "and the poultry dealers are doing a "roaring trade. A fat goose costs as "a rule eighty marks, and what is ex"traordinary is not the high price, but "the number of persons who do not "hesitate to pay the latter in order "to have the satisfaction of a good "meal. All this shows that, far from "being as great as is usually asserted, "misery and privation are not yet "very manifest in Germany. The or"ganization of food now works well, "and everyone can obtain almost "everything he wants. The reasons "which dictated Germany's peace "proposal must consequently not be "sought in a lack of provisions or of "man power. If the Entente Press "persists in attributing Germany's ef"forts in favor of peace to these mo"tives, it is mistaken." Just think of boasting that a fat goose can be bought for twenty dollars, and that people are greedily buying at this price. What a splendid proof this is that misery and privation are not yet very manifest in Germany! If a goose, which can be raised and fattened in a single year, mostly on pasture, sells for twenty dollars, other meats must be scarce indeed. That people throng the poulterer's shop for birds at such a price is a truly ingenuous proof that the country has plenty of food and that "misery and privation are not very manifest."

Breach With Germany

Some of the circumstances suggest that Germany wanted to provoke or inveigle, the United States into war. The scuttling, or supposed attempted scuttling, of ships interned under the Stars and Stripes was a defiance to the American government, to which it pacifically replied by the assurance that it did not intend to seize those ships. Does this mean that a breach with Germany would not release them for the feeding of the nations? The question may be important, as, unless indeed stagnation in a foul harbor have incapacitated them, the best service that a declaration of war by the United States and the southern republics could render would be to set free for world transportation as much tonnage as Germany has destroyed. The holding of the United States and others of the diplomatic service in Germany, for a time, as hostages for their own, was a caddish insult. Reasons have been suggested for thus seeking war. Had the other nations, equally assailed, followed, the Emperor would have saved his face with his own subjects in throwing up the sponge; and, at the hands of new and faltering foes, he might have hoped for a continued recognition of his dynasty and of his malign government, which a continuation of the war with the present Allies would, either at their hands or at those of his own subjects, greatly imperil. Now that the other neutrals have hung back, there is less in both of those reasons, and later appearances lead to a different conclusion. The humble renewal of negotiations with a country that has broken them off is direct proof either of preferring present conditions to open hostilities, or of a scheme to postpone such hostilities until some preparations are put through while the republic's hands are still tied by neutrality—say the destruction of some properties or defences, or the massing of munitions and the organizing of forces in Mexico. All the lazy Mexican riff-raff that has been living on plunder would flock to the standard of any one who would pay and feed them, but possibly if taken in hand after the way of German officers, would soon flock away again.

Who Gains?

The German Government appears to have gained from President Wilson's farewell more than it could hope to gain by war with him. The neutral army of witnesses and challengers of German behavior has been withdrawn. Though that government has not succeeded in blockading Great Britain, it has, without lifting a finger, succeeded, at least for the time being, in very effectively blockading the United States as far as her own shipping is concerned, and to some extent in the case of the ships of neutrals. These are confined to port, lest to convoy them should be construed into an act of war, or, going undefended, the Germans should commit an act that would precipitate war. The laying up of the American merchant marine constitutes a partial blockade also of Great Britain, and is a direct injury to the Allies. If there was actual war, American ships would sail as usual. It is the fear of war that ties them up. Instead of vindicating anything, the United States seems by its half measure to have tied her own hands and feet as a testimony against the predatory tyrant. Will there now be more notes? By carefully limiting the German offence to abridgment of sea liberties affecting a few adventurous persons the President weakens his position with the home conscience which would have been much more powerfully inflamed by his joining a world crusade for the salvation of democracy.



AND SOME FOLKS ACCUSE US OF "RUSHING INTO WAR."

—"Tribune," New York.

Constitutionalizing the World

It is a very pleasant work to sit down and write out what sort of a world we would like this one to be. It has been indulged in by many since the world that was was upset by an explosion of long fomented barbarism. Untrammelled by the facts of history and geography the President of the United States drew a pleasing picture of a league of nations to enforce peace which the United States would consent to join, even to dominate, if this war should be settled in harmony with a series of exacting requirements indefeasible in theory, but inapplicable to the facts. In fact, instead of come to the facts. Having been before told that the President's position of neutrality and his determination to look upon all parties to the conflict with an equal eye made him the necessary adjudicator, we now hear that his becoming a party to the conflict would give him a standing in the settlement proceedings, in which he would naturally have a determining voice. Still other voices coming on the same south wind say that, the President being no longer a neutral, the parties to the war will in the day of settlement have no other arbitrator than the Pope. It does not seem to occur to these reasoners that when the Allies shall have won the day, as they intend to, they are entirely unlikely to put the results of their tremendous sacrifice into the hands of anybody, much less any one who has already passed an impossible judgment upon them. None of these proposals of mediation is compatible with the removal of the world peril against which the leagued nations are now at war, namely, the governing group in Germany, resting upon a tyrannical and godforsaken gentry. With that group the Allies can have no dealing. It must go. But, given the removal of the Prussian militarism—that is the name by which it is politely known—there should be no difficulty about dealing with an emancipated German people. In fact the joint declaration of the Allies is the German people's charter of liberty.

Magna Charta

That momentous paper coming under the hand and seal of the nations leagued for the world's liberty may well be called the Magna Charta of mankind. There is nothing in it that has not already prevailed in the common thinking of men, but the war has crystallized it, and the wand of Mr. Wilson has precipitated it, and leagued nations have given it authoritative utterance, and signed and sealed it. Little is to be asserted from the omissions in it, as it commences its statement of the objects of the Allied governments in the war by saying that these will not be made known in detail until the hour of negotiations. It is from the positive side of the instrument that we argue great things. To begin with, it declares a league of nations to enforce peace and justice throughout the world to be the international policy of the future. There may be practical difficulties about carrying out that idea, but as a recognized and fixed doctrine it can never be displaced. The nation that opposes it or the nation that fights shy of it will be an outsider from the new comity of nations. The signatories hold with the President that agreements to avoid violent conflicts must be backed by the force necessary to secure their execution; otherwise they would prove illusory and mischievous. Here is where the pacifist dreamer and the practical peacemaker part company. Mr. Taft, who found himself, as honorary president, at the head of two peace leagues in the United States, has just separated himself from the one which was planning legislation and moral suasion and arbitration and everything but enforcement. The statement of the Allies uses language which seems to us even radical. When it speaks of agreements, it rests the cause of mutual service on the good-will and sense of duty of the nations at the time of need. But when it adopts the President's word, league, it seems to imply mutual requirements which circumstances might veto. It is in the highest degree an encouraging sign of a better time, not coming but already here, to find the world's greatest statesmen agreeing that even this is possible.

An Entente

The pronouncement of the Allies, however, guards itself against the full force of Mr. Wilson's and Mr. Taft's proposal of a treaty-bound league to enforce peace by very carefully worded expressions. It becomes a league to

ensure peace. . "by the establishment of international settlements, designed to avoid violent conflicts between the nations, which ought to be attended by the sanctions necessary to secure their execution, and thus prevent fresh aggressions from being made easier by apparent security." There is here every possible pillow to break the fall of the notion of force, which is gently introduced at the end under the pretty French word "sanctions," and to explain it to be in the last extreme, necessary, as, without such sanctions, any sense of security the agreement might give might prove a snare. Allowing for lack of precision in translation we find the word league interpreted as the establishment of international settlements. Moral suasion is, to be carried to the last point before the threat of force. It may be a preference for our own conviction, but we should gather from the phrase international settlements that no such hard and fast law-bound machine as Mr. Taft seems to be working for is regarded as desirable, rather an understanding that would unite the nations in the common interest as their sense of justice should in each emergency impel them to.

A Warning

For caution in such a scheme there is a shocking warning. Just a hundred years ago a European league was formed to enforce peace with the most honorable and pious motives, but with very lurid results. Then, however, it was not a democratic reaction against an explosive outburst of despotism, as this would be, but a despotic and religious reaction against the democratic orgy of the French revolution, and against the loose-jointed conditions left by the Napoleonic wars. That league, like this one, was devised against diplomatic aggression and the devouring of small nations. Its professed and genuine purpose was to render absolute and permanent the map of Europe as settled after the defeat of Bonaparte. But to those monarchs who joined it the danger lay in democracy and irreligion. The conception was the same as now, to form a compact, almost a federation, of the whole of Europe, to prevent repetitions of the carnage and destruction which had blasted and wearied the world. Its anti-democratic complexion was due to the circumstances. It did not take long for that league, though originally suggested by Pitt for excellent purpose, but never joined by Britain, to shock free England by its activity in repressing outbreaks of democracy, and when the Emperors were plotting to restore, as the English put it, the Inquisition to Spain and to force the revolted Spanish republics back under Spanish tyranny, Great Britain, finding herself alone against Europe, challenged the United States to help "restore the balance of the old world" by forbidding interference with American republics. That was the beginning of the Monroe Doctrine, which showed what a pronouncement at the right moment could do to check an oncoming danger. To say that it was a declaration of separatism from old world affairs is completely to misunderstand it. The pity of it is, that Mr. Wilson, who himself sees the Monroe Doctrine in the wide sense of its origin as a bulwark of democracy, did not feel free to make a similar pronouncement on behalf of liberty when this war came to pass. Had he done so there would have been what he asks for, a league of peace, and there might have been another bloodless victory, or at least a much less sanguinary one.

Nationalities

Another notable principle, for the first time authoritatively declared as a part of world policy, is that the new map must be based on the principle of nationalities and the right of peoples, small or great, to security and free economic development and to be guaranteed against unjust attack. The note particularizes on the enfranchisement of the peoples now held in bondage by Prussia and Austria, and on the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. It is interesting that Russia is a party to this broad principle, though evidently not without reserve in particular instances. Russia has already promised a dependent autonomy to Poland, and is in possession of Armenia. What side light does this doctrine throw upon Finland or upon the new Irish demand for the realization of Home Rule? What is interesting is that this principle applies also to the German people, who, under it, must be guaranteed full security and free economic development. The document says specifically that while it is the purpose of the signers to deliver Prussia from the brutal covetousness of militarism, their desire is to insure a peace on the principles of liberty and justice, and inviolable fidelity to international obligation. We thus see a league of nations, not in theory, but in actual existence, legislating for time to come on altruistic lines hitherto foreign to international law. Said we not well that this is a momentous utterance and a new charter of human liberty.

Empire Architecture

Meetings are being held to promote the solidarity of the Empire. To those who have in the past sought for Canada a place in the counsels of the Empire, we have always replied that, while Canada contributed nothing to the common defence, she must not expect to be counted an equal or even to get her full rights when delicate questions of diplomacy arise, such as what was called by the United States the Alaska Boundary question. In that case, for an example, it was evident that the goodwill of the United States was of infinitely more importance to the empire than any interest of Canada in the matter. We said, Let Canada assume her share of the imperial burden and no one would or could withhold from her her share, and more than her share, in purely imperial affairs. It has so turned out. Even now, Canada has not strained herself as Britain has, but she has taken a very respectable place in this struggle, and the other dominions have bravely done their bit, and, as a necessary result, there seems to be no difference of opinion in the mother country but that the dominions should be called into counsel. No one in any party knows very well how to construct a federal government of the empire to take charge of its foreign relations only. The general notion is the truly English one of doing the next thing, and leaving it to time and Providence to work out the rest. That is at present being done in the assembling of the premiers or their representatives in the imperial war council, in which for the time they will have the status of British cabinet ministers, sharing that exalted honor with only five men, or rather with only three. This is a kittle and portentous experiment. A cabinet resting not on one parliament, but on half a dozen, is unthinkable in the British constitution, and seems impossible in any. But the present condition is itself anomalous and out of date, through the coming of age of the younger nations. The British constitution has lived through many anomalies and come out safe. The reconstruction of the empire in such a way as would settle the Irish and the Colonial problems has been the brilliant vision of Mr. Lloyd George ever since he came to the surface of events. War time is not a favorable time for detailed academic statesmanship. But it is a time for taking bold steps and under cover of transient conditions making valuable experiments.

The Banner Province

A most disgraceful episode recently occurred in Prince Edward Island. Chief Justice Sullivan, of the Supreme Court, was obliged to adjourn a session over which he was presiding, because one of the jurymen was drunk. The judge made some very caustic comments on the lack of law-enforcement and urged public action to drive out the law-breakers. He denounced the politicians for bringing the law into disrepute by letting liquor-sellers out before their sentences expired, and also for appointing violators to public offices. A physician through whose prescription the man had obtained liquor also came in for criticism. Prince Edward Island is honorably known as the Pioneer Prohibition Province of Canada. Its three counties and Charlottetown adopted the Scott Act as long ago as 1879, following immediately on the passage of that Act. As that Act made no provision for its enforcement most of the country went back on it, though its operation had been most benign in many places. But on the Island only in the city of Charlottetown was it repealed in 1891. The notion had got into the people's heads that because liquor was drunk in spite of the law it would be better to remove the law instead of removing the liquor. At least that is how it worked out. No license system took the place of the rejected Scott Act in Charlottetown, and for a while the sale of liquor was free. The result was so bad that in 1892 the Legislature passed a law imposing many restrictions upon liquor sellers. Liquor shops were to have only one door, and that opening on the public street, there were to be no screens on the windows, no partitions within, and no furniture except a counter. The restrictions did not restrict very successfully so the city returned to the Scott Act in 1894.

On the whole that law did good work. The people of the province whenever they had an opportunity of voting gave it a great majority. One of the last votes taken gave 7,006 for the Act, and 1,935 against. In the provincial plebiscite of 1893 there were 10,616 votes for prohibition and only 3,390 against. The Dominion plebiscite of 1894 gave a bigger majority still for prohibition, there being 9,461 votes for and 1,146 against. The Provincial Act, which was the first of that sort, did not give all that was asked, but is much more effective than the Scott Act, and infinitely better than either the license system or the rule of free whiskey under which Charlottetown suffered in the early nineties. There has been much importation into the province by mail. Great pressure has been brought to bear upon physicians to prescribe liquor as medicine, and drug stores have, it is said, too often yielded to the temptation to sell illicitly. It need hardly be said, however, that the worst of all the handicaps from which the Island Province has suffered is the blight of poor and partial law enforcement, for which poor and partial politics is largely responsible. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in session last month complained of the failure of the prosecutors to wipe out the numerous liquor dens which during the past year had established themselves in many towns and villages. The people of the Island Province have led the rest of the Dominion to victory—they must not now allow their own province to fall into liquor slavery through dirty politics. No good in individual or social life can be maintained without a struggle.

More Daylight

It was Lincoln who said that nothing is settled until it is settled right, and Sir Robert Borden is going to find this true with the proposal for daylight saving, which the "Witness" urged on him all summer, and which, in spite of the action of a number of municipalities, he continually refused to pay heed to. He has, indeed, in this, as well as in the matter of temperance legislation and horse racing legislation, been following the path of least resistance, or in other words, doing as little as possible, for which there is no doubt the general war time excuse of not having a mind for anything but war measures and fearing to impede these by parliamentary discussion. Like the temperance movement, however, this is a war measure. Canada is threatened with a coal famine. We burned last summer, to make gas and electricity to keep the country lit for an additional hour after sunset, the coal that we might have saved. Is it possible we are going to do the same this summer? Ten countries of Europe have adopted daylight saving laws as a matter of economy, and to make it easier for them to help along in the war. Canada is just as ready as any of those countries to help, but her government is slow to understand the fact. By the first of May, which is the date set by each of the other countries for the change of time, the sun will be rising so early that it will be shining in Canada on a world asleep, but it will set on a world that is not nearly ready to go to bed By setting the clock one hour ahead on the first of May, and putting it back again on the first of September, we would save an hour a day of lighting for a hundred and twenty-two days. By, in addition to this, putting it one hour further ahead on the first of June, and putting it back this extra hour the last day of July, we would save another sixty hours of needless lighting, making a total of a hundred and eighty hours in the year. The amount of coal for electric light and gas that would thus be saved would go some distance towards stopping the railway congestion and the shortage of miners. Will Sir Robert Borden act? The executive council of American Federation of Labor has approved the plan and the United States Chambers of Commerce are working for it. A big effort is being made to the south of the boundary to get the daylight bill through the present Congress which closes on March fourth. If we wait until the United States has acted, as we have done in the matter of parcels post, we will, in this respect also, be a tailender among the civilized countries of the northern hemisphere.

Rural Handicrafts

An article in the agricultural section of this paper broaches a plan to aid the farmers by organizing for them light manufacturing industries that can be done by piece work as occasion demands. Before manufacturing reached its present high pitch a great deal of work was done by farmers in this way during the winter evenings. Chairs were caned, willow work was woven, brooms were made, ladders constructed, and a good deal of other industry achieved. But our present modes of manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing, have been so organized as to make this work impossible, except by organizations that will unite groups of workers, directing their effort, buying their materials and selling their products. But doubtless much could be done in this way among farming people whom our climate forces to hibernate. In Europe manufacturing work of some sort or other is done generally by the farm workers. Sometimes this work is of highly artistic nature. Sometimes it is laborious and illpaid, such as the carving of deer in wood by Swiss peasants, while in other cases it is comparatively enjoyable and profitable. It is at times highly specialized, as in the manufacture of watches in Switzerland. It might be said that a proposal in this direction is directly against the trend of industry into factories. But there are many farmers and farm workers in need of such occupation to supply them with necessities and comforts, and as long as there are such it is bad economies not to find such occupation for their leisure. The broom makers and chair caners of New England and the toy makers in Europe are not by any means confined to the cities. They are the families of the farmers who make in this way the cash which they need to buy clothes and the food they cannot raise in this way. We speak specially of the small farmers, of whom it is sepcially desirable that there should be more, who are working on just enough land to give them a living, say five to ten acres, with a cow and a small flock of chickens. These can easily get the major part of their living from the farm, but need some way of earning cash to buy extras.

Consumption

In Canada there are a hundred thousand people afflicted with tuberculosis, which is the modern name for consumption. Every year about ten thousand people in our country die of this disease. It is a scourge that we have continually with us, whose ravages are of such proportions as to be of moment to everybody in the community. It used to be held that consumption was not a catching disease, at least except in cases of extreme intimacy. More recently the teaching has been violently the reverse, so that those afflicted and without devoted friends were sometimes cast out very much as lepers were among the ancients. A less cruel view is announced

THE FREEDOM OF THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.
—Brooklyn "Eagle."

in the sixteenth annual report of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. From this we learn that the belief of the day among the doctors is that practically every little child becomes inoculated with the germs of tuberculosis, and, on account of this inoculation, becomes immune if it succeeds in throwing off the disease. For this reason husbands who nurse their wives through acute stages of consumption do not develop the disease in any greater number than do other men of the same age. Wives doing like service show a very slight increase over other women of their age. This is now thought to be due, not to any infection from their husbands but simply to excess of work. But the inoculation of the children does not always take place in a mild enough way for them to be able to overcome the attacks of the bacilli. If the children come into frequent contact with people in an open state of consumption they are liable to receive inoculation in such over doses that lesions will occur in the lungs that do not entirely heal. Often these will, however, not develop during the growing age as during that period of life there is a superabundance of vitality. These lesions, however, remain and sometimes develop seriously, in later life. From this it will be seen that the disease is seldom, if ever, contracted by adults, but only developed by them from an injury which they receive in infancy. Prevention of the disease then must employ itself with the protection of the child. The child, in school or at home, which breathes air infested with germs of tuberculosis from the dried sputum of patients may be mortally injured, though the disease may not develop visibly for many years.

Prevention

How shall we protect the children from falling victims to the white plague? A principal step proposed by the Association is the notification, by doctors, to some health authority, of all patients who are actively affected by the disease. In this way these people are in some slight way looked after by the state and forced to observe certain precautions. By these means the city of New York has become more free from the disease than has the rest of the state. In thirty years it has reduced the deaths, per thousand, from tuberculosis to less than half what they were. The proposals brought before the Association by Dr. Bryce, the chief medical officer of the department of the interior for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, are that inasmuch as children are much more vulnerable than adults the precautions adequate for protecting children will prove more than adequate for protecting adults from infection, that school programs should be changed to give more physical training, and much more medical inspection should be practised in the schools, and that every case of open tuberculosis should go to a sanatorium if there are children in the same house. The brightest part of the report is that one may draw really hopeful conclusions from it. If the few recommendations above suggested were practised there is good reason to believe that the disease would be very materially lessened. The proposal, however, for compulsory removal to santoria of patients with open tuberculosis who come in daily contact with children is one that will meet with much opposition, but as the Romans had it, the public safety is the supreme law.

German Paganism

A remarkable compilation of German pulpit utterances has been published by Professor Bang, of Copenhagen, under the title, "Hurrah and Halleluja!" The title is no queerer than the contents. Judging from these it would appear that a lying spirit has entered into Germany's prophets, at whose feet our young men were so glad to sit a few years ago. Having given themselves up to strong delusion, they are leading their people irto deeper and deeper deception. The two fundamental ideas which Professor Bang finds as characterizing most of this German teaching are, first, hatred and contempt of all nations who have not the good fortune to be Germans, and, second, a fanatical conviction that in the spread of German power and German kultur is the sole hope of the world's salvation. "The Germans are "the very nearest to the Lord," says one of these preachers, Pastor Francke: "God must be with us and victory ours. "This is guaranteed by the truth of "our nature, which is as German as it "is Christian. . . . . Is the living "God. . the god of those others? "No, they serve, at best, Satan, the "father of lies." If, in German, judgment, "at best" we serve Satan one wonders whom we might be expected to serve at worst.

The grandiloquent Emperor long ago hailed the Zeppelin as a special gift from Heaven for the overthrow of Germany's enemies. One of his clerics, Dietrich Vorwerk, goes one better, for he places the Zeppelins as one class or corps in the angelic host. This is his invocation: "Thou who dwellest high "above Cherubim, Seraphim and Zep-"plins in Thy Heavens; Thou who art "enthroned as a God of Thunder in the "midst of lightning from the clouds "and lightning from the sword and "cannon, send thunder, lightning, hail "and tempest hurtling upon our enemy, "bestow upon us his banners, hurl him "down into the dark burial pits." One German theologian quoting Luther's hymn, "a strong tower is our God," says "the deepest and most

AWAITING THE OVERT ACT.
"World," N.Y.

"thought-inspiring result of the war "is 'the German God.' Not the na-"tional God such as the lower nations "worship, but 'our God,' who is not "ashamed of belonging to us, the "peculiar acquirement of our heart." Professor Cramb months before the war warned Britain that the whole imagination of young Germany was on fire with the ideal of founding both a new world-empire and a new world-religion. The religion as well as the empire was to be a Teutonic one. Its character and spirit were indicated by diabolical parodies on the beatitudes, such as "Blessed are the great in soul "and the free in spirit for they shall enter into Valhalla." . . . "Blessed "are the war-makers, for they shall be "called, if not the children of Jahve, the "children of Odin, who is greater than "Jahve!" We now see this religion of anti-Christ, this revived Paganism, in operation.

The worst of this revived heathenism of the German upper classes is that its face is toward the darkness. In all heathen nations there are gleams of that light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, while this is a wilful apostasy. Britain may seriously say: "My soul, come not thou into their secret." We have heard a good deal in days before the war about ruling the seas, and painting the rest of the map red, and splendid isolation. We have been learning something in this war of the valor, nobility and devotion of other peoples and of our need of them. One of the best things it can do for us is to hold up before us this humiliating example of the tendency of national conceit to national imbecility.

Futility of Hate

By hating the Germans we get ourselves into line with the Germans who hate us. They hate us, or at least did, because they were told that England concocted this war and set the other peoples upon Germany to destroy her. If that were true they would be right in a sense in holding all British people responsible for it, for in this world we take the praise that falls to the crowd we are in and cannot escape its blame. We were born a part of it, and needs must share its sentiments and its good and bad repute. The German hatred of us was fiendish for a time, but it was not deep, and has largely simmered away already as the truth dawns upon the people and they begin to see who got them into war, who tore their sons from their homes, and who is really responsible for the bloodlessness that comes of starvation and is carrying off the aged, the mothers and the babies. There is no denying that it is the British fleet that is starving them. But then are they not told every day what conquerors they are, and they ask why they should suffer thus that they may crush other nations. All the more because it is we—let us not deceive ourselves—who are bringing this anguish upon them, should our hearts go out in sympathy to their suffering ones, and as sure as they do will a sense of it unconsciously reach them, and strike an answering chord. Starvation is a word easily spoken, but how dreadful as the little children pine and die, and as the mother breaks down through overwork and can no longer earn for or care for them.

A Needed Service

The greatest thing that can be done for the Germans—the greatest thing that can be done for the Allies and for the world, is to get the truth into the minds of the people of Germany, many of whom, especially beyond the bounds of Prussia, are by now prepared to receive it. Every possible means should be taken to spread the real truth. The German Government has used military force only as one of its weapons, and that, by far the most costly. They have spent millions on millions in Germanizing the world by emissaries and control of the press. It has found that method enormously more effective in proportion to cost than the use of force. As we write the German press in Spain is insolently ordering that once proud nation about. We for our part—we speak of Britain and her Allies—have allowed Germany to poison every well of knowledge the world over, without any sort of effort to spread true knowledge and right sentiments. It is not easy to pierce the hide of a shut in nation, but there are nations on every side that have for generations been indoctrinated and drilled into Germanism, which would have been, and would probably now be, just as open to the better ideas of British liberty as to German worship of power. As the German onslaught wanes, they will be receptive of the better way. Every means should be taken, and taken quickly, to encourage the better life which is represented in the press of most countries. From surrounding peoples it would percolate through into Germany. Human sentiment penetrates unaccountably. Indeed it would be a thousand fold more serviceable to our cause, and as much more disconcerting to the Wilhelmstrasse to rain whirlwinds of kindly sentiment and correct information into the German cities than to sow them with bombs.

Real Victory

It is a long business to conquer a disciplined and stubborn nation; and, except as a means of letting in the light, conquest will only put real victory further off. For, what are we fighting for? We usually answer for the liberty of nations to rule themselves without fear of predatory neighbors. We are therefore not fighting to take these rights from the Germans. Indeed to rob the Germans of them would be the worst way to secure them for their neighbors. The only thing that will be real victory will be to have the Germans a friendly co-operative people, striving like the rest of us for the liberty and good of mankind. We may not have that in our minds at all, for we are very shortsighted, and have, as we have hinted, something of their bitterness in our own souls towards them. But whatever we feel about it, that is absolutely the only thing that will give us a victory worth fighting for. We can get on very well without the Great General Staff and its Kaiser, but without the co-operative friendship of the German people we shall have gained nothing by the war except a temporary restraint of aggression. Once the light comes in upon that people their hatred of their neighbors will revert, as it is fast doing, upon the scoundrel crew at Berlin. The thing most to be desired is that the nation most wronged should deal with this mystery of iniquity.

A National Soul

What a splendid ideal Mr. Russell sets before himself in his work for the people of his nation, the Irish. In the Ireland of to-day he sees not a nation, but a "corrupt penny dreadful nationality." But he has a vision for his country. He wants to see it a real nation. That is, as he describes it, "a host of men united by some god-begotten mood, some hope of liberty, or dream of power, or beauty, or justice, or brotherhood, and until that master idea is manifested to us there is no shining star to guide the ship of our destinies." By this test what nationhood have we in Canada? What god-begotten mood, what dream of beauty, justice or brotherhood, unites us of British North America? At present indeed we are immersed in a great war on behalf of civilization, and have submerged ourselves, for the moment, in the great surge of that half of mankind that is working for a similar cause. But have we any peculiar nationality of our own? Have we any national soul striving within us toward any great and peculiar end? Have we made any attempt politically to achieve a distribution of wealth, according to effort and ability, instead of by haphazard chance? Has either of the great parties of this Dominion set before the country any great moral task to perform? Have the churches united us in any god-begotten mood for the fulfilment of some dream of liberty, equality, fraternity, justice, or beauty, for the stamping out of some great evil, like the race track or the liquor traffic, or are we just a people who by chance are separated from another people by the forty-fifth or forty-ninth degree of latitude, a conglomerative race without a mind or a soul, moving by chance we know not whither?

A Corporate Conscience

There are thousands of people, yes, tens of thousands, who are vociferous in denying us the right to any such spiritual entity, or any such moral objective. Against all temperance reform they oppose personal liberty. Against any co-operative movement they oppose personal liberty. Against any dream of a fairer distribution of wealth, according to industry, they oppose a policy of laissez-faire, or stubborn immobility. They argue that we should not put an end to the drink traffic because it robs the individual of the chance to grow strong through resistance, so making foolishness of the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation." They deny the right of the nation to enforce or even to encourage morality in any direction as a corporate act, and so they would rob the nation of a right to a soul, or as Mr. Russell would say, a right to nationhood. There is a national conscience as well as an individual conscience; nations are bound to obey it, and must, if they would lay claim to nationhood. To be a nation we must have a national morality codified into national standards. We must have, for instance, a national honor that other nations can rely on, a character of stability that other nations will respect. But our national structure does not end here; we have not only to have moral standards toward the outside world for our advantage in the conference of nations, but for our own spiritual welfare we must have moral standards for our private conduct that we must formulate and stand by if we are to be truly worthy the sacrifice that is being made for us in France.

TO THE WHITE ROSE.

(Composed Fifty Years Ago by Mrs. A. Doran, Meaford.)

White rose, the sweetest of all sweet flowers,
I hail thee with joy amidst the bowers,
Delicate, innocent, pure and white,
Lifting so modest thy face to the light,
Drinking the sunshine from above,
Thou art my choice, the flower I love.

I would that thou wert an emblem of me,
Innocent, pure, I would be like thee,
Trusting my Heavenly Father above,
Who sendeth the sunshine of His love,
To cheer our souls in this world of woe,
And fit us for heaven while here below.

And then at last I would bloom in the skies,
Amid the sweet flowers of Paradise,
Far from this world of strife and sin,
With God eternally shut in,
Made pure and white through Jesus's Blood,
Praising forever the Triune God.

VIOLET.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Feburary 13th, 1917

RUPTURE WITH U. S. WILL HAVE NO EFFECT ON PLANS OF GERMAN PIRATES

Germany Regrets Action of President Wilson, and Writes That There May Be No Conflict, But Intends to Proceed With Ruthless Warfare

A despatch to the London "Times" from Amsterdam says that the Cologne "Gazette" points out that President Wilson in referring to the exchange of notes in the "Sussex" case is right when he says that the German Government did not answer hi s last note. It adds that he ought to have inferred from this silence that Germany did not recognize the standpoint therein stated, but persisted in her declaration of May 4.

The "Gazette" is quoted as saying further:

"The new situation of which the German Government then spoke has meantime arisen in every direction. Germany is thereby released from the obligations incurred toward the United States, and the United States may not deceive herself on this point.

"President Wilson's step frees our hands. The extraordinary regard for American shipping trade with England, which we have introduced in our blockade will disappear. This will greatly lighten the work of our submarines. Now for the first time they will be able to prevent to their full ability American exports to England and France.

"How America's relationship with the belligerents shapes itself must be awaited. It may be expected that the American nation at this critical moment will ultimately place itself behind its chief, not excepting German-Americans. Nevertheless, our compatriots and friends yonder will have and will recognize the opportunity to be active in our cause."

ACT AT PROPER TIME.

The "Gazette" goes on: "These Americans who disapprove of Wilson's action will be obliged to remain silent during the national intoxication, but will express their opinion later when the German-Americans will give active effect to the power and influence which they possess. Meanwhile, we must not neglect to express to them our thanks for the fidelity that they have shown to their old fatherland and the zeal with which they defended our cause against a world of enemies.

"Our thanks also are due to Count von Bernstorff, who now leaves the Unitd States, where he has worked for eight years in Germany's interest, with a success of which our enemies' envy is the best proof.

"President Wilson's declaration threatens us with war and signifies politically American's transfer to the camp of Germany's enemies. It does not frighten us after Hindenburg has declared that the whole military situation allows us to assume all the consequences which unrestricted submarine warfare entails."

GERMANY REGRETS.

London, Feb. 6.—A wireless despatch received here to-day quotes the semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin to the effect that Foreign Secretary Zimmermann declared in an interview that Germany joined with President Wilson in the wish that there may be no conflict, and that the German Government, after minute examination of the President's speech to Congress, appreciates "those words of a non-hostile character."

Although late this afternoon no official confirmation had reached Berlin that relations with the United States had been broken off, the text of President Wilson's address to Congress removed all doubt in the minds of the general public, as well as in the official world, as to the exactness of earlier private information. Foreign Secretary Zimmermann made the following statement to the Overseas News Agency:

"We regret this measure taken by President Wilson, all the more since, against all traditions and all international law, we are cut off from all direct communication and regular intercourse with the transatlantic world. We also remember that American diplomats during the last months and years of the war have cared for German interests, by proxy, in several hostile countries, with efficiency and great success.

"The text of the President's message, in the absence of other official documents, has therefore been examined most minutely.

"Having no real reason for hostility to the United States, remembering the traditional friendship which has existed between the countries, practically from the first days of the United States, we naturally appreciate the words of a rather non-hostile character which, among others of a different character, are found in that message, as transmitted by Reuter's. In them President Wilson gives assurance that he wishes no hostile conflict with Germany, and I can add that we appreciate this and other paragraphs in the message, joining in this respect with President Wilson's note.

"While we think to a certain extent that we can see by what seasons the United States Government was prompted to its present attitude, on the other hand, we expect that President Wilson, to the same extent, may recognize the reasons which prompted us to take our decision."

WILL HAVE NO EFFECT.

Berlin, Feb 5.—An unswerving belief that the new U-boat campaign will end the war very quickly is shared by all the German people. Only yesterday a person in high position, who knows all about the measures planned, and must therefore remain unnamed assured a correspondent that summer would see peace.

It is asked here why, if President Wilson is so anxious for peace, he does not acquiesce in the only means which will bring it about, instead of, as telegrams from England announce, doing nothing to discourage his countrymen from booking by hundreds on White Star steamers, thus sending them, with his eyes open, to certain death, in order to establish a case upon which he may base a declaration of war against Germany.

For the German Government it is asserted that it did its best to avoid a rupture with America by establishing a special safe water route between England and America and making other concessions. The person in high place referred to, remarked: "We went as far as we possibly could without rendering the U-boat war ineffective. We are very sorry we can do no more."

The German press and those of the public competent to judge regard the situation with respect to the United States as serious.

There are two distinct viewpoints by which press and public condemn President Wilson's decision. On the one hand, it is deplored that the President should in his address to Congress have expressed his conviction that the new U-boat warfare would be abandoned if Germany realized that America meant business.

If Wilson is really under this fatal impression, argues the "Lokal Anzeiger," he will learn that the rupture of diplomatic relations will have no effect on Germany's determination, all th eeventualities it adds, even that of war with America, having been carefully considered and prepared for.

On the other hand, there are those who are accusing the President of Machiavellian cunning. To them this swift decision looks as if he had only been waiting for just such an occasion to place the Congress and people of the United States in a position from which the only way out would lead to the camp of the Entente.

Despite these views, the tenor of criticisms in the newspapers is remarkably temperate.

BACKED BY SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 7.—By a vote of 78 to 5 the Senate to-day formally endorsed the President's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany. The vote was taken on a resolution introduced by Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Two Democrats, Kirby, of Arkansas, and Vardaman, of Mississippi, joined with three Republicans, Gronna, of North Dakota, La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Work, of California, in opposing the resolution.

The movement for the adoption of the resolution was led jointly by Senator Stone and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and in ordinary times one of the President's bitterest critics.

"Under these circumstances," Senator Lodge declared, "so far as I am concerned party lines vanish, and any criticism of the past or any criticism of the present is silenced for me. My earnest hope is that at this time personal feelings, political feelings, political enmities will all be laid aside, that we may remember only that we are citizens of a common country, that we are all Americans, and that our first duty is to stand together in this controversy which has unhappily arisen with another nation, and let that nation and the world know that when the President speaks, as he has spoken, he has the Congress of the United States and the people of the United States, no matter what their race or origin, behind him in the one simple character of American citizens."

"PASS BERNSTORFF."

Washington, Feb. 8.—Great Britain and France have agreed to grant safe conduct through the Entente blockade for Count von Bernstorff, the former German ambassador here, and his entourage consisting of members of his family, his suite and German consular officers in the United States, together with their wives, families and personal effects on their forthcoming voyage from New York to Copenhagen.

CONVOYS FOR VESSELS.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The course to be taken by the United States if Germany compels the use of force to safeguard American lives and rights has been determined. It was learned authoritatively after to-day's Cabinet meeting that in the event of President Wilson going before Congress again, it will not be to ask for a declaration of war, but to follow literally the words of the address in which he announced the break of diplomatic relations, and request authority to use means deemed necessary to protect American seamen and people.

The President, it was stated, is as anxious as ever to avoid war with Germany, but also is as determined as ever that American citizens and ships shall be free to travel the high seas unmolested. His next step, if taken, will be to enforce that right and even then the issue of war or peace will be with Germany. Any hostile action will have to come in the form of an interference with an American right.

Details of the Government's plans are not discussed. It is known, however, that convoying and arming of merchant ships are being considered.

HOPE OF ESCAPE.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Secretary of State Lansing, speaking at a banquet of Amherst alumni here to-night, said that although the United States undeniably was near the verge of war, "there is always the hope that our country may be spared the terrible calamity of being forced into the conflict."

"It is a time," he said, "of anxiety for us all—a time of heavy responsibility for some of us. We are looking forward into the uncertainties of the future, and we are striving to read what it holds in store for us and our country. We can hardly close our eyes to the fact that we are standing near to the verge of the war which has for two and a half years wasted the great empires of Europe and brought untold woes to mankind.

"I cannot discuss here the supreme subject of American thought to-day, either to review the past or to prophesy for the future. It is not a time to speak—it is a time to think, to think earnestly and deliberately. It is a time for coolness and self-restraint, rather than for surrender, to the natural impulses which are aroused by great events affecting the national honor, the national duty, and the national welfare of our country.

"I can only say this: That with the same patience, the same forbearance, the same deliberation and care, with which he has met the previous difficulties in our foreign affairs, the President will meet the present crisis. The nation can trust him to act justly and honorably and fearlessly, whatever may be before us. In his hands, the destiny of the United States is sure, the national honor is safe."

MR. GERARD REACHES SWITZERLAND.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—Mr. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, and his staff, left Berlin at 8.10 o'clock to-night for Switzerland. Besides the Embassy staff, 110 other Americans accompanied him.

PLAN TO BEFOG ISSUES.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The impression grew here to-day that a German informal suggestion to the United States on Saturday, with the Swiss Government as intermediary, was intended, not so much as a sincere effort to bring about an adjustment of the critical relations now existing between the two governments, but rather as an attempt to embarrass the administration in the firm position it has taken.

In spite of continued denials from officials there is no question that the Swiss minister, under instructions from his government, has actually sounded the State Department as to the possibilities for renewing negotiations, and that the suggestion was that the negotiations take the form of suggestions from the United States as to ways in which the submarine blockade might be modified to insure immunity for American ships and prevent actual war between the two nations.

The indirect manner in which the German proposal has been made public, and the eagerness with which it has been immediately seized upon by pacifist propagandists as a loophole through which this Government might abandon the position it has taken and permit further parley over the conduct of the German U-boat blockade, has rapidly aroused the suspicion that it is the direct outcome of an active peace propaganda now being engineered in this country.

The defenders of Verdun on duty, their faces showing the determination to hold the line. The defenders made good their determined watchword, "They Shall Not Pass," and France made General Nivelle, their Commander, a Generalissimo. Verdun may still be said to dominate the strategy of the war.

REBEL FORCES BEATEN

Senussi Completely Routed by the British Troops.

The successful conclusion of the operations in Egypt against the main forces of Zyed Ahmed, the Senussi leader, is announced by the British War Office. The forces of Zyed Ahmed routed near Gibra on February 4, fled after destroying tents and a large amount of ammunition. They were pursued and ambushed in Munasib Pass, the announcement adds, by a large force previously despatched to cut them off.

Zied Ahmed, at the head of his main body was compelled to abandon the road and to strike southward into a waterless desert. The casualties of the Senussi totalled 200, including several Turkish officers.

INCREASE FOR MINERS.

Given $1.75 a Week Until the First of April.

"Arrangements have been reached under which the Fernie miners are to receive an additional wage of $1.75 per week until April 1 next, before which it is expected that a new working agreement will be negotiated for a definite period or until the close of the war."

A statement issued in regard to the Fernie mine trouble by the Labor Department contained the above announcement by the Hon. T. W. Crothers, who has returned from the scene of trouble.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS

Want Dominion Transportation Officer Appointed

Officers of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association appointed for the coming year are as follows: President, F. A. J. Sheppard, St. Catharines; vice-president, R. M. Grierson, Oshawa, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, P. W. Hodgetts, of the fruit branch; and William Fisher, Burlington, and Thos. Rowley, Leamington, to act on the executive.

A resolution was passed against the railway embargo on sprays, fertilizers, equipment and seeds. Another resolution passed was to the effect that a Dominion Transportation officer should be appointed.

KING SAYS THREATS OF OUTRAGES STEEL OUR DETERMINATION

Tenor of German Overture Indicated No Possible Basis For Peace, He Tells Commons

King George, in opening Parliament last week, said that the response of the Allies to the invitation of the President of the United States outlined their aims as far as could be done at present. The King added: "Threats of further outrages upon public order and the common rights of humanity but serve to steel our determination."

King George's speech follows: "For the third time in succession I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war. Certain overtures of which you are aware have been made by the enemy with a view to opening peace negotiations. Their tenor, however, indicated no possible basis of peace. My people throughout the Empire, and my faithful and heroic Allies, remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure the just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and guarantees for the future, which we regard as essential to the progress of civilization.

"In response to an invitation by the President of the United States of America we have outlined, so far as can be done at present, the general object necessarily implied by these aims."

"Threats of further outrage upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination more.

"During the winter months my navy has maintained unchallenged its ceaseless watch on the seas and enforced with rigor the blockade of the enemy. My armies have conducted successful operations, not only in Europe, but in Egypt, Mesopotamia aand East Africa, and they are fully prepared to renew the great struggle in close and cordial co-operation with my Allies on every field. I trust their united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion.

INVITATION TO DOMINIONS.

"I invited representatives of my Dominions and my Indian Empire, which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle, to confer with my ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war. The steps so taken will, I trust, conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of the Empire.

"You will be asked to make necessary provision for effective prosecution of the war. Accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand, will entail unsparing demands on the energies and resources of my subjects. I am assured, however, that my people will respond to every call necessary for the success of our cause with the same indomitable ardor and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began. I therefore confidently commend to your patriotism the measures which will be laid before you, and I pray that Almighty God may give his blessings to your counsels."

In seconding the address of the reply of the speech, Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, Unionist member from Portsmouth, said: "We have every reason to hope the same success which attended the destruction of Zeppeline is in a fair way of being realized to counter the submarine trouble."

UNDISGUISED SAVAGERY.

In an address former Premier Asquith described Germany's new naval policy as one of "undisguised savagery." He said it was not worth while discussing the motives which actuated the German Government. Th novel feature of it was that it was a direct and defiant challenge to the conscience and to the interests of the entire neutral world.

"This declaration of war on neutrality," continued Mr. Asquith, "is a challenge which has been taken up with dignity and without delay by the greatest of neutral states. It is not for us to forecast the bearing of this memorable event upon the future of the war. Still less is it fitting for us to tender advice or suggestions to a Government which is well able to take care of itself.

"We shall hail with acclamation, with a strain of family pride, the stern and resolute determination of the other great English-speaking power to frustrate the enormity of those who have abundantly earned for themselves the title of enemies of the human race."

Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed satisfaction with what he alluded to as the perfect manner in which former Premier Asquith had voiced the feeling of the country on the role of the neutrals in the face of the submarine menace.

Noting that more and more merchant shipping was coming under the direct requisition of the Government and that the shipping controller was putting down a large number of new ships, Mr. Bonar Law said he did not minimize the submarine danger, but that some of the best brains in the country at large and among naval men were concentrated upon the problem. Altogether, he declared, he was not without hope, whatever the ravages of submarines might be, that something might be done to replace the lost tonnage by new ships.

Mr. Bonar Law did not wish to say anything about the action taken by the Government of the great republic, except to point out that President Wilson had shown throughout indeed to an extent which had led some people to criticise him that he desired to preserve neutrality. "He has shown," continued the Chancellor, "that he desires peace, I won't say peace on any terms, but on any terms which the Allies can be induced to accept. The fact that the United States Government has broken with Germany, is in itself, the best testimony to the justice of our cause and the illegality of the methods wherby our enemies are trying to secure victory."

MUST WAIT IN VAIN FOR SUPPLY OF FOOD

The London "Times" learns from the neutral commission for the relief of Belgium that all their shipping has been held up since the declaration of the new German policy. Eight ships are waiting in British ports, with a total of 26,000 tons of foodstuffs. The Germans allowed these ships only until February 4th to clear. It was impossible to clear them in that short space of time.

Just before the German declaration the news arrived of the sinking of the Belgian relief ship "Euphrates," with the loss of almost all her crew. The "Euphrates" is reported to have been sunk outside the danger zone. She was provided with flags and markings of the neutral commission, and had a German safe conduct pass. The German declaration has been closely followed by the sinking and loss of the whole crew except one of the relief ship "Larse Kruse," a Danish ship, carrying an important cargo of maize. This vessel also was provided with commission markings.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the present regulations of the Germans regarding relief commission ships now at sea or at British ports, all sailings have been suspended. The commission cannot communicate with their ships now on the high seas, and are anxious for their safety. Twenty percent of the supplies imported into Belgium and Northern France have always in the past come into the United Kingdom. If the German regulations are not reversed the Belgians and inhabitants of Northern France will be deprived of the food absolutely necessary for their subsistence. The commission can only wait anxiously for an expression of German intentions. Meanwhile the whole population of Belgium and the occupied portion of France is depending solely on the narrow margin of stocks inside the country, and at Rotterdam, and must at present wait in vain the arrival of the ships which are already many days overdue.

DOMINION WILL APPEAL.

Appeal will be taken by the Dominion Government to the Privy Council from the judgment of the Court of King's Bench of Quebec upholding the contention of that province that it woul control tidal fisheries.

This has been a matter of long controversy between the Dominion and provincial authorities, a British Columbia fisheries judgment having been interpreted as favoring the Dominion claim to control the revenue of the tidal fisheries.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN MAKES APPEAL TO CANADIANS

To Throw Into the War Their Greatest Effort — Parliament Adjourns — House of Commons Passes Half-Billion War Vote — House Will Resume Its Sittings April 19

After hearing from Sir Robert Borden an inspiring appeal to all Canadians regardless of political opinions, of race and of creed to co-operate for the purpose of throwing into the war the greatest effort of a united people, the House of Commons adjourned last Wednesday, not to meet again until April 19. It has transacted all the business which it had decided to undertake when it agreed to break the present session of Parliament to permit of the attendance of the Prime Minister at the War Conference of the Empire in London.

During the sitting the House passed the bill to appropriate $500,000,000 for military and naval defence, committed the bill to amend and consolidate the Railway Act, to a special committee and appointed a committee to consider the measures to be taken for the care of returned soldiers and their training for new avocations.

All the business on the order paper was disposed of, and then the sitting was interrupted to await the arrival of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the Deputy Governor-General, to assent to measures passed by Parliament during the past three weeks. When the members re-assembled they were summoned to the Senate, where the Royal assent was given to the War Appropriation Act, the bill to authorize the Government to borrow $100,000,000, the Appropriation Bill, embodying civil estimates for the current and the coming financial year, and the bill authorizing advance to the Quebec Harbor Commission. That ceremony ended they returned to their own chamber, where parting addresses were delivered by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Prime Minister spoke with confidence of the Allies' success in the war, noted that Canada had achieved great things during the struggle, but pointed out that her task was not yet accomplished, and invited the Opposition and people generally to co-operate in such further efforts as might be required. When the House had adjourned the Premier was heartily cheered and wished Godspeed upon his approaching journey.

At the opening of the House, Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the desire to obtain further detailed information from the Government as to the $500,000,000 War Appropriation, after adjournment, and was informed by Sir Robert Borden that it would be forthcoming. The Premier told the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who suggested the utilization of part of the war vote for the purchase of Canadian warships, that a communication of a highly confidential character on this subject had been received from the Imperial authorities and would be communicated to the St. John member. Sir Robert further informed Mr. E. M. MacDonald that the war vote could be fully discussed after it was passed, and that the Government was ready to give all information asked for and more. The bill was then given third reading.

The following committee was then appointed to consider the question of celebration of the 50th anniversary of Confederation: Sir Geo. Foster, Sir Sam Hughes, Sir Rodolphe Lemieux, the Hon. George P. Graham, Mr. Clarence Jamieson, Mr. E. M. MacDonald, the Hon. Charles Murphy, the Hon. A. Sevigny, and Mr. J. D. Taylor.

The committee to go into the matter of the reception, care and re-education of returned soldiers, the provision of employment for those honorably discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the training of those unable to resume their former employment, was constituted as follows: Sir Herbert Ames and Messrs. R. B. Bennett, Charles Marcil, Middlebro, McCurdy, Pardee, Ross, Murphy and Sutherland.

Sir George Foster then made a statement to the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in regard to the proposal made by a Canadian deputation of business men for the promotion of trade between Canada and France. The idea was to follow up the efforts of the Canadian Trade Commission which had visited France by making an exhibition on wheels of samples of such goods as this country could well sell there. French steamship lines would carry Canadian samples free to France and French samples free to Canada. While approving the idea, however, Sir George thought the present time of transportation shortage inopportune.

The reports of Dr. Bruce and of the Baptie Commission on Canadian Medical Services were tabled in the House. They have already been published in summary form.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

In moving the adjournment Sir Robert Borden expressed his appreciation of the consideration shown by members of the House in expediting the business because of the necessity that he and some of his colleagues should proceed overseas. The Prime Minister said that as far as he was concerned he had felt that a call of the character of that from the British Government should be considered as a call to the trenches. Therefore, putting aside all considerations of any character, he had thought it his duty to obey the summons. He realized that the adjournment which had been agreed to and the arrangements necessary to bring it about entailed some inconveniences but he knew that considering the greatness of the cause members would not be disposed to regard that inconvenience either as unnecessary or undesirable.

"We are passing," continued the Prime Minister, "through very important events indeed. During the past eight or ten days events have been moving even with greater rapidity and I trust that the trend of those events is for an earlier consummation of that issue to which our Empire and this country in no small way have directed their energies ever since the beginning of this war. Every reason that influenced the mind and the soul of the Canadian people when war was declared, it seems to me, prevails in tenfold measure today The renewal in an intense form of the submarine campaign with all the barbarous methods which it entails should only serve to strengthen our determination. It seems to me that I am voicing an opinion in which the leader of the Opposition will concur when I say that the barbarities which have been inflicted upon the whole Belgian people, the leading into captivity of thousands of those people has shocked the conscience not only of the Allies, but of the whole civilized world. We should raise our protest against barbarities of that kind, which can, in the end, serve no good purpose for the enemy nation, but must serve to strengthen the determination of the British people and of all the Allied nations.

"That brings me to the further thought," continued Sir Robert, "that our own work in this war is not by any means concluded. The Canadian people have done great things in this war. The record they have established for resourcefulness, for determination and for valor on the field of battle has placed Canada in a position before the eyes of the nations of the world which none of us could have looked forward to in August, 1914."

DETAILS OF RECRUITING.

The Prime Minister reviewed the details of recruiting results. Canada had not yet attained the total of 500,000 men in arms, but had nearly reached it. Canada's effort should not, therefore, be stayed, said the Premier, because the purpose for which the Empire had entered the war had not been accomplished.

"So I hope," concluded Sir Robert, "that we may all unite to throw the full strength of this country into the contest. I most earnestly invite the co-operation of the hon. gentlemen opposite and the co-operation of all the people in this country, regardless of political opinions, regardless of race or of creed, to make this cause triumphant and for that purpose to throw into this war the greatest effort of a united people."

SIR WILFRID'S REPLY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that in endeavoring to facilitate the passage of business so that the Prime Minister could attend the Imperial War Conference, members of the Opposition considered they had done nothing for which they deserved thanks, but only their duty. As regards the objects of the war, he shared the Prime Minister's sentiments. The latest developments of the struggle, together with its whole progress, were such as to satisfy everybody that it could have but one end such a victory over Germany that the recurrence of such outrages as had taken place should never again be possible.

The House then adjourned until April 19. Before Sir Robert Borden left the chamber he was given a hearty cheer and Godspeed from the members therein, together with wishes for a safe journey, individually expressed.

U. S. CANNOT IGNORE ITS OBLIGATIONS

Country Now Has Duties as a World Power Which it Cannot Overlook, Mr. Taft Says

The question whether the United States should follow the policy of Washington and keep out of entangling alliances must be settled, ex-President Taft told hardware men in convention at New York, by comparing our position then and our world relations then with our position now and our world relations as they are now. Owning the Hawaiians and the Philippines make this country an Asiatic power; guarantee of the integrity of Panama and ownership of the Danish West Indies and Porto Rico, a South American power, he declared.

Mr. Taft said: "Impending events make of the highest importance our world relations; and the country has obligations making it a world power which it cannot ignore."

In alluding to the Japanese question, Mr. Taft asserted he had been told by a Japanese statesman that if the Japanese were treated in America as the Chinese were, the Japanese Government although desiring peace, would not be able to restrain its people.

"We are facing war now," said Mr. Taft. "I believe the only policy we can pursue is to have it understood that every male who comes to manhood shall spend a certain time in training to be a soldier against the time when he may be needed. Call it anything you like—military training, conscription, or what not—but it is necessary." While Germany if unimpeded could land 500,000 men here within six weeks, the speaker said, that could not be done if we had the biggest navy."

Mr. Taft supported President Wilson's declaration that in another war America could not remain neutral. "If we do not have a league of peace, we will have two leagues, both ready for war," he declared.

SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIAL ACUTE

Canadian industry and ultimately Canadian consumers, are facing an acute situation in the shortages of a number of commodities needed in production by this country. The latest to be heard from in this conection are the leather men, who waited on the Government last week to ask that something be done tom eet the scarcity of hides. A situation almost equally serious exists with regard to wool, while there is also a growing scarcity of machine parts, tool steel, tin sheets, wire rope and a number of other such articles. These were formely obtained from England, and their import has been stopped by the English restriction of exports.

Hides and wool, however, are obtained from Australia and New Zealand. Here again restriction of exports is the cause of Canada's needs, the Antipodean countries having recently taken such a step.

Mr. F. N. Beardmore, of Montreal, and Mr. E. J. Davis, of Newmarket, saw Sir George Foster on behalf of the leather interests to ask that an effort be made to have the regulations relaxed to allow hides to come to Canada. They represented that th situation was serious, that leather was reaching impossible prices, and that even after the war was over it would be scarce in Canada. It is understood the prospects are that the situation will be met

THE WEEK'S RESULTS OF ENEMY SUBMARINE RUTHLESSNESS

London, Feb. 8.—The sinking of the British steamer 'Dauntless,' of Newcastle, is reported by Lloyd's. Six men of the crew of twenty-three have landed. Two of them have died and the other four are in a hospital.

Six men of the crew of the British vessel 'Dauntless' were picked up after she was torpedoed by a German submarine, the Havas Agency announced to-day.

Two members of the crew were killed and the captain seriously wounded.

AN AMERICAN KILLED.

Queenstown, Feb. 8.—The British steamer 'Turino' has been sunk by a submarine. Her crew has been landed.

The 'Turino' was a vessel of 2,792 tons net. She was last reported at Norfolk, whence she sailed on Jan. 19 for Liverpool.

London, Feb. 8.—An American negro fireman on the 'Turino,' George Washington, was killed, according to a report received to-day by the American Embassy.

One of the survivors is Galvin Bay, an American citizen, of Fillmore, Utah.

Washington was one of the three firemen who were killed. According to information received by the embassy, his wife is now in Liverpool. An effort is being made by the embassy to locate her.

Lloyd's announced that the British steamer 'Saxonian,' the French steamer 'Yvonne' and the Russian schooner 'Bangpuhtis' have been sunk.

The Lloyd's Agency announces also that the British steamer "Vedamore' has been sunk and that her crew has been landed.

Lloyd's also reports the sinking of the British steamer 'Boyne Castle,' 245 tons gross, and the Swedish steamer 'Varning,' 2,296 tons.

Lloyd's reports the sinking of the British steamer 'Hollinside,' 2,068 tons gross. The crew left the vessel in boats. The captain has been landed.

FOR CAPTURING SUBS.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The French Navy League has opened a subscription list to establish a fund for the reward of vessels capturing submarines. The navy league has contributed 10,000 francs.

London, Feb. 7.—The crew of the British steamer 'Palmleaf' assert that after their vessel had been torpedoed by a German submarine, the captain and chief engineer were made prisoners by the Germans who left the other members of the ships company in open boats.

The British steamers 'St. Ninian' and 'Corsican Prince' were sunk to-day, says the 'Central News.' The survivors have been landed. Seventeen men are reported missing.

the Central News. The survivors have learned that the Belgian relief ship 'Lars Kruse' which was sunk near the Belgian cost on Monday, was torpedoed.

The British steamer 'Saxon-Briton,' 1,337 tons, has been sunk by a submarine. Two members of its crew were killed.

The captain and fourteen others have been landed. Lloyds announces that the British steamer 'Azul,' 3,074 tons, has probably been sunk, and that twelve survivors were rescued by a sailing vessel.

Lloyd's Shipping Agency announces the following reported sunk: British steamer 'Vestra,' of 1,021 tons gross; British steamer 'Crown Point,' of 5,218 tons gross; British barque 'Lorton,' of 1,419 tons gross; two British steam trawlers, and two fishing boats. Two lives were lost from the British steamer 'Wartenfels,' of 4,511 tons, reported sunk yesterday, the Agency also announces.

The Peruvian sailing vessel 'Lorton,' while on a voyage from Callao, Peru, was sunk by a German submarine on Monday inside Spanish territorial waters, according to a British official statement issued to-day.

The text of the official announcement says. The 'Peruvian' barque 'Lorton,' on a passage from Callao, was sunk by an enemy submarine Monday inside Spanish territorial waters.

It is interesting to note that on the very day this dual affront to two neutral states was perpetrated a German wireless press message was boasting of the consideration shown by Germany to the interests of neutrals.

The sinking of the Italian steamer 'Ferruccio,' of 2,192 tons gross, is also announced by Lloyd's.

ANOTHER NOT WARNED.

An official statement issued to-day by the British Government concerning the sinking by a German submarine of the British passenger liner 'Port Adelaide,' says: "The British steamer 'Port Adelaide,' carrying passengers from London to Australia, was torpedoed without warning on Saturday by a German submarine. The passengers were rescued by the Dutch steamer 'Sumarinda' and landed at Vigo. The master, however, was made prisoner aboard the submarine.

"Germany's withdrawal from her pledge to the United States not to sink passenger ships without due warning thus has been emphasized."

The sinking of the British steamship 'Port Adelaide' was reported by Lloyd's Shipping Agency on Tuesday when it was announced that 96 of the passengers and crew had been picked up at sea. The 'Port Adelaide' was of 8,181 tons gross. She was built in 1911 and owned by the Commonwealth and Dominion Line.

London, Feb. 6.—About 20,000 tons of shipping was to-day reported sunk, presumably all by German submarines. A total of eleven vessels were sent to the bottom. Some loss of life occurred. Of the victims seven were British, with tonnage of about 17,000.

Lloyd's reports that the British steamship "Port Adelaide," carrying passengers, has been sunk. Ninety-six of the passengers and crew have been picked up at sea.

The captain of the "Port Adelaide" was captured.

The Russian steamer "Cerera," of 3,512 tons gross, is believed to have been sunk, Lloyd's also reports.

The "Port Adelaide" was a steamer of 8,818 tons gross, built in 1911 and owned by the Commonwealth and Dominion Line. The last report on her movements was on Nov. 12 last, when she left Port Natal for Dakar.

The Admiralty announces that the crew of the British steamer "Euphrates," the sinking of which was announced Feb. 1, has been landed at Gibraltar.

Lloyd's announced the sinking of the British steamship "Floridian, of 4,777 tons gross. Sixteen members of the crew were landed.

The "Floridian" was built at Sunderland in 1913, and was owned by E. Leyland & Company, Limited, of Liverpool. She was 385 feet long and had a beam of fifty-one feet.

Another steamer believed to have been sunk is the British steamer "Wartenfels," of 4,511 tons gross, the Lloyd's Agency announced.

Lloyd's announced the sinking of the British ship "Warley Pickering," of 4,196 tons gross.

The "Worsley Pickering" was built at Middlesborough in 1902. She was 365 feet long and had a beam of fifty-one feet. She was owned by the Constantine & Pickering Steamship Company.

The British sailing vessel "Belford," 1,905 tons gross, has been sunk. Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced to-day.

The Central News announces that the British steamers "Palmleaf," 3,206 tons, and "Cliftonian," 4,503 tons, have been torpedoed by a German submarine, and that the Norwegian ship "Thor II." has been torpedoed. The crews of the two steamers were landed.

NORSE ARE HARD HIT.

Lloyd's reports that the following vessels are "presumed to have been sunk":

Norwegian steamer "Riget," twenty-two of her crew picked up at sea.

Norwegian barque "Wasdale," nineteen of her crew picked up.

Norwegian barque "Songdal," 25 of her crew picked up.

Norwegian barque "Tamara."

The steamer "Rigel" was a vessel of 1,771 tons net. She was last reported as having sailed from New York, Dec. 8, for Liverpool, where she arrived Dec. 28.

The "Wasdale" registered 1,856 tons. She left Buenos Ayres Nov. 16, and was last reported as ahving arrived at Fayal, Azores Islands, Jan. 8.

The "Songdal" was a vessel of 2,089 tons. She sailed from Buenos Ayres on Nov. 24 for the Azores.

NEUTRAL CREWS SUFFER.

The captain and twelve men of the Spanish steamer "Algorta," which was sunk by a submarine, have been landed at Brest by a steam trawler. They were adrift for 46 hours before being rescued, and two sailors, Bartholeme Paregan and Jose Urvos, died as a result of their privations soon after being taken aboard the trawler. The other refugees had their hands and feet frozen, and are in the Seamen's Hospital. Several of them are in a grave condition.

The Swedish steamer "Bravalla," 1,553 tons, has been sunk by a submarine, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch. The crew were landed.

They were fired on by the submarine as they entered the boats.

FIFTEEN SHIPS SUNK.

London, Feb. 6.—Tuesday's reports show that underwater boats have probably accounted for fifteen additional vessels—seven neutral and eight belligerent of 46,763 tons. Eight of them are known to have been sunk, one is reported to have been "torpedoed," and the others are "believed" to have been sent to the bottom.

Of the known sunken vessels six were British, one was Spanish and one Swedish; of those supposed to have been sunk four were Norwegian, one was British, and one Russian. The vessel reported merely as "torpedoed," and which is not known positively to have been sunk was a Norwegian ship.

One of the British steamers torpedoed and sunk was the "Port Adelaide," a vessel of 8,181 tons, which carried passengers. Ninety-six persons frmo her, including members of the crew, were rescued.

Lloyd's reports that the British steamer "Port Adelaide," carrying passengers, has been sunk. Ninety-six of the passengers and crew have been picked up at sea.

The captain of the "Port Adelaide" was captured.

The Russian steamer "Cerera," of 3,512 tons gress, is believed to have been sunk, Lloyd's also reports.

The "Port Adelaids" was a steamer of 8,181 tons gross, built in 1911, and owned by the Commonwealth and Dominion line. The last report on her movements was on Nov. 12 last, when she left Port Natal for Dakar.

The Central News announces that the British steamers "Palmleaf," 3,206 tons, and "Cliftonia," 4,303 tons, have been torpedoed, by a German submarine, and that the Norwegian ship "Thor II.", has been torpedoed. The crews of the two steamers were landed.

The Admiralty announces that the crew of the British SS. "Eupjhrates," the sinking of which was announced on Feb. 1st, has been landed at Gibraltar.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR.

The Admiralty informs the Associated Press that there is only one survivor of the crew of the "Lars Kruse," the Belgian relief ship, sunk by a German submarine. No others are known to have been saved.

The Swedish steamer "Bravalla," 1,553 tons, has been sunk by a submarine, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch. The crew were landed. They were fired on by the submarine as they entered the boats.

The British sailing vessel "Belford," 1,905 tons gross, has been sunk, Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced to-day.

Lloyd's also announces that the Norwegian barque "Tamara," of 453 tons, is believed to have been sunk.

The "Tamara" sailed from Black River, Jamaica, on Dec. 6, for Fleetwood, according to marine records.

Lloyd's later announced the sinking of the British SS. "Floridian," of 4,777 tons gross. Sixteen members of the crew were landed.

The "Floridian' 'was built at Sunderland in 1913, and was owned by F. Leyland and Company, Limited, of Liverpool. She was 385 feet long and had a beam of 51 feet.

Lloyd's also announced the sinking of the British steamer "Warley Pickering," of 4,196 tons gross.

The "Warley Pickering" was built at Middlesbrough in 1912. She was 365 feet long and had a beam of 51 feet. She was owned by the Constantine and Pickering Shipping Co.

Another vessel believed to have been sunk is the British steamer "Wartenfels," of 4,511 tons gross, the Lloyd's Agency announced.

Lloyd's reports that the following vessels are "presumed to have been sunk": Norwegian steamer "Rigel," 22 of her crew picked up at sea; Norwegian barqu "Wasdale," 19 of her crew picked up; Norwegian barque "Songdal," 25 of her crew picked up.

The steamer "Rigel" was a vessel of 1,771 tons net. She was last reported as having sailed from New York, Dec. 8, for Liverpool where she arrived Dec. 28.

TWO SURVIVORS DIED.

Brest, Feb. 6.—The captain and 12 men of the Spanish steamer "Algorta," which was sunk by a submarine, have been landed here by a steam trawler. They were adrift for 46 hours before being rescued, and two sailors, Bartholme Paregan and Jose Urvos, died as a result of their privations soon after being taken aboard the trawler.

The other refugees had their hands and feet frozen and are in the seaman's hospital. Several of them are in a grave condition.

ADMIRALTY CONFIDENT.

London, Feb. 7.—Thirteen vessels, in addition to the 'California,' were reported destroyed to-day. The total tonnage loss, including the 'Anchor' liner, is about 25,000. Following is the list of to-day's victims:—'Palmleaf,' Br.: 'St. Ninian,' Br.: 'Corsican Prince,' Br.: 'Azul,' Br., 3,074 tons; 'Saxon-Briton,' Br., 1,337; 'Vestra,' Br., 1,121; 'Crown Point,' Br., 5,218; 'Ferrucio,' It., 2,192; 'Lorton,' Per., 1,419; two British steam trawlers and two fishing boats. The total known casualties are 11 dead.

"We are not alarmed at the sharpened submarine war. We knew it was coming, and prepared for it. Time will tell how our confidence is justified."

This statement was made to the Associated Press at the Admiralty, and it was added:

"It must be remembered that one submarine may cruise whole days without getting a victim. For instance, on one day since February 1, torpedoes were fired on sight at seven of our merchantmen without getting a single hit. We have taken measures which we have every reason to believe will frustrate the U-boat warfare. Of course, it is obvious that we cannot reveal them—the daily reports of the decrease in sinkings will be the best evidence of our success."

The British steamers "St. Ninian" and "Corsican Prince" were sunk today, says the Central News. The survivors have been landed. Seventeen men are reported missing.

The crew of the British steamer "Palmleaf" assert that after their vessel had been torpedoed by a German submarine the captain and chief engineer were made prisoners by the Germans, who left the other members of the ship's company in open boats.

The Peruvian sailing vessel "Lorton," while on a voyage from Callao, Peru, was sunk by a German submarine on Monday inside Spanish territorial waters, according to a British official statement issued to-day.

The text of the official announcement says:—

"The Peruvian sailing vessel 'Lorton,' on a passage from Callao, was sunk by an enemy submarine Monday inside Spanish territorial waters.

"It is interesting to note that on the very day this dual affront to two neutral nations was perpetrated a German wireless press message was boasting of the consideration shown by Germany to the interests of neutrals."

An official statement issued to-day by the British Government concerning the sinking by a German submarine of the British passenger liner "Port Adelaide" on Tuesday says:—

"The British steamer 'Port Adelaide,' carrying passengers from London to Australia, was torpedoed without warning on Saturday by a German submarine. The passengers were rescued by the Dutch steamer 'Samarindas,' and landed at Vigo. The master, however, was made prisoner aboard the submarine.

"Germany's withdrawal from her pledge to the United States not to sink passenger ships without due warning thus has been emphasized."

Two lives were lost from the British steamer "Wartenfels," of 4,511 tons, reported sunk yesterday, Lloyd's announces.

The British steamer "Saxon-Briton," 1,337 tons, has been sunk by a submarine. Two members of its crew were killed. The captain and fourteen others have been landed. Lloyd's announces that the British steamer "Azul," 3,074 tons, has probably been sunk, and that twelve survivors were rescued by a sailing vessel.

The sinking of the Italian steamer "Ferruccido," of 2,192 tons gross, is also announced by Lloyd's.

'CALIFORNIA' SUNK.

New York, Feb. 7.—The British passenger liner 'California,' one of the crack ships of the Anchor Line fleet, has been sunk by submarine off the coast of Ireland with a loss of several lives. The liner carried thirty-one passengers and a crew of 184, none of whom, so far as is known, was an American.

The 'California' was armed, when she left here on Jan. 29, with a stern gun, and carried a large cargo, including, it was said, war supplies. The vessel was due in Glasgow to-day or to-morrow.

The officials of the line said they did not believe there were any Americans in the crew.

Built at Glasgow in 1907, the 'California' is registered as a vessel of 8,662 tons gross and 470 feet in length.

DECREASE IN LOSSES.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Only about half as much tonnage as during each of the past three days was reported sunk in Lloyd's despatches received at the State Department to-day. Whether the sudden drop was due to better British patrolling armament, or destruction of submarines is not known. The figures for the next few days, however, will be watched with the deepest interest as indicative of whether the German attempt to starve out England is being quickly defeated. Some officials believe that while the rate during the first week or so may touch the minimum essential to the Germans, it is apt to fall off just as the first submarine fell off, with the perfection of methods of defence. In this connection British officials here claim that their figures show that four boats out of every five that are armed, even with a stern gun, complete their voyages in safety. Whether armament fore as well as aft would be more efficacious is disputed, but it is expected there will be large developments both along this line and along the line of sending ships out through safeguarded lanes under fast convoys.

MUST SINK 150 DAILY.

The statistics studied show that before the war 65,000 vessels entered ports of the British Isles annually and that about the same number cleared. Since the war it is believed an even greater number of ships have entered and left, although there are no accurate figures bearing on the subject. The German undersea boats, it was pointed out, would have to destroy one hundred and fifty and two hundred ships daily to stop traffic to British shores if vessels continue to traverse the sea as before unrestricted submarine war was declared. But asmany vessels make quick trips to the continent, this number would have to be discounted, for every ship sunk would have to be taken from the list. There are under the British flag about 12,000 ships. Sinking of one hundred vessels daily would destroy the fleet within 120 days.

For a time, at least, it is pointed out, neutral vessels will venture into the barred zone with extreme caution, but high rates the British Government is willing to pay, it is declared, will send them in later, despite the zazard. So far nothing has come through to indicate how many vessels are getting through the blockade, but it is believed here the number is relatively very large.

MORE NEUTRALS SUNK.

London, Feb. 9.— The Norwegian steamship "Ida," of 1,172 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine. Surviving members of the crew were landed today. The captain stated that the chief mate and the steward were killed while on deck by gunfire, the submarine firing continuously, without warning, until the vessel sank.

Native laborers digging a trench to drain the British Flying Camp in German South-West Africa, the last of Germany's colonial possessions to fall into the hands of the Allies. The natives were amazed at the sight of aeroplanes, which they regarded as a miraculous manifestation of the Evil Spirit.

Lloyd's Shipping Agency this afternoon announced that the Norwegian steamship "Hanskinck," formerly the American steamer "Satilla," of 2,507 tons gross, has been sunk.

The "Hanskinck" was last reported in available shipping records as leaving New York Dec. 31, bound for Rotterdam. She was 300 feet long and 41 feet wide and was built at Quincy, Mass., in 1906.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Queenstown, Feb. 9.—The Norwegian ship "Storskog," 2,191 tons gross, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine. The crew was aboard the submarine when the steamer appeared and the undersea boat submerged. The chief officer and carpenter were the only ones able to return to the ship's boat and they were picked up by the steamer.

SPANISH SHIP SUNK.

London, Feb. 9.—Lloyd's announces that the Spanish steamer "Nueva Montana," 2,039 tons, has been torpedoed. Her crew was saved. Reuter's Christiana correspondent reports that the Norwegian steamer "Odin," of Bergen, a vessel of 1,045 tons, was sunk Feb. 2 without warning, and that two persons on board her were killed.

The British steamer "Hanna Larsen," 1,310 tons gross, has been sunk by a submarine. Her captain and chief engineer were taken prisoners. The remainder of the crew was landed.

SMALL SUCCESS FOR SUB BLOCKADE

New York, Feb. 10.—More than 1,100 vessels arrived at or sailed unharmed from United Kingdom ports during the first nine days of Germany's unrestrained submarine warfare in British waters, according to an announcement made here to-day by persons in touch with British Admiralty officials. Seven hundred vessels enter United Kingdom ports safely and 410 departed, according to this information. The Admiralty officials are declared to be convinced that Germany's renewed undersea activity is a failure in so far as it tends to bring about starvation of the people of the British Isles. Other figures declared to have been received from Admiralty sources, covering the U-boat operations from Feb. 1 to Feb. 9, inclusive, show that sixteen ships escaped after being attacked.

The total number of vessels destroyed within the period, according to these figures, was 89. Of these, 21 were trawlers and smacks. The summary classified these losses as follows: Torpedoed—British steamships, 25; Entente steamships other than British, 13; neutral steamships, 21; trawlers and smacks, 21. Sunk by mines, nine vessels; class and nationality not stated.

BIG FREIGHTERS LOST.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The British India liner "Mantola,' 'of 8,500 tons, with one American citizen, Earle Rice, ship surgeon, of Portland, Oregon, aboard, was torpedoed without warning, 185 miles southwest of Fastnet on Feb. 8. Crew and passengers, except seven Lascars, were saved.

London, Feb. 10.—The sinking of the British steamer "Japanese Prince," of 4,876 tons, and the torpedoing of the Norwegian steamer "Ellavore," of 2,760 tons, were announced to-night by Lloyd's. The captain of the "Ellavore" has been landed, but the mates and eleven members of the crew are missing.

The agency confirms the reported torpedoing of the British steamer "Beechtree," the crew of which has been landed.

The Norwegian steamer "Havgard," of 1,100 tons, has been sunk.

The "Japanese Prince," with many Americans aboard, was torpedoed without warning, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. All the crew were landed, the despatch adds.

A torpedo struck the "Japanese Prince" amidships with a terrific explosion. The crew took to the boats and were picked up within an hour. Many were injured by the explosion, but none fatally.

The seventy-five men aboard the ship, including thirty American cattlemen, were saved.

London, Feb. 11. — The British steamer "Sallagh" has been sunk, Lloyd's Shipping Agency announces today.

This may refer to the British steamer "Salaga," of 3,811 tons gross, owned by Elder-Dempster & Co., of Liverpool. She has been in the British Government service. No steamer "Sallagh" is listed in available records.

The Norwegian vessel "Sol Bakkon" is believed to have been sunk, the agency states. Two of her crew were lost.

The "Solbakken" was a steamer of 2,616 tons gross. She sailed from Buenos Aires on January 3 for Chesbourg. She was built at Middlesbrough in 1895.

The British steamer "Tullington" and the British ship "Beechtree" have been sunk.

The "Tullington" was a steel screw steamer of 2,816 tons, registered at London and the property of the Southdown Steamship Co., Ltd. The "Beechtree" was a steel vessel of 1,277 tons and was registered at Cardiff. She was owned by the Tree Steamship Co. She was built in 1912.

London, Feb. 12.—The Greek steamer "Vasilissa Olga," 1,400 tons, has been sunk. Her crew of twenty men were landed, according to the Central News.

LARGEST ON RECORD.

British Commons Will Be Asked To Vote £550,000,000.

Rt. Hon. Bonar Law will ask the House of Commons this week for £550,000,000. This is the largest amount asked at a single sitting by any statesman in our financial history. No less than £200,000,000 are needed to carry on the war till March 31, the end of the financial year. We therefore are spending now in five or six weeks as much as we spent in a year immediately before the war. A second vote of £350,000,000 is needed to give a good beginning in the next financial year.

This brings the total to £4,082,000, an average expenditure in 1914-15 of £1,500,000 per day. This grew to £3,500,000 per day in 1915-16, and nearer £6,000,000 than £5,000,000 per day in the middle of 1916-17.

GERMANS PREPARE TO STRIKE FROM MEXICO

When U. S. Relations With Germany Were Severed 300 Officers Crossed the Border

The Providence "Journal" of Friday says:

If Germany succeeds in dragging the United States into war, her first blow against this country will be struck through Mexico. For the past two weeks the German Ambassador working among his own consulates all over the United States, as well as those of Austria-Hungary, has been superintending the departure of over three hundred officers of the German army, both regulars and reservists from various American ports and railway centres to Mexico City, where orders governing their future activities will await them. It has not been generally known that a large number of German army officers who have been captured by the Russians during the present war, and have made their way here at various times through China, have been held in the country without any attempt being made to smuggle them back home. The Department of Justice has had information for several months that several of these officers have been with both Villa and Carranza in Mexico. Since last Saturday there has been a wholesale exodus of those that have remained to Mexico City and at least two hundred officers of reservists have accompanied them or gone in small parties, by various routes to the same ultimate destination.

The Government is in possession of information to the effect, that a large quantity of arms and ammunition collected here at the beginning of the war and stored in two large warehouses in New York, has found its way to Mexico City, where it has been held intact since its arrival.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Some months ago a long German consular report was sent from Mexico City to the Foreign Office in Berlin by way of G. Schadt, an employee of the German Embassy, at 11 Broadway, New York, under seal to F. Gersdorff, No. 5 Martensaille, Copenhagen, Denmark. This communication, a copy of which has just been received in this country, goes into the conditions in Mexio from the German point of view very fully, and declares that what is known as the German Alliance in Mexico is supporting every effort to increase the hatred against Americans in that country by inaugurating a series of German gatherings in behalf of Mexican nationality, mixing socially with prominent Mexican leaders, and flooding the country with pamphlets of pro-German character. It goes on to say:

"The Alliance Francaise has a branch here, and is working hard against German interests. It has many prominent Mexican members, and sends out printed matter prepared by the Paris Chamber of Commerce. They have also got films into the movies which, among people of this temperament, have a great effect. If war comes between the United States and Germany, it must be remembered that our relations at home are possible solely through that country, and that the war would break off this channel of communication at once. The same thing is true of the telegraph and postal news received about European events. But if we Germans in Mexico are to be tried in this way the homeland can be assured that we shall know how to endure worthily and thanks to our military friends, and to large stores of munitions which we are holding intact, we will be able to do our share towards the ultimate victory of our fatherland in this out-of-the-way part of the world."

PURCHASED MUNITIONS.

This communication encloses another, written by General Maxmilian Klos, an artillery officer in Mexico City, in which he declares that the distribution of military artillery has been placed in his control, and speaks of having just been elected to a high honorary office in the German Alliance in Mexico City. He desires to thank the All-Highest for his iron cross, and to state that at all times his influence is at the disposal of the German Empire. He adds: "At the end of this month I am going to New York to purchase war materials, the choice of which will depend entirely upon my will and judgment. But, of course, I will take advice as to calibre, etc."

He also says that he has just completed the defence of Salina Cruz in Mexico, and sends details of gun mounts and calibre of the guns constructed there.

The exodus of hundreds of German officers to Mexico a few days ago was followed immediately by instructions from the German and Austrian Embassies to their consuls to destroy all confidential papers relating to Mexican affairs, and this was promptly done. Last Monday Consul-General von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul in New York, himself superintended the burning of all this confidential material, and the same activity was shown in the office of the German Consul-General on that day.

When the order was received from the Embassies to send these officers to Mexico, they were all notified at their boarding houses to present themselves at the Consulates in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Atlanta.

A large sum of money was withdrawn from the Transatlantic Trust Company, and was handed to these officers for their travelling and other expenses. At the same time, a quantity of private papers, the property of the officers, was lodged for safe-keeping in the vaults of the Transatlantic Trust Company. In what way it is proposed to strike a blow at the United States through Mexico, is not at present fully understood, but it is believed that if, after war with Germany is declared, any effort is made to maintain the same proportion of export of foods and munitions to England as heretofore, a strong movement against the United States on the Mexican border will serve as the most potent argument to prevent a continuation of that policy.

Although the Canadian authorities in England are urging the wives and relatives of the officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary force to return to Canada owing to the expected congestion at the conclusion of the war, not much heed has been paid so far to the requests.

There's Money In It!

You would pay a dollar for a story book. Will you not, then, take the trouble to send a post-card for a book that is PROFITABLE as well as interesting—and that it is sent you FREE. Every single page of this big book is packed full of helpful suggestions—in all, it describes Fifty Farm Improvements that can be built of Concrete—in your spare time and at a trivial cost. Follow its simple directions and you will have a group of Farm Buildings and Utilities not only fireproof but also rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible

Canada Cement Company, Limited
HERALD BUILDING MONTREAL

WHAT WAS DONE IN THREE WEEKS OF PARLIAMENT

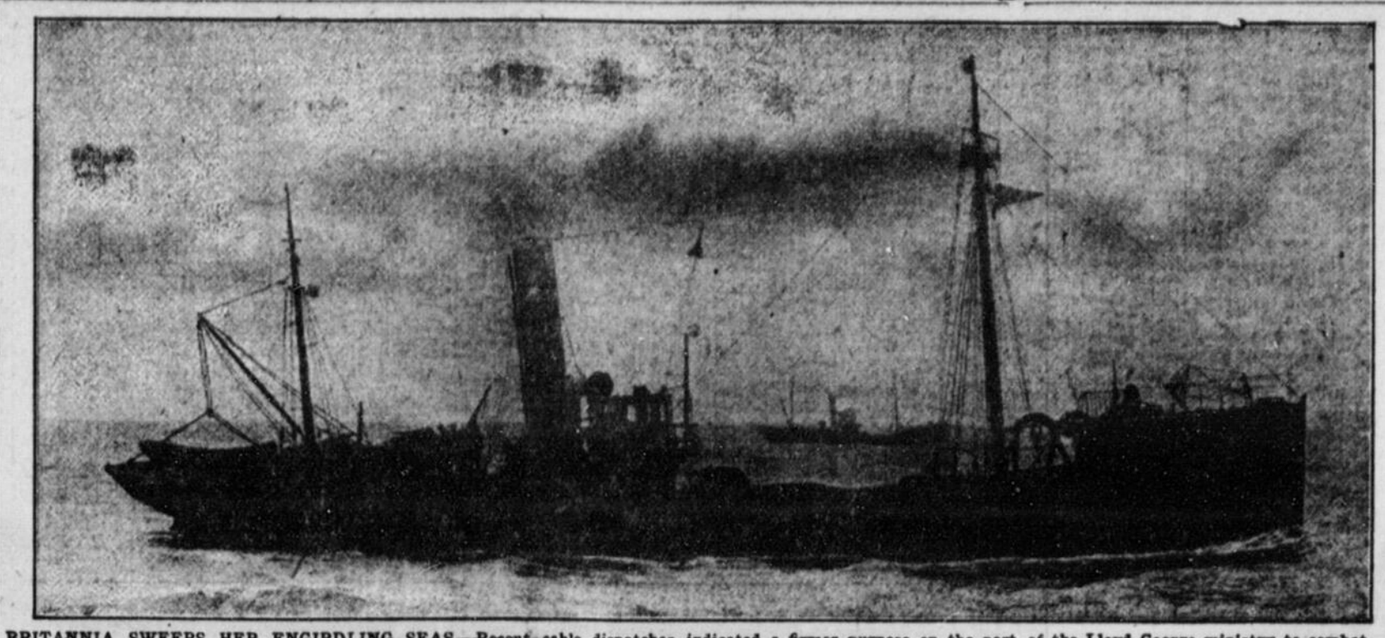
During the three weeks of the seventh session of the twelfth parliament which was ended on Thursday by adjournment, the largest appropriation the Canadian Commons has ever dealt with in the past was voted. The amount was $500,000,000, and the time, from the date of giving notice of motion to the day of Royal assent, was something less than two weeks. The appropriation was for war, though the hope was expressed by Sir Robert Borden that a considerable portion of it might be used to finance British munitions purchases in Canada.

The borrowing of $100,000,000 was also authorized by the passage of a bill introduced for that purpose by Sir Thos. White. It will be for general purposes. For the country's ordinary expenditures one quarter of the total estimates, or $32,195,441 was also appropriated. The passage of a bill authorizing the advance of $1,500,000 to the Quebec Harbor Commission, brought the total money voted up to a very respectable figure indeed.

The only other Government measure dealt with was a bill for the consolidation of the Railway Act, which was given second reading, and sent to the same joint committee of House and Senate as considered it before, to be thoroughly thrashed over during adjournment. It provoked no discussion.

Two private bills considered included that hardy annual, Mr. Robert Bickerdike's measure for the abolition of capital punishment, and a bill introduced by Mr. Oliver Wilcox to limit the total number of days of racing in any one community to fourteen, no matter how many tracks may be there established. Nothing came of the former. Mr. Wilcox's bill received Parliamentary approval as far as its principle was concerned, but was sent to committee for amendments to render it workable. With it will be considered a further amendment by Mr. W. E. Knowles to prohibit all racing during the war.

Two other matters which will receive the attention of committees during the adjournment, if members of those bodies are energetic enough to sit, are the care and re-education of returned soldiers, and the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation. The former question provoked considerable discussion during which Sir Robert Borden was able to lay before Parliament details of what has already been accomplished in connection with the reception and employment of Canada's returned heroes.



BRITANNIA SWEEPS HER ENGIRDLING SEAS.—Recent cable dispatches indicated a firmer purpose on the part of the Lloyd George ministry to combat the German submarine menace and to leave no measures untried to retain Britain's control of the seas. Germany, on the other hand, is believed to plan a girdle of submarines and mines around the United Kingdom that will seriously hamper, if not effectually stop, the flow of munitions and foodstuffs into the ports. For this purpose, it is said, she has accumulated a fleet of from 800 to 1,000 submarines, many of them of the cruising type, capable of operating far from their base. Among the measures proposed by Lloyd George to meet this menace are believed to be the arming of 4,000 of her merchant fleet and an immense increase in the number of mine sweepers. Few of Britain's methods for combating the submarine are known to the public, but it is known that the humble Grimsby trawler has played a large part in the warfare, both against submarines and mines. Two of the trawlers of the type shown above drag a cable between them. Any mines which are touched by the net explode, and any submarine caught has ended its career.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT HELP

Mrs. Wm. Artlett, Ancaster, Ont., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for three years for my little girl and baby boy. I have found them of the greatest help during the teething period and always keep them in the house." The Tablets aid teething babies because they regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing constipation, diarrhoea and convulsions. They promote healthful sleep and keep baby well and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ENEMY DESPERATE AND ALL RESTRAINT OF LAW THROWN ASIDE, SAYS VINCENT BRYCE

Germany Sees Economic Exhaustion Near — Latest Move of Berlin is of a Piece With Conduct all Through the War

Viscount Bryce, formerly British ambassador at Washington, on Thursday gave his views on the current phases of the war and the probable effect of America's action. Speaking first of Germany's declaration of war zones and the menace to neutrals, he said: "This is the first definite step that brings us nearer peace. It looks like the beginning of the end. Up till now many thought the outcome of the war might be a drawn game, but now the German Government, recognizing appoaching economic exhaustion and the growing scarcity of supplies, has become desperate and is resorting to desperate measures. Seeing no other hope of success, it is throwing over every remaining restraint of law and proclaiming its contempt of neutral opinion.

"It undertook the invasion of Rumania in the belief that victory there would startle the world, would appease discontent in Germany and enable it to dictate peace on its own terms. When the German armies scored success in Rumania the German Government thought the time for dictating peace had come. This was its calculation. But the offer was made in a way which showed the terms to be terms imposed by a conqueror, which would enable her to retain most of her ill-gotten gains. She ought to know the Allies could not possibly admit such terms, but she underestimated the confidence of the Allies. When the Allies unanimously rejected the offer, because they knew it could not secure a durable peace, but would merely give her time for resting till she was ready to resume her attacks, the German Government grew desperate and determined to try desperate expedients. Hence these submarine threats which almost amount to a declaration of war against neutrals.

"We need not be surprised, for the whole conduct of the German Government has been of a piece. They began by invading Belgium, an innocent country, with which they had no quarrel, merely to gain a military advantage. They slaughtered thousands of innocent people, including women and children by their attacks on passenger ships.

"They stood by and tacitly acquiesced in the plan of their Turkish allies to exterminate the whole Christian nation of Armenians with unheard of cruelties, when they could have stopped the massacres by warning the Turks to desist. Instead, they have been conferring honors on the bloodthirsty ruffian, Enver Pasha (Turkish War Minister), the principal author of the massacres. And now they are carrying into slavery many thousands of peaceful Belgian workmen who are driven by force to toil against their own country and help maintain in Belgium German tyranny of those who have been slaughtering their fellow countrymen.

"All these acts show absolute disregard not only of international law and treaty obligations but, what is far worse, scorn for the first principles of justice and humanity.

"This is what made us in England feel that no peace can be made with such a Government until it has been defeated. It has put itself outside the pale of civilization, and the interests of civilization require that its methods be branded by defeat, so that no other Government will ever hereafter repeat them. Nothing less than defeat will do. Nothing less than defeat will show the German people that they must get rid of such rulers. What we in England have been hoping is that neutral nations, especially people like the Americans, who so often have chosen to show respect for justice and humanity, will understand what it is we are fighting for. It is not a war for territory or trade, like so many wars which have gone before it. "It is a war for freedom and for right, a war to enable mankind to enjoy enduring peace in the future."

GERMANY'S LAST RESOURCE.

Mr. Bryce, when asked why he thought the German action toward neutrals had brought peace nearer, replied: "Because the German Government has itself declared this unbridled submarine warfare, directed against neutrals as well as belligerents, to be its last resource. If this fails, everything will have failed, so they tell us themselves through their newspapers. That is why they say they were driven to it. If this does not succeed the war is finished.

"We in England, do not believe the German submarines can do us more harm than they have been doing already, although neutrals undoubtedly will suffer more. If there is to be a contest of endurance, we are confident that we can outlast Germany, and we are prepared to endure all that is necessary for the sake of success in a righteous cause. It is not vengeance against Germany that we are fighting for. We want no revenge upon the German people. We are fighting for the future security of the world."

When Viscount Bryce was asked concerning President Wilson's course in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, he said: "The President seems to us, if I may venture to express an opinion, to have acted with patient caution and moderation, which greatly strengthens his present position. He gave the German Government every chance of returning, after the cases of the "Lusitania" and "Sussex," to better courses, but when she repudiated the promise she gave after the "Sussex," he perceived the portentous gravity of the situation, and felt that no self-respecting neutral nation could possibly submit to the claim of the German Government of the right to destroy the lives and property of neutrals in the way contemplated."

"What difference would America's coming into the war make?" he was asked. "It is not for us to express any opinion on what America's duty and policy require," he replied. "That is entirely a matter for America, but if you want to know what difference it might make, I personally, have never doubted that the entrance of America would be a most important factor and would naturally tend to shorten the war. Apart from such military and naval strength as America might bring, and apart from the prodigious financial resources America commands, how great would be the moral effect produced by her action. The German, Austrian and Turkish Governments would feel that success had become impossible for them and also that when the time comes for them to yield, they would be yielding not merely to the force of belligerents but to the outraged conscience of mankind, represented not only by belligerent people, but also by the greatest of neutral states. Not even Germany, strong as she has shown herself, can fight against the condemnation of the civilized world."

GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

Thomas Roy Ensby, who was arrested on a charge of bigamy, pleaded guilty at Brockville, and was sentenced by Judge Reynolds to two years and six months in Kingston Penitentiary. The man, whose wife an thrdee children reside at Hermon, near Ogdensburg, came to Brockville last fall, and on Nov. 14, was married to a Miss Taney, formerly of North Augusta, but now a resident of Brockville.

RIVALRIES ELIMINATED AMONGST THE CHAPLAINS

Heroic Representatives of All Churches United in Looking After Needs of Soldiers

Writing on the work of the Canadian chaplains in France, Captain Charles G. D. Roberts sends the following to the Minister of Militia: "The work of the Canadian chaplain service has been so successful, so rich in results, and conducted along such broadly human lines, that it is impossible to do it anything approaching justice within the space of a newspaper article. Only when the full story of it comes to be written will it appear for what it truly is—a thing on which Canada may not less pride herself than on the splendid achievements of her sons in the fighting.

"There are few things more futile than to attempt to raise a noble structure without preparing for it a sound foundation. The soaring spire or campanile must have the broad and stable base. The chaplain service in France of the Canadian army is a spiritual edifice built upon the foundation of a minute and thorough organization, so practical in its working that it has resulted in an immense extension of the chaplains field of usefulness, and its success has led to a considerable increase in the chaplains establishment throughout the British expeditionary force in France.

RIVALRIES ELIMINATED.

"On such a foundation of practical efficiency it is that our 'padres' every chaplain, whatever his creed, is affectionately and familiarly dubbed 'a padre') have based the more spiritual element of their labors. The cement of the whole structure has been a unity of purpose and a harmony in effort which are a constant influence for good among our men, and which may well serve as an example to the churches at large.

"This unity and this harmony, it is to be observed, are to be maintained among our padres without any sacrifice of those particular principles or doctrines or dogmas, as may be, on which each communion bases its distinction from the rest. The representatives of each church or creed are supreme within their own fold. The organization of the Canadian chaplain service as a whole guards the interests of each communion and guards them impartially. I have seen an energetic Jewish rabbi coming to a canon of the Church of England for assistance to enable him most effectively to minister to his scattered Hebrew flock. All rivalries are strictly eliminated, except the high rivalry in zeal, self-sacrifice and courage.

"The representation of the different churches upon the establishment of the C.C.S. is strictly proportionate to the strength of their membership among the troops. That church, whatever it may be, which sends the smallest number of its adherents into the field, naturally requires the smallest representation among the padres. Any form of sectarian propaganda is firmly ruled out, for the whole spirit of the administration of the C.C.S. requires each padre to be as jealous for the rights of his colleagues as for his own. In all matters that do not touch the special concern of their own communion they work together in the most loyal and hearty co-operation. In their deliberations there is neither Wesleyan nor Anglican, neither Roman Catholic nor Presbyterian, nor Baptist, but only a zealous brotherhood, united in effort for the spiritual and bodily welfare of our Canadian soldiers in the field. To say so much may well sound like an exaggeration, like the expression of a dream rather than the statement of a reality, but from all that I have been able to observe it would be less than justice to say less. It is probably owing to this spirit of harmony, more than to anything else that the influence of the padres is so strong and vital throughout the Canadian forces. It is not by any means to matters spiritual alone that the tireless energies of the C.C.S. are devoted. The service looks after the comfort, recreation and entertainment of the troops, by means of a highly organized system of soldiers' institutes, canteens and cinema shows, which keep them out of mischief or boredom during the periods when they come back from the trenches to rest camps. This system is not only run on strictly business principles, but on a merely nominal margin of profit, and the accounts are officially audited by the paymasters' department. Narrow as is the margin, it yields a handsome profit, which is returned to the men again in whatever form may seem to be most needed. No small part of it goes to the provision of free coffee—hot coffee—at all hours of the day or night, for the men who are entering or leaving the trenches The coffee stalls are situated, for the most part, close up behind the front lines in a position of imminent peril, under frequent and often continual shell fire. They are served with a cool courage and devotion ceaselessly adding new heart to the old phrase of 'the church militant.' When the soldier stumbles back from his trench, soaked, half-frozen, ready to drop from the long strain of his turn behind the crumbling parapet, by the fitful illumination of star shell and the flashes of the guns, he finds the little coffee stall awaiting him with its warm welcome. The big tin of steaming drink is a godsend to his spent body. No less a godsend it is to his tired spirit to find that those who do not have to share his fighting are there close at hand, ready to share his peril that they may minister to his needs.

JUSTIFIED IN BATTLE.

"But it is when a battle is on that the 'church militant' peculiarly justifies its title. Where the wounded and dead are falling, there you will find the padres. They are by no means confining themselves to their spiritual functions. They are helping and inspiring the stretcher bearers, the ambulance men, the surgeons. Their activities are limited only by the needs of the situation. For instance, during the second battle of Ypres, the padres in different quarters of the battlefield, organized voluntary stretcher bearer parties, guided them up into No Man's Land and worked with them night after night in finding and bringing out the wounded. In this task one of the padres was taken prisoner.

MAY SEND PRICE OF PAPER STILL HIGHER

Wood Pulp Supply from Scandinavian Countries Likely To Be Cut Off

The new U-boat campaign by the Germans will probably result in a further advance in the price of paper in America, according to delegates to the convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association held last week in New York.

Secretary Freeman of the association said that in normal times three hundred thousand tons of wood pulp were imported from Scandinavian countries annually, and that since the war about 12,000 tons a month had been coming over in ships which carried back war supplies, but he believed these shipments would stop now.

Canadian delegates said new paper mills were building in Canada, but that the scarcity of labor had cut the supply of wood pulp materially.

The delegates met behind closed doors and were extremely chary of talking about the situation.

"You know," said Frank L. Moore, former president of the association, "the law makes it just as much a crime to combine in order to keep prices down as to combine to raise them."

Mr. Moore said that unless more men could be got into Canada, to cut pulpwood many of the paper mills would be forced to shut down.

"The present great demand for paper can be traced to the prosperity of the United States," he said. "A man who used to buy one newspaper now buys every extra that comes out, because he has more money in his pocket. The workingman buys two pairs of shoes where he used to buy one pair—that means twice as many shoe boxes and that much more wrapping paper. His wife buys more dresses—and that means more wrapping paper. The family buys more groceries, and that means more bags, and so it goes."

PROTEST FROM VATICAN

What Sympathies Remained For Germans are Now Alienated

The "Corriere de la Sera," of Milan, says it has reason to believe that the Vatican has already presented a remonstrance to the German Government against the new submarine policy.

"I am able to state on authority," says the Rome correspondent of the paper, "that President Wilson's severing of relations caused an enormous impression in the Vatican. The Pope's allocation at the last consistory, deploring certain barbarities which the whole world knows are practised only by the Central Empires, and his marked silence at the time of the German peace proposals were symptomatic of the growing distinction the Vatican is making between the moral causes of the two groups of belligerents.

"The change of tendency is further accentuated in Cardinal Gasparri's letter to Cardinal Mercier regarding the Pope's efforts on behalf of the deported Belgians. According to my informant the latest German threat of unlimited piracy has completely alienated what Vatican sympathies remained for the Germans. Followed as it is by the firm attitude of the United States, it is bound to create tension in the relations between the Pontiff and the Germans. It should not be forgotten that during the war the Pope has had to depend almost entirely on American Catholics for his enormous war benevolence."

Father, reprovingly: "Jackey, you've been playing football with those nasty rough lads next door again!" Jackey, wiping the mud from his face: "No, I haven't, dad. They've been playing football with me!"

FUND CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED BY DUKE

His Excellency Says Third Appeal May Be Last, But Canada Stays

An inspiring start was given to the "Victory Campaign" for the Montreal Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross at the Canadian Club by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Herbert Ames. The slogan for the campaign was laid down by Sir Herbert when he said: "We still have the option to fight or pay. In some countries they no longer have that option. Those of us who are living here happy and comfortable must pay, and must keep on paying until we feel it."

An excellent address was made by the Governor-General, who set forth the claims of both the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross, declaring that this was not a case of charity but of filling moral obligations and doing our duty by those who were doing their duty by us at the front.

MAY BE LAST APPEAL.

His Excellency proceeded:

"Some years ago there may have been individuals in Europe who firmly believed that at the very outbreak of war the British Dominions and colonies would sever their connection with a worn-out and effete little country situate somewhere in the North Sea. I wish we could welcome to-day some of the gentlemen who cherished those notions. This gathering and all it means would be a good answer to all those prognostications.

"Now we are making the third, and we all believe and earnestly pray, the last, appeal. But whether or not it proves the last, we are all determined to carry on this campaign to the end. (Applause.)

"Day by day we read of the courage and heroism of those who have gone forward to fight our battles. Though there may be many thousand miles of ocean between us and the battlefields, we know that they are fighting and giving of their life blood for us and our homes in Canada just as much as for France, Poland, Belgium and the other invaded countries.

IDEALS AND PRINCIPLES.

"We all realize that this conflict is not for territorial aggrandizement, but is one of great ideals and principles. To-day we stand to maintain and uphold those great privileges and institutions that we have inherited from our forefathers. We stand to-day for the best traditions of British history, determined that our liberties shall be handed down to future generations unimpaired and undiminshed. (Applause.)

"This great appeal throughout Canada is being made to help carry this struggle to a successful and final conclusion. It is not possible for all of us to take our places in the trenches, but it is possible for all of us to do something, and I know this appeal will be greatly responded to by all who know the causes for which we are contending."

A double appeal was being made, said His Excellency. First, that those who had sent their loved ones to the front should not, so far as possible, suffer by the devoted patriotism of their sons and brothers.

"No mere money can overcome the sacrifices these women are making," said His Excellency, "but we want to make it possible that those left behind shall not feel want, and shall be as happy as possible in the circumstances.

"It is for us to meet a solemn bargain and obligation with those men at the front to see that their women and children shall not suffer. No object can appeal more strongly, and the splendid responses already given show that those responsible for the movement have only to name what they require, and it will be cheerfully and willingly placed in their hands. (Applause.)

"This is no question of charity, but one of fulfilling an Imperial obligation," said His Excellency, amidst cheers. "It is a matter of doing our duty, and every individual must judge for himself what he considers the right thing, and we confidently appeal to all to support it."

TWO INTERESTS UNITED.

His Excellency considered it a wise move to unite the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross in this campaign.

"You all know the suffering and misery in the early days of the campaign through insufficient organization. To-day there is misery and suffering enough, but through the Red Cross we can at least say that the fullest provision possible is made to relieve that misery and distress.

"These are the two objects of this campaign," said His Excellency, "and I am quite sure that the citizens of Montreal will realize the opportunity afforded them, and that their response will be spontaneous and generous.

"It should be our pleasure and our part to do this. We all hope that the war will be closed before another appeal is necessary, but whether this is so or not I am sure we are all determined it must be carried through. (Applause.)

"We require to-day unity of purpose, concentration of effort. By these means we can play our part, and then, when the history of these tremendous times is written, this campaign throughout Canada will be one of the bright spots in that history." (Applause.)

Referring to the new submarine campaign, His Excellency said: "Never in the history of the world has there been such a proclamation of ruthless, cruel, barbarous warfare upon humanity and civilization. That is what we are going to root out. That is what we are here for, and it is for the people of this Dominion to see that the means are supplied for this object.

"I believe the time is coming when we can see the beginning of the end. But whether the end be near or far, we have to steel our hearts and nerves and open our purses, and see to it that, no matter what the present suffering, no such act shall ever be permitted again. (Loud applause.)

"Canada has nobly done her duty, both by her sons at the front and by looking after those left at home, and to-day it is for us to see that whatever they need shall not go wanting. It is extraordinarily clear and extraordinarily simple. We all realize our duty and our responsibilities—now we have to put them into execution.

"You have the organization and the people. I know when this campaign closes it will not only be another bright page in the history of Canada, but a proud one in the history of Montreal."

Prolonged cheers greeted the close of His Excellency's address.

HUNDREDS PERISH IN STEAMER WRECK

Japanese Vessel Grounded—Three Hundred Met Death by Drowning or Exposure.

Che foo, Shantung Province, China, Jan. 5.—(Correspondence.)—Three hundred persons suffered death by drowning or freezing on the Japanese steamer "Hankaka," which ran aground during a terrific snowstorm near this city.

Through the heroic efforts of Capt. Stampe, a Dutch officer connected with the Netherlands Harbor Improvement Company, 75 of the passengers and crew who clung to the storm-swept ship for four days and survived the low temperature, were finally rescued.

Captain Stampe made repeated efforts to reach the grounded ship with a tug, but was unable to get to it for four days.

He finally got close enough to see that there were persons still alive on the wreck, and then reached the ship at great danger to himself and his associates. The storm was raging so hard that he was only able to save thirty persons on his first trip, but made a second dash for the derelict and rescued all the remaining members of the crew and the passengers who were still alive.

The survivors were clinging to the bridge, and only part of the vessel which was not submerged, when the Dutch officer reached it.

One Japanese woman was among the rescued passengers who had lived through four days of exposure in a temperature never higher than fifteen degrees above zero. Practically all the passengers and crew were Chinese and Japanese. Two Russian passengers were among those saved. The Japanese captain of the ship succumbed to exposure the second day after the wreck.

The "Hankaka" was a Japanese ship of 800 tons, which has plied for years between Dalny and Chee Foo. It left Dalny on its Christmas trip with more than three hundred Chinese and Japanese passengers and acrew of nearly one hundred.

INTERNMENT IN GERMANY.

Rumanian Men Between Sixteen and Sixty-seven Being Deported.

The Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs telegraphed to the Rumanian legation in Paris that Germany has begun to transport for internment in Germany all Rumanian males from 16 to 67 years of age, although the French, Russians, Italians and Portuguese protected by the Spanish legation are being left in the country.

"This treatment, so the Germans say," reads the telegram, "is because Rumania gave up to Russia the Germans in its power, and that these were transported to Siberia.

"The German Government itself counts so little upon the pretext invoked that before announcing its decision to transport Rumanians to Germany, it proposed to the Rumanian Government the exchange of Germans interned in Rumania for Rumanians in Belgium."

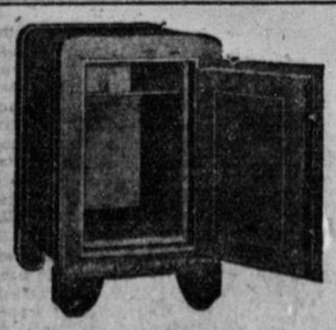
MR. BRYAN MAKES AN APPEAL FOR PEACE

In the face of the growing demand for war and the belligerent conversion of the army of pacificists, Mr. William Jennings Bryan has issued an appeal to the American people asking for peace. The appeal is in the form of an open letter and sets forth Mr. Bryan's ideas on the present situation between GGermany and America. After urging the people to make known their desires to their Congressmen, Mr. Bryan says in part:

"There are several alternatives from which to choose. First, we can postpone until the war is over the settlement of any dispute which cannot now be settled by peaceful means. Second, we can keep American citizens off belligerent ships. Third, we can refuse clearance to ships of the United States and other neutral countries carrying contraband and passengers on the same ship. Fourth, we can withdraw protection from American citizens who are willing to jeopardize the nation's peace by travelling as seamen with contraband on American or neutral vessels. Fifth, we can, if necessary, keep all American vessels out of the danger zone for the present, just as the mayor of a city keeps citizens in their homes when a mob is in possession of the streets. Sixth, Congress, which has exclusive power to declare war, can submit the declaration to referendum vote, making exception in case of invasion.

"The most important thing is that the officials at Washington shall know that the people at home protest against entering this war on either side, with its frightful expenditure of blood and treasure, that they are not willing to send American soldiers across the Atlantic to march under the banner of any European monarch or to die upon European soil in settlement of European quarrels; and that they are not willing to surrender the opportunity to render a supreme service to the world as a friend of all and peacemaker when peace is possible.

"Wire immediately to the President, your Senators and your Congressmen."



Just Meets the Farmer's Need

Neither too large, too weighty, nor too expensive. Made especially for the home. A real "Made in Canada" household, fire-resisting steel cabinet, fitted with combination lock, etc.

Time payments arranged if not convenient to pay all cash down

Buy "MADE IN CANADA" Goods

Write for full particulars

J. & J. Taylor, Limited

Established 1855

TORONTO SAFE WORKS, TORONTO

Branches: MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

A Safe Place for Your Valuable Papers Jewelry, Money Pedigree Papers Sales Notes Insurance Papers

FREE

Every young man

of 18 years or over who aspires to achieve.

Should take advantage of

the following coupon offering them (absolutely free of any expense, beyond the price of the 3c stamped envelope) a truly splendid opportunity of . . . .

Entertaining in his own mind

the thoughts of the leading British & American Writers on the War and other great problems of the day.

Free COUPON

Dear Publishers of "World Wide,"
"Witness" Bldg., Montreal

Please send me "World Wide" for three weeks FREE of all charges and without any obligation whatever on my part, and oblige

Name .....

Address .....

ADMIRAL LACAZE, FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE, EXPECTS A SHORT PERIOD OF SUBMARINE WARFARE

A Theatrical Campaign With a Supreme Effort by the German Fleet is What He Anticipates

Admiral Lacaze, French Minister of Marine, received several correspondents on Friday. In the vast salon overlooking the Place de la Concorde, and of which the rich, graceful furniture and allegorical tapestries recall the memories of France's great naval epoch, a century of famous sea captains from Gantheaume and Bailly de Suffren, the Admiral, who was seated at the desk at which the great Colbert, founder of the great French merchant marine, used to work out his calculations for realizing the vast schemes of his royal master, seemed himself a living link with this great past for his features are cast in a mold which seems to have served for creating the most characteristic type of great Frenchmen.

Admiral Lacaze began by pointing out that the Germans had inaugurated the new submarine campaign by sinking on February 3, at midnight, the Danish vessel "Lars Kruse," chartered by the American Belgian Relief Commission. This was the first time, he said, they had attacked a vessel of the relief commission. Now, he added, it only remained for them to carry out their threat of sinking hospital ships to leave nothing undone in the way of outrage on the high seas.

PERIOD WILL BE SHORT.

"The German submarine menace," observed the Admiral, "has not taken any of the Allied Governments by surprise. We are fortunately prepared to meet the new situation. Personally, I believe we shall have to face a period of exceptional submarine activity, but this period will be a short one. We know that certain German submarines are able to remain at sea for six weeks on end. There has even been one which exceeded this period, though whether or ont it relied mainly on its own resources we are unable to say. At the end of six weeks' limit at most the submarines are forced to return to their base to renew their stores and rest the crews. It has been noticed that recently there has been a slight relaxation of submarine activity, from which it may be argued that a number of German U-boats returned to port so that as great a force as possible might be on the high seas at a given moment, thus creating an impression of a new great submarine fleet following the German declaration.

"There have been various estimates of the number of submarines now at Germany's disposal. Personally I do not believe it exceeds two hundred. My conviction also is that the Emperor is the moving factor in carrying out the new naval campaign, perhaps even more so than as regards the land campaign. The German program, as announced, bears the Imperial hallmark — the theatrical touch is there.

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

"The German nation has been led to believe that the Battle of Jutland was a great German victory, whereas, of course, it was the reverse. In view of this conviction, that the German fleet was able to get the better of the British, the German people, who are now suffering severely from privations, are naturally urging that a supreme blow on the sea be struck without delay. For this reason, among others, I am convinced that the German high sea fleet will issue once more to give battle. The new submarine campaign is probably the precursor of a great combined blow on land and sea.

"Some naval critics urge that the great Allied fleet should attack the German bases, but whoever studies the situation of the German ports should realize how hazardous would be this undertaking. Nature has favored the German naval situation in an exceptional manner. I also recognize that the Emperor has considerably contributed to strengthening these natural defences. His idea of the Kiel Canal was most practical, and has rendered very great service."

ANSWER TO ENEMY MUST BE A BLOW THAT WILL BEAT HIM DOWN

National Service Instrument to Deal It, Director-General Sir Neville Chamberlain Says

Sir Arthur Neville Chamberlain, Director-General of the British National Service, outlining the scheme for National Service, last week said: "Let nobody suppose that because Count Bernstorff has been given his passports there is nothing else to do. Germany intends to starve us. The answer must be a blow straight between the eyes, which will beat the enemy down and bring him to his senses."

Director-General Chamberlain's National Service scheme was inaugurated at a meeting in London. Mr. Arthur Henderson, labor leader and minister without portfolio in the British War Council, presided, and Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain made addresses.

On opening the meeting, Mr. Henderson said the labor supply would only be met when every man and woman not in the army and navy was employed in some work of national importance.

Mr. Chamberlain said the recent action of Germany was interpreted as a sign that she was in a desperate situation, but that if the Allies were to secure victory and save themselves from the misery of another winter's war it would be necessary to supply the army with drafts of young, physically fit men, who alone could stand the terrific strain of modern trench warfare.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that women would be enrolled, that the arrangements would be made to utilize the work of the clergy, and that doctors would be mobilized. Ireland, he said, would be included in the scheme, but circumstances in that country made necessary some modifications. He pointed out that volunteers would have to make sacrifices. The first thing to do was to start a great publicity campaign. Volunteers would be allotted to occupations for which they were best fitted by reason of their past experiences, and a minimum wage of 25 shillings a week would be fixed.

Commissioners would be appointed for agriculture and the industries, who would keep the central office informed as to supply and demand.

ESSENTIAL TRADES FIRST.

The question was, Mr. Chamberlain continued, where labor was to be found. They could not suddenly destroy non-essential trade. Destruction of capital would interfere with credit. The necessary industries, he said, should recuperate quickly after the war. They had no intention of suppressing any trade, but if labor and material had to be rationed, the shortage must first fall on the less essential trades.

"Let nobody suppose," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "that because Count von Bernstorff has been given his passports there is nothing else to do. Germany intends to starve us out before she is starved out. There is only one answer this country can make, and that is a blow straight between the eyes, which will beat the enemy down and bring him to his senses. The National Service can deal that blow.

"The Premier urges every man to place his services and energy at the disposal of the state. The nation must answer the threat of Germany at once. We must build ships to protect our merchantmen, in order to demonstrate that murder on the high seas is futile. We can do it, but the nation must be organized. We must organize to meet organized barbarism. No man or woman has a right to look on whilst others are struggling for what is equally important for them."

Premier Lloyd George had pointed out, Mr. Chamberlain continued, that in proportion to her population Great Britain had sent fewer men to the army and navy than any other of the great powers of the west. This was not because she was shirking, but because she was making larger contributions in other respects. If it was impossible to get the necessary men by voluntary means the nation must save itself by resorting to compulsion.

"The nation is fighting for its life," Mr. Chamberlain went on. "It is fighting for the life of civilization. That is a tragic reality. The treatment of prisoners of war and the civil populations of Belgium and France, together with the sinking of harmless merchantmen at sight, is organized savagery—studied savagery and the most dangerous form of barbarism we ever have been called upon to meet."

RETAIN R.N.W.M.P. POSTS

Ample Protection for Settlers Assured by the Government.

Considerable misapprehension seems to prevail in the western provinces with respect to the new disposition of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and petitions are being received at Ottawa from boards of trade and other bodies, who ask that the R. N. W. M. P. be retained for the enforcement of criminal law in these provinces. They fear an outbreak of cattle stealing and other crimes if the police, which they say have rendered such efficient service in the past and which always spelled security for the settlers, are removed.

A statement issued by the Government says, however, that posts are being retained at commanding positions all over the two provinces. This, with the additional security which the new provincial police would give, will, it is thought, be ample for the protection of the settlers.

MUST COPE WITH EVIL.

Letter of Sir Conan Doyle Stirs Up Two Newspapers.

Sir Conan Doyle, in a letter to the London "Tmes," draws attention to the lamentable results of what he terms England's free trade in disease with disastrous effect upon the unsuspecting overseas soldiers.

The letter is taken up by both the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "Evening News." The latter suggests special legislation under the Defence of the Realm Act, and policewomen for the leading streets.

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

These Bring the Wrinkles and Pallid Faces That Make Women Look Prematurely Old

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. The care of her little ones, the work about the house all contribute to these worries. Most of them may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but they constitute a constant strain that affects the blood and the nerves, and make women look prematurely old. The effect of these little worries may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, fickle appetite, tiredness after slight exertion, and the coming of wrinkles which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy cure; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness. Among the many thousands of Canadian women who have found new health and strength through these pills is Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton, West, Ont., who says:—"I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down, I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I found the greatest benefit from the Pills, and soon gained my old-time strength. Indeed after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones, and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can procure them by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock[illegible]

Germany's Interned Ships in New York Harbor

Upon the outbreak of the latest submarine crisis great interest centred in Germany's interned marine in United States ports. At the Hoboken piers, shown in the photograph, eighteen vessels aggregating 235,793 tons have been interned since the beginning of the war. These include the giant "Vaterland," 54,284 tons, whose three huge stacks may be seen in the centre of the picture.

SPAIN PROTESTS AGAINST PIRACY

Her Regard for Neutrality Entitles Her to Immunity for Subjects at Sea

The text of the Spanish Government's reply to Germany's submarine war zone note follows:

"His Majesty's Government has attentively examined the note which Your Serene Highness was good enough to remit to me the 31st of January, in which it set forth the German Government's resolute intention to interrupt, from the following day, all sea traffic without further notice and by no matter what arm around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the eastern Mediterranean. I must say that the note caused a very painful impression on the Spanish Government.

"The attitude of strict neutrality which Spain adopted from the beginning and has maintained with loyalty and unshakeable firmness gives her the right to expect that the lives of her subjects engaged in sea trade should not be placed in such grave peril.

"It also gives her the right to expect that that trade should not be troubled nor diminished by such an increase in the extent of the zones in which the Imperial Government insists that, in order to attain its ends, it must use all weapons and suppress all limitations which it has hitherto imposed upon its methods of naval warfare.

"Even before the Imperial Government has set aside these restictions His Majesty's Government had protested, holding them insufficient to comply with the prescriptions of international maritime law. But the methods of war announced by Germany are being carried to such an unexpected and unprecedented extreme that the Spanish Government, considering its rights and the requirements of its neutrality, must with still more reason protest calmly but firmly to the Imperial Government and must make at the same time the necessary reserves, imposed by the legitimate presumption of ineluctable responsibility which the Imperial Government assumed, principally in view of the loss of life which its attitude may cause.

BASIS OF PROTEST.

"His Majesty's Government bases its protest on the fact that the decision to completely close the road to certain seas by substituting for the indisputable right of capture in certain cases a pretended right of destruction in all cases is outside the legal principles of international life. Above all, and beyond all, it considers that the extension, in the form announced, of this pretended right of destruction to the lives of non-combatants and the subjects of neutral nations such as Spain is contrary to the principles observed by all nations even in moments of the greatest violence. If the German Government, as it says, expects that the Spanish people and Government will not close their ears to the reasons which have caused its decision and hopes that they will co-operate to avoid further calamities and sacrifices of human life, it will also understand that the Spanish Government, while disposed to lend at the proper time its initiative and support to everything that could contribute to the advent of a peace more and more wished for, cannot admit the legality of exceptional methods of warfare. These methods, notwithstanding Spain's rights as a neutral and her scrupulous fulfilment of the duties incumbent on her as such, make more difficult and even stop altogether her sea trade, compromising her economic life, and threatening with grave dangers the lives of her subjects.

"His Majesty's Government, supported more firmly than ever by the justice of its position, does not doubt that the Imperial Government, inspired by the sentiments of friendship which unite the two countries, will find, notwithstanding the severe exigencies of this terrible war, means of giving satisfaction to Spain's claims. These claims are based on the inexorable duty which binds a government to protect the lives of its subjects and maintain the integrity of its sovereignty so that the course of national existence be not interrupted. For the reasons set out His Majesty's Government feels itself fully sustained in its position by reason and law."

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

One of the Oldest Type, Struck a Mine, Only Five Men Saved.

A British torpedo destroyer of an older type, the British Admiralty announced, struck a mine in the English Channel Thursday night and sank. All of the officers and all of the crew, except five, were lost.

The oldest type of destroyers in the British navy is known as class A, built between 1893 and 1895. There are twelve vessels in this type. The average displacement is 310 tons and they average 200 ft. in length with a beam of 19 feet. Two of the vessels have a complement of 45 men each, while the other ten carry fifty men each. The next oldest type, class B, numbers 20 vessels, built between 1895 and 1908. Their average displacement is about 400 tons and their average complement sixty men each.

TRAIN CARRYING SOLDIERS WRECKED

Five Cars Go Over Embankment—Several Men Hurt, But Not Seriously

While a Grand Trunk Pacific train carrying the 233rd Battalion of French-Canadians was sweeping towards Winnipeg at a fairly fast rate of speed on Thursday morning between one and two o'clock, the train struck a broken rail when about forty miles west of Winnipeg and was wrecked. Five Pullmans were derailed and several soldiers were injured.

The engine and two cars went safely over the rail which caused the wreck, but the other cars were thrown from the tracks and toppled down the steep embankment.

Col. Leprohon was pitched out of his berth to the opposite side of the car and stunned. Recovering, he climbed out of the window in his pyjamas and took charge of the rescue work. Little difficulty was found in liberating the injured. Other officers received a bad shaking up, but only the medical officer, Dr. Russeau, who was on duty at the time, is in a serious condition.

The injured men were taken to Winnipeg hospitals.

OTTAWA'S RESPONSE TO PATRIOTIC FUND

Sum of $623,000, Over $100,000 More Than Asked, Given in Three Days

Exceeding expectations by over $100,000, the campaign for the Ottawa Patriotic Fund terminated Thursday night with its object fully attained, the grand total of $623,000 having been amassed in the three-day systematic canvass of the city carried out by eighteen teams.

Ottawa's response to this year's appeal is notable in many ways. The amount is larger than that collected last year, $508,265, and a feature was the giving spirit which rendered the work of the collectors lighter than in former attempts. There was no ground to break as in the first campaign and no repetition of the merits of the cause was found necessary.

The outstanding feature of the campaign was the contribution made by the civil service to the fund, a total of $133,319 being collected. This is a splendid response in view of the fact that over 800 civil servants have enlisted and that most of those canvassed were low salaried men.

TO REGULATE SHIPPING.

No Sailing From Canada Allowed Without a License.

The situation caused by the German submarine blockade is being given consideration as far as the sailings of Canadian register are concerned by a ship's licensing committee, appointed by the Government to control Canadian steamship transportation.

The committee is composed by Mr. A. Johnston, deputy minister of marine; F. C. T. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce; Commissioner of Customs McDougald and Mr. G. J. Desbarats, deputy minister of naval service. The committee has issued scores of licenses during the time it has been in control.

No ship is allowed to leave Canada without such license, and no license is given unless the committee is assured the vessel's trip will perform the most useful possible general service in view of the shortage of transportation.

A German mine exploding in the North Sea. It has been touched off by a patrol ship which discovered it.

BRITISH MINISTER OF LABOR SAYS ALLIES DETERMINED TO END WAR THIS SUMMER

London, Feb. 7.—Addressing a meeting in London to-night, Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, said he thought he was giving away no secret in saying that at the recent conference between representatives of the Entente Allies, the determination had been arrived at to terminate the war by the end of the summer.

Hon. ROBERT ROGERS IN COMMONS ATTACKS OWNERS OF OTTAWA CITIZEN

Minister Said He Would Not Yield to Pressure, But Citizen Has Anot her Story

The Messrs. Southam, proprietors of the Ottawa "Citizen," were accused of bad faith and improper motives, in the House of Commons on Wednesday, by Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, replying to an editorial attack made upon him apropos of the Galt report.

Rising to a question of privilege Mr. Rogers said he wished to speak in regard to "an editorial appearing in the Ottawa Citizen" of to-day's date, in the matter of a report recently made by Commissioner Galt at Winnipeg—a report that carries with it, in every line, unmistakable evidence of personal animus, temper and misrepresentation ——."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier here rose to a point of order, claiming that it was not in order for the Minister of Public Works to impugn the character of the Commissioner. Speaker Rhodes agreed, and Mr. Rogers then continued:

"I presume that this report was made largely due to the fact that some time previously I had occasion to refer to Commissioner Galt as a judge who was guilty of bartering the honor of the King's——"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier reiterated his previous point of order, stating that he did not attempt to make a point of Commissioner Galt's judicial position, but of the matter of the limits of a statement made on privilege.

"I will not dispute the point because it has no relevancy to the matter I am discussing," said Mr. Rogers. "I was simply saying that in his report he gives every evidence of being sore. But, Sir, there is no honest reason in all this why a sheet like the Ottawa "Citizen" should be sore. Yet for the past two years it has given evidence of being sore, and very sore."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier again rose to his point of order which was challenged by Sir Robert Borden with the statement that he had never heard such a point of order raised before.

"I am afraid my Right Hon. friend is over-anxious in his desire that I should not make the statement I purpose making," said Mr. Rogers. "Were it not for the fact that I am an individual known to be full of kindness and long-suffering I would long before this have given the House and country the reasons why I have not to-day the full and complete support of the "Citizen" newspaper, because if the "Citizen" was the pure sheet it would like its readers to believe, it would undoubtedly be obliged to support me, for the simple reason that the owners of the "Citizen" have had the very best of reasons to know that the affairs of my department are honorably and honestly administered in the public interest. Heaven knows, and the owners of the "Citizen" know, and I know, that I have not the support of this petty, little sheet to-day simply because I would not yield to pressure and become a party to the purchase for a post office site in Montreal, of a lot which the Southams were most anxious to sell to the Government at a cost of $400,000, which was neither suitable nor in the public interest."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier again raised a point of order, on the ground that Mr. Rogers had a right to defend himself but not attack others.

The Minister resumed that the only reason he could assign for the attacks made upon him by the newspaper in question was "that I have not been prepared to despoil the administration of my department for the personal gain of that compact. If I had I would today have their full and devoted support. That is the explanation which I wish to give for the attacks on me, everyone of which has been unfounded, untrue, and unworthy of a paper claiming to be a reputable journal."

THE 'CITIZEN' REPLIES.

The 'Citizen,' in a subsequent editorial, denounced the Hon. Robert Rogers, accusing him of untruth and unfairness, and in its own defence said:

The 'Citizen' courts the fullest investigation of the incident referred to by him. It denies in toto his entire charges and miserable insinuations. His facts are improperly presented, and his assertions are absolutely false as a perusal of the correspondence which should be on file in his office will show.

At this time it is necessary to refer to only two paragraphs in a letter sent him by Mr. F. N. Southam, of Montreal, on Feb. 17, 1914. They follow:

"The price of this property is well known, it having been quoted on at different time to sundry individuals in cases where inquiries have been made for a portion of the block the only quotations which have been given were $10 per square foot for the inside portion, and $12.50 per square foot for the outside. I am prepared to dispose of the half of this property nearest Windsor street or say 20,000 square feet, for $12.50 per foot, or $250,000.

"I am satisfied that an independent valuation will confirm these quotations. In view, however, of the substantial advance in the value of this property during the last two years I would not go on record as having sold this property to the Government at the price mentioned unless after an investigation they were satisfied it has equal or greater advantages than other property under consideration and that it can be developed for the Government's purposes for approximately half the sum which a development on the other side of the street, the Carslake property, would require."

What is there in the above to justify the accusation that he is being attacked "because he was not prepared to despoil the administration of his department for the personal gain of that compact.

Nothing surely, the 'Citizen' and all those connected with it not only welcome but demand that there be an official investigation of all the circumstances relating to the negotiation and final purchase of the post-office site in Montreal.

The public has the right to know the whole truth. Let there be light concerning that Carslake property deal.

LIGHT GUNS ENEMY OF GERMAN SUBMARINES

Periscope at 300 Yards is a Fairly Good Target for a Trained Gunner—Ships Often Escape

Although figures to show the number of submarines destroyed by the Entente Allies and the means used in their destruction are unavailable owing to the rigid censorship on war activities, it was learned at New York from an authoritative source that direct gunfire from the decks of warships and auxiliary vessels has been the most effective method employed thus far.

To combat the submarine menace Great Britain and her Allies adopted various plans to catch the undersea boats, although some of them have been abandoned as ineffective. A marine authority, who is close to British shipping interests, said, when asked as to the effectiveness of arming ships:

"We have found that light guns discharging projectiles of four to six pounds in hands of trained gunners have been by far the most effective weapon. I know personally that as many as two and three submarines have been bagged in one day in this way.

"A submarine commander looking through a periscope has a range of vision of about three miles, but he must get his target broadside on to have a reasonable chance of making a torpedo hit what it is aimed for, and as torpedoes are a very expensive missile he cannot afford to take many chances on a miss.

"A periscope above the water at a distance of 200 or 300 yards makes a fair mark for a gunner working from the deck of a ship thirty or forty feet above the surface of the sea. One shot hitting the mark is all that is needed, as the submarines are of light construction, easily penetrated, and a hole anywhere in their shell spells their doom.

"It is seldom that a torpedo is fired when a threatened ship can so manoeuvre as to show only her stern for a mark, and in most of the cases of this nature so far reported, the submersibles have come to the surface and resorted to gun-fire from a deck gun. In this kind of a fight a gun mounted on a steamship has a great advantage, for the platform offered by a submarine is an unsteady thing to fire from, and despite the smaller target offered, the gunners on ships have the better of it.

"Careful observations made during the past year of steamers mounting defence guns show that they are in a measure immune from attack unless it is without warning, as in the case of the "California." The number of U-boats that the Germans have lost have made them chary about showing themselves within range of ships on which they see guns or which they have learned are defensively armed.

"Other methods of catching submarines, such as nets, bombs and devices that are Admiralty secrets, are still being used, but the deck gun on steamers in the hands of good marksmen is leading all others in results."

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.

MARRIED.

BENNETT-CHALMERS—At Listowel, Ont., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1917, by the Rev. J. E. J. Millyard, pastor of the Methodist Church, F. Myrtle Chalmers, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Male, Penelope street, Listowel, to Earl Bennett, also of Listowel.

MIELL-GLANFIELD — At Brucefield, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1917, at the residence of the bride's brother, W. J. Glanfield, M.A., M.D., by the Rev. Arthur Clare Eedy, B.D., of Mount Forest, Miss Ruby Belle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glanfield, of Jarvis, Ont., to Mr. Herman J. Miell, of Hagersville, Ont.

SCOTT-AIRD—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, by the Ven. Archdeacon Paterson-Smyth, Esther Florence, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Aird, to William Bridges, eldest son of the Rev. Canon Scott, C.M.G., of Quebec.

DEATHS.

CRAIG—At Oakville, Man., on Thursday, January 4, 1917, Ethel Margaret, the beloved daughter of J. A. Craig, farmer, aged 19 years.

GANDIER—At Toronto, on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, Margaret Hume Ritchie, widow of the late Rev. George Gandier, in her 56th year.

MILLER—At Peninsula, Gaspé, on Feb. 2, 1917, Matthew George Miller, youngest son of John B. Miller, of Haldimand, Gaspé, in the 42nd year of his age.

SNIDER—At her home, 88 Laughton ave., Toronto, on Monday, Jan. 29th, 1917, Huldah Ann Ableson, widow of the late David Snider, in her 74th year, formerly of Trafalgar Township, Halton County, Ont.

DRAPER—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1917, at the residence of her son, Selby Draper, 171 Cottingham street, Toronto, Mary Ann Richardson, widow of the late Elemuel Draper, formerly of Belhaven.

MACVICAR—At 4337 Montrose avenue, Westmount, Que., on Feb. 7, 1917, Eleanor Goulding, wife of the late Rev. Dr. D. H. MacVicar, Principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

TAYLOR—At Edmonton, Alta., on Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, in his 58th year, John George Taylor, late C. P. R. Superintendent at, Moose Jaw, husband of Georgina Taylor, and son of the late J. M. Taylor, of Ottawa.

SEWELL—At Montreal, on Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, Jane E. H. Oliver, widow of the late Alexander Sewell, of Quebec. Interment at Quebec.

TEMPLE—At Montreal, on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, Annie Bayne, aged 74, widow of the late Capt. John Temple.

ROGERS—At Iroquois, Ont., on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, Elizabeth Imeson, widow of the late Rev. George Rogers, aged 84 years and 11 months.

THOMPSON — At the Military Base Hospital, Toronto, on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, of pneumonia, Lieut. Charles Everett Thompson, M.B., second son of Principal and Mrs. R. A. Thompson, of the Collegiate Institute, Hamilton.

WEATHERLEY—At the Rectory, Gardiner, Maine, U.S.A., on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, Agnes Darling, widow of the late James Weatherley.

TUFT — At his late residence, "The Maples," Caistor, Ont., on Christmas day, 1916, Oliver Tuft, in his 83rd year.

ST. JOHN HARBOR WORKS.

Tenders Will Be Called to Complete the Undertaking.

The Hon. Robert Rogers announced last weekk that the Norton Griffiths contract for the St. John harbor works had been cancelled, and a new contract was being prepared and tenders would be called for immediately, and work carried on as expeditious ly as possible.

"The North Griffiiths firm have failed to carry out their contract," Mr. Rogers said. "St. John is and will also be one of our great ocean ports. Any delay in providing adequate harbor facilities at St. John would cripple Canada's trade. Every effort has been made to secure the completion of the contract by the original successful tenderers, but the necessity will not permit of further delay and the work must be expedited."

STANDARDS FOR EGGS.

Legislation Sought by Canadian Produce Association.

Legislation providing for the standardization and inspection of eggs, particularly those for export, was sought by a deputation consisting of 40 members of the Canadian Produce Association, who waited upon the Hon. Martin Burrell at Ottawa last week.

The Minister of Agriculture in his reply to the delegates, who represented both producers and wholesalers, said he recognized the desirability of some methods of standardization and inspection for the benefit of both producer and and consumer. The whole question had, he announced, been given a good deal of attention by his department. Mr. Burrell noted that for the first time in a great many years Canada had begun to export more eggs than she imported.

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF QUEBEC DEAD

Death of Sir Melbourne Tait Removes Distinguished Citizen

News of the passing of Sir Melbourne McTaggart Tait, former Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the province, on Saturday morning, came as a great shock in Montreal, and particularly at the Court House, where he had labored long honorably and justly.

"The death of Sir Melbourne Tait," said the Hon. J. S. Archibald, acting chief justice, on Saturday, "removes from our midst one of the best-loved and most highly-respected of our citizens. I have known Sir Melbourne ever since he came to the City of Montreal and joined the legal firm of the late Sir John Abbott.

"As a lawyer, he was able and conscientious, devoted to duty, straightforward in all his procedure, a friend to all his colleagues; never demonstrative, nor desiring applause. As a judge, he had the confidence, in a high degree, of all his colleagues upon the Bench as well as of the public, and he performed the duties of his office with much ability and diligence. As a chief justice, his intimate personal relations with the members of the Bench enabled him to secure the services of his colleagues with enthusiasm and willingness to do even more than duty required to promote the administration of justice.

THE LATE SIR MELBOURNE TAIT

"He has served his country well, and his name will be held in loving remembrance."

Sir Melbourne Tait was the youngest son of the late Thomas Tait, and was born at Melbourne, Que., on May 20, 1842. He received his early education at St. Francis College, Richmond, and later at McGill University, where he graduated as a Bachelor of Civil Law in 1862. He was articled with the law firm of Bethune and Dunkin, was admitted to practice at the Bar in 1863, his first labors being at his native town in partnership with the late Hon. W. H. Webb. In 1870 he joined the late Sir John Abbott in Montreal, and remained with him as partner until Sir John's retirement from practice, when Mr. Tait became head of of the firm of Tait, Abbott and Campbell. He was created Queen's Counsel by the Governor-General in 1882, and for several years conducted a very extensive practice. At this period he was elected treasurer of the Montreal Bar.

APPOINTED JUDGE IN 1887.

On January 18, 1887, Mr. Tait was appointed Justice of the Superior Court, and for two years administered justice at Sweetsburg. In 1889 he was transferred to Montreal, and on October 27, 1894, was appointed Acting Chief Justice for the district of Montreal, becoming Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the province June 6, 1906, filling the position with dignity and distinction, and according to the best traditions of the Bench until June 2, 1912, when he retired full of honors achieved in twenty-five years of service, and carrying with him remembrances of the harmonious and happy relations that ever existed between himself and his colleagues on the Bench and the members of the Bar.

KNIGHTED IN 1897.

In 1897, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria, Her Majesty bestowed the honor of knighthood upon Justice Tait, or Melbourne on that occasion being presented with an address of congratulation on behalf of the Bar of the whole province; and in 1908, while on a visit to England, he was presented at court.

In 1912 McGill University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Sir Melbourne, who had become a Fellow in Law of that university in 1886, and D.C.L. in 1891; in the same year he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, a member of whose council he was for a number of years.

But Sir Melbourne Tait's active interests extended far beyond the circle of the legal world and the judiciary. As a citizen, he was a man of broad spirit, deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow-man, and particularly solicitous for children. In the latter respect he was —and ever will be—particularly revered as one of the founders of the Children's Memorial Hospital. He became president of that institution in 1905, and labored unceasingly for the advancement and extension of its work and usefulness.

He was a member of the Church of England, and for a number of years was one of the delegates from Christ Church Cathedral to the Synod.

As a Freemason, Sir Melbourne was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in 1877, and re-elected in 1878. He was appointed representative of the Grand Lodge of England to the Grand Lodge of Quebec in 1907. He was also the representative of the Grand Lodge of New York, and an honorary member of several city lodges.

When a young man he took a first-class certificate at the Military School at Quebec in 1864, and served as lieutenant and captain in the 54th (Lord Aylmer's) Battalion during the Fenian troubles, later receiving the service medal.

He is survived by Lady Tait and four sons and two daughters. The sons are Sir Thomas Tait, of Montreal; H. M. Tait, of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary; Lieut. McGill Tait, of the 245 Battalion; and Reginald Tait, of the 127th Battalion, now in England. Th daughters are Mrs. O'Halloran, wife of George S. O'Halloran, K.C., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, and Mrs. Hampson, wife of Harold Hampson, of Montreal.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS MAY HAVE TO CLOSE

Funds for Administration Are Tied Up by Complicated Litigation

Litigation arising out of the seemingly insoluble controversy which has raged around the Separate Schools of Ottawa for the past two years has thrown another serpentine coil about the interested parties in the dispute between the bilingualists and the Ontario Government and meanwhile the schools themselves seem destined to be slowly strangled. Unless the Separate School Board is able to obtain money enough to administer the schools until the taxes are collected in June they will have to close down within the next month and 7,000 children will be without the means of education.

The latest tangle concerns the ownership of $37,627.02 lying in the Bank of Ottawa. On February 7th County Court Judge Gunn determined that the money constituted the sinking fund of the School Board and ordered the bank to pay over the money to the Board within ten days of that date. The cash was deposited by the late Ontario School Commission which the Privy Council decided had no right to exist.

On Saturday proceedings were reopened and new material evidence was produced by Mr. J. J. O'Meara, solicitor for the defunct School Commission, and by the attorneys for the Ottawa Bank which went to show that the money in question formed part of the $167,000 collected in taxes and for which the Separate School Board is suing the Bank of Quebec for recovery.

An interesting piece of evidence produced was a telegram sent by the Ontario deputy minister of education, A. H. U. Colquhoun, requesting the bank not to pay over the money in view of the fact that the Separate School Board was suing the Quebec Bank and individual members of the defunct commission, which had been appointed by the Ontario Government itself.

Judge Gunn as a result of this evidence, decided in favor of the Bank of Ottawa and the former school commission, but held in abeyance the question of the actual ownership of the fund.

The different actions pending the bilingual case are many. They include an action against the city, one against members of the late commission and one against the Quebec Bank. An interesting point of law raised by Senator Belcourt, acting for the Separate School Board, is that as the late Ontario School Commission was declared illegal by the Privy Council, it has no right to appear in court as a party to the proceedings, being without legal entity.

What is resting heavily on the Separate School Board and will ultimately mean the closing down of the schools unless lifted, is an injunction taken by Trustee Mackeil, an English-speaking member of the old Separate School Board, which prevents the present board from borrowing money, paying its teachers or even buying fuel. The board has already ignored the injunction to the extent of paying the bilingual teachers two years' arrears in salary. If some arrangement is not come to by which the injunction can be lifted it is absolutely certain that every separate school in Ottawa will shortly have to close, as the treasury is completely depleted and there is not even enough o supply the schools with fuel or other necessaries.

DUKE OF NORFOLK DIED ON SUNDAY

Foremost English Roman Catholic; Earl of Arundel and Surrey Succeeds to the Dukedom

The Duke of Norfolk, ranking member of the English nobility and the foremost English Roman Catholic, died in London on Sunday.

The death of the Duke was rather sudden, the first announcement of his serious illness having been made on Saturday.

The heir to the dukedom, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who is 18 years old, comes into an estate estimated at £300,000 annually.

Henry Fitz-Alan-Howard, 15th Duke of Norfolk, was born December 27, 1847. He was Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal and Chief Butler of England. In virtue of his office as Marshal, he was the titular manager of ceremonies upon occasions of royal pageantry and as such officiated at the coronation of George V. as King.

The Duke of Norfolk was not by prominent in English Roman Catholic affairs and was the special envoy of Queen Victoria to the Jubilee of Pope Leo in 1887. He also had been active in politics at times, and in 1895 was made Postmaster-General, as such doing notable work in the organization of the Imperial penny postage. Until 1912 he was colonel of the Fourth Sussex Regiment and saw service in South Africa. As chairman of the executive committee for relief in Belgium he supervised the collection of funds in the British Empire for Belgian relief.

READ S. M. MOORE OUT OF LIBERAL PARTY

As Result of Finding of Commission Regarding Saskatchewan Charges

In moving the adoption of the Brown-Elwood Commission report on Thursday afternoon, Premier Martin, of Saskatchewan, intimated he would move for the expulsion of C. H. Cawthorpe, the member for Biggar, from the House, and he also read Sam. R. Moore, member for Pinto Creek, out of the Liberal party.

Referring to the four members of the Legislature, against whom the bribery charges had to a greater or less extent been established by the commission, the Premier dealt with each case separately. Speaking of ex-Speaker Sheppard, he said: "In so far as the former member for Moose Jaw county is concerned, he pursued what was the proper course under the circumstances. He resigned his seat—went back to his constituents—and they refused to condone the offence. It is not necessary for me to say anything further with respect to him.

"With reference to the member for Wadena, H. C. Pierce. Several months ago I asked him to resign his seat. He has done so. He is no longer a member of this assembly. It is not necessary, therefore, that his case should be dealt with by the Legislature.

"The member for Biggar (C. H. Cawthorpe) has been found guilty of two charges laid against him, the one of extorting money from a liquor licensee under the pretence of having prosecutions against him stayed; the other of accepting a bribe in consideration of his vote upon a certain question submitted to this House.

"My motion to adopt the report of the commission means that we concur in its (the commission's) findings, and it means, therefore, that we, as members of the Assembly, find the member guilty of accepting a bribe.

EXPULSION ONLY PENALTY.

"In my opinion the only penalty which fits the offence committed by the member for Pinto Creek (S. R. Moore), and for this reason at a later stage in the proceedings move that the member in question be expelled from the House and his seat declared vacant.

"There remains only the case of the member for Pino Creek (S. R. Moore). The commission has found that two charges made against this member were proven. The charges in question do not come within the scope of the Legislative Assembly Act and are notincluded in the provisions of section 37 of the said Act. At the earliest opportunity which presented itself I requested the member to resign his seat in the Assembly. He has refused to comply with my request, and by such action has removed himself from my political control, and can no longer be considered a member of the Liberal party.

"I can say nothing further except that I deplore the fact that the member in question has not seen fit to comply with my request. Even at this late date I am convinced, after taking all the facts and circumstances into consideration, that there is only one proper course open to the member for Pinto Creek, and that is that he should place in your hands, Mr. Speaker, his resignation after he made to the House any statement which he may think necessary or advisable."

ONTARIO FARMS FOR RETURNED MEN

Plans of Provincial Government Submitted in Memo to Sir Robert Borden

In a memorandum to Sir Robert Borden with reference to facilities for settling returned soldiers on the land, Mr. G. Howard Ferguson explains Ontario's proposals, some of which may be mentioned. Farms containing not more than 80 acres will be laid out in such manner as to bring the different farm houses as close together as possible. The work of the men will be directed to clearing on the front of each farm an area of ten acres.

As soon as a soldier desires to go upon a farm and work for himself an 80-acre lot, with a 10-acre clearing, will be allotted to him.

The 80 acres, with ten acres of clearing, will be given the settler free of charge. For each day's work that is done from the time he enters the training school at Montieth until he goes upon his clearing he will be paid a reasonable wage.

An advance up to $500 will be made to cover the cost of stock, implements, equipment, and any assistance in building that may be given, for which a lien will be taken against the settler's holding and chattels.

The lien will be repayable in 20 years at six percent, but no payment on account of either principal or interest shall be required until after the expiration of three years.

At the expiration of five years from the settler locating upon his land, and upon the due performance of certain conditions in the meantime, he will be entitled to receive a patent from the Crown. There are also facilities for co-operative marketing.

Latest photograph of Luther Burbank, the famous plant evolutionist, who, at sixty-seven years of age, wed Miss Elizabeth Waters, his secretary for the last two years.

GIVEN COMMAND OF FIFTH DIVISION

Major-General Garnet Hughes, Only Son of the Former Minister of Militia

Word was received at Ottawa that Brigadier General Garnet Hughes, only son of Sir Sam Hughes, has accepted the offer of the War Office and the Canadian Government to take command of the Fifth Canadian Division, now being organized in England. He has been promoted to be major general, and has transferred from his position as Brigadier-General with the first division on the understanding that the Fifth Division is to be a "fighting division," and not merely a reserve division in France. The new major general is only 35 years of age. He went overseas as brigade major of the Third Infantry Brigade, commanded by General Turner, V.C. He has been at the front for over two years and has won his promotion solely on his own merits as a brave, reliable and efficient officer.

AT END OF SUPPLIES.

Serious Condition Admitted by Austrian Food Controller.

Austria is now at the end of her supplies from the harvest, according to a statement published in the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, attributed to the Austrian food controller, Hoefer. The prevailing frost has greatly impeded the potato supply, according to the controller, but the German Government has promised supplies from Rumania in March.

FINANCIAL NEWS

(Continued from Page 10.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Receipts of Eggs Increasing—Demand Good—Prices Firm —Trade in Poultry Fair

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

While it is very difficult at present to make any forecast of the future course of the market for eggs, there are bound to be considerable fluctuations in prices during the next three weeks, but at the same time weather conditions will have a very important bearing on the market. According to advices received, a rapid increase has taken place in the production of fresh-gathered eggs in the Southern States, and, as prices here are considerably higher than in the American market, the prospects are that dealers will be disposed to import more freely, as stocks on spot are very light at present. A feature of the week was the arrival of several cars of storage stock from the western provinces here, and it is also reported that some Chinese eggs may be expected. The demand was good for supplies throughout the week for local consumption and a fairly active trade was done.

The receipts of eggs for the week ended February 10th, 1917, were 4,290 cases, as compared with 2,223 for the previous week and 2,687 for the same week last year. The receipts of eggs since May 1st, 1916, to date were 634,951 cases, as against 531,853 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 103,098 cases.

We quote prices as follows:

Strictly new-laid eggs	60c to 60c
Fall fresh stock	55c to 58c
No. 1 selected stock	00c to 46c
No. 1 candled stock	00c to 43c
No. 2 andled stock	36c to 38c

Enquirers continue to come forward from Great Britain for storage chickens and fowl at prices that show a good profit on the original cost and much better than can be secured locally, but the difficulty in accepting the business is to secure refrigeration on vessels. The tone of the local market during the week has been firm under a good steady demand for supplies, of which the offerings were not large. The principal demand has been for chickens and sales of milk-fed storage stock were made as high as 27c to 28c per lb., while choice lots of frozen stock brought 23 to 25c. A few lots of extra choice turkeys sold at 31c and ordinary stock at 26c to 28c. The demand for geese was somewhat limited and the tone of the market was easy.

We quote dressed poultry prices as follows:

Turkeys, choice, per lb.	00c to 30c
Turkeys, ordinary	26c to 28c
Chickens, choice	23c to 25c
Chickens, ordinary	16c to 18c
Fowl	15c to 20c
Geese	18c to 20c
Ducks	20c to 24c

A good trade in a wholesale jubbing way was done in potatoes during the week and the market was fairly active with a strong undertone. Supplies are now in small compass and dealers in some cases are confining their sales to 10 bags to each buyer. Green Mountains sold at 83 and Quebec varieties at $2.75 per bag of 80 lbs. ex-store.

New York, February 10. — Eggs steady. Receipts, 4,592 cases. Fresh gathered, extra fine, 47½c to 48c; extra firsts, 47c; firsts, 46c to 46½c; seconds and lower grades, 45c to 45½c. Refrigerator, finest, 42½c to 43c; good to average, best, 41c to 42c. Nearby henery, whites, fine to fancy, 49c to 50c; nearby hennery, browns, 47c to 48c.

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICES

	Feb. 10. Asked	Bid.
Ames-Holden	20	17¾
Do. pref.	..	50
Asbestos Corp.	21	..
Bell Tel.	149	..
B. C. Fish. and P.	58	..
Brazilian T.L.P.	44	43
Can. C. and Foun.	26¾	26
Do. pref	73	70¼
Can. Cement	60¼	60
Can. Concert.	45	40
Can. C. Rub.	105	..
xCan. Forg.	180	..
C. G. Electric	110	....
Can. Loco.	57	53½
C. P. Railway	..	153
Can. S.S. Lines	35	31
Do. Voting Trust	..	28
Do. pref	..	92¾
Carriage Fact.	30	20
xCivic Invest.	81	80⅞
Con. Min. and S.	30½	30
Detroit Un. Ry.	118	117¼
xD. Bridge	1434	138½
D. Canners	..	20
Do. pref	..	62
D. Iron pref	94	91
D. Steel C.	61⅛	61
D. Textile	80½	79½
Goodwins pref	45	..
Ill. T. pref	88	..
Inter. Coal	..	25
Do. pref	80	..
Laurentide	183¾	182
L. of Woods	130	123
Do. pref	..	..
Macdonald	15	13¾
Mont. Cottons	55	52½
Do. pref	103	102½
Mont. L. and M.	175	165
Montreal Tramways	..	..
Do. Debentures	79	..
N.S. Steel and Coal	103	100
Ogilvie Milling	139	138
Do. pref.	114	110
Ottawa L.H.P.	91	..
xPenmans Limited	70	67
Do. pref	..	83
Porto Rico	..	..
Quebec Ry.	30	24
xRiordon Paper	120	112
Do. pref	6	90
Shawinigan	130	126
Sherwin Williams	..	..
S. Woods pref	85	..
Spanish River	16	15
Do. pref	54	53
Steel C. of C.	59¾	59⅝
Do. pref	94⅝	94½
Toronto Ry	85	84½
Tooke B. pref	82	..
Tucketts Tob.	..	..
Do. pref	85	..
Wayagamack	85	81¾
Winnipeg Ry	85	76
BANKS—		
Commerce	..	186
Hochelaga	145	144¾
Merchants	169	..
Molsons	180	..
xMontreal	..	233
Nova Scotia	155	..
Ottawa	202¼	..
Royal	..	213
Toronto	..	139⅝
BONDS—		
Asbestos Corp.	..	72
Can. Cement	90	..
Can. Convert.	88	..
Cedars R.	90½	90⅜
D. Coal	97½	94
D. Cotton	99	..
D. I. and Steel	87½	..
Dom. War Loan—		
1925	97⅞	97½
1931	97½	97¼
Mont. Power	..	96
Nat. Breweries	89	..
N. S. Steel and C.	..	87
Ogilvie Milling	..	103
Do. Ser. B.	..	103
Do. Ser. C.	..	103
Penmans Limited	..	84½
Price Bros	92	..
Quebec Ry	71.	..
Spanish River	87	..
Steel C. of C.	101	..
UNLISTED SECURITIES.		
Brompton P. and P.	53	52
D. Glass pref	82½	..
Laur. Power	58	..
Mont. T. and P.	38	37¾

x Ex-dividend.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest; every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

A.R., Ontario, asks: Could you kindly give me the address of the Mayo Brothers, (I think that is the name), medical men in Rochester, New York, who treat all kinds of diseases?

Answer.—Address, Dr. C. H. Mayo, Rochester, Minnesota.

W.M., Massachusetts, asks: 1. Is the borrowing of money in America necessary for Great Britain's prosecution of the war, or is it only to have the money in America to pay for munitions, etc., and prevent the shipment of gold? 2. Is the present drop in exchange due to Great Britain buying more from America than she is selling to her? 3. Roughly, what was the amount of British money invested in American securities when the war commenced? Has much of this been liquidated? Answer.—1. No nation could over any extended period pay for the imports in gold. Since the beginning of the war Britain's imports of American goods have so exceeded her exports of goods to America that her supply of gold would not meet the obligation. Under these circumstances it would have been possible for the British to gradually sell out their holdings in the United States, and so pay for the excess of their imports, but it was considered preferable to borrow. To make the borrowing possible the British Government required the people of Great Britain to deposit with the Government their American bonds and stocks, and it pledged these as collateral for the loans. This step was taken because it created less of a disturbance of profit and public financial operations than would have been created by the dumping of American securities on the home market. 2. There is only one other cause that could effect it and that is a doubt in the minds of Americans as to Great Britain's power to redeem her note circulation with gold. This consideration is operative in the case of Italian exchange, but as no one doubts Great Britain's power to make good her bank notes the drop in exchange must be entirely attributed to her excess of imports.

E. McF., New Brunswick, asks: 1. Who is the Speaker in the House of Commons and in the Senate at Ottawa; also, in Fredericton, N.B.? For how long do they hold office? 2. We understand from the newspapers that the Allies have wire entanglements in front of their trenches. In charging the German trenches, how do they pass their own entanglements? 3. What countries in Europe are absolute monarchies? 4. Of what, and how are gas helmets made? 5. What training is required for Red Cross nurses? 6. Are there any women employed at the front except nurses?

Answer.—1. At the opening of the Dominion Parliament on Jan. 18 the Hon. Senator Bolduc was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. E. N. Rhodes, who was formerly Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, was elected Speaker in the place of the Hon. Mr. Sevigny, who was taken into the Cabinet. The Speaker in New Brunswick is Mr. Olivier M. Melanson, of Westmoreland. Speakers, as a usual thing, hold office as long as the government which elects them remain in power, but are always changed with the change of Government. 2. Yes, the Allies have wire entanglements in front of their trenches just as have the Germans. These are often constructed with zigzag openings through them which cannot possibly be perceived from the German trenches, as they are just narrow passages that wind through the twenty or thirty feet of entanglement. These openings are sufficient for the passage of listening parties that go out into "No Man's Land," and for occasional small raids where only a few men are employed, but the British entanglements are cut down by the British soldiers in the dark just before a large advance is intended. 3. No country in Europe can be said to be an absolute monarchy, but how much many of these countries lacked of having a constitutional government was only revealed by the war. In pre-war days one would have spoken of nearly all the European countries, except those of Scandinavia, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, as being limited monarchies, in which, except in the case of Russia and Turkey, parliament was the dominant factor. The war has revealed that in many of the countries the monarch was much more powerful than had been supposed. The Greek King ruled his country in opposition to his parliament. It was the royal families in all the warring countries of Europe, except in the case of Italy, Belgium, and Britain, that made the final decision placing them at war, and determining on which side they would fight. 4. Gas helmets are made of cloth with plain glass eye pieces put into them. The cloth is made to put right over the head and fit tight down against the shoulders, chest, and back. There is a mouth piece inside the helmet through which one may breathe out, but not in. The man breathes through the mouth piece, but breathes in through his nose the air which works its way in through the cloth. The cloth is permeated with an alkaline solution that counteracts the acid gas. 5 The training required for Canadian Red Cross nurses is a full hospital course. 6. There are women employed at the front other than nurses, who got there in the early days of the war, and who are driving motor cars or working in some other such employment. It would probably not now be possible to get to the front in such a capacity.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

H.F., Ontario, asks: Is there any law or provision made in Canada whereby a young man may refuse to train for military service on conscientious grounds? If so, where are the forms obtainable, and to whom should one apply?

Answer.—There is no law in Canada, or in any of the provinces of Canada, compelling any one to enlist for military service, and without enlistment he cannot be compelled to train. The whole military service is voluntary. If a man has once voluntarily enlisted no subsequent conscientious scruples would release him from his bond. It may be that you refer to such training as is done in our schools. This training is n otfor military service, though it partakes of the nature of military drill. It is a training for physical culture, and one of the very best forms of training that can be devised for that purpose. No one can object to it on conscientious grounds. The boy who participates in it is in no way subsequently obliged to enlist, or to fight. The schools have a right to insist on any form of physical culture that seems to them desirable, and their scholars may be compelled to take part in these forms of exercise unless they secure a certificate from the doctor stating that their constitution is such that the exercise is injurious to them.

GRAND OLD HYMNS.

J.S., Egypt, asks: I have been trying for some time to get the motions of some of the grand old hymns, such as "Jesus Lover of My Soul," "Rock of Ages," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," etc., but so far have been unable to get them.

Answer.—We cannot find that the motions for the hymns desired by this Christian teacher of the colored people of Africa are anywhere for sale, but it is very probable that some "Witness" reader has seen these hymns sung with motion accompaniments, or has even instructed a class in making such motion accompaniments to these hymns. It would be a real help to this teacher in Africa if someone would write out for her a description of the motions, or could tell us if they have ever seen a printed account of them, and where they may be purchased.

LITTLE ORPHANT ANNIE.

"Little Orphant Annie," by James Whitcomb Riley has been asked for by a reader. We give it below:—

Little Orphant Annie's come to our house to stay,
An' wash the cups and saucers up, an' brush the crumbs away,
An' shoo the chickens off the porch, an' dust the hearth, an' sweep,
An' make the fire, an' bake the bread, an' earn her board-an'-keep;
An' all us other children, when the supper things is done,
We sit around the kitchen fire an' has the mostest fun
A-list'nin to the witch-tales 'at Annie tells about,
An' the Gobble-uns 'at gits you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

One't they was a little boy wouldn' say his pray'rs—
An' when he went to bed at night, away up stairs,
His mammy heerd him hollar, an' his daddy heerd him bawl,
An' when they turned the kivvers down, he wasn't there at all!
An' they seeked him in the rafter-room, an' cubby hole, an' press,
An' seeked him up the chimbly flue, an' ever'where, I guess:
But all they ever found was thist his pants an' roundabout!
An' the Gobble-uns 'll git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

An' one time a little girl 'ul allus laugh an' grin,
An' make fun of ever'one, an' all her blood-an'-kin;
An' one't when they was "company," an' ole folks was there,
She mocked 'em an' shocked 'em, an' said she didn't care!
An' thist as she kicked her heels, an' turn't to run an' hide,
They was two great big Black Things a-standin' by her side,
An' they snatched her through the ceilin' 'fore she knowed what she's about!
An' the Gobble-uns 'll git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

An' Little Orphant Annie says, when the blaze is blue,
An' the lampwick sputters, an' the wind goes woo-oo!
An' you hear the crickets quit, an' the moon is gray,
An' the lightnin'-bugs in dew is all squenched away,—
You better mind yer parents, and yer teachers fond and dear,
An' churish them 'at loves you, an' dry the orphant's tear,
An' he'p the poor an' needy ones 'at clusters all about,
Er the Gobble-uns 'll git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN
JAN. 9, 1917
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

The Universal Bag Holder

Made in Canada. Patented 1916.
Costs nothing for repairs.
Earns its cost annually.
Is handy so often.
Always available.
Always ready to get to work.
On the job when working.
The bag is firmly held.
The mouth positively open.
(Note the Hopper and Rotaining Arms.)
From your dealer or sent direct.
Freight paid anywhere in Canada.
East of Fort William, $3.00.
The Universal Lightning Rod Co.
HESPELER, ONTARIO.

SIR SAM HUGHES REPEATS THAT THE CANADIAN MEDICAL SERVICE HAD SERIOUS DEFECTS

Pictures Voluntary Aid Nurses as Holding Soldiers' Hands, and Says Their Hospitals are Regarded as Matrimonial Bureaus

A discussion of the Bruce and Baptie reports on Canadian medical services overseas occupied the attention of Parliament during the greater part of last Tuesday's sitting. The matter was brought up by Mr. E. M. MacDonald, of Pictou, during the discussion of the $500,000,000 war appropriation resolution, and in the discussion which followed, Sir Sam Hughes, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Thomas White and other speakers all participated.

The most interesting contribution to the discussion was made by the ex-Minister of Militia, who, in a vigorous speech referred to those defects of Canadian hospital administration which, he said, had provoked an investigation by Col. Bruce, and which the latter's recommendations were designed to eliminate.

When the House went into committee Mr. E. M. MacDonald said the Bruce report showed that there had been absolute lack of control of medical inspection of recruits. From five to fifteen percent of Canadian soldiers who went overseas were found to be medically unfit for service on their arrival in England. Fifty-seven of a pioneer draft of 257 men had been found unfit and 60 permanent base duty in England were men who had never been to the front. Mr. MacDonald was inclined to agree with the suggestion that Canadian soldiers should be treated in Canadian hospitals. He held there was too much interference by British officers in matters pertaining to the Canadian forces. For instance, there was a "wet canteen" at Witley Camp, whose proprietor absolutely refused to close it on orders from a Canadian officer, saying that he was operating under a contract with the British authorities.

Returning to the reference to Canadian hospitals, Mr. MacDonald said that of two Canadian hospitals in France with a capacity of 1,000 beds, one had three hundred patients and the other none at all when Col. Bruce reported. The House should have an explanation before it adjourned of the disclosures made by Col. Bruce. The public would not be greatly concerned about General Carleton Jones. If he was doing his duty he should be retained in office; if he was not doing his duty he should be removed from office. The fact that Col. Bruce, instead of being dismissed from the service had been promoted to an important position in France indicated that weight should be attached to his report.

PREMIER EXPLAINS.

Sir Robert Borden, replying, said that the Government was securing forty copies of the Bruce report from England and was expediting the printing of the report of the board presided over by Sir William Baptie, director of Medical Services for the War Office. The House could not very well discuss those reports intelligently until it had them before it. Mr. MacDonald had spoken as if the medical services in both Canadian and British hospitals were of a very inferior character. Such an idea should not be disseminated. The Prime Minister had, during his last trip to England, visited some 43 British and Canadian hospitals and had found them well conducted and in charge of men keenly alive to their responsibilities and anxious to ensure the comfort of the patients. The Bruce report was purely critical in tone and had nothing good to say of the Canadian hospitals abroad.

Sir Robert, turning to the question of the rejection of Canadian soldiers after arriving overseas as medically unfit, said he did not personally hold the opinion that because a man was minus a finger or was flat-footed he should be considered useless for military purposes. He stated that in 1915 2,701, and in 1916 3,651 Canadian soldiers had been reported as medically unfit, this number, however, including many who had been fit when they left. Many of those thus reported on had been retained for light duty or had joined construction battalions.

SEGREGATION QUESTION.

Sir Robert took up the question of the segregation of Canadian wounded. He did not think there should be a policy either for or against it, but that the matter should be determined by military exigencies. He had never found any complaint on the part of Canadians in British or any other hospitals or any expressed desire on their part to be kept in Canadian institutions only. As regards the complaint made that British contractors were maintaining the open camp at Witley Camp, Sir Robert said he would have the matter investigated, and that the wishes of the Canadian officer should have been respected.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald asked why the Bruce and Baptie reports were not laid before Parliament, since the former had been presented to th Minister of Militia last fall and published. He stated he did not propose to be lectured as to the desirability or not of discussing matters affecting the interests of the allies at the front, and as for the Baptie report, there was no use talking about what a lot of K.C.M.G.'s said about Dr. Bruce. The question was, how long was Parliament to wait for the Bruce report?

SIR SAM HUGHES TAKES PART.

Sir Sam Hughes stated that profiting by experience at Valcartier, where one contractor had been found to have made $33,000 profit in three weeks, he had instituted the regimental dry canteen system in Canada, and desired to follow suit in England. But in 1914, when he had gone t othe Old Country, he had been told that this matter was in General Alderson's hands alone. Gen. Alderson had told the Canadian soldiers he was going to make free men of them with the wet canteen.

The Hon. Charles Marcil interjected to inquire as to the issuing of rum to the troops in the trenches as a daily ration. Many people in Montreal were objecting to their sons running such risks.

Sir Robert Borden said he had never heard that rum was given to the men before going into action. It was merely a medicine.

BEST AT HOLDING HANDS.

Sir Sam Hughes confirmed this with the statement that rum was allowed in the front line trenches as a stimulant for troops who often had to stand waist deep in cold water. Sir Sam said he took second rank to no other man as a temperance advocate, but did not want to hear any nonsense talked against this practice.

The ex-minister then went on to discuss the matter of Canadian hospital accommodation in England. "My objection to the scattering of Canadian wounded is this," he stated. "I cannot see why we leave our men in V.A.D. hospitals presided over by women—charming women, I will grant you, the dearest little girls in the world when it comes to smoothing brows and holding hands—but with a total hospital training of some five or six weeks in some St. John's Ambulance Association, while on the other hand British soldiers get the services of our own highl ytrained and highly paid Canadian nurses."

Sir Sam said that Dr. Bruce had objected to soldiers being kept in these hospitals when they should have been back in the trenches. One V.A.D. hospital, for instance, had a healthy baseball team, and when it was known that Dr. Bruce was to investigate such conditions General Jones had been able to ransack 700 men from these hospitals and send them to convalescent homes where they belonged.

Sir Sam said the system he had instituted had been designed to keep Canadian convalescents together, so that when they were fit to go back to the trenches they could be sent back. Now there were hundreds of men roaming around England. "I do not wi sh to reflect on General Jones, but if an agitation is going to be carried on, as it has been carried on, by some of these hangers-on on the outside edge of London society, the facts will have to come out," said Sir Sam.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked whether Sir Sam had received letters from Lady Drummond in regard to hospital affairs.

MATRIMONIAL BUREAUS.

"Yes, but I am not aware that Lady Drummond has been chartered to run Canadian hospitals or Sir Wm. Osler or any others hanging on the edge of London society," deturned Sir Sam. He did not wish to attack General Jones, but the latter had shown no system in his administration. He was unable to say where the wounded Canadians were located when called upon to do so. Sir Sam estimated his convalescent system had saved Canada some $8,000,000, and said he had told the Prime Minister this. As for the Bruce report, said Sir Sam, it had not reflected on the ability of Canadian doctors. "It is etiquette among doctors—I am sorry it is not among politicians, too—not to blackguard each other," said the ex-minister. However, Dr. Bruce and the personnel of the committee which assisted him had been head and shoulders above all others. "I have nothing to say against Dr. Baptie except that he may be a little prehistoric," continued Sir Sam. He continued that the trouble with Dr. Baptie and Sir George Perley was that they favored the V.A.D. hospitals. "Why these hospitals were labelled; they were ticketed 'Matrimonial bureau No. 1,' or 'Matrimonial bureau No. 2,' by those who had the task of sending the wounded there," said Gen. Hughes. "As a result we are to-day paying separation allowances of scores of girls who picked up with our Canadian boys, through all this brow-rubbing and hand-holding I have talked about. I have no objection to that, but I want our good Canadian girls to get the preference." (Cheers.)

VIEWS OF SIR THOS. WHITE.

Sir Thomas White, who was in England at the time the Bruce report was made, said that Dr. Bruce was a personal friend and a medical man of the highest standing, but that doctors disagreed and did so honestly. When in London he had found a strong feeling that while there were many good things in the Bruce report, in other respects it would be impracticable to carry out its recommendations, and that it had done General Carleton Jones some injustice. There was also a strong feeling that it would not be a proper Empire policy to segregate Canadians in their own hospitals; the truth lay between the two extremes.

Sir Thomas said that Canadian soldiers in hospitals in England all had spoken highly of the treatment and nursing they had received, and has asserted that they had received, and had asserted that tals where there were a good many Canadians, and also some men from other parts of the Empire. Dr. Bruce had not in mind, the Finance Minister believed, a system whereby soldiers from all parts of the Empire except Canada would be excluded from Canadian hospitals.

Sir Thomas said that although the military authorities in Britain would have preferred to treat all soldiers in military hosiptals they had found the Voluntary Aid or V.A.D. hopitals, with their 53,000 beds, of great use. The Finance Minister declared that in no war in the past had the medical services provided for the troops of the British Empire been so efficient as those provided during the present conflict. He informed Mr. Lemieux that he believed the recommendations of the Baptie report were being carried out.

HAVE MALIGNANT GOD OF OWN DEVISING

Reply by American of German Lineage to Appeal For Deutschland Memorial

Enclosed in a letter to a friend in Toronto from Cleveland, Ohio, is a copy of a letter written by Professor A. W. Smith of the School of Applied Science, that city, in reply to a request for a donation to help place a book in the Royal Library in Berlin to contain American comments thereon by way of celebrating the deeds of the 'Deutschland' and her crew. It is as follows:

"Mr. George von Skal, 50 Union Square, New York, N.Y.:

"Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of December 7th asking permission to use my name on the honorary committee celebrating the deeds of the 'Deutschland' and her crew, and asking for a contribution to help place a book in the Royal Library in Berlin to contain American comments thereon, I must beg to decline this honor.

"My reason for so declining is that, though I am of German lineage, I do not wish to be in any way identified with a people who are so far from the spirit of liberty as to permit themselves to be ruled by a Kaiser, appointed by and responsible only to a peculiarly malignant God of his own devising, and by a Government which has shown itself lacking in every moral sense; a Government which has violated its solemn treaties, has murdered helpless women and children by hundreds, even our own Americans, has held inoffensive Belgian citizens as hostages after the manner of Julius Caesar and carried thousands of them into slavery after destroying much of their country, and has systematically sent spies into every friendly country.

"When money is so greatly needed to rescue Belgians and French people who are being starved and frozen by the German Government, it seems to me little less than an added crime to divert any to the vainglorious purposes of your plan. The feat of the 'Deutschland' hardly seems to me 'the dream of the ages development of an American spectacular development of an American invention. If money is needed to enlighten the citizens of Germany on American opinions I should prefer to help send a collection of newspaper comments on the sinking of the "Lusitania" or the murder of Edith Cavell.

"I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
"PROFESSOR A. W. SMITH,
"Care School of Applied Science."

INTERN EVERY GERMAN IN UNITED STATES

Only Safe German is One That is Locked Up, Lieut.-Col. Thornton Says

(By Chas. H. Grasty.)

There are a number of Americans in London, who, while retaining their citizenship, have been brought into close relations with the conduct of the war and who have the views of experts. On the assumption that America and Germany will come to grips, some of these Americans have sought me out to urge advising America that, once we decided on action, we should go after Germany and the Germans the moment the whistle blows. Among the Americans who have had actual war experience is Lt.-Col. Henry W. Thornton, head of the Great Eastern Railway, and one of the executive committee in charge of all railway operations. I have this statement from Colonel Thornton:

"The obviously strained relations which exist between the United States and Germany justify consideration of precautionary measures on the part of the former. It is conceivable that the German Government has foreseen the possibility of a break and will not let any grass grow under its feet.

"Interference on the part of German partisans in America with the manufacture and shipment of munitions of war to the Allied Powers is a warning, which should not be ignored, of what might be done in the event of serious trouble between the two countries, and, having seen something of the methods of German spies and agents, I think it is extremely important that full precautionary measures be adopted in good time to protect the interests of the United States.

"This can only be accomplished by interning, as soon as it can be done, every German, and, if possible, German sympathizer, in America. The regular army, state militia and local police could readily take care of such a task.

"This may sound arbitrary, but hostile aliens have no individual rights where the safety of a nation is at stake, and an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure—the only safe German is one that is locked up."

MAJOR GAULT HAS SAILED FOR CANADA

Major Hamilton Gault, of Montreal, organizer of the Princess Patricias, and who was twice severely wounded in action with the battalion, has sailed for Canada on sick leave with a large party of Canadian officers and five hundred men. Major Gault now walks with an artificial leg. He was wounded so severely at Zillebeke in June last that it was found necessary to amputate one of his limbs.

GRAND VIZIER RESIGNS.

Talaat Bey Forms New Turk Ministry With Enver Pasha.

The Turkish Grand Vizier has resigned, according to a Reuter despatch from Constantinople received by way of Amsterdam. Ill-health is given as the reason for his resignation.

Talaat Bey, who has held many portfolios in the Cabinet, has formed a new ministry, with Enver Pasha as minister of war, Nessimy Bey as foreign minister, and Sassakiazim Effendi as Sheik-Ul-Islam.

LEADERS OF AMERICN ARMY AND NAVY.

General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who seizes the every opportunity to urge on the House of Representatives the necessity of universal military training for the nation.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, upon the death of Admiral Dewey became President of the General Board of the United States Navy.

STRONG ATTACKS MADE ON RACE-TRACK GAMBLING IN ONTARIO

Mr. W. E. Raney, K.C., Charged That Huge Profits are Earned on the Stock of Ontario Race Tracks, Owned Largely by Men in Public Life

"If the Government House at Toronto cannot be supported except on the proceeds of gambling it had better be closer as a Government House and reopened as a home for disabled soldiers."

A session of the Social Service Congress at Toronto last week was marked by the reading of a paper on race-track gambling in Canada by Mr. W. E. Raney, K.C.

Mr. Raney gave a detailed history of how the enactment of 1910 had been secured legalizing gambling on race tracks. This law was in the nature of exemption from the criminal code on common gaming houses. Then he went on to ask:

EXTRAORDINARY EXEMPTION.

"Who were the people to whom this extraordinary exemption was granted? They were, so far as Ontario was concerned, the four Jockey Clubs at Toronto, Hamilton, Fort Erie and Windsor, and Mr. Abram M. Orpen's outlawed half mile track at Dufferin Park, Toronto. And, dealing first with the argument of reputable names, there is no doubt that they were furnished by the Toronto and Hamilton clubs. The president, vice-president and second vice-president of the Toronto Jockey Club were, or had been, among the most prominent men in Parliament at Ottawa, whilst on the directorate was the Hon. Colonel John S. Hendrie, then a member of the Ontario Government, and now Sir John Hendrie. Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and other gentlemen prominent in social and financial circles in Toronto. Also, the president and vice-president of the Hamilton club were, or had been, members of the Parliament of Canada; a Judge was second vice-president, and there was another member of Parliament on the directorate.

TREMENDOUS PROFITS.

"At the time of the inquiry at Ottawa in 1910 these clubs were earning for their sportsmen shareholders, the one about 700 percent per annum on the actual investment, and the other about 1,700 percent. Nothing like it was ever known in th United States, the country of the origin of the joint stock jockey club. The Hamilton club, with a total paid-up capital of $4,050, was making a clear profit after paying all expenses of $70,000 a year; whilst the Toronto club, with a total paid-up capital of $10,000, earned in 1909 a little less in clear profit than the Hamilton club, the exact amount being $66,678.

"And Sir John Hendrie appeared before the Special Committee and dwelt upon the sacrifices his family had made in the interests of horse-breeding and horse-racing. His whole income from this source, he said, were his director's fees and $10 which he received as dividend on the share of stock in the club owned by him. But when the books of the club were brought down they showed that Sir John and other members of the Hendrie family owned more than a third of the stock of the club, and that their stock, which had cost them $3,400, was earning more than $20,000 a year.

1,700 PERCENT.

A. M.

"The same family also owned a considerable block of the stock of the Hamilton club, and though Major Wm. Hendrie, who also gave evidence, lamented his investment in this club, the books of the Hamilton club when brought down showed that the stock of that club was earning, as I have said, about 1,700 percent a year.

"But that was notall. George M. Hendrie, of Detroit, controlled the Windsor track, and Sir John stated in his evidence that he and his brother George were in partnership, and though the books of the Windsor club were not produced before the committee, there was no reason to suppose that the profits of the Windsor club were on a lower scale than those of the Toronto and Hamilton clubs.

"On this state of facts the profits accruing to the Hendries from Ontario race tracks were in the neighborhood of $100,000 yearly at the time of their evidence before the committee."

MILLER BILL REFORMS.

What have been the fruits? continued Mr. Raney. Here are some of them:

(1) The introduction of the pari-mutuel betting machines.

(2) The increase of the capital stock of the Toronto Jockey Club from $10,000 to $200,000, so that each holder of a share of $100 received stock certificates for $2,000.

(3) Increase of stock of Hamilton Jockey Club so that each member who had paid in $40 received a stock certificate for $1,000.

(4) The establishment of a new half-mile track in Toronto by Mr. Orpen, known as the Hillcrest, with a then Toronto alderman as president.

(5) An increase of profits at Hendrie's Windsor track to a quarter of a million in 1915 and a third of a million in 1916.

(6) Two new mile tracks at Windsor and another mile track at Toronto.

(7) An increase in the business of betting, not only at Windsor but at Toronto, till the betting machines cannot accommodate the patrons.

(8) The sale by the Hendrie, Judge Monck and other members of the Hamilton Jockey Club of a controlling interest to a Chicago gaming man at a price in some cases of more than $100 for every dollar actually invested.

With a full sense of the responsibility of what I am doing (and I take the whole responsibility myself), I make the following charges:

COMMERCIALIZED SPORT.

(1) I charge that at the time of the enactment of the law of 1910 the Toronto and Hamilton Jockey Clubs had lost their character as sporting clubs and had become thoroughly commercialized and that public men of Toronto and Hamilton, members of the Dominion Parliament or of the Ontario Legislature, who were then directors in those clubs, had already to their credit several hundreds of thousands of dollars in those clubs representing the proceeds of race-track gambling profits, on an investment by them of a few thousand dollars, made when these clubs were really sporting clubs.

(2) I charge that the amendment to the criminal code of Canada in 1910 was class legislation of the most pernicious character and that it was brought about by these public men and was in their own personal interests and in the interests of the professional rakeoff men from the United States with whom they had become associated in the Canadian Racing Association.

(3) I charge that at the time Parliament was induced to enact this law the Toronto Jockey Club was earning for these public men about 700 percent per annum on their investments, and Hamilton Jockey Club about 1,700 percent per annum, and that these earnings were altogether owing to the business of race-track gambling.

INDICTS PUBLIC MEN.

(4) I charge that prior to 1910 public men of Canada, directors of these clubs, were parties to the sale of racing information to Madigan's Interstate News Company for dissemination to the racetrack pool-rooms of the continent, and that these public men participated in this revenue.

(5) I charge that the suggestion made before the Committee in 1910, that the law then proposed by the Jockey Clubs and afterwards enacted was in the public interest, was a false and flimsy pretence and was known by these public men to be so.

(6) I charge that the so-called Jockey Clubs of Fort Erie and Windsor never were Canadian Sporting Clubs, but were controlled in 1910 (as they are in 1917) by professional racetrack men from the United States, and were located, the one opposite Buffalo and the other opposite Detroit, because the business of racetrack gambling was prohibited under the laws of New York and Michigan, and I charge that the public men of Canada, to whom I have referred, knew that these tracks were established in evasion of the laws of New York and Michigan, and that they were associated with the alien proprietors of these tracks in the Canadian Racing Association.

THOUSANDS IN LOBBY.

(7) I charge that the Toronto, Hamilton, Fort Erie and Windsor Jockey Clubs, with the knowledge and approval of those members of Parliament or of the Ontario Legislature, who were also directors of these clubs, spent many thousands of dollars in a lobby to bring about the enactment of the law of 1910.

(8) I charge that these public men of Canada, and other public men of Canada who have joined them, have since 1910 as before been associated in the Canadian Racing Association with the professional rake-off men, to whom I have referred, and are jointly interested with them in the avails of racetrack gambling made reputable by the law of 1910.

(9) I charge that under the law of 1910 (and particularly since the war began) the Jockey Clubs of Ontario alone have reaped a harvest of clear profit from the business of gambling on the racetracks of more than a million dollars a year after paying all expenses, and I charge that the profits on the different racetracks in which these public men of Canada have participated have ranged from 200 to 2,000 percent per annum on the original investments.

Mr. Raney made several other charges in which the names of public men were mentioned as having made large sums in profits from racetrack gambling.

(13) I charge that a corrupting traffic has arisen among members of Parliament and the Ontario Legislature in racetrack charters similar to the traffic in liquor licenses, which characterized the later years of the liquor business in this Province.

(14) I charge that the Jockey Clubs are now seeking legislation at Ottawa to make still more secure their monopoly of graft by grace of the criminal code.

(15) And, finally, and to sum it all up, I charge that this racetrack gambling business in Canada is the greatest graft in existence.

If we are not prepared to do this, then in God's name let us at least cease to be hypocrites. Let us not be afraid of our own logic. If we are to license vice, better that we should take the license fee ourselves than that we should turn it over as graft to Governors, members of Parliament, Mr. Abram M. Orpen and alien bootleggers. The Province of Ontario takes $125,000 now by way of license fee from the racetrack betting houses. It might take two millions and still leave a good percentage to the shareholders of the racetracks on their investments.

BIG DIVING BATTLE FLEET IS GERMANY'S LAST TRUMP CARD

Huge Submersibles to Make the Final Supreme Attempt — Teutons Admit it is Impossible to Win a Victory With Their Armies, So Desperate Efforts Will Be Made on Seas to Shake Central Europe Free of the Stranglehold of the British Fleets

The New York "Tribune" publishes the following article by Louis D. Edwards on "The Diving Battle Fleet":

Germany plays her trumps. Three hundred or more submersibles have plunged into the waters of the North Sea to make the final effort against Great Britain. They mobilized from Kiel, Hamburg, Wilhelmshaven, Bremerhaven, where for many months picked crews have trained with anxious thoroughness. They go in confidence; for they are the deadliest of all the brood of sea monsters. They form the world's first diving fleet, a navy equally prepared to fight above or beneath the waves. The pride of this strange navy is a powerful fighting craft, a thorough-going cruiser designed to make its prowess felt upon the surface as well as in the lower ocean.

A NEW KIND OF STING.

The submersibles have undergone a mighty evolution since the early days of the war. They are no longer frail, capricious, cockleshells. The latest sea wasps are ugly opponents, with a new kind of sting and a capacity for give-and-take.

Most numerous among the super-submarines in the new line of patrol established February 1 are the "Tauchkreuzer" of 2,400 tons. These ships measure 260 feet in length twenty-five feet in breadth, and nineteen feet in depth. The motors develop 7,000 horse-power, and drive the boats over the surface at a speed of twenty-two knots an hour. The smaller cruisers carry a crew of from sixty to eighty men. They are equipped with torpedo tubes, guns of small and middle calibre wireless telephone and telegraph, with intricate devices for the transmission and receiving of unmistakable submarine signals and for the blind location of objects of attack.

The speed of submersibles of this type enables them to keep up with ships-of-line on surface cruises; and, under certain conditions, they are able, when submerged, to follow the surface battleships, as their submerged speed of fourteen knots about equals the middle speed of the Dreadnought. They have a radius of action of 8,000 miles. In other words, they are in a position to pay a visit to our eastern coast, to cruise for a time in our coastal waters and to return to their home ports without needing to replenish fuel or provisions. Sufficient supplies are taken for eight weeks' time. There is another means besides their own storage, however, which enables them to stay away from home for considerably longer longer periods. These submersibles carry from eight to ten torpedo tubes of fifty-three centimetres diameter. They carry from four to ten guns of light and middle calibre. The guns are carried below decks and are brought into action by powerful springs. The whole proceeding of raising and preparing the guns for action, as also their storage below decks again, does not take more than twenty seconds.

DIVE BELOW THE NETS.

They can bore their way into the ocean depth up to 200 metres, or 600 feet, without running any risk of having their steel plate crushed or bent. They have been built to dive far below the nets which the British have woven in a mass of patterns throughout the North Sea.

Reinforcing the lonely line of blockade will be the present-day masterpiece in submarine construction. It is a thorough-going 5,000-ton cruiser, a highly completed diving machine and a formidable fighter in both of its native elements. Concerning this boat, I had two long conversations, the most interesting with A. Curtis Roth, American Vice-Consul at Plauen, Saxony, and an intimate long-time friend of his, the commander of one of Germany's latest U's. In both cases the officers of the "entrenched" fleet were enthusiastic admirers of the greatest submarine, which they promised, would do surprising service when the time came for the counter blockade.

400 FEET IN LENGTH.

It is possible to give a few details about these boats. They measure 400 feet in length, and their whole surface exposed to enemy fire is covered with a thick, highly-resistant belt of armor. Their powerful engine develops 18,000 horse-power, and gives them a surface speed of twenty-six knots. They have remarkable independence of supporting bases, enjoying a radius of action of from 18,000 to 34,000 miles for surface cruising. Thus they are in position to make a voyage from the Baltic Sea to Japan without finding it necessary to take new stores of fuel or provisions on the way.

The scope of destructive effort of the submarine has been increased in these boats in many ways. They fight from ten to twenty-two guns. They are fitted with thirty torpedo tubes, and carry three torpedoes for each tube. Thus the value alone of the torpedoes which they carry equals about $700,000.

Moreover, these boats have the high submerged speed of 17 knots an hour. The rapidity with which they can pursue along the lower levels will bring them upon many victims that formerly were able to elude the U-boat. When called upon to stand their ground upon the surface against armed merchant ships, torpedo boat destroyers, light cruisers or protected cruisers of the enemy, they can depend upon their guns. The heavier of these guns are mounted on an armored turret, which can be lowered into the body of the ship and raised at will. The conning tower can also be raised and lowered.

THE SUPREME ATTEMPT.

It is plain fact: the magnificent submarine fleet that the Germans finally have unleashed is the supreme attempt of Central Europe to wring victory from the hand of a reluctant fortune. The leaders in Berlin have long since admitted to themselves that this war cannot be won in the clash of armies millions strong. They have striven fiercely for stalemate; and the people have been heartened again and again by predictions in the press that one or another of Germany's enemies was wearying of paying the fearful price. However, since the battle of the Marne the Germans have been feverishly preparing for the desperate salvation by submarine.

BRITAIN'S HOLD ON THE SEA.

They were quick to see that, in the end, the continuation of an unshaken British command of the seas spelled ruin. A slow, but sure, long-drawn-out strangulation of the enemy was the task assigned to the British fleet, and all indications are that Britain is determined to carry out the task, cost what it may. "Only over a prostrate Britain can Germany hope to win survival" has been the almost daily warning of Count von Reventlow in the columns of the "Deutsche Tageszietung."

"GOD PUNISH BRITAIN."

"Britain is our mortal enemy; God punish Britain," has been the monotonous, insistent echo of the whole sorely-enduring populace. With the new "Tauchkreuzer" (diving cruiser) go the German hopes for victory. There are two types of these new boats now in commission, one of 2,400 tons and one of 3,000 tons displacement. Both types are dangerous, speedy, mobile antagonists. They dive beneath the water in a fraction of the time it ttakes the older types to submerge. They mount powerful guns, are capable of great surface speed, and are protected by a heavy armor of tough steel plate. It is these remarkable boats that are now renewing that which the Germans speak of as "the great adventure."

STILL DRINKING "DER TAG."

Their story has not yet been told. The wonderful confidence of German naval men in their new weapon was sharply impressed upon me by a conversation with a U-boat commander in Germany last autumn. He was afire for the day which should see this crucial test between Britain and Germany. After more than two years of war he was still drinking the toast, "Der Tag." His confidence was as unbounded as was the confidence of a commander in the army at the outbreak of hostilities. It was a thrilling, contagious confidence, tempered only by a resentment that the coming of the dav had been so long delayed. And, although not in the councils of their naval officers, the people generally share this contagion.

"We can completely turn the tables upon Britain, and starve her into submission," was the assertion, clear and positive, of this youthful, keen fanatic to the trade of deep-sea warfare. "Our new submarines are the most powerful weapons in Germany's arsenal. They mean the passing of the Dreadnaught, or probably the development of a submersible Dreadnaught. Our second blockade of Britain will be entirely different from the first. It will mark the last phase of the war."

THREE KILLED IN WRECK.

Rear-End Collision on the C. N. R. Near Saskatoon.

Three men are dead and six are seriously injured as the result of a wreck which took place on the Canadian Northern Railway, six miles south of Saskatoon.

Rushing through the darkness in an effort to make up lost time, extra passenger train No. 5, from Regina to Saskatoon, crashed into the rear end of a snow plough train which was clearing the track ahead. The onrushing locomotive ploughed its way through the two rear cabooses of the work train, piling cars in a twisted heap into the ditch.

All passengers and crew of No. 5 escaped uninjured, though they were badly shaken up. The work train was thrown down a five-foot embankment.

ELEVEN LOSE LIVES.

Wreck on the Reid-Newfoundland Railway.

Eleven persons lost their lives in a wreck on the Reid-Newfoundland railway, near Glenwood, an interior settlement. Three cars of a passenger train were derailed, one of which caught fire. Only 19 of the 30 passengers in the burned car are known to have escaped, they said. Four of the dead have been identified.

TO STOP HORSE RACING.

Ban During War, Proposal of Moose Jaw M.P.

Mr. W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, will propose to the Commons that horse racing be prohibited in Canada during the war. He has given notice of an amendment to that effect which he will move when Mr. Oliver Wilcox's bill to restrict the duration of race meetings is under consideration of the committee of the whole House.

P. E. I. WANTS MUNITIONS PLANTS.

A delegation of business men left Charlottetown last week for Ottawa to interview the Government, members of Parliament and others regarding establishing munition plants, and building more cars for P. E. I. Railway. There are large railway shops which are doing little work of that kind, although they are well equipped with the necessary machinery.

Brantford, Jan. 31st, 1917.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
MONTREAL.

DEAR SIRS,—

Find enclosed advertisement to go under Anconas for Sale. I got good returns from my ads. with you last season and consider the "Witness" one of my best ad. mediums reaching the people interested in Poultry.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) A. C. APPS.

GREATEST STEP IN EQUAL RECOGNITION OF PARTS OF EMPIRE IS NOW BEING TAKEN

Lord Curzon Says Imperial Conference Remarkable Move in Constitutional Evolution

Lord Curzon, speaking for the Government in the House of Lords on Wednesday night, said the invitation to the Dominions and India to come to London for a conference was no more complimentary than a recognition of the part they had played in the war. Great as that had been, the striking and memorable thing was that the Dominions had regarded it as leaving them no alternative but to place their resources and manhood freely at our disposal. We therefore now regard them as being entitled to a voice in the prosecution of the war to the end which we have contemplated and also the settlement of the terms of peace. The premiers were invited here with three objects in view: Firstly, to arrange, if possible, increased vigor in the prosecution of the war. They had given much, but could they give more?

Secondly, to discuss terms to be demanded as conditions of peace. This related not merely to the German colonies, which the Dominions in whole or in part had captured, but to the whole territorial rearrangement which must follow the conclusion of the war. Canadian soldiers, for instance, had been fighting and laying down their lives for the liberation of Belgium and the defence of France, and they had a right to know that France and Belgium were to get that for which they had been fighting.

Other matters which would arise on the conclusion of peace were demobilization, and many other military, industrial and economic problems. They were not going, however, to endeavor to construct a brand new constitution for the British Empire. We should doubtless hear their views on this and other matters, but it was quite obvious while the war was proceeding that the time would not be suitable for any such efforts. The form and capacity, however, in which these representatives were coming constituted a most remarkable forward step in the constitutional evolution of the Empire. They came here as members for the time being of the governing body of the British Empire. This was the greatest step yet made in recognition of relations on a basis of equality between the Dominions and ourselves. They looked to the inclusion of the Indian representatives as likely to remove some misapprehensions concerning the Indian Empire, if those misapprehensions had not already disappeared through contact on the battlefields of Europe.

THROWN ASIDE MASK.

The Marquis of Crewe said that Germany had thrown aside the mask of humanity by her latest utterance, and had promised a warfare of unequalled savagery, which was staggering not in the sense its authors hoped, but to those who contemplated Germany's moral position.

The speaker said he knew of no parallel in modern history for Germany's act. Even Napoleon and Frederick II., he said, unscrupulous as they were, would have shrunk from such a threat. The action of the United States Government, in the face of the German menace, he added, would be founded on a high moral basis. He hoped, however, that, nobody would suppose that the action of America would make it less incumbent upon the Allies to do the utmost possible to win the war.

Earl Curzon, Lord President of the Council, alluding to the action of the United States, in severing relations with Germany, said: "When, after patience almost unexampled, the United States, through its President, refused to have further to do with an unclean thing, it justified the saying that the moral judgment of the world would be delivered against Germany." He declared that other neutrals would undoubtedly follow the example of America and that there were other nations which would like to follow it if they could.

Lord Curzon thought that the Allies were approaching the real and terrible crisis of the war and that things would be attempted by the Central Powers "surpassing in horror and monstrosity anything hitherto tried." Recognizing the seriousness of the peril, he said, Great Britain was multiplying destroyers, arming merchantmen, developing scientific inventions for the discovery and destruction of submarines and endeavoring to protect neutral shipping by organizing sea lanes of safety through the danger zones, in addition to accelerating shipbuilding, and added: "Ere long the Government must call upon the country to accept a restriction of imports and consumption of commodities far in excess of anything yet known. We must be ready with all our resources to beat the enemy."

TALKS TO PRODUCE MEN ON FOOD PRICES

Supt. of Dairy School Attacks Attempts to Introduce Margarine

What prosperity had come to the farmer was the prosperity that the farmer merited; what the farmer still needed was education, help and sympathy, so that he would not be driven to seek work in factories in the cities, but rather continue his farm, increase his production, enlarge his holdings, and encourage his sons to continue his work. This was the message of Hon. J. E. Caron, minister of agriculture of the province of Quebec, addressing the banquet of the Canadian Produce Association at Montreal last week. These remarks were loudly applauded.

Other interesting speeches were made by Mr. A. A. Ayer, a veteran of the dairy trade in the province, and by Prof. J. D. Leclair, sperintendent of the provincial dairy school of Ste. Hyacinthe, who talked on "Butter vs. Its Substitutes." Mr. Caron, after referring to a past president of the association, Lt.-Col. John Gunn, now at the front, and expressing the hope that he would return to again aid in the building up of the country, fresh from his well-won war honors, dealt with some figures on the expansion of agriculture in Canada, and particularly in the province of Quebec. He extended a special greeting to representative produce men from the United States. "We are bound to have close relations with the United States, and more so if they are to fight with us," said he: "more so this week than last week, and I hope still more so next week than this week." (Cheers.) "We are glad to see them here to discuss questions of production, and to help us win the war."

PRICES HELP FARMERS.

The high cost of living, said the minister, was in the minds of all who had families to feed, but the farmer was not worrying, and, as a farmer, and representative of the farmers of the province, he was not anxious to see the high cost of living disappear, as might others. It would be for the good of the country as a whole in the long run, said Mr. Caron, for what benefited the farmers benefited the whole country, and the whole country would grow richer with the farmer. The farmer wanted greater production. The minister discussed the scarcity of cattle and of hogs, and said that now was the time to increase and improve. He talked of the dairy industry and the talk of substitutes for butter, but did not believe in such a procedure, for it would be unfair to the farmer, and he had no hesitation in saying that what was proposed by some people should not be permitted. He advocated the wisdom of having a federal government grading of butter and cheese, and also said that produce should not be bought at fixed prices, but according to quality, for to buy at fixed prices discouraged the farmers' endeavor to improve quality. It was true, admitted Mr. Caron, that the province had not produced sufficient eggs, but in the last three years the provincial government had done much in that direction, putting up modern poultry houses for farmers. There was one great difficulty in the way of the farmer, and that was that he was not organized, while everyone else was. The organization which he spoke of, said the minister, was not one to hurt business industry, but a co-operative system that would help, for it had to be remembered that the farmer was the only man to work 365 days in the year, and there should be a relation between the work done and profits, as compared to other sections of the community. The farmer in working his farm was fighting the Empire's battles, and the successes of the nation came from the success of the farmer. The farmer would be the greatest force in the reconstruction after the war, ended Mr. Caron.

Mr. A. A. Ayer talked of the dairy industry fifty years ago, and even referred to the time when cheese sold at five cents a pound and fine butter at 15 cents.

BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

Mr. J. D. Leclair said that the exceptional circumstances which Canada was facing as a result of the war had brought the question of butter substitutes to the fore, and the middle classes especially were bitterly feeling the effects of the high prices of all commodities and of butter in particular. Those who wanted substitutes pointed out that butter was a fatty matter, and asked: "Why not take the cheapest kind of fat?" He had studied the question of oleomargarine, and said that experiments made by professors showed that all of animal life, from man to rats and pigs, had suffered when fed with substitutes for butter fat.

Even if the doors of the country were open to foreign substitutes for butter, or their manufacture permitted here, what would be their benefit on the local consumer? He pointed out that, despite legislation, it had been possible to make butter substitutes appear so like the real article in appearance so as to make for greater profits, to the detriment of the consumer by means of deception. Since 1886 in the United States there had always been a tendency on the part of the manufacturer to present the substitute as the real article, and the battle to protect the public against the substitute was still waging keenly. Prof. Leclair quoted President Cleveland in 1886 as saying that hardly a pound of the substitute had ever entered a poor man's house under its real name and in its true character. Another fact to be remembered was that the butter industry was part and parcel of farming in the province, and was a vital one to the province, and deserved consideration. Why at this time throw a rival industry in its way, and hurt farming? He added a few words as to the sources drawn on for the production of substitutes for butter. In conclusion, he pointed out, the substitute did not possess the value claimed, would not mean a reduction in the cost of living, and would cause a very deep disturbance in agriculture.

CONSTANTINOPLE STARVING AND DISEASE-STRICKEN

German Despotic Rule Prevents Great Revolt

(From an Amsterdam Correspondent.)

There has arrived in Holland a gentleman who holds a very responsible position of a commercial and financial character in one of the largest business houses in Constantinople. He brought with him the very latest impressions from that city. The picture he gives me is by no means a cheerful one. Privately I send you his name and position so that in giving publicity to his statements you need not doubt their genuineness and seriousness. Were you to publish his name more than one head would come off in Constantinople.

I asked first for a general impression of conditions in Constantinople. He then gave me the following gloomy picture: Constantinople is a starving city, where very certainly dozens of poor creatures perish every day, and where for a year and a half typhus, cholera and plague have never been absent as epidemics. Constantinople is dirty, and over all hangs the terrifying spectre of famine which also threatens nearly all Turkey in Europe.

One sees Turkish soldiers, very badly dressed, rambling along the streets with a dead-beat air. Turkish losses up to now have been very heavy. I heard several who are in a position to form a fairly accurate estimate put them at a million and a half men.

"And what," I asked, "is the condition of the more fortunate classes, and what is the feeling about their power to continue to take part in the war?"

AT END OF RESOURCES.

The traveller replied: "That I cannot form any definite conclusion about, but it needs no gift of prophecy to say that from all appearances and all that a member of the general public can hear the Turks are at the end of their resources. In any case, Turkey has certainly mobilized all she has to mobilize. Old and young men with one hand or one eye I have seen under military orders. Enver Pasha has without warning swept into the military net, every more or less able-bodied man and forced many thousands of women and children to work in factories.

"One has hardly set foot out of doors when one is surrounded, almost assailed and borne down, by an insistent mob of beggars, dirty and half perished with hunger. Every race of the Orient, every Balkan tribe is represented in this army of beggars, mingling pell mell with maimed and halt soldiers; and others with grave but less obvious war wounds.

"Complete control of the Turkish army has been assumed by the Germans. All filled with Germans, also the administration of national affairs is in German hands, with the result that there is a perfect inundation of German officials everywhere. The Turkish military have absolutely no voice in directing affairs, the German feldwebel, or sergeant, having higher power than a Turkish captain. The Turkish soldiers are only kept in order by vigorous, vicious and constant corporal punishment for any and every alleged offence. Many Turkish generals and other less high officers have been sent back from the fighting areas by their German superiors, and even officers in most ranks are frequently sentenced to serve military punishments.

RESENTMENT AND ANGER.

"There is an unceasing demand on the part of Germans for Turkish reinforcements to fill gaps from losses in the armies wherever the Turks are serving. These demands always create resentment and anger in Turkish military circles, where the view is strongly held that Turkey should primarily occupy herself with affairs of Asia where her forces are already weakened and scanty."

My next question was about munitions, to which the traveller replied:

"Germany sends large quantities, but the Turks are now making much more in their own factories than at the commencement of the war. Work is incessant in the national factories under German foremen sent from Krupps at Essen. Many new factories have been erected, but the whole Turkish output is not very large.

"As to finances, all is disorganized into anarchy, national and private affairs being very adversely affected. It is not too difficult to imagine the condition of Turkey when I say that the Turks prefer the German mark, Austrian kroner and even Bulgarian money to their own currency.

FOOD IS DANGEROUS.

"Food is more often than not dangerous. Meat is scarce and bad, and very dear. A wretched sort of bread made from potato mixture and chestnuts has a horrible taste, and is impossible to digest. Rice costs five shillings a pound. Tea costs, when obtainable, about five sovereigns for one pound. The decrease in the rations of potatoes caused a desperate situation among the hard-working masses in the factories, but the most trying is the scarcity of milk, which for a long time past has been only available, even for infants, in the form of skimmed milk."

My informant said there so far has been no open rebellion against the conditions, as this is quite impossible under the rule of the German police who keep order in the city with iron despotism, but deep rage and discontent are universal.

"And I am sure," he added, "popular wrath only waits till the Germans leave the city before it breaks out with utmost violence."

MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN AT PHILADELPHIA

Speaks at Dinner of League to Enforce Peace

The Marquis of Aberdeen, former Governor-General of Canada, in an address at a dinner of the League to Enforce Peace at Philadelphia last week, declared that every British subject could join in the welcome "which has been so widely and so heartily accorded in Great Britain to the announcement that the United States has taken up the challenge passed down by Germany, and thus leading the neutral nations in championing the enforcement of respect for international law and right."

Former President Wm. H. Taft, who also spoke, reasserted his declaration in favor of a mild form of conscription as the best means of rendering our military strength adequate.

Lord Aberdeen said that, while the manifestation in Britain over the United States action was hearty, there was no attempt to exhort or hurry the United States towards a further momentous step. "This," he said, "furnishes one more proof of that respectful and cordial friendliness towards this country which, I insist, is the prevalent attitude of the British people."

In approving the objects of the League to Enforce Peace, the Marquis said it was very encouraging to observe that there appeared to be an increasing concensus of opinion as to the need of such a movement. Continuing, he said: "We have often heard of preparedness for war, but for peace, too, there must be preparation, especially in the formation and development of a united public opinion through the national representatives who will be called upon to take the actual part in the adjustment of terms after the war. Therefore, we must work towards making the volume of opinion as complete as possible. The true analogy for describing the meaning and method of the sequel is that of the police, the use of force, but not that of aggression, and, quoting Mr. Lloyd George, the security for peace will be that the nations will band themselves together to punish the first peace breaker that comes out."

ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS.

That the Striking Miners Have Resumed Their Work.

Sir Robert Borden announced that he had received a message from the Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, to the effect that the striking miners had resumed work in all the coal mines in the west.

NOT YET SATISFIED.

Senator Landry and Mr. S. Genest Disagree With Bishops.

Senator P. Landry, president of the French-Canadian Educational Association at Ottawa, in a statement in reply to a pastoral letter of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ontario on the school question, reiterates the determination of the French to resist to the end "an unjust measure," referring to Regulation 17.

He accepts the view that, owing to its obscure language, as referred to by the Privy Council, the regulation has been misinterpreted by the Government, officials and courts, and holds that that is the strongest reason for continuing the fight.

"I have the greatest respect for the hierarchy of Ontario and, indeed, the whole Dominion," says Mr. Sam. Genest, chairman of the separate school board, "but remember this, there was a lot of good in the Garden of Eden until the serpent appeared."

ORANGEMEN'S VIEW.

"If this letter would lead the French to learn the constitutional limitations of their language, it will serve a good purpose," declared Mr. H. C. Hocken, of Toronto, speaking of the pastoral on the bilingual read in all the Roman Catholic churches. The letter urged obedience to "just laws," declared that Regulation 17 had been subject to misunderstanding, and advocated sympathy on the part of the majority for the minority.

"I think I speak for all Orangemen," said Mr. Hocken, "when I say that we are as anxious to have harmonious relations established between the provinces as any class of men in the Dominion, but this harmony must rest on recognition of the constant right of the people of this province to determine the character of the schools that are being maintained by taxation."

HOLLAND STARVING: ANXIETY IS GREAT

Cannot Produce More Food Than to Keep People Alive For Four Months of Year

Anxiety concerning Holland's future is more keen than at any time since the outbreak of war.

Several factors contribute to the gravity of the situation. In the first place, Holland is now facing starvation. She can never produce more food than would suffice for her population for four and a half months in the year, and the existing stocks of grain are only sufficient for a few weeks.

Hopes were entertained that she would be able to provision herself from America by the channel between the two blockade zones. The Germans made a great show of making concessions to Holland, but it is pointed out that the latest German assurance leave much to be desired. Germany say that relative certainty will exist from Feb. 6, and absolute certainty from March 5, that their warships will not attack neutral ships without search. The Dutch deduction from this is that the relative security of which the Germans speak is likely to be rather small, as apparently, all the German war vessels now at sea will not receive the new instructions before March 5.

Even if security were complete, it would seem that America must cease to be a source of supply, as now appears inevitable if the United States enters the war, because in that case the German objection of Dutch trading with British ports would presumably apply to American ports as well.

The Dutch are uneasy regarding persistent rumors that German troops are concentrating on the eastern frontier. Whatever may be the truth about them, they undoubtedly cause anxiety in view of the situation occasioned by the new submarine measure of desperation. If "mistakes" at sea occur, if Dutch grain ships are sunk, it will be impossible to foresee the consequences. Dutch opinion, however long-suffering, is not without its limits, and it is possible that these might be reached by some such incident.

In the best-informed Dutch commercial circles, which have many relations with Germany, and probably are capable of judging the situation as well as anyone, the German menace is considered three-quarters bluff and one-quarter danger. It is further thought that the new policy is dictated by imperious demands of domestic politics.

In this connection it is worth noting that evidently the best intellects in Germany regard the whole step as a gigantic and irreparable blunder, though they are obliged to accept the accomplished fact.

PRAISED WORK OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Premier Acknowledges the Response to Empire's Call by Pupils and Workers

Mr. Richard Blain, M.P. for Peel, delivered a message from Sir Robert Borden at the final rally of the 80th annual convention of the Sunday School Association of the Province of Quebec at Montreal last week.

The Premier's message read:

"Recognizing the indisputable fact that the foundational principles of the Christian state are largely shaped by the teaching which we give our children and youth in our Christian institutions, and recognizing the magnificent response to our Empire's call from the young manhood of our Sunday schools, brotherhoods and churches of Canada for the defence of liberty and continued civilization, the Government of which I have the honor to be its premier, acknowledges the value of the splendid work being done in all the Sunday schools of our Dominion.

"We are well aware that the to-morrow of Canada is being shaped by the teaching of to-day. I am therefore in hearty accord with the plans and purposes of this vast army of coming citizens, and wish them God-speed."

The Sunday schools had, said Mr Blain, probably been responsible for more young men responding to the call of duty in the present crisis than any other organization in the whole of the Dominion. Everywhere he went they had rolls of honor of the men who had gone from the Sunday schools to fight for their king and country. Victory would be won, he said, but it would be largely due to the morale of the country taught to the army of young citizens Canada had sent thousands and tens of thousands of her men to the trenches; many of them had made the supreme sacrifice, but she would continue to send more, and if necessary the last man and the last dollar that the principles taught in the Sunday schools might prevail, and that these schools, the churches, and the principles of democracy might be secure.

SURPRISE FOR FRITZ ON FREEZING NIGHT

British Catch 200 Prisoners Sleeping in Their Great Coats

(By Phflip Gibbs.)

With the British Army in the Field, Sunday, Feb. 4—This morning while the British guns were still firing very heavily and the men were repulsing a German counter-attack, I saw the net result of one of their small actions which in the old days of warfare would have been called a battle, and are now counted merely as small episodes, recorded officially in just a line or two.

About two hundred prisoners, including a group of non-commissioned officers, had resulted from a surprise attack last night on 1,200 yards of trenches between Beaucourt and Serre and they had just been brought in for examination. They were all men of Schleswig-Holstein, and they seemed to me a sturdy lot of fellows, although here and there among them were some rather elderly men, and here and there some sick and sorry men, white-faced after an hour or two of terror.

TWENTY DEGREES OF FROST.

It was a moonlight attack, made just before midnight last night, by a splendid body of troops. The ground was white and hard under the snow and a high moon shone down on the quiet battlefields. There was twenty degrees of frost, a cold horror above ground where a kind of white fog lay. Apart from the guns firing the usual rounds of the night's single strokes from far batteries, all was quite until suddenly a great number of guns fired together and a barrage of shells crashed to the German front line.

The shells burst on the hard earth. Their splinters must have flown far like flying scythes. A few minutes later the British troops rose and went forward across the snow quickly, while the line of shell fire pushed further forward to the German second line. Sentries must have seen them coming, and must have screamed a warning before the British were on them, but numbers of Germans heard nothing until it was a question of instant life or death shouted down to them by English voices.

One of the prisoners, a non-commissioned officer, told me he was down in his dugout with his men, who were mostly asleep, wrapped in their great-coats and with shawls around their heads, warm, and not worrying about danger of an attack. Then the English voices shouted down:

"Come out, come out!" and these sleeping men awoke and knew they were trapped. They gave themselves up and did not fight at all."

This morning the Germans launched a counter-attack across the river against a trench in which the British had spent the night digging themselves deeper into the hard ground. Rifle fire and gunfire and mortars kept the gray men back. They must have suffered many casualties. Other counter-attacks have been made during the day, and I have no knowledge of the result except that the British seem to be holding their captured ground. All this is vague because no exact details have yet come back.

The German non-commissioned officer, with whom I spoke had just come back from leave. He was in Hamburg last Tuesday.

"How is it in Hamburg?" I asked.

He lied splendidly. "It is very nice in Hamburg, not quite like it was before 1914, but very pleasant. Oh, yes, the people at home have enough to eat, enough, though it is necessary to be a little economical."

RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.

Great Privation, Nervousness and Intense Cold.

Very great nervousness prevails in Amsterdam, Holland, and the distress due to the war has been increased by the intense cold, many poor families die suffering from privation and hunger.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague women stood for six hours in the icy cold on Feb. 5 waiting for the brown beans distributed by the Government. Many fainted from fatigue. Shops were stormed and the police were obliged to maintain order. In view of the shortness of provisions and the resentful attitude of the populace, it is impossible not to feel anxiety as a consequence of the further shortage if accompanied by the export of foodstuffs to Germany. Apparently Germany reckons on obtaining Dutch supplies.

Reports of German military reinforcements on the Dutch frontier continue to appear. According to a statement published the frontier residents are packing valuables in preparation for an immediate flight.

SOLDIERS DEPENDENTS.

19,606 Relatives of Canadians Living in England.

The Canadian Associated Press has been supplied from an authoritative source with figures of the number of relatives of Canadian soldiers who are living in England while the fighters are in training or serving at the front. According to this tabulation, the total number of dependents thus listed as living in England is 19,606. This figure, of course, includes many persons who had never been in Canada or had lived in the Dominion but a very short time, and whose soldier relatives are Old Countrymen. Nevertheless, it is being pointed to as in a certain measure a justification of efforts which are expected to be made to get the women and children back to Canada before the wholesale removal of troops has to be begun when the war is over.

The tabulation supplied the Canadian Associated Press shows there are 945 wives of Canadian officers, 148 adult next of kin, and 676 officers' children in the Old Country, while of other ranks there are said to be: Wives, 5,176; children, 7,474; other next of kin, 3,187.

DEAFNESS BOOK FREE

— How To Regain Hearing —

An exceedingly interesting new book that tells about Deafness and how it can be cured right in your own home, is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, a famous specialist known throughout the country for his great success with Deafness.

This book should be read at once by every one who is deaf, for it contains the latest information in regard to the new method of treating Deafness without any surgical operations, pain, absence from your daily work, or inconvenience.

Deafness Specialist Sproule, (*Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service*) who wrote the book, has for thirty years been studying and curing Deafness, and the genuine and hearty sympathy and friendliness he feels for all sufferers from this affliction is clearly expressed in its pages.

From cover to cover this excellent book is full of the very help and knowledge that every deaf person needs. It explains all about the formation of the ear, why the deaf cannot hear, the diseases that cause Deafness, and the reason for ringing, buzzing noises in the head and ears. It shows just how the passages of the ear get all blocked up and how the delicate inside parts get out of order. Best of all, however, it points out how Deafness and Head Noises are now being cured and clear perfect hearing restored. Remarkably fine pictures of the ear and its various parts illustrate almost every page.

If you are Deaf—if your hearing is failing, or if you suffer from head or ear noises, don't make the mistake of thinking such troubles are incurable.

WRITE FOR THIS BOOK TODAY

and read it through carefully from beginning to end. It will give you without any expense whatever the very information you should have at once in regard to Deafness. Remember this book is yours, just for the asking, and it's well worth asking for. All you need to do is to write your full name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the free Coupon and mail to

Deafness Specialist SPROULE,
286 Trade Building,
Boston, Mass.

Free Deafness Book Coupon
Full Name _____
Address _____

CROSSING NO MAN'S LAND IS COMMON EXPERIENCE WITH THE CANADIANS NOW

Men Were Quick to Take Advantage of Cold Weather, and Many Daring Enterprises Were Undertaken

The following communique was issued by the Canadian war records office on Feb. 6:

"The Canadians have not been slow to take advantage of the hard weather which has made the ground, hitherto waterlogged, comparatively easy to move over. The German trenches have been entered on no less than four occasions by parties of various sizes. A number of prisoners have been taken and severe casualties inflicted on the enemy.

"One daring little enterprise was carried out on a bright starlight night. The raiders, dressed in white canvas to render themselves as invisible as possible, against the snow, crossed to within ten yards of an enemy post without being detected. When the German sentry eventually did detect his assailants it was too late. The post, a particularly strong one, was rushed and the defenders quickly disposed of.

"Another operation on a rather larger scale was carried out one morning by an Edmonton battalion. Two parties stormed the enemy's trenches under cover of a bombardment. Many prisoners were taken and all dugouts in the neighborhood were destroyed before the raiders returned. This excellent operation was carried out with a loss of two men slightly wounded.

"By no means the least satisfactory feature of these raids which have been carried out so frequently is the remarkably few losses which our troops have suffered in their execution and of the many useful purposes they serve. The two most important are the wearing down of the enemy's morale by keeping him in a constant state of nervous expectation and the experience our men gain in what is known as 'going over the parapet,' or in other words, getting accustomed to the element of uncertainty which most men feel in crossing No Man's Land to the attack for the first time.

"Canadian raiding exploits are well known and in capturing 200 prisoners during the last three months of purely defensive warfare our troops have made for themselves a record of which they may justly be proud.

No other events of interest have occurred during the past week. Hard frost has prevailed and while this makes life in the trenches more rigorous, the temporary absence of mud is a source of satisfaction."

COMMITTED TO ASSIZES.

Man Silent When Asked to Plead to Charge of Murdering Officer Jackson

When arraigned in the Police Court at Windsor, Ont., on a charge of murder, James S. Steward, slayer of Marshall Jackson of Winnipeg, a deportation officer, on a C. P. R. train, stood mute when asked to plead, and was committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction, which will be the Spring Assizes held in Sandwich next month.

When the case was called the courtroom was packed with spectators anxious to get a glimpse of the prisoner, but Steward appeared utterly indifferent to the interest his appearance excited, and gazed calmly around the room while preliminaries were being gone through.

He admitted that his correct name is John Hogue, and that he is a native of Pennsylvania, but asked that his alias of Stewart be permitted to stand

COLD WAVE IN GERMANY.

Thermometer Registers the Coldest on Record.

Berlin, February 6, via London.—Frigid weather continues to prevail throughout Germany. The temperatures taken generally have broken all records. The lowest temperature yet recorded was by the Potsdam Observatory Sunday night, when 26 degrees below zero Fahrenheit were recorded. At Zehlendorff, a suburb of Berlin, the thermometer registered 20 degrees below, in Berlin 9 degrees below, and at Kassel 20 degrees below. The general average throughout the country for two days probably has been 10 degrees below zero.

Several towns have found it necessary to close public institutions, schools and places of amusement.

RENOUNCED ALLEGIANCE.

700 Teutons Take Out United States Naturalization Papers.

More than 700 persons of Teutonic birth renounced allegiance to the Emperors of Germany and Austria in New York in one day last week, and took out first papers entitling them to become citizens of the United States. The rush at the various naturalization bureaus was so great that extra clerks had to be assigned to duty to accommodate men and women who suddenly had decided to become citizens of the United States.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS
FIGHT
AT THE FRONT.
BUY
DOMINION OF CANADA
THREE-YEAR
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00	FOR	$21.50
50.00	"	43.00
100.00	"	86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1000.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

FARMERS MARKETS

CATTLE MARKET FIRMED UP DURING CLOSING DAYS OF THE WEEK

Big Demand Has Been the Cause of a Sharp Advance in the Prices of Select Hogs

Although the prices for butcher cattle showed an easy tendency during the first part of the week the market later firmed up, and prices for all grades of stock on the closing days were at last week's level.

The feature of the market has been the sharp advances in the prices of select hogs and full loads have been bringing $15 cwt. off cars. The advance has been caused by the keen demand. Packers are now taking $2 off for sows and $3 for stags.

Sheep and lambs were steady but receipts are growing smaller, but this is offset by the increasing receipt of calves.

Farmers are advised not to ship in young calves as they are not wanted. Two months old calves are in demand.

Receipts in Montreal for the week have been 1850 cattle; 325 sheep and lambs; 7,500 hogs and 325 calves.

Montreal prices paid for full loads:

Butcher cattle—Steers, choice, $10.25 to $10.50; good, $9.00 to $10; fair, $8.00 to $8.75. Bulls—choice, $8.00 to $8.75; good, $7.25 to $7.75; and canners $5.25 to $5.85. Cows, choice, $8.25 to $8.50; good, $7.50 to $8.00; fair to medium, $6 to $7 and canners $5.00 to $5.50 cwt. Milkers $75 to $150 each.

Sheep, $8.00 to $10 and lambs $13 to $13.50 cwt.

Hogs, select, $14.75 to $15 for long run and $14.50 to $14.75 for short run. Sows $2 and stags $3 less, all weighed off cars.

Calves, feeders $6 to $7, and suckers $12 to $14 cwt.

ON SHORTS BUYING WHEAT ADVANCED

At Winnipeg Wheat Closed 4⅛c to 4⅜c Higher and at Chicago 2c to 5⅜c

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Wheat prices ran up swiftly to-day influenced to a large extent by reports that the British Government had commandeered numerous South American line steamships and would undertake to convoy from United States ports to Europe as many cargoes of foodstuffs as might be required. After an extreme advance of 5 3-4c per bushel, the market closed strong at gains of 2¼c to 5 5-8c net, with May at $1.74¾ to $1.74⅞, and July at $1.49 3-4 to $1.50. Other commodities, too, finished higher, corn up to ⅞c to 1¼c, and oats 1¼ to 1 3-8c to 1 3-4c to 1⅞c. Broadening out of wheat trade was especially notable in the last hour when prospects of a revival of export business looked better than had been the case any time before in over a week. Right from the outset, however, the market was on the upgrade, and there was active buying on the part of houses with seaboard connections. Predictions were circulated that a decided improvement of railway conditions would be soon forthcoming. Besides, gossip was current of a big merchant fleet that the Entente Allies had assembled off the Virginia Capes. Highest prices of the season though, were not attained until word came that Great Britain was bringing north virtually all the available freight vessels in the Atlantic from below the equator. Crop damage complaints from the Southwest tended throughout the day to handicap the wheat bears. On the other hand, some holders were uneasy in regard to the uncertainties of developments during a double holiday, and were inclined to make realizing sales, but such transactions failed to become plentiful enough to alter vitally the prevailing bullish sentiment.

Lightness of offerings had a bullish effect on corn. It w assaid country owners displayed signs of a growing belief that export demand would shortly be much enlarged. Seacoard clearances for the day were immense, about 1,250,000 bushels.

Future prices were:

	Close.
Wheat—	
May	$1.74 5-8
July	1.49 3-4
Corn—	
May	1.02 1-2
July	1.00 3-4
Oats—	
May	0.56 1-2
July	0.55 1-8

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—Nos. 2 and 3 red, Nos. 2 and 3 hard, nominal.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.03; No. 4 yellow, 99½c to $1.00 3-4; No. 4 white, at $1.01½.

Oats—No.3 white, 57c to 57½c; standary, 57c to 58c.

Rye, nominal.

Barley, $1 to $1.30.

Timothy seed, $5.65 to $6; cloverseed, $12 to $18.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—

Fluctuations in grain to-day were:

	Open	Close.
Wheat—		
May	$1.70	$1.74⅛
July	1.60	1.71⅝
October	1.39	1.41
Oats—		
May	.57½	.58¼
July	.58	.58½

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.69 5-8; No. 2 northern, $1.66 5-8; No. 3 northern, $1.61 5-8; No. 4, $1.52 1-8; No. 5, $1.32 1-8; No. 6, $1.06 1-8; feed 94c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 55 1-4c; No 3 C.W., 54 1-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 54 1-4c; No. 1, 53 1-4c; No. 2, 52 1-4c.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DOGS FOR SALE.

WHITE COLLIE PUPS, THE POULTRYman's ideal dog, beautiful and useful; males, $15; females, $10. W. B. POWELL, Galt, Ont. 7 6

SEED FOR SALE.

SEED OATS, O. A. C. 72, PURE AND free from noxious weed seeds, $1.25 per bushel. BERT HARRIS, R. R. No. 1, Thamesville, Ont. 7 6

LIVE STOCK.

HORSES.

TWO IMPORTED REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES. One a nice dark iron grey, coming four; the other light grey. One yearling entire colt. EDWARD ANGLIN, Brewer's Mills, Ont. 7 6

CATTLE.

SPRUCE LAWN DUAL PURPOSE Shorthorns and Yorkshires. T. W. McCAMUS, Millbrook, Ont.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., 95c; No. 4, 90c; rejected, 78c; feed, 78c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.54½; No. 2 C.W., $2.51½.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday.

A feature of the week in the local grain trade was the strength which prevailed in the market for oats and prices this week have advanced 3c to 4c per bushel, which was attributed to the increasing scarcity of supplies on spot owing to the congested state of railway traffic and the embargo on all shipments from the west. There was a good demand and all the round lots available were cleaned up and sales of car lots of No. 2 Canadian western were made at 72c to 73c, No. 3 C.W. at 70c to 71c, No. 1 feed at 69c to 70c, and No. 2 feed at 68c to 69c per bushel, ex-store. Another feature of the week was the good demand from millers for Manitoba wheat, and quite a few car lots on spot and near at hand were sold. The tone of the market for Manitoba feed wheat was strong and prices advanced 4c per bushel, with sales of car lots at $1.20 per bushel, ex-store. Manitoba rejected barley for shipment from Fort William was placed at $1 and feed barley at 99c per bushel, extrack. The market on the whole was fairly active, with a fair amount of business in most lines.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, $1.73 to $1.75, outside, according to location.

Manitoba wheat No. 1 northern, $1.93; No. 2 northern, $1.90; No. 3 northern $1.85.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 71c; No. 3 Canada western, 70c, all rail delivery; Ontario No. 2 white, 63c to 65c nominal; No. 3 white, 62c to 64c.

Peas—No. 2, $2.35.

Barley, $1.20 to $1.22.

Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $9.50; second patents, $9.00; strong bakers, $8.80.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 percent patents, $7.00, Toronto.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $35 per ton; shorts, $40 per ton on track Montreal.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000. Market steady; beeves, $7.80 to $12.25; western steers $7.90 to $10.30; stockers and feeders, $6.10 to $9.25; cows and heifers, $5.15 to $10.50; calves $10.25 to $14.

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000. Market firm, 5c higher; light $11.80 to $12.45; mixed $12.15 to $12.50; heavy, $12.05 to $12.55; rough, $12.05 to $12.20; pigs, $9.75 to $11.10; bulk of sales, $12.30 to $12.50.

Sheep — Receipts, 4,000 Market steady; lambs, native, $12.10 to $14.60.

DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS FIRM

Receipts of Butter and Cheese Larger Than Same Week Last Year

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

A firm feeling has prevailed in the local butter situation during the week under a good steady demand for supplies for local consumption, andi n consequence a fair amount of business was done. The demand was principally for small lots ranging from 50 to 100 pkgs., and sales of finest fall creamery were made at 42½c to 43c, and fine at 41½c to 42c, which prices were ½c per lb. higher than those realized last week for round lots. The trade in winter made butter was quiet owing to the quality of the same and only odd sales were made at 39c to 41c per lb. as to quality.

The receipts of butter for the week ended Feb. 10, 1917 were 1,617 packages, which show a decease of 15 packages as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 1,024 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1, 1916, to date show an increase of 103,637 packages as compared with the corresponding period last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finet sfall creamery ..	42½c to 43c
Fine fall creamery	41½c to 42c
Winter creamery	40½c to 41c
Undergrade creamery ..	39c to 40c
Finest dairy butter	37½c to 38c
Fine dairy butter	36c to 36½c

There were practically no new developments in the local cheese market during the week owing to the fact that supplies on spot for sale are almost exhausted, the bulk of the stock being held for Government and English account, consequently business on spot has been very quiet. The Liverpool public cable continues very strong, and prices to-day scored a further advaance of 1s per cwt., with finest Canadian ,white quoted at 153s, and colored at 151s, which prices show a net rise for the week of 5s per cwt., and they are 53s to 56s per cwt. higher than a year ago.

The receipts of cheese for th week ended Feb. 10, 1917, were 6,132 boxes, which show a decrease of 868 boxes as compared with the previous week and an increase of 5,361 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1, 1916, to date, show an increase of 242,433 boxes as compared with the corresponding period last year. Of the total receipts for this week 5,255 boxes were received from the United States.

We quote prices as follows:

Fine western cheese	26c to 26½c
Finest eastern cheese ..	25c to 25½c
Winter made goods	22c to 24c

New York, Feb. 10.—Butter, firm. Receipts,2,317 packages. Creamery, higher than extras, 45c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 44c; firsts, 38c to 43c; seconds, 35½c to 37½c. Cheese,firm. Receipts, 1,375 boxes. State, whole milk, flats, held specials, 25½c to 25 3-4c; do., average fancy, 25c to 25¼cc .

PROVISION MARKET

Hog Situation Strong and Higher Prices Expected

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The trade in live hogs was quiet owing to the fact that few had arrived on the market on account of the stormy weather which interfered with railway traffic to some extent. The tone of the market was very firm and the prospects were that prices would rule higher next week, as it is expected there will be a keen demand for all the offerings. Choice selected lots were quoted at $14.75 to $15, and good selects at $14.50 to $14.65 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars. There was no chanage in the condition of the market for dressed hogs, prices being firmly maintained, with a steady demand for small lots to meet actual requirements, and a fair trade was done in a wholesale jobbing way, with sales of abattoir fresh killed stock at $21, country dressed light weights at $20, and heavy weights at $18.50 to $19.50 per 100 lbs.

A very firm feeling prevailed in the market for all lines of smoked and cured meats, and packers say that the indications are prices will rule still higher in the near future owing to the fact that supplies of some cuts were very limited. There was no further change in hams today, but prices were firmly maintained at the recent advance enoted, with a steady demand for small lots for local requirements, and sales of 8 to 10 lb. weights were made at 27c per lb., 12 to 14 lbs. at 26c, and medium and heavy weights at 25c. A good steady trade trade continues to be done in bacon, and prices were fully maintained, with sales of breakfast grades at 28c per lb., Windsor selected at 30c, and Windsor boneless at 31c.

A fairly active trade was done in lard, and the undertone to the market was strong at the late advance in prices noted. Sales of pure leaf grades were made at 22c per lb. in 20 lb. wood pails, and at 21½c in 20 lb. tin pails, while compound lards sold at 20c in 20 lb. wood pails, and at 19½c in 20 lb. tin pails.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Provisions climbeed with hogs and grain. The chances of better shipping facilities, both by rail and sea, gave renewed confidence to buyers. Prices closed up 7½c to 25c.

Future quotations were:

	Close.
Mess pork, per bbl.:	
May	$30.12
July	20.55
Lard, per 100 lbs.:	
May	16.77
July	16.90
Short ribs, per 100 lbs.:	
May	15.85
July	15.95

Cash prices closed: Pork, $30.12. Lard $16.57. Ribs, $15.27 to $15.85.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Thursday.

	Union Yds.	Civic Yds.
Cars	59	6
Cattle	773	85
Calves	98	—
Hogs	496	200
Sheep and lambs	160	26

Good butcher cattle were sold at steady prices at the Union Stock Yards yesterday, out there was a further decline on medium cattle, amounting to 25 cents per 100 lbs., which with Wednesday's decline makes the total for the week amount to befween 50c and 75c. The demand for the best cattle was steady, and there were comparatively few cattle left unsold at the close of the market.

Choice weighty steers sold between $10.50 and $11, with a few sales at 25 cents higher. Medium weighty steers were $9.75 to $10.25, choice handy butchers' $9.75 to $10.25, and common and medium down to $6.50 to $8.25. Choice butcher cows and bulls were steady at $8.50 to $9.25 and $9.50, but medium offerings did not sell well.

Milkers and springers of good quality sold at $80 to $100. Canners and cutters were steady at $4.75 to $5.50. Stockers and feeders met a fair inquiry, especially breedy steers of good promise.

Trade in the small meats department was steady, with no marked strength, however. Choice veal calves are rather scarce, meeting a good demand at $14 to $14.50; medium calves were $9.50 to $12, and common and grasseds were $6 to $8.50. Sheep and lambs were steady; choice lambs brought $14 to $14.50, and culls $9 to $12; light sheep ewes were $10 to $10.50.

The hog trade was steady to firmer, with a few select lots selling as high as $15.10, off cars, and $14.85, fed. Most of the sales were 10 cents lower at $15, weighed off, and $14.75 on the fed and watered basis. There was a strong demand on the part of packers, and the market closed very strong.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 22.—To-day's supply, compared with Monday last, showed a decrease of 169 head. For both prime and second quality fat beasts trade ruled slow, the tendency in regard to value being an upward one for choice quality cattle. Arrivals from Ireland small, at 2d per stone more money. Fat butchering cows, bulls, and rough cattle experienced a slow enquiry. Late values governing all sales. Top prices paid per 8 lbs., sinking the offal:—90 stone polled Scotch 9s 10d to 10s; 90 stone Devons and 90 stone polled Norfolks 9s 8d, exceptional 9s 10d; 90 stone Irish 8s 10d to 9s; 90 stone fat cows and 100 st. fat bulls 7s to 7s 2d; rough 6s 1d to 6s 8d.

LONDON DEAD MEAT MARKET.

Jan. 22.—Good supplies and trade slow, owing to high prices. Market closed tomorrow (Tuesday), in lieu of second bank holiday last year. English beef 7s 8d to 8s 2d; Scotch sides 8s 2d to 8s 4d; Shorts 8s to 8s 2d; Liverpool killed sides 7s. 8d to 8s 2d; U.S. chilled fores 6s to 6s 2d; Argentine chilled hinds, 77s 3d to 7s 4d; fores 6s 2d to 6s 3d. Mutton—Scotch wethers 7s 8d; tegs 7s 8d to 8s 4d; ewes 6s 4d to 6s 8d; English wethers 7s 4d to 7s 8d; Dutch sheep 6s 8d to 7s 2d; English and Irish pork 7s 4d to 8s 8d; frozen pigs 6s 6d to 6s 10d.

(Continued on Page 7.)

Sun Life of Canada Sets New Records

RESULTS secured during the year 1916 re-affirm the position of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as the leading life assurance organization in the Dominion.

Once more it leads the field among Canadian Companies in each of the following respects:

Largest New Business. Largest Business in Force. Largest Assets.
Largest Surplus Earnings. Largest Net Surplus. Largest Income.
Largest Distribution of Life Assurance Benefits.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The following large and uniform increases registered during the year 1916 clearly demonstrate the strength of the Company's position and the confidence and prestige it enjoys in the public mind:

	1916	1915	INCREASE
Assets as at December 31st.	$ 82,948,996	$74,326,423	$8,622,573 (11.6%)
Cash Income	18,499,131	15,972,672	2,526,459 (15.8%)
Surplus paid or allotted to Policyholders.	1,110,900	985,487	125,413 (12.7%)
Net Surplus as at December 31st.	8,509,865	7,545,591	964,274 (12.8%)
Total Payments to Policyholders.	7,578,016	7,129,479	448,537 (6.3%)
Assurances Issued and Paid for in Cash	42,772,296	34,873,851	7,898,445 (22.6%)
Assurances in Force	281,434,700	257,404,160	24,030,540 (9.3%)

Coincident with the above increases, the Company succeeded during the year in effecting a substantial and important reduction in the ratio of expense, a feature which favourably affects earnings on policyholders' account.

The Company's Growth

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	$ 48,210.73	96,461.95	1,064,350.00
1886	373,500.31	1,573,027.10	9,413,358.07
1896	1,886,258.00	6,388,144.66	38,196,890.92
1906	6,212,615.02	24,292,692.65	102,566,898.10
1916	18,499,131.62	82,948,996.06	281,434,699.94

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

1871 T. B. MACAULAY, President. 1917

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

CHARTERED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT. Established 1864

Paid up Capital $7,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits $7,250,984

28 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN QUEBEC PROVINCE.

187 other branches or Agencies in the Eastern and Western Provinces, making 216 in all, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Deposits of $1 and upwards. Farmers' Business Solicited. Money Loaned on Note for Grass-feeding Cattle, etc.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Those who have been taking two or three of our publications on the "Combination" rates may send in the NEW subscriptions of their friends at the Bargain Subscription Rates offered for one, two or more NEW subscriptions.

As for instance, one NEW subscriber to the "Witness" at $1.00, two NEW subscribers for $1.60, three NEW subscribers for $2.25. They are entitled to send these rates in inasmuch as they have already subscribed under the combination rates for themselves—and because they increase the circulation, influence, and advertising revenues of the publications. But such rates may only be sent in by or through a subscriber who is already taking the publication and the subscription at above rates must be NEW.

Individual and Combination Rates

Montreal Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead

Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL

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

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

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

$1.50 a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers only $1.20.

WORLD WIDE-PICTORIAL

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

The Monthly Pictorial number is the next best thing to travelling and seeing people, places, and events with one's own eyes.

$2.00 a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers, one year, only $1.25.

NORTHERN MESSENGER

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

Fifty cents (50c.) a year.

On TRIAL to New Subscribers one year, only 35 cents.

S. S. RATE—In clubs of six or more, to one address, ONLY 30 cents per copy per year.

Postage Stamps Accepted.

Small amounts may be sent in Canadian 2c. stamps. No subscriptions may be paid by cheque unless the cheque has written clearly across it the words "payable at Par Montreal." Money orders are the best way to send money.

A GREAT FAMILY CLUB

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

1.	Weekly Witness	$1.50
2.	World Wide-Pictorial	2.00
3.	Northern Messenger	.50
	ALL THREE, $3.00; worth	$4.00

SPECIALLY REDUCED ANNUAL CLUB COMBINATIONS

Publications.	Twelve Months	Worth.
1 and 2 as above,	for only $2.65	$3.50
1 and 3 "	for only 1.60	2.00
2 and 3 "	for only 2.10	2.50
1, 2, 3 "	for only 3.00	4.00

These Splendid Bargains Would Interest Your Friends.

Apart from the local newspapers these three great publications provide all the news and periodical reading and entertainment desired in the average home.

For Montreal and Island.

Add to the foregoing rates the cost of local distribution, namely, for the "Witness" $1.00 additional, for "World Wide" 50 cents additional, for the "Messenger" 50 cents additional.

For Foreign Countries.

Add to the subscription rates the cost of foreign postage, namely, for the "Witness" $1.60 additional, for "World Wide" 50 cents additional, for the "Messenger" 50 cents additional.

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

Subscribers' Combination COUPON

John Dougall & Son,
Publishers, Montreal.

For the sum of ..... ($.....)
please send me for one year the following publications not crossed out: Montreal Witness and Canadian Homestead, World Wide-Pictorial, Northern Messenger.

Name .....
Address .....
Date .....

ON TRIAL COUPON

JOHN DOUGALL & SON
Publishers, Witness Block, Montreal

For the Sum of .....
Please send me .....
On trial for ..... months
Name .....
Address .....

Short term ON TRIAL Subscriptions may be sent in two-cent Canadian stamps. Annual Subscriptions should be sent by Postal note or money order. If by cheque, words "Payable at par, Montreal," MUST be written across the face of cheque.

Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION

(Issued by the Conservation Commission of Canada.)

To keep the farmer on the land requires a stronger tie than mere ownership. He requires the facilities and means to live as well as to exist; the enjoyment of natural social conditions for his wife and family as well as for himself; the satisfaction that the facilities for distributing his products and for utilizing the natural resources of the country are not controlled to the disadvantage of his class. We have relied too much on the magnet of ownership to attract the laboring farmer to the soil of Canada, and too little on the more enduring magnets of social amenities and efficient organization.

To keep the farmer on the land when he gets there has become a greater problem than that of first attracting him to the land. Why does he hesitate to go in the first place and find it uncongenial to stay in the second place? There are three outstanding reasons, one, the holding of large areas of the best and most accessible land by speculators; another, the compelling social attractions and ready money of the cities and towns, and, next, the lack of adequate return for his labor because of want of co-operation and of facilities for distribution of his products. Why not face facts and try to bring tracts of land held for speculative purposes into use, try to take part, at least, of the social conditions and ready money of the cities, into the rural areas, and simultaneously provide the co-operative and distributive facilities that will give the farmer a large share in the price paid for his products by the ultimate consumer? This has been done elsewhere—why not in Canada?

We must begin by recognizing that agriculture is the parent of manufacture—that the raw material of the factory comes from the farm, and that the sources of physical and mental recuperation of the city comes from the rural population. Next, we must recognize that enormous capital expenditure has been incurred in Canada in providing railways, roads and improvements in the older parts of the nine provinces, and that, until these parts are more fully used and developed, it is bad economy to spend money in opening up tracts which cannot be successfully settled without further capital expenditure in providing new means of access to these tracts. Having recognized these things, we should devote more attention to opening up the idle lands adjacent to our railways and to our cities for, cultivation on the one hand, and for establishing small industrial towns in the more isolated rural areas on the other hand. The building up of a system of small manufacturing industries in village centres is a necessary part of a program of agricultural settlement; necessary not only to provide labor and ready money for the farmer and his family in lean years and slack seasons, but also to provide the social conditions for which they crave, and the co-operative facilities they need so much.

More intensive cultivation and greater production nearer to existing manufacturing centres, simultaneous with the encouragement of more manufacturing in the rural areas distant from these centres, will give us a combination of great value in the interests of economic development. It will enable us to eliminate a large portion of the cost of distribution and waste which results from conveying raw materials over the long distances which at present separate the farmer from the manufacturere.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The problems of the returned soldiers and of immigration after the war cannot be solved in a satisfactory manner unless we first apply more science and intelligence to the problem of land settlement, and deal with it on economic lines. It is futile to go on with schemes for placing men on the land without regard to the social and industrial organization which is needed to make land settlement a success. In past times we have seen how such schemes have failed, but are slow to learn from our mistakes. It is so much more pleasant to do the easy thing, and to give the appearance of fulfilling our responsibilities, when all the time we are side-tracking them. Soldiers who want to go on the land should not be placed on isolated farms in territory remote from existing railways and centres of population, until we have first filled up the available territory nearest to these railways and centres, or, alternatively, unless we develop the new territory in such a way as to give the settlers the advantages of accessibility by road and rail and of social conditions which they need to make them prosperous and contented. Otherwise we will only succeed either in deadening their initiative and enterprise, or in creating a sickening of the heart that will drive them back into the cities. Then there are men who possess artistic skill and technique, or who will not want to go on the land to farm, and for whom some form of muscular occupation is needed, such as village manufacturing would provide.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN CONDITIONS.

In Great Britain the mistake which has been made in the past has been that the user of the land has not been sufficiently encouraged to own it; he has lacked security of tenure and scope to make the most of his own improvements. We have drawn large numbers of British farmers and laborers to Canada by offering free homesteads, and this "magic of ownership" has, till recently, persuaded many to migrate to this country who were attracted by getting something which was not available at home. But in course of time the farmer recognizes that ownership is not everything; and that he has only exchanged a condition of one form of servitude for another. With all his shortcoming, the British landowner is more or less of a business person, who recognizes that he can only keep his tenants by giving them good roads, social opportunities and cheap money, and by encouraging co-operation, although there cannot be much success with the latter under a system of tenancy. Moreover, the landlord acts as a partner with the farmer in keeping up the productive quality of the soil by requiring proper crop rotation, in getting facilities for cheap transportation, and in obtaining government assistance to keep up a high quality of stock. The Canadian farmer gets ownership, but he loses most of the other advantages which he regarded too cheaply while he had them. To make farm settlement in this country successful we must not only give opportunities to obtain ownership, but the facilities and social conditions which go with tenancy in other countries. Thus ownership will become an addition to the attractions, which are available in these countries, and not, as at present, an alternative. To achieve that we must give up the present slap-dash methods of dumping down people on the soil without proper organization and careful planning.

The artistic skill and taste of these peasants, in providing so many varieties of useful articles from bone, ivory, horn or mother-of-pearl, is wonderful. It may be thought that it would be difficult to develop similar skill among the settlers in Canada—and so it would for a time—but, with government assistance and proper organization, any difficulty could be overcome, and the work would be well worth while. It is only by hard work that the French peasantry have acquired their artisic qualities, but, so far as these might be a special attribute of the French race, Canada has a sufficiently large French population to make it to her interest to cultivate the taste and skill which have contributed so much to the prosperity of France. As for the Anglo-Saxon race, Mr. Givskov rightly points out that in America and elsewhere they "have given abundant proof that under favorable conditions they are able to turn out artistic work of the highest quality and of the most exquisite taste and beauty." But for the fact that during times of peace we neglected such small industries as those carried on in France, and allowed them to become the monopoly of other countries, we should not have had to pay such high prices for many manufactured articles to-day and would have had healthier agricultural conditions.

ADAPTATION TO CANADIAN CONDITIONS.

Of course, the industries which are most successful in France may not be adapted at all to Canada, but that is a detail. The principle is the thing with which we are concerned, and there can be no question that the combination of village industries with agriculture would be a valuable thing to promote in Canada. As to its practicability, it may be that until it is tried out it is not wise to assume too much on that count. But allowing for intelligent adaptation of the system to our conditions, and not for mere blind imitation; considering our climatic conditions, which make it difficult for the farmer to do outside work for much of the winter; considering the opportunities there are for making useful articles out of our native materials, and the innumerable sources of water-power available to create electric energy, is it too much to say that there must be many village industries which could be successfully created? It is true that there are examples in France where the peasant farmer is earning a starving wage from his village industry because of lack of co-operation, but there are others where, by co-operation, the same industry produces excellent results. This only proves the need for proper business methods after the foundation of ownership and technical skill has been laid. In the basket-making industry the earnings of those who work under firms of osier planters, without co-operation, is from one-fifth to one-ninth of the earnings of those who work through their own co-operative association.

Canada is peculiarly rich in native woods, but we have not yet attempted to convert them into manufactured articles to any extent. There is nothing which illustrates the strength of petty industries in France to a greater extent than the use to which the peasants put the native woods. Great quantities of fans, paper knives, salt boxes, brushes, spoons, scales, spindles, flutes, funnels, and boxes are turned out by the peasant workers in such places as Fresnaye, near Alencon. Wood is obtained from adjacent forests, each peasant having his own lathe which he works when not engaged in cultivating his garden or his field. Carvers and makers of furniture and souvenirs are to be found in the rural districts all over France. Other articles which are made are bellows, tapestry, pottery, metal work, watches, telescopes, etc. In the case of watches, which is one of the most important small industries, particularly around Lyons, it is interesting to find that, although these are largely made in the homes of the people, yet hardly any single man can turn out a complete watch, showing that even in these small industries the advantages of the division of labor is recognized. At Cluse electric power is transmitted to the homes of the watchmakers from a power station adjoining the river, and the yield of the industry in this district alone is 3,000,000 francs annually. Schools for training watchmakers have been established at Besancon, which is the great watchmaking centre of France. There is no machinery used, but labor is well organized and subdivided. Abaut 8,000 workers in Besancon produce from 400,000 to 500,000 watches every year.

These industries are all carried on in conjunction with farming, and it is this that has helped to give to France her strength of manhood, her intelligent citizenship and her enormous wealth. The present war has revealed to many how great France really is; it is no newfound strength, but the product of a combination of intelligent application to skilled industry and healthy life in the open country. As much as $240 per acre per annum is made from land cultivated by the peasant workers in some districts so that their skill in gardening or farming does not suffer from their ability to manufacture.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION NECESSARY.

The creation of village industries in Canada would do much to improve agricultural conditions. That there is need for such improvement goes without saying; indeed, there is no more pressing social question in Canada. But the danger may be in trying to effect it by some method which fails to bring into play all the forces, facilities and kinds of organization which are necessary to secure permanent success. The farmer lacks initiative and the conditions under which he can co-operate with the members of his class with advantage. That initiative and these conditions must be provided for him. Village industries, social amenities, improved planning of new territory, and better roads made in advance of settlement, should be promoted as a definite part of any scheme of land settlement. They are not enough in themselves, no more than merely giving free access to the land is enough; but they are essential parts of any scheme. Government assistance will be needed; the initiative must come from the Government; and the problem is so acute, so difficult, and requires so much thought and organizing skill, that probably no way will be found to deal with it properly short of the creation of a colonization branch of a federal department to give undivided attention to the problem.

THE BACON HOG AND THE BRITISH MARKET

(By John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner and H. S. Arkell, Assistant Commissioner.)

Out of the existing abnormal war conditions there is flung to Canada a challenge of trade expansion. About the development of an export business in bacon centres one of the most important issues. The future of an industry worth over $25,000,000 annually must be safeguarded and extended, and upon the immediate and united efforts of all the controlling units employed in every department of that industry ultimate success depends.

We are in danger of snatching at the ant hill and missing the mountain. We have taken advantage of the good prices that have ruled since the advent of the war—and rightly so. But we have made no definite efforts to provide for the future. Unless some determined policy of expansion is acted upon at this opportune time, our swine industry, which has already dwindled to dangerous proportions, may degenerate into nothing better than a local trade. It is time to pull up; unconsciously we have been slipping down hill at a tremendous rate.

In the last estimated census there were on June 30, 1916, fewer hogs in

Canada than at any time in the past decade. In fact, since 1911 there has been a marked decrease in every province of the Dominion. During the past five years the total number of hogs in Canada has decreased by almost one million head.

Particularly unfortunate is this ominous decrease in the face of the rare opportunity that is offered us to further extend our "Wiltshire side" trade with the British market, a trade that for the year ending December 31, 1915, we valued at approximately $15,957,652.

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

This opportunity that is ours is the outcome of the circumstances of war and will not repeat itself. Commercial conditions of a few years back exist no more, old-established trade pacts have been disrupted and commercial relations of the past, hitherto seemingly substantial and proof against competition have, in many instances, been completely obliterated. It is these most significant features of the situation which create our opportunity, and as a consequence make definite the way before us. Countries that were in the bacon business at a time when we knew little of the existence of the bacon hog have lost commercial advantage, and countries that formerly had their grip tight fastened on the British markett are reduced to a common level with their youngest competitor.

Whatever there may have been of prejudice in the past must be dovetailed into the suggestive facts of the present and the significant outlook of the future. Possibilities exist to-day, born of the world's upheaval, which places the bacon industry in an absolutely new situation, divorcing it from conditions formerly obtaining, and offering an open field, with Canada in a most favorable position to establish wider trade connections, not only for the present, but, as well, permanently, for the future.

CHANGE IN SITUATION.

The situation in respect to the British bacon market has changed, and, while Danish bacon may still be considered the standard for all bacons consumed in the British Isles, her former impregnable position in the British market has been disrupted. The war has proved a great leveller. The swine industry of Denmark has suffered very severely. Her killings have been greatly reduced owing to lack of feed supplies and the breeding and general pig stock of the country has been much diminished. More significant still, is the fact that her trade relations with Great Britain have been materially weakened and her exports to that country greatly reduced. Germany has entered the Danish market, has outbid Great Britain and caused a trend of trade eastward instead of westward. The temporary rift may develop significant proportions and there exist strong possibilities that Denmark may further and yet further reduce her trade with the United Kingdom.

Canadian trade returns show that from 1904 to 1914, the year of the declaration of war, our export bacon trade materially decreased. British trade returns, on the other hand, show that Denmark's exports increased each succeeding year from 1905 to 1914.

Since that time, Denmark's exports to Great Britain show the tremendous decrease of over 73,000,000 pounds, while those of the Dominion have increased in a most marked degree, as the following figures go to prove. Our export for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, amounted to 23,620,861 pounds; for 1915, to 72,036,025 pounds; for 1916, 144,150,309 pounds. In fact, we increased our trade during 1915 just as much as Denmark decreased hers.

The position occupied by the United States must not be ignored. In 1913, that country exported bacon to Great Britain to the value of $29,754,475; in 1914, of $26,057,745, and in 1915 of $61,978,773. It must be fully understood, however, that the United States does not produce Wiltshire sides, these being the distinctive product of the bacon hog. Her system of feeding, the inherent character of her swine, do not permit of it. At the same time, the enormous increase in her trade must not be overlooked. While she may not compete directly against us, product for product, her very positive presence in the market urges us to stronger efforts.

These facts point out two things very plainly: the one, that our strongest competitor, Denmark, has allowed us to absorb a great part of her former trade; the other, that we are more than ever bound to stay with the production of the Wiltshire side, the product of the bacon hog. The United States has and will evidently continue to control the fat hog trade.

BACON VS. FAT HOG.

There is no sound argument for the production of the "fat hog" in Canada. As a matter of fact, we have long since been forced out of that business because of the peculiarly strong advantages possessed by the United States in the marketing facilities and outlet for the product of that type of hog. The fat hog supplies to the American trade enormous quantities of lard for which there exists a tremendous home demand. This means that the American packer can make use of a very fat hog, making lard from the fat and putting the lean part of the carcass on the market as meat. On the other hand, Canada has comparatively little home demand for lard, and so practically all the Canadian hog must be consumed as meat and the greater part of that meat as bacon. It is therefore plain that the nature of our home and export demand make the bacon hog the necessary type for the Dominion.

But, strong as are these reasons against raising the fat hog in Canada, there are others more potent still. To produce the fat hog economically, the feeding of large quantities of cheap corn is an absolute necessity and corn is one of the principal crops of the United States. To bear out the truth of these statements, it may be pointed out that the greater part of the hog output of the United States is produced in the corn belt. It may truthfully be said that, being a great corn country, the United States has been forced for that very reason to produce the fat hog. It has long been recognized as the salvation of the corn growing states, for it offers one great source through which to market their enormous annual crop.

On the other hand, Canada has not a large corn production. We have no corn belt and as compared with our neighbors, we cannot begin to produce a similarly large amount of cheap corn. Fat hogs cannot be produced for competitive marketing unless grown on corn. These facts make it very plain that we cannot go into open competition with our neighbor across the line. The higher cost of production and inability to produce a similar perfection of type in the fat hog prohibit it.

LOCAL OR EXPORT.

It has often been argued that fat hogs have commanded just as high prices as the higher quality bacon hog. While this may be true, it must be clearly understood that there is a certain rigid home demand for fat hogs, but, as soon as this demand has been supplied and an attempt made to dispose of the surplus in Great Britain, we would find ourselves put out of business by American competition. With their immense and varied home market and their cheap corn they have every advantage. The bacon hog enables us to dispose of our surplus on a profitable market. If we lose the bacon hog, we sign the death warrant to our export trade in hog products. It should be plain to all that the present good prices for fat hogs are rendered possible by the presence of the bacon type. It is the key to the situation, it offers an outlet for our surplus product and prevents congestion. If we throw away the key at this time, an export surplus that in 1915 was valued at $16,157,123 may be lost and our hog trade become merely a local business. Unless we make immediate preparations to hold and extend our export trade in this line, by a reasonable increase in the right type of hog, we may find ourselves pushed out of the British market by our competitors.

A STANDARD PRODUCT.

If we are to make our Canadian product the bacon of the British people, then the words "Canadian Wiltshire Sides" must be a guarantee of standard type and quality. Failure to meet the requirements of the trade by not producing the desired uniformity of type is a condition which must not be tolerated. The British market demands a certain type, quality and weight and we must conform to market requirements. Close adherence to type by the farmer, together with proper feeding, also a similar degree of care in the curing and marketing of the product by the packer, will steadily build up a reputation for quality and uniformity, such that its position on the British market in relation to other brands will be steadily improved. The British market is inexorable in its demand for the choicest quality.

BUYING BASIS.

Serious consideration must be given to the question of payment according to quality. If there is to be any concerted effort on the part of the farmers to produce a special type of hog, then they are entitled to consistent recognition by way of a premium in payment for select stuff. The inauguration of the system of buying on f.o.b. basis marked the beginning of the steady decline in production since 1904. This system has resulted in part in the doing away with the grading of hogs, or at least in deferring it until they enter the packing house for slaughter. It means that all kinds, fat, thin, and prime alike, bring the same price, irrespective of their suitability for the bacon trade.

While there are discriminating drover buyers, not all realize the value of buying on a quality basis. The buyers must realize that they very effectively determine the system of breeding and feeding and that they should, therefore, buy according to grade.

THE TYPE OF HOG.

On the part of the farmer there must be a positive knowledge of what the bacon hog really is. To produce the lean, mild-cured side known as "Wiltshire" we require a long, deep, smooth pig, possessing a light head and shoulder, an even back, not too wide but well covered with flesh, yet not fat. The sides from back of shoulder to ham must be deep and long, the rib short and sprung out boldly and dropping almost at right angles, the underline straight and free flabbiness, the hams smooth and tapering with the maximum amount of flesh on the outside. The pig should stand on strong, but not coarse, well-balanced legs and feet and must be vigorous, healthy and a good feeder. This is the kind of pig needed for both home and foreign markets. He is a type, not a breed.

requirements.

There will always be a number of the heavy type more than sufficient to fill requirements. The stages and aged sows must be disposed of. To market them to the best advantage they should be made as fat as possible as their chief value is for lard, but they are of very little use to the exporter.

As a rule the weight limits of the bacon hog are fixed at 160 to 200 pounds live weight. At the same time, a hog may weigh more than 200 pounds and still make a good Wiltshire side. Most hogs are, however, liable to be too fat after they reach the 200-pound mark.

REGULAR SUPPLY.

We must produce a regular supply. We cannot go into the business for six months of the year and then go out of it for six months without having a general average of price that is unprofitable both to producer and packer. Such a course breaks trade connections, loses customers and ultimately results in a cutting of prices on the part of the packer to get these customers back. The farmer must pay the price for this irregularity. The British buyer must have the assurance of a regular supply, otherwise he will utilize sources where the supply is dependable. In short, our supply must be organized to meet the requirements of the trade. If the market wants hogs in September, then October marketing will not do. It may suit our convenience but it will not build up our business.

It is this irregularity in the production of our hogs that has been directly responsible for what is often wrongfully termed over-production. Irregularity breeds a surplus. Regularity distributes to avoid a surplus. For example, the British market requires a certain number of Wiltshire sides every week. Let us say, for illustration, this represents the product of 15,000 hogs. This means a total trade of 780,000 hogs per year. If we produced and marketed these hogs as required, we would have an outlet for just that number of hogs. We could depend on marketing that many. On the other hand, if we produced and marketed the greater part of our hogs in the fall of the year, the period of lowest prices in the British market, what would be the result? We would find a market just exactly the size of the trade for that period. An oversupply is created, we have congested the market and lower prices follow as a consequence. Demand controls supply. Supply does not and cannot regulate demand.

A study of our Canadian market shows such irregularity of marketing to exist. For example, in 1912 at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, there were 248,962 hogs marketed. Of this number 80,639 were marketed during the months of November and December or something over 30 percent of the total. In 1913, the percent was reduced to 18. In 1914, it stood at 28 percent. Invariably the lowest prices of the year have ruled at these times and the larger the percent the lower the price. Clearly we have not considered market conditions in our production. The product of these hogs goes on the British market when turkeys, geese and ducks, fancy beef and mutton are pouring in from all over the world for the Christmas and New Year's trade. Wiltshire sides are a perishable product. They cannot be held over and must, therefore, be marketed when ready. On the other hand, during the months of June, July and August when the British market is at its best, the supply of Canadian hogs is at its lowest point. From June 1 to October 1 is the time the Canadian packer can make the best use of hogs.

We can do much to remedy this situation. While our conditions of feed and climate are such as to prevent us from absolutely guaranteeing a uniform production graded over the twelve months' period, we are able to widen our feeding operations considerably. If we breed part of our sows earlier in the spring and retard the fall breeding, we will be able to supply the packer with hogs at a time when the market can make the best use of them and therefore pay a better price. We can get away from the unprofitable late fall market by making it non-existent, at least in so far as a surplus, at that time of the year, is concerned.

To obtain this regularity means that more pigs would be littered in the winter months—January and February in particular. The objection to winter littering is that as a rule the percent mortality among the young is higher than that at any other period. Is this altogether due to the weather? Better housing conditions and a little more attention at birth will greatly remedy this evil. It may cost more in time and in feed to produce a winter-littered bacon hog, but is it not equally true that June, July, August, and September marketed hogs are on the average worth one to two cents per pound more than those that are late spring-littered?

Bear in mind that the only sound and reasonable view which can be taken of the hog business, is an estimate of the average price during the twelve months of the year. There will always be periods of low and high prices but these periods are well defined. In so far as we are concerned, they are governed by the demand of the British market. To market only one lot of hogs per year and that generally in the fall and winter months, means a failure to secure the average conditions throughout the year. The idea exists that, if we can realize ten and eleven cents in a very high market we cannot be expected to be content with a period when we must sell our hogs for a few cents less. This idea can only be realized as we better adjust our production to insure more regular marketing throughout the year.

THE CHOICE.

We have the choice between two policies. We can continue our old method of "in hogs to-day, out of hogs to-morrow"—a method that has been the curse of our bacon hog industry, indefinite, without foundation, destructive to a permanent state of what could well be a powerful arm of Canadian agriculture; or we can choose the better thing; can do what we started out to do over a decade ago; build, but this time with wisdom and aforethought, toward a permanent, profitable trade in a well-defined appreciative market, a trade in which all the contributory units will be in harmonious and proper relation one to the other. To this end, financial interests, farmers, packers and other contributory sources to a successful commercial venture must accept their proper share of the responsibility and stand true to their guns in the days of natural depression as well as in days of natural prosperity. Only through the united efforts of capital, labor and their allied interests can this country hope to make a success of any worth while enterprise. The farmer cannot do this thing alone, the packer is helpless without the type of hog that the trade demands, the market does not properly exist for us if we cannot have all channels smoothly operating together to provide unobstructed access to it. The chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Now is the time to forge a chain that will not break in the time of testing—the days succeeding the declaration of peace.

Other units of Canadian commerce are to-day seriously considering policies of expansion. All the world over, men are realizing that prosperity after peace must be decided not alone on the battle front, but at home in the countinghouse, the store and in the shop. Markets, markets, markets and larger markets is their slogan. Commercial interests throughout the world are now making plans and laying new foundations for a permanent extension of trade in profitable directions.

In Canada, in fact the world over, there exists a confidence in the future of the live stock trade which has no parallel in history. Canada has now the opportunity of placing herself in a very powerful place in the export bacon business if a well considered and well defined co-operative policy is adopted by all allied interests. It is not suggested that the production of hogs should be increased in a wholesale way. Booms are always followed by periods of depression. The most stable condition of affairs can be brought about by each farmer doing "his bit" to increase production without involving himself in any great financial outlay. By a careful study of the requirements of the trade and of the feed at his disposal, each individual can safely increase and improve production, distribute his feeding operations over a wider period, and thus eliminate extreme markets by creating steady ones.

In a word, we need a good crop of hogs each month of the year. It will be a misfortune if, because of shortage of grain, all pig stock is sold off the farm this fall. Clover hay, turnips, mangels and skim-milk make reliable winter feed for brood sows and even for young growing stock and may be trusted to bring them out in good shape in the spring. These, with a little middlings, will pull the youngsters along in satisfactory style and keep them growing. Breed at least one good type of sow and, if possible, save a youngster or two to breed before Christmas or even in January. Unfortunately, many farmers are selling their females. Most of them could better afford to stay in the business. We have yet to meet the man who doubts the good prospects of next year's markets. If each farmer maintains even one or, at most, two sows and manages these and their offspring properly, there can be built up in Canada a very important and remunerative industry, not only yielding a permanent profit to the farms but, as well, materially assisting in preserving the commercial stability of the Dominion.

The class had been instructed that the house-fly was dangerous to health. The lesson sank deep into the mind of little Archibald, who, when asked to write a composition on the subject, produced the following: — "The fly is a insec, he has six legs, he is more dangerous than a lion, but I had rather a fly bite me than a lion!"

BRANTFORD ENGINES

Operate on Gas, Gasoline, Coal Oil, Naphtha, etc.

BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.

GRAIN GRINDERS 6 TO 15 INC. BURRS, PUMPS, TANKS WATER BOXES STEEL SAW FRAMES CONCRETE MIXERS, POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS.

1 1-2 to 60 H.P. Stationary Mounted Traction.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY LIMITED, BRANTFORD

Winnipeg Regina Calgary

SEED BARLEY for Sale—Have a few hundred bushels good, clean seed, O. A. C. variety. Price $1.60, bags included. Send money by P.O. order or bank cheque. JOHN GILLESPIE, R. R. No. 5, Galt, Ontario.

BREED THE BEST

There can be but One Best

Why lose profits breeding and feeding scrub hogs?

Two of our Famous O. I. C. HOGS weighed 2806 lbs.

Will ship you sample pair of these famous hogs on time and give agency to first applicant. We are originators, most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. All foreign shipments

U. S. Gov't Inspected

We have bred O. I. C. Hogs for 13 years and have never lost a hog with cholera or any other contagious disease.

Write today for Free Book, "The Hog from Birth to Sale" also True History of the Origin of the O. I. C.

THE L. B. SILVER CO.

401 Heights Temple Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

Holstein Cows Excel All Others

Proof is found in 100,000 Official Tests

FOR PROFITABLE YIELD OF MILK BUTTER AND CHEESE

No Other Breed Can Equal Them

For the Production of High Class Veal

When Age or Accident Ends Their Usefulness Holsteins Make a Large Amount of Good Beef

W. A. CLEMONS, Sec'y, H-F Ass'n, St. George, Ontario

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

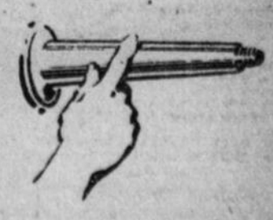
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

Taught in simplest English during spare time. Diploma granted. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Have been teaching by correspondence twenty years. Graduates noticed in many ways. Every person interested in stock should take it. Write for catalogue and full particulars FREE

London Vet. Correspondence School Dept. 66 London, Ontario, Can.



MICA AXLE GREASE

forms a smooth, slippery surface on the axle spindle. The ground Mica fills the pores of the steel and makes easier turning. Dealers everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

COLD FRAMES AND HOTBEDS

There are three general purposes for which a cold frame is used, for starting plants early in the spring, for receiving partially hardened plants that have been started indoors or in hotbeds; for wintering young cabbages, lettuce, and other hardy plants that are sown in the fall, and sheltering half hardy pot and tub plants.

The simplest form is probably that in which parallel rows of planks are set on edge in the field or garden at a distance of about six feet apart. The planks on the north are ordinarily about 12 inches wide, those on the south about 8, or sunk to give that height above ground. These planks are held in place by stakes, and sashes are laid across them. Seeds of radishes, lettuce, carrots, etc., are sown in the enclosed space and the sashes put on. When settled weather comes the sash and planks are removed and the plants grow on naturally. This simple form of shelter may be used to advantage with the seeds of flowers which it is desired to hurry on, but which are not hardy enough to stand the cold winds of early spring. A colid frame is really only an enlargement of the hand box or glass cloche of European gardeners. Half hardy plants may be started fully two or three weeks in advance of the normal season by this means; it saves the work of transplanting and is also good in the case of tender seedlings which do not bear handling well.

One of the most useful cold frames is that which is made as a simple lean-to against the wall of the house. (Fig. 1.) One of the most successful amateur gardeners I know runs a rough sill just above the surface of the ground four feet from the wall of his house, staking it in place. He puts inside it short rafters running up from this sill to the house sill and on these sets sashes. In his case the sashes used are old-fashioned double windows, picked up for little more than the cost of cartage when some buildings were being taken down, and he says they are heavy to handle. Another gardener I know has made his own sashes, using the grooved edge of some tongued and grooved board to make the frames and glazing them with the glass plates which went with his father's first camera. As a by-product he won his mother's gratitude for getting rid of the accumulation of weird pictures of the family.

A rough end of boards may be made, and when the sashes are high a small door in this end will enable the gardener to get inside without opening the sashes.

Where such frames are on the south side of a building plants may be started even a month before the opening of the season, and this without the labor and expense of making a hotbed.

Such lean-to frames are sometimes made against greenhouses or cellars and heat supplied them through a door or cellar window.

Where frames are in warm positions, such as these, care should be taken to remove the sash or give ample ventilation on sunny days. The admitting of sufficient air is one of the points in which most amateurs fail.

When a frame is meant for the protection of plants through the winter it may cover a well drained pit, or I have seen the old-fashioned stone cellar way utilized for this purpose. When the crops were in sashes were laid across the top and the steps used as shelves for tub plants. For this the structure must be on the north side of the building so that the sun may not force the plants into activity.

The usual form of cold frame (Fig 2) is twelve feet long and six feet wide, covered by four six by three sash. It is made of rough lumber loosely nailed together. A more durable frame is made of two-inch stuff, well painted, with the parts joined by bolts and tenons so that they may be taken apart and stored. A good type of frame is seen in Fig 3. More slant may be given to the sash, and if it is made of light material it will be found most useful in the garden.

Pansies, carnations and other flowers may be brought on very early by setting this frame over them or planting them under it in the fall.

In those parts of the country where the snow fall is not so great as to make it difficult to get at a frame, violets, pansies, etc., may be had in bloom in mid-winter.

PREPARING THE SOIL.

As germination and growth are slower in a cold frame than under warmer conditions, the seeds and seedlings have more risks to run. From most of these they can be saved by sterilizing the soil which is to be used in the pots or boxes. This can easily be done by baking it—putting it in any old tin and heating it for an hour or so over the kitchen fire or in the oven. If the whole of the soil cannot be treated it would be better to do enough for the top inch or two than none at all.

The object of the baking is to destroy any injurious insects and vegetation. Soil in which seeds lie dormant for a long time is very liable to get covered with a green film of liverwort, which excludes the air and also makes it more difficult for seedlings to reach the surface. The film can be removed with the point of a knife, and if the soil underneath is not disturbed no harm may be done, but it will probably recur, the only real remedy being a thorough baking to kill the spores.

DAMPING OFF.

Even more troublesome is the minute fungus which causes dampoff. If it once establishes itself in a box of seedlings all of them may be cut down, the stems withering at the level of the soil. It can be checked to some extent by watering with a weak solution of permanganate of potash, the water just tinged pink, but all the young plants which remain healthy should be taken out as soon as possible and transferred to a box of fresh soil. Here, too, however, it is far better to prevent an outbreak of disease by sterilizing the soil before the seed is sown in it.

Disease germs may be present, yet quite innocuous. Unless the conditions are favorable they cannot grow. These conditions are a suitable medium and sufficient warmth and moisture. Hence plenty of fresh air is essential, in order to carry away the surplus moisture and also to harden the tissues of the young plants, and so to make them more resistant. For the same reason watering should be done only when it is necessary.

WHAT TO GROW IN THE COLD FRAME.

Many biennials, if started in the greenhouse or a sunny window and then set out in the cold frame, will blossom the first year, while the annuals which blossom so late as to be checked by the autumn frost may by the same treatment gain weeks of blossom time. Plant in the house carnations, verbenas, cosmos, salvias, Iceland poppies, stocks, snapdragons, and, of course, pansies and sweet peas too, if you want them early pots or seed plants. Hurry them on but give plenty of air. As soon as large enough to handle prick them out into larger boxes and they will soon be large enough for their second transplanting into boxes to be set in the frames or directly into the earth of the cold frame.

SUPPLYING HEAT.

A hotbed differs from a cold frame only in being supplied with bottom heat. This heat is ordinarily supplied by means of fermenting manure, but it may be obtained by other fermenting material, such as leaves or tan bark, or from artificial heat by means of a flue, steam pipes or water pipes.

In cases where a frame entered from a cellor or greenhouse is used, it is a simple matter to run pipes from the house furnace, and this has the advantage of giving a hotbed in a position where the heating manure would be unpleasant. In using steam, water or hot air pipes they should not be surrounded by earth, but run in an open space under the bed and doors or openings left for ventilation and admitting air under the bed. An interesting example of a novel stove heated hotbed is that described by Mr. Bayard Stude.

The hotbed is used for the very early starting of plants; and when the plants have outgrown the bed, or become too thick, they are transplanted into cooler hotbeds or cold frames. Some crops such as lettuce and radishes are grown to full maturity in the hotbed itself.

WHEN TO START A HOTBED.

The date at which the hotbed may be started with safety depends almost entirely, says L. H. Bailey in his garden manual, on the means at command for heating it, and the skill of the operator. In those localities where gardening does not begin until the first or last of May, hotbeds are sometimes started as early as January; but they are ordinarily delayed until early in March.

The heat is commonly supplied by the fermentation of horse manure. It is important that the manure be as uniform as possible in composition and texture, that it come from highly-fed horses, and as nearly as possible of the same age. Manure from livery stables where large quantities can be obtained in a short time, gives the best results. About half the quantity should be litter or straw that has been used in the bedding. The manure is placed in a long and shallow square-topped pile, not more than four or six feet high, as a rule and allowed to ferment. To get the best results the manure should be piled under cover. If the weather is cold and fermentation does not start readily, wetting the pile with hot water may start it. The first fermentation is irregular, and to make it uniform, the pile must be turned occasionally, taking care to break up all hard lumps and distribute the hot manure throughout the mass. As a rule three turnings is sufficient, though five or six may be necessary. When the pile steams evenly throughout it is ready to place in the hotbed, and is covered with earth in which the plants are to be grown.

Hotbed frames may be set on top of the pile of manure, in which case the manure should extend well beyond the edges of the frame, and should be banked up with earth to keep in the heat. (Fig. 4.)

It is preferable, however, to have a pit which will take in half, if not all of the manure (Fig. 5.) When hotbeds are to be used every year, permanent pits should be made two feet deep, walled up with cement, brick or stone, care being taken to see that there is good drainage from below. This latter is very important. In summer after the sash is taken off, the beds may be used for growing such crops as melons or half hardy flowers. These may be given the protection of the sash in the fall. If your winters are severe it is a good plan to dig the pit or prepare it in the fall, filling it in with straw or litter to prevent the earth freezing deep. When ready to make the bed you can throw out the litter and the ground will be warm and ready to receive the fermenting manure. The pit should be wide enough to leave a margin of a foot all round outside your frame.

Upon the ground should first be placed an inch or two of any coarse material to keep the manure off the cold ground. Upon this lay from twelve to thirty inches of manure, and on top of it a thin layer of leaf-mould or some porous material, that will serve as a distributor of the heat. Above all goes four or five inches of soft garden loam in which the plants are to be grown.

Put the manure in the pit in layers four or five inches thick, treading each layer down thoroughly before adding the next. Manure that has just the right admixture of litter will give a springy feeling as a person walks over it, but will not fluff up when pressure is removed. Too little litter will give a manure which does not heat well or spends its heat quickly and packs into a soggy mass when trodden on. Too much straw will cause it to give off its heat too quickly, and make it impossible to pack.

The earlier the bed is made, the larger should be the quantity of manure used. Hotbeds intended to hold heat for two months should have about two feet depth of manure.

The manure usually heats strongly for a few days after the bed is made. A soil thermometer should be thrust through the earth down to the manure and the frame kept closed. When the temperature is passing below 90 degrees, seeds of warm plants like tomatoes may be sown, as it goes below 80 degrees or 70 degrees seeds of cooler plants may be put in.

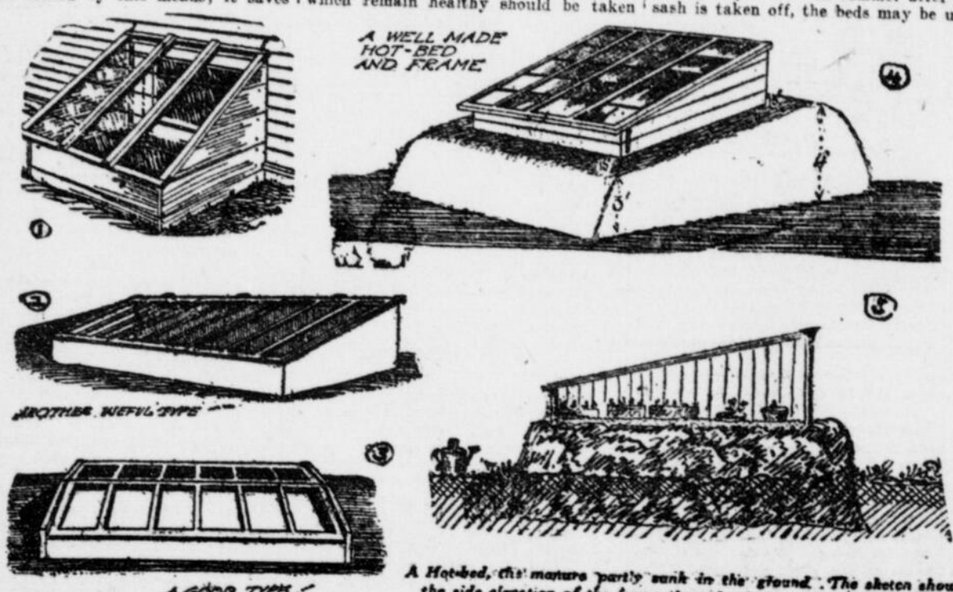
MANAGEMENT OF HOTBEDS.

No amount of care in the preparation of the hotbed will be of any use if close attention is not given to the management. One sunny day and no ventilation given will leave you with an empty bed. One cold night and no cover put over the glass will check the growth of all. Give plenty of fresh air, watching particularly on those days when the sun comes out suddenly, and block up the upper end of the sash. Whenever the temperature is above freezing it is generally advisable to take the sash part way, if not entirely off.

Do not water the plants at nightfall, especially in cold or dull weather, but give them water in the morning when the sun will soon bring up the temperature. Watch the effects of watering carefully; only practice will give you skill in this matter.

Cover the hotbeds every cold night, and sometimes during the entire day if the weather is severe. Matting such as is used for floors is good if you have not regular straw mats and old carpet, bags, etc., may be used.

In growing plants in hotbeds do not allow them to become spindling or drawn. Give plenty of room to each individual plant and be sure they are near enough to the glass, as these things ensure the strong stocky plants you want.



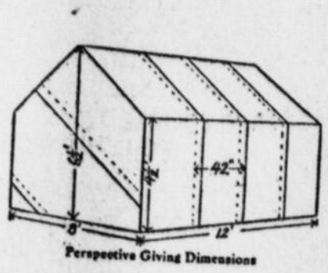
A Hot-bed, the manure partly sunk in the ground. The sketch shows the side elevation of the frame through which the pots can be seen.

DOUGLAS GARDENS
Oakville, Ontario
Bedding plants, hardy herbaceous perennials and summer flowering bulbs. Planting list for 1916-17 sent on request.
ESTATE OF JOHN CAVERS

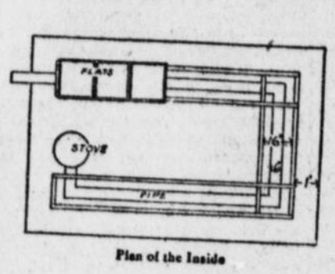
A TENT HOTBED

Few gardeners use hotbeds and this in spite of all that is written and said of their advantages. Mr. Bayard Stude writing in the "Country Gentleman" says he believes this is largely because most persons who have not had experience in making a manure-heated hotbed fail to get satisfactory results the first time or two and becoming disgusted give up the effort.

The reason these first attempts are so often failures, says Mr. Stude is either that the manure does not heat as it was expected to, or that it heats too much and burns out, or that too little earth was put on top of the manure, leading the novice to put the seeds in before the bed cooled down, and consejuently roasting the seeds to death. Or, if all such hazards are successfully passed and the plants do get started, there comes a cold snap, or even a blizzard, during which one does not dare raise the sash even a little to give the plants air, and by the time this weather is past the plants have spindled up and become so tender that they are almost ruined. Having had such experiences himself Mr. Stude finally evolved a tent hotbed which he claims is eminently satisfactory and better than the old hotbed.



Perspective Giving Dimensions



Plan of the Inside

The following is his description of this hotbed's construction and the method of operating it:

"In a sunny part of garden erect a frame with a ridgepole, using two-by-four-inch timber. This frame may be of any dimensions desired, according to extent of hotbed space; but I believe several relatively small ones are more satisfactory than one large one. I have two, each twelve feet long by eight feet wide, four and a half feet high at the eaves and six and a half feet high at the ridge.

"Over this frame, starting from the ground line on one side and going upward and over the ridgepole and down the other side, are tightly stretched and securely fastened, at the ground lines only, forty-two-inch-wide strips of medium-weight cotton cloth, such as is used for sheeting, that has previously been thoroughly oiled with boiled linseed or paraffin oil. If one has no place in the barn or outbuilding where the cloth can be oiled and hung to dry before attaching to the frame the oiling may be done, though not so satisfactorily, after the cloth is attached to the frame, using a common whitewash brush or a small spraying outfit.

"The cloth is overlapped six inches at the edges and these edges are pinned together with safety pins, one foot apart, to keep out wind. On the ends of the frame the cloth is run slantwise—that is, parallel with roof—overlapping from the top down, thus shedding the rains. When completed the structure looks much like a tent.

"Along both sides and across one end of this inclosure, one foot inward from the sheeting and about two feet above ground, erect two parallel strips, sixteen inches apart, of two-by-two-inch lumber, supported, of course, by stakes at the ends and at intervening points as necessary to support the weight of the plant boxes. At the end of inclosure not having this shelving across it, a shallow excavation is made in the ground and a small sheet-iron stove is set in. The pipe from this stove is run round the inclosure, resting on the ground, between the two strips of shelving and then outside the inclosure at the end where it started.

"Across the strips of shelving, and directly over the stovepipe, the plant boxes, or flats, are placed. These flats are eighteen inches long by three inches deep, inside, and of any convenient width. They contain fine, rich soil which has been pressed down smooth with a flat board. The seed is sown on top of this soil and is covered by sifting a little fine soil over it and then sprinkling—but not soaking—the soil."

ONE MAY STAND OR SIT.

At the beginning, and on sunless days thereafter, a slow-burning fire is kept running in the stove at a nearly even degree by regulating one pipe damper and one slide draft. When it is necessary to fire up the stove after the plants have come up and have true leaves started, the boxes are moved along on the strips, farther back from the stove, thus preventing too rapid growth, which would cause them to become spindling.

It is seldom that there are more than occasional cloudy or stormy days in my latitude—Delaware—after March tenth. Then it is necessary to fire up the heaters; other days it is warm enough within the inclosure from the sun's heat alone. Those who have had no experience with this sort of hotbed are sure to be greatly surprised at the amount of heat that will be developed inside this cloth-covered inclosure by a small heater and even by the action of the sun alone.

Another advantage of this cloth-house type of hotbed is that one can stand up or sit down to one's work over the seedlings, instead of stooping or kneeling and being exposed to cold raw winds the while. It is a comfortable place in which to work.

With these cloth-house hotbeds I start lettuce, early cabbage, early cauliflower, peppers, tomatoes and egg plant fully as early as one should in a greenhouse. When the plants show the third or fourth true leaf they are transplanted into deeper flats, twenty-four going into a flat eighteen by twelve inches.

At the time of such transplanting the emptied flats are again sown with other seeds, such as summer lettuce, celery and beets, and later the flats of such plants are moved out from the enclosure and put into a cold frame covered with ordinary cotton cloth, not oiled, for three or four days, until they are hardened enough not to suffer from exposure to the outside air.

After such an acclimating period the plants may be left uncovered in the flats until wanted for transplanting into the open ground. The other plants, those first started, are later removed from the inclosure and hardened in this same way. By this process of starting and hardening I am able to set out robust, well-advanced plants in the open gorund as early as those having greenhouses; and my plants are more hardy than greenhouse plants, and can be set out in midday with the hot sun overhead without perceptibly wilting.

HAY AND PASTURE GRASSES FOR SASKATCHEWAN

(By J. M. Goulding, in the "Nor'-West Farmer.")

A great many factors have to be taken into consideration when determining what grass or grasses to sow on a given field. There is the question of location. In areas of sufficient rainfall almost any grass suited to the climate will thriye; in the "dry areas" which for the grasses includes much of the Canadian West, most of the grasses here recommended will produce hay or pasture for a time, the first year after seeding usually yielding a bountiful enough crop, but grasses of any kind are short lived in dry areas. This is not surprising when it is remembered that moisture, to a great extent, is the controlling factor in the production of any crop over much of this Western country, not over all of it, but certainly over those parts of it where the growing of grasses is still something of a problem. The reason that the problem exists chiefly is that rainfall is insufficient.

Another important point to remember in selecting a grass mixture is that grasses do not all thrive equally on different soils. Some are adapted to light, some to heavy moist soils and nearly all do well on rich fertile loams, providing in the latter there is sufficient moisture. For example, timothy does not do well on a light soil; brome and Western rye are markedly superior to it in that kind of situation. Red top will do better on a low, moist location than many of the others and so on through the list of available grasses. The problem each must solve somewhat for himself is to find the grass best suited to his location and to his needs, that is, if he wants to seed for a hay crop, he would use a somewhat different mixture than if he were seeding for permanent pasture.

In the spring of 1912 the writer decided to seed to grass a field of light, sandy soil in a region that, probably excepting only the area for a hundred miles or so each way from Medicine Hat is as dry as anything in Western Canada. It was a field that had been ploughed out of prairie several years before, and cropped until 1911. By that year it had been so well exhausted of vegetable matter that the soil would drift like snow. It was summer fallowed in 1911 and by the spring of the next year more resembled what the pictures lead us to believe the Sahara looks like than it did anything else that could be imagined.

The intention in seeding this tract was to get it into pasture. The mixture decided on was 6 lbs. brome, 6 lbs. Western rye and 3 lbs. of timothy to the acre. The timothy might as well have been left out. So also, we discovered later, the Western rye might have been dispensed with. The timothy was a failure. It never had a chance to be anything else, for it was being sown where Nature never fashioned Phleum pratense to thrive. The Western rye did much better than the timothy, but the brome was all that saved the venture from complete failure. Whatever its enemies have to say against Bromus Inermis when it denegerates into a weed and gives a demonstration of its close relationship to the family called "quack" or "couch" it certainly has characteristics as a pasture grass for areas such as has been described, that make it first choice for this purpose over any grass yet brought into use in this territory. It should be the foundation of any pasture mixture used for almost any part of the Northwest.

Brome is not a difficult grass to kill ordinarily. In a wet year it will kill out just about as well as any other weed with a creeping root stock and a lot of determination. In a wet year, it is pretty hard to get rid of any weed by the ordinary methods. In a normal year, ploughing shallow and then back-setting, with some later cultivation will completely eradicate brome. Be not alarmed about that. Having discovered some of the noxious qualities of perennial sow thistle we have no further fear of brome or quack grass.

The field in question was seeded about the middle of June. Late in April on account of the evident intention of the sand to drift over to a neighbor's who had plenty of his own, we seeded it with three-quarters of a bushel per acre of barley. More through good luck than anything else the barley got its roots around the sand and was holding when the grass seed was sown in June. The brome and rye seed were mixed half and half with frosted wheat that couldn't germinate if it tried. The wheat was for the purpose of getting the grass seeds to pass through the drill. Brome and rye are too light and bulky to work through a drill alone. The timothy was sown broadcast from the seeding attachment in front.

The growth was not good. Apparently a great deal of the seed either failed to germinate or was sown too deeply for the plants to reach the surface. However, it was better than half a stand. The barley was cut in July and left unraked.

The following spring we "patched" the field a little, and by luck got the seed in just before a wet spell. In July we cut a really excellent stand of hay. It ran nearly two tons to the acre. The year following the whole thing was disappointment. The sod was dry and hard on the surface, "sod bound" is the usual term, though "dried out" would be nearer the truth. It produced that year a very light crop, despite ample rainfall and the following year was practically worn out. To give it a fresh start we tried disking it that spring but might as well have saved ourselves the trouble and expense. The whole truth of the matter is that the grass was producing just as bountifully as the circumstances would permit. Lack of moisture was the trouble. We hadn't taken stock of the fact that no crop could be grown in an ordinary year in that locality except on summer fallowed land or land not more than one crop removed from summer fallow. We had forgotten that grass was the same as wheat and oats, that in our situation moisture was the factor that controlled production. No more than the grains could grass produce abundantly unless it got rains in plenty or was grown on a soil that had been summer fallowed the previous year and had the stored moisture of a whole year and the precipitated moisture of the succeeding season to produce a crop.

Last summer we ploughed this field again, and kept it worked up all season. Next spring it will be sown to brome grass with five or six pounds per acre of Kentucky blue. Next fall, unless labor is too scarce and high priced, we are going to plaster that field from a small mountain of barnyard manure that we have behind the barn. And after that will leave it alone. This field is being seeded for pasture only and because of the drifting nature of the soil we do not intend to plough it up again in a hurry, although it is probable that the root fibre now there will hold it together pretty well. Last season, though exposed to the wind for several months it did not drift badly, but we are satisfied to leave the tract in grass if we again succeed in establishing a stand.

From this experience we draw the conclusion that neither pastures nor hay meadows can be laid down here for a period of years as in Eastern Canada or any of the more humid regions from which most of us come. Two crops of hay is all that can be expected from an average seeding. After that, the grass roots having matted up the soil, it better be ploughed and sowed to grain again for a few years, reverting again to grass after summer fallowing. It is the same with all the grasses or with alfalfa or alsike. Moisture is the determining factor, and the crop, whether it be wheat or brome, has to be grown with that fact in mind. We cannot change the order of Nature in this matter, so may as well adapt our methods to her requirements. The growing of hay has to be managed just the same as the growing of the grains. On a well ordered farm it will be grown as part of a crop rotation. In circumstances such as have been described above, grass will be grown for pasture and not distributed with the plough for as long as possible, for turning over a light, sandy soil is only inviting trouble. It rarely produces anything else.

What holds for the grasses is true also of alfalfa and alsike. Perennial plants have a short period of usefulness. Many of the so-called "failures" to grow alfalfa may be laid to the same cause as failure to grow the grasses. It is due to a lack of moisture in the soil. Alfalfa, on account of its greater root system is better adapted than any crop we are familiar with for drawing up the soil moisture, but in the end it cannot produce any greater growth than the quantity of moisture available in the soil is able to make. Our experience with alfalfa has not been the most favorable and while it is undoubtedly true that as a feed for live stock it ranks at the very top of our forage crops, the expense of producing it, in many parts of Western Canada, makes it of doubtful economic importance. The same, very much, is true of alsike and red clover. The quantity of dry matter produced after the first two crops is usually small, in dry seasons decidedly so.

For cattle feeding under small farm conditions, that is where cattle are stabled and fed, cows for milking say, there is no question in our mind but that the cheapest feed to use is silage and oat sheaves. Pasture has to be arranged for summer and for that brome would be first choice among the grasses with Western rye, a little Kentucky blue and some Dutch clover. Alsike might be used instead of the white Dutch, which is rather expensive. We have such a pasture now on one of our farms. It has been down since 1912 and is still in a very satisfactory condition. The proportions of seed per acre were 6 lbs. of brome, 6 lbs. of Western rye, 3 lbs. of Kentucky blue, and about 1 1-2 lbs. of white Dutch. It has made a very thick turf, the blue grass and white clover sticking close to the surface and thickening up the bottom until it forms a perfect mat. The seed at that time cost $2.85 per acre. It would probably cost as much or more now, but in a location where there is a fair amount of rainfall, or where the field could be watered as required, this mixture should give good results and if it remains for as many years as this one promises to, will well pay.

We have also tried sowing the grains for pasture purposes and with fair returns. In the spring of 1915 a quarter was ploughed to get rid of the top trash and sown to a mixture of fall rye 3 pecks, spring wheat 2 pecks, and oats 1 bushel. The cost of seed was $1.70 per acre. It was ready for pasturing early in July and was pastured all it would stand until the end of the season, well into October. Last spring the rye was there still and was used again for about two months. Apparently the stand was as good as the year before, though of course as soon as rye gets any way advanced in growth cattle will not look at it, at least ours wouldn't.

From these experiences these suggestions might safely be passed to any one figuring on doing some grass seeding. They may not apply in all cases, but will in the majority of circumstances in Western Canada:

(1) Summer fallow before seeding and if you are in a dry area do not expect to continue cutting hay for very long. The grass will grow just as abundantly as its moisture supply permits, assuming the soil to be fertile.

(2) Brome grass ranks near the top in economic value in these territories, Western rye next and timothy third. Brome is far and away the best pasture grass. Western rye and timothy mix better for hay. Kentucky blue should be included for pasture, possibly as much as 6 lbs. per acre if you are using no clover. White Dutch clover is a good addition to a pasture mixture if you do not mind the expense. It would pay to use it if you are sure the pasture can be kept down for a few years. If not, we would omit the clover. Its cost is rather stiff; usually about 50c. per lb.

(3) Seed without a nurse crop usually, but that again will depend upon the soil and location. A nurse crop only robs moisture and is of no use except to protect the young grass against damage from wind. Cut the nurse crop as soon as it is safe to do so.

(4) The following are suggested proportions for mixtures:

(a) Western rye, 8 lbs.; brome, 6 lbs.
(b) Western rye, 10 lbs.; Kentucky blue, 6 lbs.
(c) Western rye, 10 lbs.; timothy, 3 lbs.
(d) Brome, 8 lbs.; alfalfa, 3 lbs.
(e) Western rye, 10 lbs.; alfalfa, 3 lbs.
(f) Western rye, 8 lbs.; Kentucky blue, 4 lbs.; alfalfa, 3 lbs.
(g) Western rye, 5 lbs.; brome, 3 lbs.; timothy, 2 lbs.; alfalfa, 3 lbs.
(h) Western rye or brome, 8 lbs.; red top, 4 lbs.; alsike, 3 lbs.

These quantities are per acre. The last named mixture is for low-lying soils that are subject to flooding.

(5) The best mixture of grains for hay pasture or the widely known "green feed" is oats, 2 bus., and peas, 1 bus. Nothing particularly new can be said about growing the crop, unless it is to mention that peas cost usually from $2 to $3 per bushel, but the yield usually is good, from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 tons of dried forage can be produced from an acre of summer fallowed land.

Millet usually does well in Western Canada on summer fallowed land, the yield being about equal to oats. A very heavy yielding annual pasture mixture is mate up of peas, 1 bus., oats, 1 bus., millet, 2 lbs., and rape, 2 lbs. The rape should be omitted if the pasturage is desired for dairy cattle, on account of the taint given the milk.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

MR. A. E. LAUNDRY, EDMONTON, writes:—"I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."

Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment
Co., Limited
Yarmouth, - - N.S.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL
Modern, Adjoining Central Hall and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-stage (Stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr. Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews of Toronto.

HIGH GRADE
Garden Seeds
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR THIS CLASS SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOGUE TO : : : : :
I. N. SIMON & SON
6 North Front St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

TREES! TREES!
All kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Climbers, etc. Everything in the Nursery Line. Send list of your wants for prices. Catalogue Free.
Agents Wanted Everywhere Apply for Terms
J. H. WISNER, Nurseryman,
PORT ELGIN, ONT.

"MITTING Gives His Customers Satisfaction"

Shanghai, China, July 3rd, 1913.
A. Mitting.
Dear Sir:
The Himalaya berry plants which I ordered from you are growing fine. I will order some plants next spring.
Yours truly,
12 Kinkinauay. ALFRED LIPOLD.

Mitting guarantees every plant that he sells to live. Write for free colored plate catalogue containing valuable practical information, etc. It is FREE.
Roses and Berries of the best.

H. J. & ALFRED MITTING'S
NURSERIES
First Trust and Savings Bank Building
Dept. B. MORRIS, ILL.

POULTRY

PRACTICAL BREEDING ADVICE

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Province of Quebec, Canada.)

Experience is our most valued instructor, and yet what so rare a thing as a sound experience in poultry breeding. The most successful poultry breeders of to-day have worked out their own salvation, for seldom is it that standards and methods of successful breeders are handed down from generation to generation. To achieve theT greatest success breeders must realize the fruits of their own labors and the force of such a statement should apply with particular significance to those self-styled breeders who are unable to breed anything of value, but purchase their winning birds.

It is because of their variability that fowls are capable of improvement and liable to degeneration; if there were no differences among individuals of a breed it would be impossible to improve that breed. "Improvement is possible only where variability exists." It should be the object of the breeder, therefore, to study the nature and extent of existing variations and the causes that control their appearance and determine their permanency. The knowledge and skill acquired through such a study will enable the breeder to deal with the variations among fowls in an intelligent manner, yielding the greatest improvement through the proper combinations of characters. Improvement does not necessarily consist in the introduction of new characters, but in the intensifying of desirable old ones, and the elimination of the undesirable ones.

INHERITANCE.

All birds at maturity possess characters peculiar to themselves, making it obvious that no two birds are alike. The characters possessed by a bird are due either to its ancestry or to its environment; that is, the characters are the result of heredity or to conditions of life. From the standpoint of heredity, it is generally understood that "like tends to beget like" in all forms of life. It is never expected that the egg of the turkey would develop into a gosling, or that the egg of the domestic fowl would develop into anything other than a chicken. This conception of specific organization was not always held, for Aristotle believed that eels were generated from mud and slime. The fact remains, however, that the characters of the offspring are closely associated with the characters of the parents, and on the principle of heredity all successful breeding operations depend.

Although "like tends to beget like," still no two fowls are exactly alike, from which it may be established that the individual is never likely to produce an absolute duplicate. In fact, it seems to be the very essence of a living thing to change. This becomes quite evident in poultry breeding where there are two sexes and where the mode of reproduction involves many complex processes. Many changes in structure have occurred in the successive generations from the wild fowl of India, Gallus Bankiva, to the numerous breeds of the present day. The variations among domesticated breeds of fowl are very numerous and are of various kinds. In comparing the Leghorn, generally having a nervous disposition and well-developed egg laying qualities, with the Game, noted for its boldness and possessing fighting qualities developed to a high degree, it becomes apparent that the two breeds differ greatly. All domestic breeds have been modified to a greater or less extent through successive generations. There have been many causes for these variations: some variations have been caused by changed conditions of life, some by the increased use or disuse of parts. These are external conditions causing variation, and they do not by any means account for all of the existing variations among domestic fowls. There are a number of causes of internal origin, that is, they exert their influence from within. In comparing three Barred Plymouth Rock pullets bred from the same cock and hen it will be observed that the three full sisters may not resemble the parent hen very closely, since many of the characteristics possessed by the pullets have been inherited from the cock. The full-sister pullets, moreover, may not resemble one another very closely; one may have a large number of black feathers in her plumage, another may have six points on a fairly large comb, while the third may have considerable white in the ear lobes. Then again, the egg production of the three birds may vary considerably when given exactly the same care and attention. It becomes obvious that such variations are not due to external influences, but are due rather to internal causes. Although we cannot trace the precise relation between cause and effect in regard to a number of variations, yet there are some cases where distinct causes give rise to certain existing variations.

SELECTION.

Will the Barred Plymouth Rock pullet, mentioned above, which inherited the large number of black feathers, be able to transmit the same character to her offspring? Will all the offsprings of the other Barred Plymouth Rock pullet have combs with six points? That is, are variations transmissible, and if so, to what extent? The shortest answer to such a question is that if the variation is due to an internal cause, then it will be transmitted, but if the variation is due to an external influence, in which case the germ may or may not be affected, the variation may or may not be transmitted. It is very important that poultry breeders understand thoroughly the significance of the above statement. The results of selection depend, to a large extent, upon the knowledge a breeder possesses of the inherent make-up of his birds.

The most careful selection of breeding stock is necessary, whether breeding exhibition birds or egg producers. The breeder must have a clear idea of what he desires to accomplish and he must adhere to one standard. He must know thoroughly the history of the breed or the variety he is breeding. He must also know the general principles involved in selection and what effect particular methods of breeding will have upon his breed or variety. He must have ideals in selection, the ultimate object of which is to purify the ancestry in respect to the quality which he desires to attain. Blood lines should be kept pure, not only within the breed, but also within the strain.

LINE BREEDING.

By line breeding is meant the selection and mating of individuals within the family, strain or line of descent. The purpose of line breeding is to maintain and improve, if possible, those qualities which are of greatest value. If birds are being bred for the show room then the particular exhibition strains of the breeds may be line-bred in order to develop the "standard" qualities to the highest degree of perfection. In breeding for egg production "standard qualities must receive secondary consideration, for the time being at least, and particular attention paid to fecundity and vigor. Whatever may be the object sought, however, the principles affecting line breeding apply with equal force.

Line breeding should not be confused with inbreeding; inbreeding is really line breeding carried to its limits. Many writers in discussing line breeding have carried the discussion into phases of inbreeding without making mention of the fact. When line breeding involves the breeding of a male bird to his daughter pullets or a female to her son cockerel it becomes inbreeding. There are three forms of inbreeding:—first, the breeding of the sire to his daughter; second, the breeding of the dam to her son; third, the breeding together of brother and sister. The first form gives rise to offspring possessing three-fourths of the blood lines of the sire; the second form gives rise to offspring possessing three-fourths of the blood lines of the dams; the third form gives rise to offspring possessing the blood lines of the sire and dam in equal proportions. The first two forms give rise to offspring with but one line of ancestry, while the offspring of the third form has a double line of ancestry, and it is inferior to the other two as a means of strengthening previously existing blood lines.

In fine breeding it is not enough to confine selection to the limits of the breed; selection must be confined to the limits of the strain. We shall consider one variety, White Leghorns, for the sake of convenience, although the remarks made here will apply equally well to other varieties and to all breeds. If line breeding for improvement is to be practised with White Leghorns, selection must be confined to the strain of White Leghorns the breeder now possesses.

It will not do to select breeding birds from other strains of White Leghorns; this is selection within the breed, but as far as improvement in egg production is concerned it would accomplish no more than selecting breeders from other breeds than White Leghorns. In other words, line breeding excludes everything outside the strain the breeds now possesses.

The birds of the strain are naturally closely related and possess similar characters; line breeding tends to conserve these characters and confine the pedigree within the strain. Thus variability is discouraged and the pedigree is improved rapidly.

The first step in line breeding should be the careful selection of the birds on hand. If the pedigree of each bird is known so much the better; the pedigree should be taken into consideration, but selection should also be made upon the constitutional development of the individual birds. This is a very important point and should always be borne in mind; never select exclusively by the paper method, that is, by pedigree alone, but select also those birds which are the best developed and possess the most vigor. Lack of proper consideration to constitutional development has led many line-bred strains to degeneracy. This is not the fault of this system of breeding, but it is one danger to avoid in putting this system into practice.

Mate the best male with the best female; this will give offspring with one-half the blood lines of sire and dam each. It will be wise to make another mating of another "best" couple so that two lines can be carried on within the strain. In each mating it might be well to mate more than one selected female to each selected male. This will give a wider choice of selection among the offspring. Keep the lines distinct for at least two or three generations. The reason for breeding the two lines is for purposes of crossing when the blood lines become very concentrated. Now in each of the above matings the offspring possess one-half the blood lines of the sire and one-half the blood lines of each dam. Keeping the matings separate mate the best pullets back to the sire and mate the best cockerel back to the dam and to other females, if proper selections can be made. The progeny of the pullets bred to their sire will possess three-fourths of the blood lines of the sire and only one-fourth of the blood lines of the original dam or dams; they are grandsons and granddaughters of the birds of the first mating. If the granddaughters are well developed and show no signs of weakness they may be mated back to their grandsire, the male used in the first mating. The offspring of this mating are the great-grandchildren of the first generation and they possess seven-eighths of the blood lines of the original sire and only one-eighth of the blood lines of the original dam. The same kind of matings may be made on the other side of the house, which results in offspring with seven-eighths of the blood lines of the original female and only one-eighth of the blood lines of the original male.

Selections of breeders must always be based upon constitutional vigor as well as pedigree. The two sides of the house, the male and female side, may be continued for several generations, but care should be exercised to prevent degeneracy, as it often has resulted in this system of breeding. The intercrossing of the two matings is advisable to give an infusion of "new" blood. So many of these crossing may be made that the final result depends upon the ability of the breeder to select and mate his best. Line breeding is the best possible means of improvement, but selection must be very rigid.

No other system of breeding has ever secured the results that line breeding has secured; at the same time great care must be exercised in putting the system into practice.

TREATMENT AND CARE OF MALES AND FEMALES.

The condition of the male breeder depends upon the manner in which he is handled prior to the breeding season as well as inherent factors. It is particularly important that male birds come from vigorous parentage, and they should have an abundance of vitality as evidenced by good width between the eyes, good width over the back and good depth of the body which is supported on a pair of well developed, straight legs. The eye should be full and bright and one which can observe its opponent without fear and trembling.

Male birds may be kept in good condition with careful treatment when they are kept by themselves. At Macdonald College we make a practice of keeping our best male breeders in small flocks of ten or fifteen. Arrangements are made so that the birds can get plenty of food at any time, and at the same time a definite system is followed in feeding from hand. The feed for the male breeder while cooped should be composed of certain proportions of hard grains as well as moistened mashes.

Females should be given the best care possible, and it is doubtful if breeders should be forced for heavy egg production during the winter months. Heavy egg production preceding the breeding season will probably affect the vitality of the chicks. Fresh air, exercise and green food are essentials in order to keep the breeding females in the pink of condition.

It is doubtful if limiting th number of females mated to one male has any effect on the vitality of the chicks. The physical condition of the individual male is of prime importance.

In some cases well matured pullets may compare favorably with yearling hens as breeders, but yearling hens usually give stronger and larger chicks.

A small pen of females with one male usually gives good fertility, best results being secured when eight or ten females are allowed with one male. Where the stock is in good condition fertility in such cases should run well over 95 percent, the individuality of the male, however, being very important. It has been found that certain males from a good breeding strain may prove to be poor breeders, but where a limited number of females are placed with the average male good results usually follow. The writer knows of one case where a White Plymouth Rock cockerel was mated to thirty White Plymouth Rock females and the fertility ran over 85 percent. Such a case, however, is the exception, the male in this case being an extremely good breeder.

With larg breeding flocks, good fertility may be secured through the use of breeding boards and by practising changing of cockerels. Where the flock of females is fifty or more in number, one or two breeding boards may be placed in the pen. These breeding boards are simply boards about two feet high, six feet long raised six inches off the ground, placed on stands and located in different parts of the house in such a manner as not to obstruct the light from the windows and at the same time tend to give the male birds a certain amount of protection and concealment in mating.

Stud mating is carried on in conjunction with the trap-nesting of hens. Females are leg-banded and trap-nested and at the time of relieving each hen from the trap-nest she is mated to a pedigree male bird. The actual matings depend upon the pedigree of the birds in question. The male bird is confined in a small coop which will allow of some exercise. As each female is mated she is released from the coop and in this way several matings to one male bird can be made each day. It is essential that the male bird be allowed a certain amount of exercise throughout the breeding season. This is done by taking him out of the coop once or twice a week and allowing him to run, at the same time keeping him away from all females.

HATCHING POULTS

(By A. W. Foley.)

Selecting the Breeders.—During the winter months it may have been necessary to have undesirable birds in the pens with the breeding stock, but on the approach of the breeding season the flock should be separated, discarding all but those having the requirements that it is desired to perpetuate in the flock.

Separate the Males From the Females.—Male birds should never be allowed to run with the hens at any time other than the time necessary to secure eggs for hatching. The cockerels should be separated from the pullets during the early fall and those selected to head the pens should have separate winter quarters and be given special attention to keep them in good condition.

Housing the Male Birds in Winter.—Special attention should be given to the housing of the male birds. Having larger combs than the females they require warmer quarters. While a bird whose comb has been frozen during the winter may be a good breeder the chances of securing good stock from such bird are greater when he has not had to suffer the experience of a frozen comb.

Care of the Breeding Stock.—While the poultry keeper should exercise the greatest care over his flock in the matter of housing and feeding during the breeding season, the same should apply to birds intended for breeders right from the time they are hatched until they are a year old. At this age they should be fully matured and capable of producing eggs suitable for hatching purposes if cared for and fed properly.

Mating the Pens.—The pens should not be mated until ten days or two weeks before the eggs are required for hatching. It is strongly recommended by some breeders that two male birds be kept for each pen and that they be placed in the pens on alternate days, a suitable coop being constructed in the pen in which to keep the bird not in use. It is further contended by many breeders that a greater percentage of fertile eggs can be secured when a comparatively few females are mated with a male.

Gathering the Eggs.—The eggs should be gathered as often as necessary to insure them from being chilled in the early season and later against undesirable odors and heat. It has been found that 70 degrees of heat will start the germ to incubate. This more or less seriously affects the eggs for hatching.

Keeping Eggs for Incubation.—The better way is to gather the eggs while still warm and place them in a dry and well-ventilated room where the temperature stands at about 60 degrees. The operator will find that he will have a more uniform hatch if the eggs saved are not more than from three to five days old. In this connection it is well to remember that after the formation of an egg is completed it remains in the hen's body from twelve to eighteen hours before being laid and that during this period incubation is in progress. Incubation is therefore retarded from the time the egg is laid until it again comes under incubation heat, the germ gradually becomes weaker.

FREE COURSE TO POULTRY RAISERS

A short course of instruction and practice in poultry keeping will be given at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, from Feb. 19 to March 2, 1917.

This short course is intended to assist in supplying the demand for practical knowledge in the raising of poultry. It is of considerable value to all those who are now keeping fowls, as well as to those who intend to start in the poultry business. Lectures will be given every day and hours will also be provided for work in feeding poultry and in incubation and brooding.

Some of the phases of the poultry business discussed will include: Profits in poultry keeping; laying out a poultry plant; poultry keeping on a town lot; the intensive and extensive methods of poultry culture; poultry house construction; the breeding and judging of utility poultry incubation and brooding; methods of feeding poultry; markets and marketing poultry produce.

The Professor of Biology will give lectures on poultry zoology, including: the anatomy of the fowl; the embryology of the chicks, and the parasites of poultry.

The Professor of Cereal Husbandry will give a number of lectures on crop production and soil management as related to poultry raising.

The Professor of Animal Husbandry will give a lecture on farm management in relation to poultry production.

The Professor of Horticulture will give a course of lectures on the growing of small fruits; the care and the management of the orchard, and other horticultural subjects of interest to poultrymen.

The College Veterinarian will give lectures with demonstrations on the hygienic requirements of poultry; cleanliness, and various poultry diseases.

The Demonstrator of the Homemaker Clubs will give lectures and demonstrations on trussing birds for the table, roasting and serving poultry, and the value of poultry and eggs in the diet. This course will be of special interest to all housekeepers.

There will be a number of local speakers who will give talks on practical phases.

The poultry plant at the college gives excellent opportunity for the study of Poultrymen everywhere have long recognized the value of beef scraps as the practical side of the industry. The course will be full of up-to-date information designed for practical poultry keepers, and it should enable all interested to become more familiar with the principles of successful poultry keeping.

For the short course announcement and other information those who wish to attend should write the principal, Macdonald College, Que.

THE INTERNATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST

The report of the 4th International Egg-Laying Contests held at the Connecticut Experimental Station at Storrs, has just issued. There were 1,000 fowls in the contest. They weighed 2 1-4 tons. They ate 22 tons of dry mash, more than 21 tons of grain, and 10 tons of mangels. They required 12 tons of straw for litter. They consumed more than 1 1-4 tons of grit and shell, laid between 9 and 9 1-2 tons of eggs and produced 18 tons of manure.

These 1,000 hens ate during the year some 82,000 pounds of grain, either whole or ground, an average of 82 lbs. per hen. Besides this grain they ate some 20 pounds each of mangels and 2 1-2 pounds of shell and grit. This is 3.6 ounces of grain per day for each hen.

The mangels were fed mostly during the winter. During the summer the hens had rye, grass and clover which grew in the yards until this was gone, after which rape and Swiss chard were supplied from a plot of 1-5 of an acre.

The grain used was a mixture made up as follows: Cracked corn, 60 lbs., wheat, 60 lbs.; heavy white oats, 40 lbs., and low-grade flour, 25 lbs. and buckwheat, 10 lbs.

The dry mash was fed in earthen crocks with straight sides, which is all very well when the pens have only ten birds in them, but which would not work well in a commercial plant, the larger hopper being preferable, a fact which the report freely admits. This dry mash was made up as follows:—Coarse wheat bran, 200 lbs.; cornmeal, 100 lbs.; gluten feed, 100 lbs.; ground oats, 100 lbs.; standard middlings, 75 lbs.; fish scrap, 45 lbs.; beef scrap, 45 lbs., and lower grade flour, 25 lbs.

A footnote below these tables tells us that for the contest now being conducted, the fifth, the feed formula has been greatly simplified. For the grain fed equal parts of cracked corn and wheat will be used and for the mash equal parts of wheat bran, cornmeal, ground oats, flour middlings and meat, the meat consisting of equal parts of fish scrap and beef scrap.

The value of the droppings represent a considerable item, which is not usually credited to fowls. Each fowl produced approximately 36 pounds of a valuable fertilizer during the year, this being worth perhaps 20 cents per fowl.

The mortality during the year was 124 birds, equal to 12.4 percent, which is perhaps as low as may be expected where hens are fed for heavy egg production.

In weight per dozen the Rhode Island Reds stood first with an average of 1.60 pounds per dozen. Plymouth Rocks followed with 1.50 pounds, Leghorns were next with 1.48 pounds and Wyandotte next with 1.48 pounds.

An interesting table shows the total value of the eggs per dozen as produced by the several breeds. The average value of the Wyandotte eggs was 33.33 cents per dozen, of the Rhode Island Red 32.34 cents, of the Plymouth Rock 31.78 cents, of the White Leghorn 31.27 cents, and of all other breds combined 30.85 cents. This difference in average value arises from the fact that the hens of some breeds laid more eggs in winter when eggs were high-priced than did others. In this contest the 1,000 hens laid 4,070 eggs, worth $189.33, in November. In May they laid 18,280 eggs, worth $365.60, or more than 4 1-4 times as many as in November, yet worth less than twice as much. This shows emphatically the value of the hens that lay in winter.

The average production of all the Wyandottes in the contest was 165 eggs per hen; of all the Leghorns, 158; of all the Rhode Island Reds, 156; of all the Plymouth Rocks, 146, and of all the hens of other breeds, 126. The average cost of keeping a Rhode Island Red during the year was $1.99; of a Plymouth Rock, $1.98, of a Wyandotte, $1.78; of a Leghorn, $1.69, and of a hen of all other breeds, $1.65. The profit above fede costs was for Wyandottes $2.62 per hen; for Leghorns, $2.46; for Rhode Island Reds, $2.21; for Plymouth Rocks, $1.90, and for all other breeds, $1.59.

There was considerable difference in the cost of keeping the pens of the same breed. There were 49 pens of White 10 hens. The lowest feed cost of any pen of this breed was for pen 85, $4.10. The highest feed cost of any pen of this breed was from pen 60 $19.28, a difference of $5.18, nearly 52 cents per hen. Pen 85 averaged 118 eggs per hen for the year, while pen 60 averaged 197 eggs. In this case the 52 cents' worth of feed consumed by hen in pen 60 in excess of the feed cost of a hen in pen 85 resulted in the production of 79 eggs. This shows that the hen in pen 60 were bred so as to make better use of their feed, as well as with the ability to digest more of it than was the case with hens in pen 85, a matter of some importance.

The most profitable pen was pen 15 White Wyandottes, which returned a profit above feed costs of $39.25. The least profitable was pen 96, White Orpingtons, which laid eggs enough to leave a profit above feed cost of 41 cents.

HATCHING

(By Victor Fortier.)

Breeding Birds.—The best specimens should always be selected for breeding purposes. Birds two or three years old are the most suitable. The male turkey is not fully grown before two years. Turkey hens give fairly good results when about twelve months old. Care should always be taken to select birds whose breastbone is long and straight, as such birds will carry a large quantity of meat on the breast.

A good ration for breeding turkeys is the following: boiled oats with a little corn, oats or buckwheat distributed in sufficient quantity. Breeding birds must be in good condition but not too fat.

Laying and Incubation.—The turkey begins to lay at about ten months of age. The laying time may be somewhat hastened by giving stimulating food such as oats, sunflower seed and mash to which a little beef scrap is added. There are usually two laying periods during the year, at spring and mid-summer. One mating is sufficient to fertilize a whole litter of eggs and one male is sufficient for ten females. At laying time, the male should be kept from the females, at least in the morning, as he often drives them from the nest, beats them and breaks their eggs.

The turkey-hen shows that she wants to sit by remaining on her nest. The nest is prepared on the ground with straw or hay. Sitters should be placed so that they cannot see one another. Turkeys like to lay "away" when they are allowed range; they usually make their nests in thickets. It is very hard at times to make them lay in a suitable place; a good plan when laying begins, is to keep them in a dark and quiet room until noon; if they are not disturbed after laying a few eggs they will return to the place themselves.

When the turkey-hen is "sitting" she should always be attended to by the same person. The visit of a stranger may spoil the chances of success. If the eggs have been removed one by one as laying progresses, an artificial nest should be set up in a secluded and dry place. The number of eggs laid is generally about twenty; some turkeys lay as many as fifty or even more in a season. One female may hatch as many as twenty-five eggs at a time, but fifteen to eighteen are as many as most hens can properly cover. The mother should be placed carefully on the eggs and kept in place for a few moments. The poults hatch out after twenty-eight or thirty days; during this time if the turkeys do not leave the nest to feed, it will be necessary to remove them at regular intervals.

"You say Miss Scrivingby is no longer the editor of the 'Women's Page'?"

"No. She wrote so many articles on how to re-trim last year's hats that her readers began to suspect that she was a man!"

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

HARES.

BLACK SIBERIAN HARES, the most profitable fur-bearing animal. Also, Rufus Red Belgian Hares; both varieties pedigreed. Stock for sale. H. M. EVANS, Wyoming, Ontario. 6.6

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES, June bearing Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Seed Potatoes. Large illustrated Berry Book and Price List free. M. L. McCONNELL & SON, Port Burwell, Ontario. 5.15

FARMS TO RENT.

A FEW GOOD FARMS TO RENT. WADDINGTON & CRONK, Auctioneers, Alameda, Sask. 5.6

FARMS FOR SALE.

HERE IS A FINE FARM FOR SALE.—173 acres, 60 tillage, balance pasture and wood land, about 200,000 ft. soft wood, ready to sell, about 400,000 ft. hard wood, handy to two saw mills, nice large timber, 50 apple trees, fine sugar orchard, 1,100 buckets, good sugar rig, sugar house, wood all in for spring, could tap 2,000. Large stock barn with basement, horse barn, nine room house, shop, and tool house, all in good repair. On main road, one mile from small village, and three miles from large village, fine high school, scholars carried. Will include with this farm 21 head cattle, 4 hogs, horse, all forage, sugar, dairy, and farming tools. If you want a farm, you had better see this one. The timber will pay for the farm. Price $6,500; $3,000 down, balance easy payments at 5 p.c. Farms of all sizes, and in different locations always on hand. W. N. LANG, Cambridge, Vt. 7.2

FARM FOR SALE, OR WOULD EXchange for smaller farm in Central Ontario, 160 acres, good soil, all fenced and cross-fenced; house, 14 x 20, story and half; kitchen, 14 x 20; shed in connection, 18 x 20; stabling for 8 cows, 3 horses and 100 hens, frame; also, calf pen; good well; six miles and a half from elevator and creamery; fifteen acres ready for crop. Good wheat farm. Address, A. W. TULLY, Innisfail, Alberta. 6.6

FOR SALE. — QUARTER SECTION, $1,600.00 cash. Suitable for mixed farming; finest wheat section in Southern Alberta. HARRY G. ENNIS, Milk River, Alta. 6.6

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

POULTRY.

ANCONAS.

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS. Extra good winter-laying strain. Both combs. Cocks, cockerels, hens, pens. Sicilian Buttercup cockerels. All, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 each. A. C. APPS, Brantford. 6.6

LEGHORNS.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE.—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, high grade show and utility birds. Ask for bargains. Mating list free. J. J. FUNK, Winkler, Man. 7.6

TOTAL STOCK OF THE WELLAND View Poultry Farm, Welland, Ontario, for sale in block. 400 trap-nested White Leghorns. Five acres, with splendid buildings, barns, residence, and complete equipment for raising poultry; may be leased on very reasonable terms. Write, M. J. CAVENEY, Box 308, Welland, Ont. 4.6

WRITE FOR PRICES ON OUR S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels; also, on incubators and brooders which we can supply. THE WHITE FEATHER POULTRY YARD, Deloraine, Man. 3.12

DUCKS.

BARRED ROCKS AND PEKIN DUCKS (females); winners at leading shows. Good cockerels at $2.00, and Pekin ducks at $2.00 each. Correspondence invited. LESLIE KERNS, Freeman, Ont. 5 7

ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE winners and descendants of prize winners, $3.00 per 15. Utility eggs, $1.50 per setting; $6 per hundred. Laiers. A few good, strong cockerels for sale, $3.00 each. WALTER BENNETT, R. 1, Cottam, Ont. 6.6

GAME COCKS.

ALL LEADING STRAINS PITT GAME Cocks, $5; Stags and Pullets, $3.50 each, or $5 a pair. HUGH CRAWFORD, Clear Creek, Ont. 3.6

WYANDOTTES.

FIRST-CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTES, Blue Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Indian Game. Very low price. R. ROBILLARD, St. Jovite, Que. 6 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—PEKIN DUCKS AND Drakes. Barred Rock, Black Wyandotte, Black Orpington and Blue Andalusian Cockerel at $2.50 each. W. J. COLWILL, Port Hope, Ont. Box 133. 5 6

BUFF WYANDOTTES, GREAT LAYers; Guelph winners. Single comb White Leghorns, small combs, low tails; great layers. Stock in both varieties for sale. BEAMER BROS., Ridgeville, Ont. 4 6

BIG MONEY IN POULTRY AND Eggs. Write to-day to L. R. GUILD, Canada's oldest breeder in Bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. A choice lot of yearling hens fit for any laying or breeding pen, at $1.50 to $2.00 each. Cocks and cockerels of the same grand quality at $3.00 to $5.00 each. Beautifully illustrated Sales List free. Our motto: A square deal for every man. L. R. GUILD, Box 16, Rockwood, Ont. 2.6

POULTRY WANTED.

WANTED, LARGE DUCKS, ALIVE; also, fat hens. Crate-fed chickens a specialty. Write for price list. WALLERS, 710 Spadina avenue, Toronto. t.f.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

NEW LAID EGGS AND OTHER PRODuce bought by small or large quantities at highest prices. J. D. ARSENAULT, 637 St. Urbain St. Montreal. 6.6

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

FARM FOR SALE. WRITE FOR PARticulars to owner, F. W. ROSENAUR, Enchant, Alta. 2.6

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.

DOGS FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BLACK AND TAN FOXhound pups, three months old; good runners, strain, and all-day stayers. Bitches, $5.00; dogs, $8.00. STUART WEBB, Lower Five Islands, Col. Co., N.S. 6.6

FOR SALE, ONE BLACK AND TAN Foxhound, 15 months old; 2 good brood bitches, 3 young foxhounds, 7 months old (females); Cocker Spaniel and 2 Fox Terrier bitches; a Rabbit dog, and a female Collie, coming, 12 months. Apply, JAMES CLARK, Box 203, Amherstburg, Ont. 4.4

CATTLE.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.—I HAVE TO OFfer some fine pure bred Angus calves, male and female, six months old; prices reasonable; also a few pure bred Birk sows, 6 months, at low prices. Write me for full particulars, D. M. KEAN, Orillia, Ont. 6.6

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, 6, 15, 18 months. Three choice bulls, 9 and 12 months, best of breeding. Also, Cows and Heifers. ALBERT NOKES, Manilla, Ont. 5 6

CHOICELY BRED SHORTHORNS, 2 bulls, 3 heifers, from good milking dams; ages from 7 to 11 months. Write for particulars. J. ANDREW KNOX, Norwood, Ont. 2.6

SWINE.

BARGAIN PRICES IN WILLOW FARM Durocs, Registered Red Polled Bull, for immediate shipment. Write quick. M. J. HOWES & SONS, Millet, Alberta. 5.6

BRED SOWS, DUROC JERSEY, Registered; also, males and females unrelated from our prize winning stock. Will keep easier, fatten quicker, and make you more money. Write for particulars. J. W. BAILEY & SON, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 3.6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, 20 months old; sure breeder. About 500 lbs. Price $50; f.o.b. Vermilion or Wainwright. JARED E. BROWN, Cummings, Alberta. 4.6

FOR SALE.

BEES.—$2.10 PER POUND, $2.25 PER frame, with bees and brood; Queens, 0.95; full colonies, $8. J. R. BLACK, Meadowvale, Ont. 7.12

ALFALFA MEAL AND BALED HAY. Write for delivered prices. FARM PRODUCTS LIMITED, Seventh street, Lethbridge, Alta. 3.10

STAMPS—PACKAGE FREE TO COLlectors for 2 cents postage; also offer fifty different foreign stamps, catalogue, hinges; five cents. We buy stamps. MARKS STAMP CO., Toronto. 6.26

NEEDLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL MAKES machines. DOMINION SEWING MACHINE CO., 80 Lombard street, Winnipeg. 6.6

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, AN ELDERLY LADY Housekeeper on farm. State wages wanted. FRANK ROSENAUR, Enchant, Alberta. 6.2

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT men's wool stocks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Write for information, THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DIS. CO., Dept. W., Orillia, Ont. t.f.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED FARM man. Wages $360, and board, for eight months. Non-smokers apply. M. E. ROSEVEAR, Sedley, Sask. 2.7

SEED FOR SALE.

ANY PERSON WANTING SEED OR Feed Wheat or Oats, write H. HUXLEY, Secretary Agricultural Society, Lloydminster, Sask. 6 6

O. A. C. NO. 72 OATS—PURE, BRIGHT, re-cleaned officially tested seed; 98 percent germination. Prices at Jenner, Alta., 90c; with sacks, $1.00. H. O. KLINCK, Redcliff, Alta. 6 6

O. A. C. No. 72 OATS IMPROVED Seed, grown on breaking. Also, Prof. Bolley's Wilt Resistant Flax. Samples and prices on application. EUREKA PEDIGREED SEED FARM, Waskada, Man. 6.6

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 Dahlia grown, 15c. All postpaid. Price list. Miss G. L. DOUGLASS, Buctouche, N.B. 4.13

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, BETWEEN 15 and 38, to prepare for telegraph positions on Canadian railways. Positions assured immediately upon graduation, at salaries $75 to $90 a month to start. Permanent employment, rapid promotions, increasing salaries. Free railway pass to destination when qualified. Send for Catalog No. 16. DIER'S RAILWAY TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 152 Bank street, Ottawa. 2.6

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

ENGINES, 30 OF VARIOUS SIZES, marine and stationary. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Ont. 6 7

ENGINES, MAGNETOS, PROPELlers, carburetors, and all motor boat fittings for sale or exchange. Send for new lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Canada. 6 7

FANCY WORK.

SILK PIECES FOR FANCY WORK. Assorted colors, large bunch, 35c postpaid. Free Present also. WM. FORBES, 13 Gritton avenue, Sydney, N.S.

FENCES FOR SALE.

STATE STYLE AND QUANTITY wanted, and will quote lowest cash prices. NATIONAL WIRE FENCE CO., Prescott, Ont. 5.6

Copyright by
HODDER AND STOUGHTON
LONDON

The CURTAIN OF FIRE

By
JOSEPH HOCKING

SYNOPSIS.

In the first instalment the reader was introduced to an intimate 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 hospital where she had been nursing but gets very little information from her friend, Nurse Tresillian, whom he cannot quite make out.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

"You said I might be mistaken about Margaret; that things had changed since she returned to England; but she can't be changed; she loved me, she promised to be my wife. She told me a hundred times that her nationality was nothing, love was everything. Bah! I hate speaking about these things like this, but what you have said has excited me."

Fanshawe's mind swept rapidly over the happenings at the beginning of the war. He recalled the experiences which had darkened Margaret's mind for many months, and thrown a shadow over her whole life. He remembered, too, what Fortescue had told him concerning the event which had taken place in the prison camp at Wittenburg, the shock of which had caused the veil to fall from Margaret's memory and make the past present. For months, as we have elsewhere described, Margaret had lived in darkness after her terrible experiences at Oulsden, and when she at length woke to consciousness her mind was blank; the past had no existence for her; she was like a little child. She had forgotten even her father's name, also the name of the home where she had lived; forgotten her country, forgotten everything; so that when Von Hulton spoke to her and pleaded his love he was like a man planting seed in virgin soil. There was no past in her life, only the present, and she, in her child-like gratitude and in her utter forgetfulness, had promised him that which he pleaded for. Of what came after he knew nothing. He had never learned that even while she was at his mother's house the past had come to her like a flash of light, and that this had led her to make escape possible.

In a way he felt sorry for Von Houlton. Enemy he might be, and, like all his race, he was embittered towards the English, but doubtless the man was a gentleman. Not only did he bear an old German name—a name found in every German history, however abridged—but he had acted honorably, and in all probability Margaret owed him her life. Doubtless, too, this young German loved her, and he was sincere and honorable in his love. Thus the Englishman pitied him. He knew what he felt himself when he discovered that Margaret Herncastle did not care for him except as an old playfellow and a life-long friend. At that time nothing seemed to matter, and he almost hoped that his misery might be ended by a German bullet. He had got over that now, however, and because he had felt it would be dishonorable even to think of Margaret save as an old friend of his boyhood, he pitied the man beside him. Still, it would be better for him to know the truth.

"What were you going to tell me just now?" asked Von Hulton.

"First of all, I was going to tell you this," and still Fanshawe spoke in the same low tones and with his old languid drawl; "when Miss Herncastle's memory came back, old affections came back too."

"Affections What affections! For whom? Had she loved another before she loved me?"

"For one thing," said Fanshawe, "she remembered she was an Englishwoman. She remembered what happened to her at Oulsden; she remembered the stories she had heard; she remembered the tragedy of Aerschot."

"Bah! but that would not destroy her love for me," said the German. "I loved her knowing she was English; nationality would be nothing to her."

"There might be something in that," replied Fanshawe. "By the way, I wonder if they would object to my smoking here? No, of course they wouldn't.

"You must remember how she was saved at Oulsden. I don't want to hurt your feelings, but you know very well the peril she was in. You know what happened at Aerschot and Louvain and Malines. You know the fate of thousands of poor, ignorant Belgian girls, and thus I need not tell you why she was saved from there. To a pure woman there is something dearer than life and—and Jack Fortescue risked his life in order to save——"

A wild look came into the young German's eyes. He understood what lay at the back of Fanshawe's words.

"You mean—ah, yes, that man Fortescue shot her. He shot one of our soldiers too. Yes, I see—and Fortescue, he was the man whom she saw in the camp at Wittenburg? When she heard his name she gave a cry and fell down like one dead. I remember. Had he been her lover, her finacee?"

"No," replied Fanshawe; "he had simply been a friend, the confidential secretary of her uncle, but—but—you know what he did. When she woke to consciousness, that is when her memory flashed back at Wittenburg, his was the first name that came to her. The mention of it tore away the veil from her eyes and she remembered what he did. I knew nothing of it at the time; I was in the officers' quarters close by."

"But he was a private!"

"And a gentleman," added Fanshawe. "Thus it came about that——"

The Gerfman's florid face became pale, a look which Fanshawe had not noticed before came into his eyes.

"Do you mean to tell me that—you can't mean that!"

Fanshawe rose to his feet and looked out of the window. The recital was almost as painful to him as it was to the other. It seemed like probing an old wound to recall the fact that Fortescue had by that one terrible deed at Oulsden won Margaret Herncastle's heart, while the devotion of his whole life had come to nothing.

"And this Fortescue," Von Hulton's voice was hoarse and tremulous—"he—he, when I saw him, was what you call a Tommy. His clothes were caked with mud; he was just one of the others, a private soldier in a prison camp. You can't mean—no, tell me you don't."

"They are engaged to be married, anyhow," replied Fanshawe.

"It can't be! She loved me!"

"Think!" replied Fanshawe; "her love for you was like the love of a little child. When the past came back to her she became a woman. She remembered everything; remembered her country; remembered what this war had meant to her; remembered the man who—but, there, I need not talk of that."

"But it was mere gratitude on her part, and he played upon that gratitude. She always had a generous heart. I know! I know! I saw it when she was at my father's house; and so, when he made her realize what she owed to him, she—she——. Yes, but if I could only see her, and if she could only see me, then her feelings towards him would be only like a summer cloud! It would be gone."

"I would not make too sure of that," and Fanshawe's eyes hardened again as he spoke. "I have reason to know that her love for Fortescue is more than a passing fancy."

"You have reason to know?" and the German looked at him eagerly. "You knew her before—before——?"

"We were children together"; and Fanshawe spoke in a low, even voice, but it was easy to see that he was much moved. For the moment he had forgotten the war—forgotten that the man before him was his enemy, and that if they met on the battlefield each would try to kill the other. At that moment they were only two men who had loved the same woman, and she cared for neither of them. The German understood.

"And you have tamely given her up?" and there was a scornful look in his voice.

"I only did what any gentleman must do under the circumstances."

"Bah!" said the other. "You English don't know what it is to love! You are cold, cold as ice! You care more for your sport, for your cricket, your football, your hunting. We don't love that way; when a German loves he loves till death. He is not daunted by difficulties. Think of my father, he loved my mother. She was promised by her father to another man, but what of that? My father challenged his rival, he killed him; then he carried off my mother and married her. That is how we Germans love. I am the son of my father!"

Fanshawe could not help smiling, although he was moved by the other's vehemence.

"You will find it hard to kill Fortescue, I fancy," he replied quietly.

"Where is he?" asked Von Hulton.

"He is here at the front."

"A private?"

"Oh, no. He received a commission immediately on his return from Germany, and since then, because of his special deeds of bravery and his capabilities as a fine officer, he has been promoted."

The German was thoughtful for a few seconds. Then his eyes cleared as if by magic.

"Bah! that's nothing! Captain or Private, it makes no difference to me. I shall know how to deal with him."

"You mean——?"

"I mean that I will sweep him out of my path as though he were but a straw. One day you will know how a German can love as well as hate."

"Then you don't give her up?"

"Give her up!" he replied. "Whoever heard of a Von Hulton giving up? No, she may be English, and her country is the most bitter enemy of my country. But for England this war would have been over long since, and we should have dictated our terms to France and Russia. That's why I, like every other German, must hate England. You had no right to come into this war, and because you did you frustrated our plans. We could have had peace on her knees crying for mercy before the Russians could have become dangerous but for you. Had it not been for your Navy we could have swept the French Fleet out of the way and brought up another army on the other side, and France's army would have been between two walls of steel. But you made this impossible. You gave the French staying power, too, and you with your money-bags have made all the difference. Still, Germany can never be conquered, and we shall win in the end, and then——"

"Sorry to disappoint you," said Fanshawe, "but I'm afraid things won't work out that way."

"You'll see," cried Von Hulton. "Meanwhile I will get rid of this man Fortescue, and—perhaps Margaret will be sorry for a day or two, then she will think of me."

"It would be interesting to know how you can get rid of Fortescue," said Fanshawe with a smile. "You see, this hospital is very well guarded, and as soon as you are well enough you will have a free trip to England. How are you going to get rid of Fortescue?"

The German looked at the other almost angrily, and seemed about to speak. Then he closed his lips with a snap. Fanshawe was about to pursue the subject further when he realized the purpose for which he had come.

"You got potted in the scrap which took place last Monday night, didn't you?"

The other nodded angrily. "It was a mistake on the part of my subalterns, or I should never have been here."

"What time was it when you got bowled over?"

The German looked at him with hard, angry eyes. "I have nothing to say about that."

"Certainly," replied Fanshawe, "but as it happens, an English girl, a nurse, had received a special permit to go up the trenches to see her brother who was reported to be dying. It seems that you fellows made a night attack upon our trenches, and took some of our men prisoners, and not only that, but this girl has never been heard of since. Do you know anything about her?"

Von Hulton looked at Fanshawe closely. He seemed to be wondering whether the Englishman had an ulterior motive in asking the question.

"It is never an officer's duty to give information to an enemy," he replied.

"No," said Fanshawe, "that may be; only, you see, this is a little bit off the line, and this nurse is the finacee of a friend of mine—at least, he is in love with her."

The German did not speak.

"Have you any idea how she would be treated?"

"If she is a lady, she will be treated as a lady," replied the other curtly. "Beyond that I will tell you nothing, nothing. No, no, it is no use for you to ask me any questions. I shall answer nothing."

Fanshawe looked at his watch. "I think I must be going," he said. "Perhaps if I called again this afternoon, with my friend you, as a gentleman, might be anxious to ease his mind. For the moment he is out in the garden talking with one of the nurses—Miss Tresillian."

"Miss Tresillian, eh?" There was a curious light in his eyes, but he said nothing more.

"You have nothing to tell me, then?"

"Nothing except this. You can tell Mr. John Fortescue, or Captain John Fortescue, of what I have said. Tell him that a Von Hulton always fulfils his determination, and that I am determined, no matter what difficulties there may be, to sweep him out of my path and marry the woman I love."

"Sirry," said Fanshawe; "my mistake."

"You mean——?"

"I mean it is always a dangerous thing to count your chickens before they are hatched. By the way, how do you get on with—Miss Tresillian?"

The other looked around as if alarmed. "Don't speak so loud," he whispered.

"Why?"

"Those fellows might be listening; they might hear."

"I see no reason why they should not, but you need not worry; they are Englishmen, and it is part of an Englishman's code of honor never to listen to a private conversation."

The German shrugged his shoulders incredulously. "She is a very good nurse," he said, "but—but——"

"What we call 'feather-pated'?"

"Feather-pated? Oh, yes, that will do. She is only a child, and altogether irresponsible, but she is a good nurse."

Fanshawe could not help seeing the smile which had come to the German's lips, and he recalled several things which he could not quite understand.

"Patients sometimes get friendly with their nurses," he added, "and Miss Tresillian is an attractive girl."

Von Hulton looked at him steadily for a few seconds before replying. He might have been trying to read the thoughts in Fanshawe's mind.

"Is she? I had never considered it. Besides, what have I to do with my nurses? She brings me my food; she does as the doctor tells her. What else matters?"

"Nothing else should matter," replied Fanshawe, "but sometimes things happen."

"She has told you something?"

"No. She has told me nothing. I met her for the first time last night, and have never seen her alone; but she is a great friend of Miss Nancy Tresize, the young lady who is missing."

The German's face became utterly expressionless. "It does not interest me," he said.

"Would you mind if I brought my friend, Nancarrow, to see you this afternoon? He knows your country well, and speaks your language almost like a native."

"No, I do not wish to see him; that is, does he know anything about—about your experiences in Germany?"

Fanshawe shook his head.

"Then I do not wish to see him."

"I hope you will have a good time at Donnington Hall, or wherever you may be sent," and Fanshawe moved away, but the other made no reply.

He had scarcely left him when he met the doctor.

"Any luck?"

Fanshawe shook his head. "I got him to talk," he said, "but could get nothing out of him. Thanks, awfully, Myddleton, but I must go now."

He looked at his watch and walked eagerly towards the front of the hospital. "We must make haste or we shall be late," he muttered. "I had no idea it was so late. Where can Nancarrow be?"

Seeing the Commandant, he asked if Bob and Miss Tresillian had returned, but the reply was in the negative. Then, finding his way to the front of the house he looked eagerly round. "I wish Fortescue had been with me," he reflected; "he sees round the corner of things. I can't; but it seems to me there is more here than appears."

He pondered a moment, and then paced slowly up and down the pathway at the front of the house. His grey eyes had become hard and steely, his lean face set and stern. He was evidently puzzled. Presently he took out his pocketbook and began to write rapidly. This is what he wrote:—

"Miss Avenel Tresillian—Who is she?

"Feather-brained or——?

"Why was she so anxious that I should not meet the Germans?

"Why did she say that the officer fellow had fever?

"Why did she seem relieved when she was told that I didn't know German?

"Why did she suddenly come to the conclusion that she wanted Nancarrow to go for a walk? What was the something important she had to tell him?

"What was the meaning of Von Hulton's curious look when I mentioned Miss Tresillian's name?

"Why is she keeping Bob up to the moment we ought to start for the trenches?"

He had barely written the last words than he heard Avenel Tresillian's voice. She was evidently in very good humor, for he heard her laugh merrily. Bob and she were walking under some trees, the leaves of which had not yet fallen. Neither had yet seen Fanshawe, who with a quick movement walked towards a high rhododendron bush which stood in the garden close beside the path towards which they were wending. He was, unobserved, able to see them both. Bob, he noticed, looked anxious and thoughtful, although his companion was laughing gaily. She looked as though they were discussing nothing of more importance than the latest dance or the newest song. At that moment she seemed nothing but a child, irresponsible, careless, full of the joy of life. The loss of a friend did not seem to weigh upon her at all. Evidently, too, she was trying to make herself agreeable to Bob.

Suddenly Fanshawe came within the range of her vision, and then a change passed over her face—years seemed to be instantly added to it. Her black eyes, instead of shining with mischief, became grave, eager, questioning. The childish winsomeness passed away.

"Ah, Major Fanshawe," she said, "have you had any luck?"

"Heaps of luck," he replied; "always was a lucky beggar."

"Did you—that is, did you see the German prisoners?"

"A dozen of them."

"And did you air your German?"

"Hadn't got any to air. Didn't speak a word of German."

He was sure she looked relieved. The old careless light came back to her eyes.

"I saw Major Von—Von—what do you call him, Muller?" he drawled.

"Did you—" her face hardened—"did you get him to speak to you?"

"Oh, yes"

"What did he say?"

"That would be telling. I say, Nancarrow, old chap, we must be going."

"Must we?" cried Bob, looking at his watch, "so we must, and—and—I meant ——"

"I haven't spoilt your morning, have I, Captain Nancarrow?" and the girl looked into his face with a laugh. "I hope I was not such a bore as that. I didn't mean to be; I wanted to be very nice. Must you go? I'm so sorry. Do drop in again to-morrow morning; I shall have two hours' freedom again, but now I must get back. Good-bye."

She tripped lightly into the hospital, leaving the two men alone. The old hard look was still in Fanshawe's eyes, while a smile lurked around his mouth.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Did you discover anything, Fanshawe?" asked Bob eagerly, as the two men took their places in the motor-car.

"Nothing doing," replied Fanshawe laconically. "You had better luck, I hope."

"No," said Bob.

"Ought I to ask what she wanted to tell you?"

Bob looked puzzled. "If she were not Nancy's friend," he stammered, "I should——"

"What?" asked Fanshawe, as the other hesitated.

"If I were not a vain, bally idiot I should never think of it," replied Bob, "but, 'pon my honor, I can't understand it."

"Understand what?"

"She tried to flirt with me, at least I thought so; and yet I don't know. I can't understand the girl. I thought she had something to tell me! you know what she said; yet now when I try to sum up the total of our conversation it comes to exactly nothing."

Fanshawe looked thoughtful. "Why did you not try to come back to me?" he said.

"I did," replied Bob, more than once, and I suggested that I should like to have a chat with the German prisoners, but she would not let me. That was when she tried to flirt with me. At least, I thought she did, and yet I can't repeat a single word which could be construed into an attempt at flirtation."

"Did you get her to talk about the German prisoners, especially about the officer whom the Commandant mentioned?"

"No."

"Did you try to pump her about Miss Tresize's feelings towards—towards Frevanion?"

"I'm afraid I did," replied Bob; "it was a mean thing to do, and no chap ought to do it, but I did try."

"Got anything from her?"

"Nothing. She was as changeable as April weather. At one time she seemed all sympathy; then she grew utterly careless and callous. She asked a good many questions about you, though."

"Yes. What?"

"Oh, about your people and what kind of a chap you were."

"She passed some remarks about me, too," said Fanshawe, "remarks that were not altogether complimentary. She thought I was a bit empty up here, didn't she"? and he tapped his forehead.

"Oh, she is only a kid you know," rejoined Bob.

"Just so," and a curious smile played around Fanshaw's lips.

"Of course, I told her you were a splendid soldier, and all that sort of thing."

"But you allowed her to believe I was not a Sherlock Holmes"

"Well, you aren't, are you?"

(To be continued.)

LITERARY REVIEW

"THIS PROFITABLE INIQUITY IN OUR HEART"

"A Little Model For the Mighty World This Realm, This England, Would Have Been Indeed"

("Public Opinion," London.)

A tremendous indictment of the Liquor Trade and all its resulting catastrophes, so far as they have affected the war, is contained in a very bold and powerful pamphlet entitled: "Defeat, the Truth about the Betrayal of Britain." (Morgan & Scott. 6d.)

Its authors are Arthur Mee and Dr. J. Stuart Holden. There is an introduction by Dr. C. W. Saleeby. The book should have the widest possible circulation, and will bring many for the first time face to face with the gigantic evils which result from the drink traffic—evils which are no longer merely personal and of no importance—but evils which have world-wide effects—effects which may determine the course of human history.

This indictment goes far to show that Lord Rosebery was prophetically right when he warned us that if the State did not control the liquor traffic, the liquor traffic would control the State. It shows that our food supply and our man-power is endangered by it, and that morally it is a national danger.

The whole case is most ably stated, and it is obvious that the Government must intervene. Here are some of the striking statements made in this very vigorous pamphlet:—

A WORTHLESS PRAYER.

"Away with the worthless prayer of a people which calls on Heaven for victory against an outer foe and regards this profitable iniquity in its heart!" say the writers of the pamphlet.

"A little model for the mighty world this realm, this England, would have been indeed, if we had not made the Great Refusal to control the trade which hurts our people."

"As science condemns alcohol on physical grounds in the name of the fitness of our army, so the King himself has condemned it on national grounds in the name of the efficiency of the State. What special type of madness is it, then, that administers this stuff to the army on which our liberties depend? What sort of impression of the authority of science, what sort of respect for the King, do we plant in these millions of young men who see a private trade defying both?

OUR LOST ARMY.

"And what use will it be for churches and schools and parliaments and doctors and fathers and mothers to tell these lads when they come home that alcohol is no good to them? Surely it must be good, they will argue, if the Government gave it us to fight the Germans with; and so an ounce of this degenerate practice will weigh down any ton of precept.

"For a generation Germany had been preparing the blow that has fallen on Europe. With all the resources of science at her hand she stalked across Europe like a wolf in sheep's clothing. With the powers she drew from the Electric Age she allied the morals of the Age of Stone.

"But what shall we say of our doings in these fifty years since Prussia first became the troubler of the world? We have seen her power grow up in Central Europe, and—let us tell the truth—we have allowed an enemy to sow simultaneously in our own country the seeds of a hostile power that were to bear their full fruit when the German blow fell. The drink trade in these fifty years has deprived this country of man-power equivalent to the whole of the British army under arms.

WASTING OUR WORKING CAPACITY

"The drink bill since the war began is nearer 450 million pounds than 400 millions, but let us call it 400 million pounds only. It is about one-tenth of the cost of the war so far—that is to say, for every sovereign we have spent in fighting Germany we have spent 2s. in fighting and weakening ourselves.

"We have, therefore, sacrificed to drink one-tenth of our working capacity. There is no escape from that, and it means, as the war is now 900 days old, that the Government itself has estimated the price we pay for our war drinking as ninety days of our national strength.

"What madness is it that pays £5,000,000 a day to beat our enemy and takes £1,000,000 a week from this enemy power at home? We must fight the Germans, clearly; we will spend £6,000,000 a day on fighting them, but if some power that does not love us much will give us £1,000,000 a week we will fight the Germans not quite so hard. We have come to that.

MAN-POWER AND FOOD.

"We are gasping for man-power; we are hampered by the pressure on our railways and threatened by the scarcity of ships; but drink sits down and mocks at us. Getting and spending it lays waste our powers. Meanwhile, we talk of stopping the transport of stuff for chocolates tied with ribbons.

"The plain fact about drink and food is that since the war began we could have had, at the very least, 3½ million more tons of food in this country if there had been no drink trade. Drink has stolen one pound of food from every home in this country for every day of the war. That is what we have paid in food to keep the drink trade going.

"We are told that not for any reason will the country tolerate prohibition. But the nation is getting rather used to prohibitions now. We are to prohibit 'whatever saps our strength,' and so the Board of Trade will prohibit—fairs! We have prohibition of white bread, prohibition of light, prohibition of petrol for pleasure, prohibition of potatoes for pigs, prohibition of travel, prohibition of trading, of building, and postal facilities."

"God made alcohol: the 'Church Times' says so, and the 'Church Times' ought to know. Let us love the good gifts of God. But let us remember why God made it. He made it to comfort a little child in pain, to soothe the anguish of the world, and whenever we use an anæstheic to save life and pain let us be thankful that God made alcohol, which gives us chloroform and ether.

"God made alcohol. He made it to give us power, to help those chemists who will yet save the world from slipping back to the Age of Stone. He made it to drive our engines and our motor cars, to light our homes and towns and cities—as it lights the Philippines, to build up industry with such cheap motive-power that a hundred things we buy would be cheaper than they are if we used alcohol for building up instead of pulling down.

HARNESS IT TO INDUSTRY.

"Yes, God made alcohol. He planted in this world a seed of happiness and prosperity and power. He gave us alcohol to be the sure foundation of our industries and science and our social peace; and man has made alcohol the thing it is. If ever on this earth there was a tragedy of woe it is this use that man has made of God's gift.

"We have nobler things to do. We have to take this trade in alcohol, now the road to ruin, and harness it to industry to be the road to happiness. We have to use it not for feeding public-houses of which we are ashamed, but for feeding power-houses, to be our pride and strength."

AN IMPERIAL BALANCE SHEET.

Draw up your imperial balance-sheet, and here are some items for you:—

"Drink sending back to Canada and Australasia the seeds of this cancer we will not cure at home;

"Drink sending to our Dominions the seed of our foul disease;

"Drink keeping back a huge reserve of man-power;

"Drink threatening the very existence of Nigeria;

"Drink imperilling the mighty future of South Africa;

"Drink alienating and defying, in this great imperial hour, the mothers and sisters and wives without whose aid the Empire cannot stand.

"We are the Empire builders of the world; let us see that we build like men and not like imbeciles."

THEIR LIVES

(Stanley Paul. 6s.)

(The "Daily Telegraph," London.)

Novelists of profundity and consequence are now evidently disposed to develop an attack upon the whole front of Victorianism. It was inevitable, of course; there is no other such rich field for satire, scarcely touched upon as yet, inexhaustible and guaranteed for the sympathy and full understanding of a reading public. Last autumn a leading woman novelist lashed at high society of the Mid-Victorian time in an extremely clever work; here now a few months later is Miss Violet Hunt dealing with a different class of people, and more moderately, yet to much the same effect. The methods of the other book and this are also different, except that the plan of the almost daily record and meticulous detail, the most difficult but yet the best for such satire when the writer has sufficient power and certainty is followed in each. The quiet, impersonal cumulation of statement and description, and the sharp cuts of single sentences do their business well. Miss Violet Hunt shows us a sphere of life in that period, dull, uninspiring, meaningless, and far from beautiful in any way. There are many characters in this novel, and they are finely drawn. They are deeply interesting to us as we watch them at their efforts in life and their vagaries, but there is little naturalness, little sincerity, little warmth among them all. Our author does not teach us that life was a lovely thing in those not distant days.

She takes a small family, that of an artist living down Kensington way, and she gives to us a few years of their lives, the period during which the children are being shaped and fitted out for the world. Mr. Radmall is a not very successful artist, a well-meaning but rather lackadaisical creature, while his wife, reputed to have a tongue, embraces many stupidities. They have three children, all girls, Christina, Virgilia, and Orinthia. At the opening of the narrative they are of the ages of about ten, eight, and seven respectively, and we follow them until, after the various failures of Christina, who has temperament, and is somewhat soft, the first wedding in the family is accomplished by Virgilia. These people are the major characters; and the main affair of the book, which neither has a plot nor needs it, is the progress and the vicissitudes of the girls as they advance to womanhood. The life, seeming to the participators quite an excellent thing, was narrow and small. It was cold, conventional, and dull. Radmall being an artist, most of the friends and the young men who buzz about have either something to do with art or some vague scheme of semi-artistic effort. The parents display favoritism, jealousies and selfishness are developed among the girls, and the results are not edifying. But the author's knowledge, perception, and sureness of touch are in evidence throughout.

INNOCENTS ABROAD.

Naturally, in such a book there are many more or less complete episodes, pathetic little dramas. The most conspicuous is that in which Christina, amid many philanderings, becomes involved, somewhat seriously on her side, in a stupid affair with a painter, Emerson Vlaye, a married man, and old enough to be her father. Having poetic tendencies, her sentimentality in this matter becomes very silly. She lures him on to giving her her first kiss, "like a servant-girl under a tree in a public park. . . . Instinctively guessing his dread of emotion, of a situation, of a reminder of their discrepant ages, she contrived to conceal all signs of her deep feeling. Aping the airs of a flirt in the interests of her new determination to taste some of the fruits of love, she was rewarded. The simple, sweet, respectful kiss was what she wanted, and left no bitterness of unassuaged desire. She felt that it would last her a twelvemonth." Then there is discovery, and Radmall intervenes. Vlaye, who was hardly ever serious, cordially agrees with the paternal prohibition, and thanks God he has not hurt her, little more than a child as she is, and tells her she is "still an iceberg, with the chill a bit off, perhaps." She protests against the description, snuggles up to him, and says he has no right to say she is cold. Poor Christina felt somehow that she had been let off, and her uncounted sacrifice had not been accepted. On the night before Virgilia is wedded she steals into Christina's room. The two had had little enough in common, but now for a moment Virgilia tells pathetically of some of her doubts of the mysteries that trouble her. It is innocence overdone. The author's analysis is acute, her perceptions are subtle; she is very clever in this work. The novel is not the lightest reading, but it is deeply interesting.

Philip Gibbs' new book, "The Battles of the Semme," has made its appearance as promised. It is, of course, a description of greatest battle of war, written in Mr. Gibbs's own vivid and circumstantial style, and is based upon the despatches which he has sent from the front.

THE MOTOR MANUAL

Twentieth Edition Enlarged, With Many New Illustrations Now on Sale

"The Motor Manual" has now reached its 20th edition, while nearly half-a-million copies have been sold since the first edition was published in 1902.

In introducing this edition, it may be pointed out that the various improvements incorporated will, it is hoped, still further increase its scope of usefulness in the direction of giving the maximum amount of information in a limited space. It will be observed that many additions have been made to the text and illustrations, and the all-round usefulness of the book to motorists in general has been greatly increased.

The chapter on magneto ignition has been considerably revised, particularly as regards the illustrations, which are calculated to make it easier than hitherto for the reader to obtain a grasp of correct principles. Useful additions have been made to the electrical sections, ignition, lighting, starting, and some information is given on petrol-electric vehicles. The fuel problem has, it is well known, of late become acute, and in this edition considerable space has been devoted to alternative and economical fuels and how to use them. These fuels include paraffin and so-called substitutes for petrol, i.e., the various grades of light paraffin.

Many additional practical hints will be found in the sections on repairs, adjustments and equipment generally, and these should further help car owners in reducing cost of upkeep and maintaining efficient running. Various new tables, useful figures, data and formulae have been added, and the section on motor law has been revised and amplified.

In this edition, for the first time, there appears what it is hoped will prove a very useful feature in the shape of an addendum of 30 pages of motoring questions and answers.

The price is 1s. 9d. net, or post free 2s., published by Temple Press Ltd., 7-15 Rosebery Avenue, London, E. C. (Wholesale, E. J. Larby.)

"MARTIN VALLIANT."

Mr. Warwick Deeping knows his public too well to depart from any of the conventions governing the historical romance; but within the limits of those conventions "Martin Valliant" (Cassell, 6s.) is as happily conceived and executed a story of its genre as we have met for a long while. Martin himself, the young monk whose sincere devoutness makes him obnoxious to the other easy-going brothers of the Priory of Paradise, is a truly romantic figure; and the story of his resistance to the power of woman in the person of Kate Succory, and his complete subsequent unconscious collapse under it when he meets Mellis Dale, is movingly told; while his later knightly adventures in defence of the fair Mellis are calculated to stir the coldest blood. But Mr. Deeping's real triumph is the way in which he has made the background of his story live. The Forest is the true protagonist to his tale: it stops quite naturally (though nothing else is settled—not even the fate of Harry Richmond) when Martin and Mellis leave the Forest, with the river Rondel flowing through it, and the great houses and villages dotted in its sheltering hollows on the heights above, drawing their life from the parti-colored clay over which it extended, as described in the old Forest jingle:

"Oakshot is yellow, Bracknell is black,
Troy is as white as a miller's sack,
The Paradise fields are brown as wood,
But red is the color of Bloody Rood."

All these various places and their inhabitants — their fierce lords and princes' underlings—pass before us in a bright moving procession as Martin is brought in contact with them by his devotion to Mellis, the daughter of a murdered Red Rose knight; but the thing that lives in the mind is the Forest which conditions them all.

PARADIZE REWRITTEN.

(The "Tribune.")

Dr. Simon Nelson Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, has recently brought out a book of remodelled hymns called "Advent Sons." "The great themes of religion and life," according to the announcement in B. W. Huebsch's catalogue, "never change, but with evolving life it becomes necessary to abandon negative presentations (emphasizing fear, horror and hatred) and urge the positive elements of love, peace and beauty."

Many of the old hymns have been surprisingly improved. For instance the negative:

Like a mighty army
Moves the Church of God;
Brothers we are treading
Where the saints have trod.

is transformed to the positive

Onward, eager people,
Spreading Christian lore;
Greet thy erring brother,
Harmony restore.

There is matter here for serious reflection. If the old hymns can be so improved, might not some of the old English poems be similarly rehabilitated?

Drayton's "Agincourt" comes to mind. Instead of

When down their bows they threw,
And forth their bilbows drew,
And on the French they flew;
No man was tardy;
Arms from the shoulders sent,
Scalps to the teeth were rent,
Down the French peasants went,
These were men hardy.

why not

When down their bows they threw
And tossed a pink or two,
Fragrant with morning dew
At the nice Frenchmen;
Who then was not beguiled,
Forgot his bile and smiled,
E'en as a happy child.
Hen and his henchmen!

In this revised form we should have no compunction even against introducing it into our modern nurseries.

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

OUR HOME CLUB

"THE LADS DESERVE THE BEST"

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.

SENDING SOCKS TO THE TRENCHES.

A number of letters have come to me this week asking for more information about the linen envelopes for packing socks in, which were mentioned in this column some weeks ago.

The envelopes given me for the purpose were about 12 inches long and 4½ inches wide, opening at one end. They are made of a strong white paper, which is reinforced by a light open mesh cotton webbing, and cost retail in Montreal 5 cents for 2. Any stationer or departmental store should be able to get them for customers. It is not absolutely necessary to have these envelopes in order to send the socks by letter post. You can make your own envelope of tough strong paper, or you can do up the socks in a neat flat parcel. Fold letter and socks in a small piece of clean cheesecloth, giving them a baste through with strong thread to keep them flat, then cover with wrapping paper, tough, but not thick or heavy. Paste or tie, whichever you can do most neatly, and securely, then paste on the front a white paper large enough to hold the address and stamps. Mark clearly "Letter Post" and put on full amount of postage (about 13 to 15 cents, according to weight, and your socks will be carried with the letters right up to the trenches. Perhaps they won't be welcome!

WE WOMEN.

"We women have to hide our tears, have we not, madame; we have to show our courage?"

A French woman whispered these words into my ear, writes Miss Alice Askew, in the London "Leader." We were standing in one of the large, airy wards of Millicent Duchess of Sutherland's hospital for the wounded at Malo, a hospital looking straight out to sea—an erstwhile hotel converted into a very sanctuary, and the young dark-eyed woman held a child by the hand—her little five-year-old daughter.

Mother and child had been sent for from Paris to see the soldier, who lay in a bed a few yards from where we were standing, a big, black-bearded French soldier, with a bandaged head and a badly injured thigh. It had been thought at first that the wounded man could not possibly recover, but now he had turned the corner and was mending fast, recovering so quickly that he had just broken the news to his wife that he hoped to return to his regiment by the end of the month and risk his life again for France.

HEROES BOTH.

She had taken the news so bravely—smiled encouragingly, but now as we stood side by side I could see how her lips quivered and I realized that war not only rends and mars men's bodies but breaks women's hearts—for surely this woman's heart was breaking; her eyes revealed as much.

"This is the second time I have been summoned from Paris to my husband's bedside, madame—war is cruel, is it not—my husband recovers only to go out and fight again—his body is a mass of scars—they will end by killing him—but I must not keep him at home—he must do his duty—I must do mine."

She moved back to her husband's bedside. I followed her slowly. The soldier smiled up at us both.

"They are making me quite strong, madame, these good doctors and kind nurses. I shall soon be fighting again."

He spoke with a fine simplicity. He had shed his blood twice in a righteous quarrel; he had suffered acute torture from his wounds. But I pitied the soldier's wife almost more than I pitied the soldier at that moment; I pitied all the women whose men are at the war. The women whose men are at the war—tears, to show their courage.

SENT FORWARD:—

Two pair of socks, from Mrs. J. Milne.

WHAT THE BOYS WANT.

Speaking generally, songs with a military flavor are not among the select, but there is one "khaki" number in high favor. It strikes a new note and carries a message from Tommy which will be endorsed generally. In the chorus we have a "singing likeness"—to coin a new term—of the real Tommy Atkins, who will doubtless give effect to it with all the power of his lusty lungs. Here are the words of the chorus:—

"We don't want a lot of flags a-flying,
We don't want your big brass bands,
We don't want a lot of speechifying,
And we don't want a lot of waving hands;

We don't want a lot of interfering
When we've safely crossed the foam;
But we do want to find the girls we left behind,
When we all come marching home."

BY THE POWER OF LOVE

He saw her for the first time as she passed along the gangway from the landing stage to the big black gap in the liner's hull, and he muttered a word of pity for her, "Poor, lonely little beggar"; he saw her for the second time as she stood well back within the rail watching the scene upon the shore, and partly because of her loneliness and partly because he cared so little for

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 878 *Georgetown, Ont.*

convention, he did the thing he ought not to have done, and asked her what she thought of it all.

Now Mary Allonby had boarded the "Monarch" with a burden of distrust, fearful of the voyage, fearful of the new life she was going to meet, fearful most of all, perhaps, of the people with whom she must travel; and so she made but a frigid reply to his advance, and would have fled had there been any real refuge to fly to. Harry Hudson had, however, received too many snubs and hard knocks to be repulsed so lightly, and when he spoke again the girl ventured a look at his face, and against her will relented, and two minutes later she was listening with easy interest to his whimsical chatter about the people away down on the great pontoon, and the object of all the well-ordered movement. Over every deck there hovered the sombre spirit of farewell, but Hudson rattled lightly on, just as though this were a pleasure cruise, and Care sat resting on the blue hills which reared their forms in the distant west.

Even when the clanging of a bell bade the shore folk look to their going he laughed, and told the girl that now she "would see a grand scutter"; he cracked a joke over the blast of the bo'sun's whistle, and when, in response to the cry of "Let go aft," the mooring hawsers slacked away, and then the first dull beat of the ponderous propellers was dumbly felt, he laughed again, and invited her to "come over to the port side and see those cheeky little tugs pull us off." But Mary Allonby discovered that his face had grown very white, and that his fingers were digging deep into his palms.

About herself, though her loneliness invited inquiry, not a question did he ask, about his own affairs not a word did he say, and because of this she pronounced judgment upon him when he had left her—"Well, he's only travelling steerage, which is a thing I'm doing myself, but he seems to be a gentleman."

And then curiosity asserted itself, and she "wondered who he might be."

After their first encounter, however, Hudson made no effort to press his company upon her, and it was not until the fourth day out, with the ship thrashing her way through a lumpy sea, that their introduction was completed. This was about an hour after sundown. Hudson was sheltering under the lee of one of the deckhouses when Mary Allonby hove in sight. Her pretty face was hotly flushed, and her distressful signs at once took him to her side.

"It's horrible down there," she cried. "I can stand it no longer."

He nodded his head sympathetically. "No," he answered. "It isn't nice. You'll be better up here, even though there is a bit of sea on, and the decks are none too dry. This is what comes of travelling steerage. Company's a bit mixed—got too many foreigners aboard this trip, and foreigners aren't always nice when you meet them in the steerage. Anyway, come along with me and I'll find you a sheltered nook, and then I'll do a bit of sentry duty for you."

With this he led her to a snug corner and tucked her away in its friendly angle. Then, without a word, he vanished, but returned with an armful of wraps—he made no mention of his bargain with one of the stewards for their loan; and when he had bundled her up, dealing with her as though she were a child, he bade her "take things easy till 'Lights out' time," and he himself resumed his march of the deck, to and fro, never out of her sight, and always within hail. Once or twice he halted at the end of his beat, and as he stood there silhouetted against the dull, grey sky, his shoulders well braced back, his head erect, he conveyed to the girl a vivid suggestion of strength and confidence. He was very good to her, she reflected, but she almost wished that he would not be so intensely reserved; and yet as she watched him she intuitively grasped the fact that reserve was just as much part of his character as the freedom that made him greet her when she came aboard; and in the end she capitulated, and, calling him to her side, smilingly begged him to tell her something of his destination.

"Where am I going?" he repeated, seating himself on a handy locker. "Well, I call that a sort of conundrum. Mebbe I shall have an answer in a year's time. I've always been going somewhere, but I never seem to land. I'm going—anywhere. The road's open out there, I suppose?"—he pointed away over the bow—"and I guess that I'm just going to follow it. I'm going to look for—something. And when I've found it I expect that I shall run away from it and look for something else."

She was puzzled by his manner as much as by his words; his reckless abandon jarred on her.

"I suppose," she said, "you are like all the rest at this end of the ship—you are going to seek your fortune?" Then she laughed lightly. "It is what I am doing myself, or, at least, I'm going to look for the chance to live. That's why I'm travelling steerage."

And then, because he was one of the interested men, she permitted him to see some of the fragments that had turned her adrift upon a world that showed no anxiety for the service she was ready to render.

"You see," she explained, "mother and dad had no one but me, and they wanted me at home with them, and so I drifted into life quite unfitted for earning my bread and butter. Two years ago all the money went, and soon after my father and mother were taken, and I had hardly anything left except a good education. I daresay you can guess the rest. I have tried all sorts of things, and barely scraped an existence out of them, and when one of my old school chums wrote to tell me of an opening as governess with a family who live just outside of Montreal I jumped at the chance. Only my money had mostly gone, and—that's why you've found me in the steerage."

"Poor little girl!" he murmured, speaking rather to himself than to her, and then, "Thanks for telling me. I suppose this ought to be an exchange of confidence; but—well, I'm not going to sail under false colors. You see, they gave me a bad name over yonder in England, and there's not much fun in talking about yourself when it's like that, is there? There are some folk who call me a rotter and a few other pretty things, and I can't put up much of a defence. Personally, I should dispute the 'rotter,' but I'll own to being a waster and a failure, and a man who has never done anything at all."

"Have you ever had a chance?" Mary asked. "There's a lot in that."

"Chance!" he repeated. "Every man gets his chance, only if it isn't the thing he's set his heart on he may fail to see it. I've had heaps of chances, and I've made a mess of every one. I've no excuse. As a rule doggedness does it, and I've lacked the doggedness. At first I was mad on sea life, but one round trip on a wind-jammer settled that. Then it was agriculture, and one of my father's friends in Cumberland took me in hand; and after that I roved off to what I called a bigger life in the cities; but the bigger life proved to be a desperately little thing. And now the old folks are gone, and the younger ones are sick of me, and I'm pretty well sick of myself, and that's all there is to tell."

"Not quite all," Mary Allonby replied. "There is always the future."

Hudson shook his head. "At one time I had tremendous faith in the future," he said, "but now I'm doubting it. In Canada it'll probably be the same as in England. I'll take to the road, and I'll always have the road in front of me, and if I tumble into a ditch there's nobody else to be hurt—and that's a comfort."

"They say," the girl urged, "that out there, in Canada, there is success for anybody who'll try."

"Ay," he rejoined. "But I'm not one of the triers. I've as much pertinacity as a butterfly. I can't honestly say that I've ever entered fully into the spirit of any enterprise. It isn't in me. I like the easy way."

But Mary Allonby refused to accept this valuation. "I simply don't believe it," she insisted. "You don't like the easy way, or else you would have chosen it, for the way you have selected is one of the hardest that any man can walk. Besides, you have more strength than you think of. I—I have been watching you a little bit this last day or two, and I have seen some things which have interested me. Yesterday there was that trouble at breakfast time, and you turned it into laughter. And then when the children grow mopy you give them a new start with their games; and when that big Scandinavian and the little Spaniard began to quarrel it was you who took them in hand, and I heard one of the stewards say you were better at keeping order than a file of marines would be."

"I'm afraid that steward must be a new hand. It was nothing at all that I did."

"It was a great deal," Mary Allonby insisted, "and it meant a good deal. It meant—are you listening?—it meant this, that you will do something yet if you will try. And now if you will release me from all these wraps I think I'll go below again. You have been very kind to me. Good-night."

A moment later he was alone, one hand gripping the rail, his vision fixed upon the dark welter of the tumbling seas, and out of the darkness there beamed upon him the smile of a pair of brown eyes, out of the rush of the seas and the wind there came to him the assurance of a girlish voice:—"You will do something yet." Already he was pitting the old despair against a newborn hope.

An hour after midnight, as he lay in his bunk, he was awakened by a raucous scream. He rose on his elbow and listened with the dull wonder of a sleepy man. Again it shrilled down into the heart of the great ship: — "Br-a-ay! Br-a-ay!" His look of perplexity deepened, and then as consciousness rushed upon him he sank back on his pillow. "It's the siren," he muttered. "We've run into a fog-bank. Thundering nuisance! I don't like fog."

All through the rest of the hours the warning blare boomed and quivered, banishing sleep, thrashing fear into fulness of life; and when the feeble light of the dawn fluttered through the ports Hudson went on deck, where he found the "Monarch" beating at reduced speed through a hateful white mass. All day they bored stolidly into it, the hooter ever screaming its warning, while imagination pictured strange forms out beyond the hull, and filled the air with weird cries. And up on the bridge men craned across the rail, striving to see the unseeable, and about the decks the sea-travellers aimlessly roved, the dread of the unknown in their eyes.

Throughout the next day also the horror of blindness lay upon them—for this is what fog at sea really means; and when, for the third time, the night made the darkness like that of the pit, Henry Hudson declared to Mary Allonby that he had "never seen such a scared-looking crew in all his life," and he was "going to try to rouse them." Five minutes later there was a burst of music on the steerage piano, wild and buoyant, and going below Mary discovered her new friend merrily trolling a popular song, with a smiling crowd gathered around, and others quickly flocking out of the two alleyways. After the song another. Then Hudson struck up the lively strains of a dance, and, as though at the waving of a magician's wand, the company flung itself into a madcap whirl. At the end of it all the dancers trailed away to their bunks, contented for the time, and too tired for fear. As Hudson crossed the saloon Mary Allonby stopped him.

"It was splendid," she said. "And you called yourself one of the useless men!"

For Henry Hudson sleep that night had none of its gentle ministry. And it was not the excitement through which he had passed, nor the shrill lamentation of the siren, that kept him awake, but rebel thoughts of the past and a strange reaching out into the future. Hitherto, the open road in the new land had no real terror for him—he could always muddle along, but now he was honestly afraid of it. He wanted to see not only the beginning of the road, but the end, and he was not at all content to muddle through. He wondered whether Mary Allonby could be right in her estimation of him, or whether he had not played with life too long to be taken seriously now. And while he was still wondering and doubting and hoping opportunity thrust itself upon him once more.

Brain awake and awork, he was lying staring into the murk, when all the sounds of the sea were drowned by an appalling crash, a rip and roar as of iron smashed and torn, and then he was flung from his bunk, and others with him, and there upon the floor they lay and struggled—a mob of panic-stricken men, who fought with each other in the dark.

Hudson was the first to escape, and with all speed he fled from that hateful prison to the freedom of the deck. He found it terribly silent out there. High overhead there was a volcanic rush of escaping steam; the siren was screaming its call for help. A rocket hissed aloft and was lost in the fog; but all the usual discords and harmonies had snapped off right in the middle of the grand chorus. The world was filled with that awful silence which falls upon a great ship suddenly stopped in her course—the pounding of the engines, the beat of the propellers, the rush of the seas—all had gone.

Ages seemed to pass. This was eternity. Then something snapped, and he was plunged into chaos and pandemonium. From the bridge the voice of a man thundered. A couple of sailors ran swiftly by. On the foc'sle head he made out a group of shadowy forms, and then the crowd from below burst upon him. At that moment he realized that it had grown freezingly cold, and also that the deck had begun to slant.

(To be Continued.)

GILLETT'S LYE

JUST YOU AND I.

Softly the purple gloaming
Shadows the west
Landward a bird is homing,
Seeking her nest.
Muffled the sound of breakers:
Foam-capped for night:
Folding in mist the meadows
Passes the Light.

Somewhere—our secret, Darling—
Under Love's sky,
We come to keep the trysting,
Just you and I.

My heart leaps on impatient
To reach its goal:
Love in your eyes expectant
Lights all my soul.
With you—But, hark, the battle!
I start awake!
Dear, 'tis my life for honor
And love's sweet sake.

Somewhere in Flanders lying
Facing the sky,
There we shall keep the trysting,
Just you and I.
—F. Y. M. in "White Ribbon Tidings."

HOME COOKING

CORNMEAL FOR COLD WEATHER

At this time of year, more than any other, cornmeal takes a welcome place in our diet. The men-folk, as well as the children, delight in the crisp crust and hot crumbly crumb when served with butter and honey. As a change from the usual porridge one of these cold mornings serve pancakes made with cornmeal and fried with bacon fat. Good, sweet molasses should go with them, and you need not fear attacks of indigestion if the meal is well scalded and left to swell, as it should, before the cakes are mixed.

Thick cornmeal much, cooled in a bread pan, sliced, dipped in flour, and fried, may be served as a vegetable, with chicken, pork or veal. It may be flavored with a drop or two of onion juice, or if you have learned to like the Continental touch, rub a cut clove of garlic on a little salt, and use that in seasoning the mush. Remember always that a literal "touch" of garlic is enough; it should never be overdone.

Any bits of meat may be chopped fine and added to the cornmeal mush before cooling, and when sliced and fried you will have a hot nourishing dish for breakfast or supper. Of course, you all know the Philadelphia scrapple for which we have already given the recipe. Any time you have ox heel or pig's feet, or pigs to spare, they can be boiled, chopped and mixed with the liquor in which they were boiled, thickened with cornmeal and flavored with herbs or spices. This may also be put in the straight-mouthed glass jars which have been emptied of canned fruit, and if a little lard is put on top of the can, or the whole sterilized by bringing to boiling point and sealing, you will have a quick dish to use any time up to the day when you need your jar again for fruit.

Cornmeal Batter Cakes—1 pint cornmeal, ½ teaspoonful baking powder, 1 cupful buttermilk, pinch of salt, pinch of soda, 1 egg. Scald the meal, add salt; allow soda to dissolve in buttermilk and stir into meal. Beat the egg separately and add last, with baking powder. Stir briskly for a few minutes, then fry on a hot griddle. In practically all uses of cornmeal, the meal should be first scalded. When sufficient boiling water is poured into the meal to form of it a thick paste-like substance, the double cooking removes from it that indigestible quality which many find in cornmeal.

Cornmeal Oysters—If you know where you can procure the genuine white cornmeal, you might serve Rhode Island Johnny-cake as an accompaniment to liver and bacon. To make, take two teacupsful of the meal, and pour boiling water over it until it has become thoroughly scalded and is wet, but not too soft. If the water is not actually boiling, however, the proper result cannot be obtained. When scalded, add from half to three-quarters of a cupful of sweet milk, a level tablespoonful of sugar, and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix the ingredients thoroughly, and fry in small, flat cakes on a griddle, using lard as grease. When well browned on both sides, serve quickly.

Three Grain Brown Bread.—Mix a pint of rolled oats, a pint of rolled wheat, half pint of granulated yellow cornmeal, half a pint of whole wheat flour, and one teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in two tablespoonfuls of warm water; add it to half a pint of New Orleans molasses; stir and add this to a pint of thick sour milk. Mix with the dry ingredients. Steam for four hours.

Fruit Muffins—Take a pint of cornmeal, half a pint of white flour, four teaspoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, 1½ cupful of milk and a cupful of any kind of fruit, such as apples, peaches, prunes, etc. Peel and slice the apples. Bake in muffin tins in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

Apple Cornmeal Gems—Chop four sour apples very fine. Mix into them a beaten egg, a quarter of a cup of molasses, one and a half cups each of cornmeal and sifted flour, half a teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of soda in warm water. Add to other ingredients and use enough water to thin the batter. Bake in a moderat oven in buttered gem pans.

Cornmeal Puffs—One cup milk, one tablespoon butter, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one-half cup cornmeal (scant), two eggs, one-quarter cup sugar, one-quarter cup flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Scald milk. Add butter and salt. Stir in cornmeal and let thicken in double boiler, then cool. Add eggs, beaten together. Turn into hot buttered muffin pans and bake fifteen or twenty minutes in hot oven.

Thin Corn Bread—A delicious accompaniment to the pork chops or bacon for breakfast will be found in cornbread made according to the following recipe: Scald one cupful of white cornmeal; one-half teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of shortening with sufficient boiling water to moisten, covering and allowing it to stand for half an hour, then adding one well beaten egg and sufficient milk to make a rather thin batter. Pour this a scant half inch deep in well buttered, shallow pans, and bake in a quick oven. Use care in making, and the result will be light, crispy and delicious.

Hot Cakes, as One Southern Cook Makes Them—Brown in the oven one cup cornmeal, 2 tablespoons of flour, half a tablespoon of sugar and 1 saltspoon of salt. When these have turned a good brown stir in half a cup of hot milk and beat all together until cold. Then add beaten yolks of two eggs, and last, stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Bake these in buttered pans.

Orange Indian Pudding—Put four heaping tablespoonfuls of cornmeal into a basin, add half a pint of molasses and a level teaspoonful of salt; boil three pints of milk, pour it scalding hot on the meal, stirring carefully till perfectly smooth and free from lumps. Butter a pudding dish, cover the bottom thickly with chopped candied orange peel, pour in the mixture, and, last of all, pour gently over the top a tumblerful of cold milk; bake four and a half hours in a hot oven. Serve with whipped and sweetened cream flavored with one teaspoonful of orange essence. The preserved orange peel, made by recipe given last week, is delicious for this pudding.

Indian Pudding with Suet—½ cupful Indian meal, 1 pint milk, ½ cupful molasses, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful ginger, 1 teaspoonful salt, ¼ lb. suet, chopped fine, 3 eggs. Scald milk, add Indian meal gradually, then suet and molasses; cook ten minutes. Cool, and add the eggs, after beating very light. Turn into a greased mould. Boil five hours. Serve with favorite sauce.

Raisin Corn Bread—1 cupful sour milk, 1 well-beaten egg, 1 tablespoonful butter, melted, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1¼ teaspoonful salt, 3-4 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, 1 cupful of flour, 1 cupful cornmeal, ½ cupful of raisins. Mix together th milk, egg, butter, sugar and salt. Add the soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water, and then the flour and cream of tartar, sifted together. Stir in the cornmeal and raisins, and bake in a moderate oven, at about 375 degress Fahr., for thirty minutes.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.

Dear Friend,—It gives me much pleasure to send you my recipe for a substitute for butter. It has been highly endorsed by the Mothers' Clubs of London, and they have been distributing the recipe at five cents each. Many families are using it this winter.

The "Witness" is like a dear old friend, as we have had it in my own and my husband's home ever since we can remember. The Home Department is very helpful, and contains many valuable recipes.

If you look at this recipe you will see that the food value is nearly like butter. Hoping it will meet with your approval,

I remain, yours truly,
MRS. W. J. JACKSON

MOTHER'S CLUB BUTTER.

1 lb. beef fat (rendered) makes 2½ cups; 3-4 cup sour cream, 1½ tablespoon salt, ¼ cup water, 20 drops butter coloring.

To Render the Fat.—Put it through the grinder or meat chopper. Then put over a slow heat, and let it slowly fry in its own fat till the cracklings are crisp and a light brown color. It takes two or three hours. Do not hurry it, or it may be scorched. When done remove from fire and put through strainer and a cheesecloth. This will keep for weeks.

To sour cream, stand it in a warm place over night, on the back of the stove, or in the oven. Do not let it scald. If you could add a spoonful of sour milk or buttermilk, it would sour faster.

TO MAKE THE BUTTER.

Beat the cream a little to make it smooth. When the beef fat has cooled some, but before it begins to set, add the cream, salt and butter coloring, and beat it. An egg beater may be used at first, but as soon as it begins to thicken use a spoon. After it has thickened some add the water, which should be slightly warmed. Beat till it is a light, thick, fluffy whipped cream. The secret is in the thorough beating while it is setting. Do not cool it to hurry it or it will be lumpy. Pour in a bowl to set.

If anything happens that it is lumpy set your bowl in a pan of hot water, and after the fat has dissolved; try again when cooled a little.

Butter coloring may be procured from a drug store, or you can make it yourself by grating a carrot and squeezing the juice out through cheesecloth. Beef fat is better than the suet theoretically, but sometimes has a strong beefy flavor.

This butter may be made in a bowl, or has been successfully made in an ice cream freezer.

Many thanks for this thoroughly practical substitute for butter. The directions are so carefully given that no failure seems possible, and with the price of butter soaring, it will be a boon to many.

MARSHMALLOW ICING AND SEA FOAM CANDY.

Dear Madam,—Will you please give a recipe for marshmallow icing for cake. Recently I saw a chocolate loaf cake with marshmallow icing about half an inch deep, on top of which was a very thin layer of chocolate icing. I would also like very much to get a recipe for sea-foam candy. Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, yours sincerely,

MISS B. M. ROBERTSON.

The cake you describe was probably the Boston Cooking School one. As soon as the cake is removed from the pan cover the bottom with marshmallows pulled apart with tips of fingers, but not quite separated into halves. The exposed soft surface will quickly adhere to the hot cake. Finish by pouring over all chocolate fudge frosting. To make this melt 1 1-2 tablespoons butter, add 1-3 cup unsweetened powdered cocoa mixed with 1 1-4 cups confectioners sugar, a few grains salt, and 1-4 cup milk. Heat to boiling point and boil about eight minutes. Remove from fire and beat until creamy. Add 1-2 teaspoon vanilla and pour over cake.

Sea foam candy is made as follows:—Put 3 cups of light brown sugar, one cup water, and a tablespoon of vinegar into a saucepan. Heat gradually to boiling, stirring only until the sugar is dissolved; then boil without stirring until a little forms a hard ball when dropped into cold water. Remove at once from the fire, and when it stops bubbling pour it gradually upon the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs, beating constantly. Continue the beating until the mixture will hold its shape, then all 1 teaspoon vanilla and a cup of English walnut meats or other nuts. Drop the candy in small rough piles on waxed or buttered paper.

CHILLED POTATOES.

Dear Madam,—Could you or any of your readers help out this difficulty for an old and appreciative reader of your paper? Our potatoes have got chilled in the cellar, not enough to make them soft, but enough to render them sweet to the taste, and not at all dry when cooked, as they were before. Perhaps there may be some other way of preparing them to improve this. So expecting an answer in an early issue, I remain,

A WESTERN SUBSCRIBER.

Has any other reader had experience of this kind with potatoes? Possibly scalloping would disguise the sweet flavor, but I know of no way to overcome it. To scallop potatoes, peel and slice very thin in well buttered baking dish, cover with milk, well season with salt and pepper and sprinkle liberally with grated cheese. Or vary it by adding onions prepared by first slicing and pouring boiling water over them. Except in this way, I have never used the chilled potatoes. Has any one a better way?

ST. VALENTINE PARTY GOODIES.

Dear Madam, — Could you suggest simple, easily carried out goodies for a children's Valentine party. I'm late in writing, but the party is to be on the Friday after Valentine's Day, as it is the only day they can all get together. I have a small heart-shaped cookie cutter, and the girls will decorate the table with cut out hearts and plenty of green.

M. G. L.

The heart shaped cooky cutter can be used to cut out small cakes. Bake a sheet of some simple cake, and when cool cut out the hearts. Ice them by dipping in white or pink melted fondant and decorate with the white on pink, or reverse the colors.

For a large cake for the centre of the table make a regular layer cake, with raspberry jam for filling. When cold place a heart-shaped paper pattern over the top, and with a sharp knife cut around the pattern. By making a large fat heart, little cake is wasted. This should be iced in pink and edged with little white candies. Use the cooky cutter in heart shapes for the sandwiches, and the paper pattern idea can also be used in cutting out a big heart of pink gelatin, which can be rounded in a plain round pan about three inches deep.

University Fudge

The Lantic Sugar Cook Book gives the recipe for this and many other new sweets. Send a red ball trade-mark, cut from a Lantic package, for a free copy.

Lantic Sugar

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

will please you by its purity, convenience and high sweetening power.

The Sugar with the red ball trade-mark

Packed in 100-lb. Bags

For book, address
Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd.
Power Building, MONTREAL 11

AN OLD-FASHIONED LOVE SONG.

He doth not render up his pageto every curious mind,
Nor strew the flowers of his thought to every passing wind.
And yet to me my Love hath been most excellently kind.

No twice-told love tales doth he tell, no vows assail mine ear,
He only bids me creep into his heart, so near, so near,
That well I know I am to him most exquisitely dear.

And when with eventide he comes, the long day's work well done,
The silver sail of silence bears us on—and on—and on—
And love and life are pledged anew—for life and love are one.

—Marie Hemstreet, in the "Outlook."

WORLD'S WELFARE

SWEDEN

The people of the Scandinavian Peninsula have for many years been very energetic in legislation to lessen the evils of intemperance. The simple plan of general prohibition does not seem to have commended itself to the legislators and they have been continually strengthening and tightening up the laws for the restriction of the drink traffic, especially along the line of eliminating therefrom any possibility of such private profit as would induce encouragement of the business.

In Sweden, notably, progress has been along the line of the so-called "Gothenburg System." There seems to be a good deal of misapprehension concerning the meaning of this term. It is not Government operation. The Swedish plan, more correctly described as "The Company System," provides for the operation of the traffic in spirits by companies which sell only under very rigid restrictions as to hours of sale, quantity sold and the like. These companies are required to also supply food and non-intoxicating beverages. They are prohibited from giving their shareholders any profit beyond a specified interest on the money invested, and any surplus of gain must be used for public or benevolent purposes.

In both Norway and Sweden the beverage principally consumed is so-called "brandy." At one time nearly everybody who desired to do so was privileged to operate a still for the production of spirits, and the production and consumption of spirits was very great. The suppression of private distillation was followed by the inauguration of the Gothenburg plan, the purpose of which is declared to be the elimination of private profit and at the same time the promotion of morality.

One of the most active temperance reformers in Sweden is Dr. Ivan Bratt, a physician of Stockholm, who, in many pamphlets and at many meetings has argued in favor of a special method of dealing with the liquor traffic until he has finally succeeded in having that traffic brought under regulation in his own city by a method which has been called the "Stockholm System," the principal feature of which may be briefly stated as follows:

All sale of spirits is by a company or society which works under the direction of a board named by the Government, which has general control of all details concerning the business. No citizen is allowed to purchase liquor at the society's shops unless he has first obtained a certificate authorizing him to purchase. This is in the form of a passbook, and must be presented every time he makes a purchase either directly or through anyone else. His purchase must be upon an order signed by himself, so that his signature may be compared with an original in the passbook. The pass-book states the maximum quantity that the holder is permitted to purchase within a certain period.

The first year's experiment of this system in the city of Stockholm resulted in a reduction in the quantity of liquor consumed and a reduction in the convictions for drunkenness.

	1913	1914
Sold and drunk on premises	597,786	509,765
Sold and taken away	4,988,863	2,962,610
Convictions for drunkenness	17,696	11,878

The sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises has decreased by fifteen percent. The sale of liquor to be carried away has decreased by forty-nine percent, and the arrests for drunkenness have decreased by thirty-three percent.

The foregoing facts are taken from an interesting article in "L'Abstinence," the organ of the Anti-Alcoholic League of Switzerland published at Lausanne. It is written by Mr. Alexis B. Jorkman recognized in all Northern Europe as an authority upon the temperance question and an effective advocate of temperance reform.

— BRIGHT —

Church Entertainments

To Raise Church Funds and Entertain Church People.

MINISTERS UNANIMOUS IN THEIR PRAISE.

Now tested and tried by thousands of Church organizations in Canada and U. S. Repeated in 90 percent of places.

For Ladies' Aid and Young People's Societies, Bible Classes and Choirs.

TITLES.

I. "A Ladies' Aid Business Meeting at Mohawk Crossroads."
II. "Afternoon Tea in Friendly Village, 1862."
III. "The Minister's Bride."
IV. "The Young Village Doctor."

"Will you grant us exclusive right of your plays in Quebec City? If so, please send them."—Pres. Ladies' Aid, Prs. Church.

"Kindly do not sell your plays to any other organization in Sudbury, as we intend putting all your entertainments on."—Pres. Ladies' Aid, Methodist Church, Sudbury.

"Have put on all your plays. Will you have another sketch ready by summer?"—Pres. Ladies' Aid, Chalmers, Toronto.

"Have handed over $160 to Red Cross from 'The Minister's Bride.' Expect equal success from 'The Young Village Doctor.' Again accept our congratulations."—Auburn R.C.S.

Hundreds of others from Y.P.S.'s, Ladies' Aids, etc.

For full particulars and press notices, apply to author.

CLARA E. ANDERSON.
255 Mackay Street, Ottawa, Canada.

DIEU LE VEULT!

Come, soul, that only broken things
Can offer to the King of Kings,
A broken world, a broken vow,
A broken heart! Arise, for now
The old is dead. He calleth thee
With Him to shape the world to be;
With dead things leave thy fears and sins,

Now lift, thy only life, begins;
And broken men, like thee, He leads;
Lives shatter'd, like to thine, He needs:

Shout, for the ranks are open still,
"His will for me. His glorious will!"

Come, Church, that mourns the Temple stained,
Where pride has waxed, and love has waned;
Come back to Him, poor faithless Bride,
False to the Lord, Who for her died;
Come, for the night of shame and scorn
Is nearly past; and then The Morn!
Cast off drab robes, and clothed in white
Chant morning songs ere it is light,
Only a broken Church He needs,
Only a contrite Church He leads!

Let the loud cry the Temple fill,
"His will alone. His glorious will!"

Come, nation, that hast known the spear,
The thorns that prick, the nails that tear;
Into whose soul has passed the shame;
Whose lost hopes burn away in flame;
Old worlds are dead, new worlds shall be.
Come for the King is calling thee.
Leave with dead things, thy pomp and pride,
The flatt'ring seer, the lying guide.
Only a broken race He needs,
Only a contrite people leads.

Come, through thy blood the shout shall thrill,
"His will for me. His glorious will!"

EDWARD SHILLITO.

One log will not burn alone. Neither can the heart forever forsake and survive. Humanity is not built for solitary life.

Christianity is a world religion. It carries the weight of the world on its shoulders, and the horizon of the world in its eyes. It is a Good Shepherd religion, and its heart has no rest as long as a solitary sheep is out of the fold. As it goes on its way it picks up, one after another, the continents, the big ones and the little ones, and seeks diligently for all the islands of the sea. It wants to whisper something to them. It wants to tell them God is love.—Dr. Jefferson.

CHINA INLAND MISSION LOSES SECRETARY

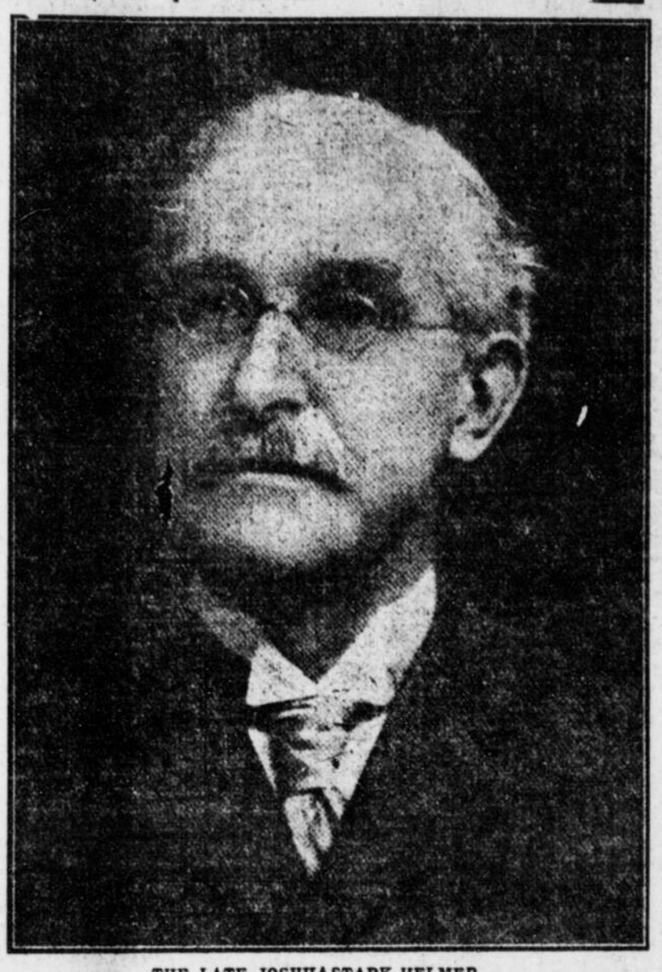
The death at Toronto, on Dec. 16th of last year, of Mr. Joshua Stark Helmer, for a number of years secretary of the China Inland Mission, removes one of its most earnest and devoted workers.

Mr. Helmer was born in New York State, on Sept. 8th, 1841.

In 1889 he joined the China Inland Mission, and in 1893 he became its secretary. Mr. Henry W. Frost bears this striking testimony to the character and influence of deceased:

It has often been remarked that Mr. Helmer was a man of few words. I would add that he did not need to speak much, for his face spoke louder than words could do, of God's peace and love and power. Once in his business days, when a certain legal action was brought against him, he had to sit in court through what proved to be a long series of arguments. During that time, not being allowed to testify, he prayed—as he told me afterwards—that even in his silence he might witness for Christ. We learned subsequently that a certain infidel who had been present had made, after the trial the following remark: "I never have believed in Christianity; but Mr. Helmer's face in that court-room has almost constrained me to become a Christian." Likewise, in later days, our candidates and missionaries in the Toronto Home often spoke of this characteristic. One outgoing missionary said, in his first testimony at Shanghai: "Do you ask me what was the chiefest blessing I received in the Toronto Home? I will tell you; it was Mr. Helmer's face!" He had looked so continually into the Face of faces, that he constantly bore its imaged radiancy.

From first to last, his was the truly sacrificial spirit, which loses much in earthly things and counts it gain to do



THE LATE JOSHUASTARK HELMER.

Sunday School Lesson

February 25, 1917.

JESUS AT THE POOL OF BETHESDA.

Golden Text:—It was Jesus who had made him whole—John 5: 15.

There has been very much discussion as to what feast it was that drew Jesus to Jerusalem at this time, but the arguments in favor of one feast or another feast were based almost entirely upon guess work. A modern commentator suggested at last that it might be the feast of Purim held in commoration of Mordecai's victory over Haman, and that idea has gained much credence. But it is not at all likely that Jesus would have observed a feast which had no legal sanction.

"After this there was a feast," we read in the authorized version. It is another illustration of the indifference which the King James translators frequently showed to differences of wording in the Greek. In chaps. 2. 12; 11: 7, 11 and 19: 28, John uses the expression "after this—"meta touto" to convey the idea that what he was about to narrate took place immediately after the events about which he had just been writing. But in our text he says "meta tauta"—"after these things," evidently for the purpose of indicating a break in the narrative. There is no means of knowing how long an interval had elapsed between the end of the fourth chapter and the beginning of the fifth chapter.

The pool of Bethesda is believed to have been supplied with water from an intermittent spring, which when unusually active was possessed of healing properties. Its healing powers were no doubt greatly exaggerated, as is usual in such cases: but it is easy to understand that at a time when medical science had scarcely begun to achieve practical results the discovery of such a spring of healing water would attract multitudes of invalids.

The explanation about the angel coming down and troubling the water is not found in the most reliable of the old manuscripts. It was probably inserted by some copyist to explain the man's answer to Jesus. It does not seem likely that there was anything miraculous about the agitation of the water at intervals or about the healing effects which it was then capable of producing in some cases.

It must be admitted, however, that if the healing effect was natural it would not apply only to the first person that stepped into the water as is here said to have been the case. It is not a matter of any consequence how these cures were wrought, or whether they were permanent, or not. What is of consequence is the action and the teaching of Jesus.

Apparently Jesus went down to this pool on purpose to heal this poor man, just as He had gone to Jacob's well to save the woman of Samaria, and in this case, as in the case of the woman Jesus made the first advance, instead of waiting, as He usually did, for some appeal, or question.

He asked a question that must have seemed superfluous, and almost equivalent to mockery, to the poor man. Every sufferer wants to be cured, and this man was there on purpose to obtain a cure if possible: yet Jesus asked him if he wouldn't like to be cured. The man did not think it necessary to state so obvious a fact as his desire for a cure was; but he did tell Jesus of the helplessness of his condition. He seems to have been able to move slowly—to crawl, or creep perhaps—but could not get from his bed to the water when the time came until after someone else had stepped into it. And he had no friend at hand to help him.

His case was in fact, hopeless. He had been a chronic invalid for thirty-eight years—it must not be supposed that he had been lying at that pool for thirty-eight years—; and every year of continued impotence of any kind increases it, making a cure less possible. But God likes to deal with hopeless cases because in such cases men can more clearly see His hand and appreciate His goodness.

"Arise, take up thy bed, (or pilt) and walk." Jesus healed this man in the same way that He had healed the paralytic at Capernaum, by giving a command to do an impossible thing. These men were unable to walk, not to speak of lifting and carrying their beds. If either of them had answered, as most persons would have answered, "I can't walk," he would not have been healed. But by simply obeying without question they both gained power to obey and gained a complete victory over their infirmity.

THE CHURCH'S TASK AND EQUIPMENT

(By Rev. A. S. Lewis, B.A., B.D.)

Mark 14:17—"And when it was evening He cometh with the twelve."

It was in the twilight of Thursday evening, of Passion Week, that Jesus and His little band of disciples climbed the outside stairway leading to the Upper Room. They were unattended by the blare of trumpets, and the waving of banners. How simply the record runs: "And when it was evening He cometh with the twelve." We are accustomed to think of this meeting as a mere incident in the Gospel record. We assume, and rightly, that the disciples had no conception of the far-reaching effects that would issue from it. It was reserved for us to discover that, of all the world's great assemblies, councils and conventions, none has ever equalled this one. For that night, in the quiet of the guest chamber, Jesus mobilized His Church for the age-long campaign.

Never since has the Church been demobilized. Other organizations have been disbanded. Cities and empires have fallen. Gone the glory and splendor of Rome. The Parthenon of Athens is in ruins. Seaweed grows upon the marble steps of the ancient palaces of Carthage. Fallen the sixty gorgeous columns that once adorned the Temple of Diana. But, strangely enough, the church of Christ has never broken down. Despite her failures and shams, notwithstanding the dark blots upon her history, the horrible record of her persecutions, the tortuousness of her windings, and the blindness of her leaders, the Church still marches on, after all these centuries, in the greatness, and grandeur, and glory of her strength.

That being true, many questions instantly spring to mind. Just we will engage our thought this morning: What is the Church's Task and Equipment? For what end did Jesus mobilize His Church, and what is the equipment that will assure success?

I. THE CHURCH'S TASK.

Every great leader who launches a world movement must answer two questions: What do you propose to do, and how do you propose to do it? The answer to the first question spreads out the leader's task, till it lies before our mind like a beautiful landscape. The answer to the second question, if it be a wise answer, allays all doubt, and sends the worker to his task radiant with the certainty of success. The leaders of the Reformation had a great task, and a clearly conceived plan. Their purpose was to free Europe from Mediaevalism, and from bondage to an ecclesiastical system that reserved to itself the right to think for men. Their method called for freedom of discussion, therefore Wycliffe translated the Bible into English, Luther nailed his ninety-five theses to the door of the church in Wittenberg, and Calvin published his "Institutes." The leaders of the French Revolution set themselves a splendid task, viz., the destruction of Feudalism and the right to concentrate wealth and privilege in the hands of the aristocrats. Their plan was to behead the aristocrats and divide the spoils among themselves. The Allied nations to-day have a great and thrilling mission. It is no less than to safeguard, for all time to come, the rights of weaker nations, to establish the cause of human liberty forever in the world, and to preserve to civilization the democratic institutions of our modern age. Their method is to rid Europe, and the world, of the Prussian Junker, with his aggressive, military autocracy. Not otherwise, Jesus had a great and masterful mission, about which He was constantly speaking, and for the accomplishment of which He called His Church into existence. That mission was to set up the Kingdom of God in the world.

But what is this Kingdom of God? What can it be but the environment of God in the heart of the individual, by which he is fitted to live the Kingdom life amid the myriad relationships of human existence. Can it be anything else? Life is a vast network of relationships, social, economic, political, religious. Leave God out of the hearts of men, and in industry and commerce you have cattle horning each other away from the manger. Deny God a place in the hearts of men, and in society you have men and women worshipping at the shrines of self and pleasure, but gathering, in due time, a harvest of ruined homes and blackened names—a wide, sweeping tornado of misery and crime. Take God out of the hearts of men, and in politics you have leaders spoiling the people; you have the boss and the gang with their slogan, "anything for votes;" you have an electorate that adopts for its creed, "anything is mine I can get out of the government and keep out of jail myself; and, what is worst of all, you have the forces of evil in the state entrenched behind laws that are harder to break through than those walls of concrete across Flanders and France. Leave God out and immediately you usher in chaos and death. But, in the vision of Jesus, the earth is not to be the theatre of chaos, selfishness and death. The old world moves toward the dawning of a better day, the realization of a choicer destiny, the coming of the Kingdom of God, when, by the enthronement of God in the characters of men, the thousand relationships of human life will be brought under the fatherly sway of God so completely, that His laws will be the rule of human conduct, and the doing of His will the joy of human hearts. To bring about that Golden Age is the unique, but gigantic task Jesus has laid upon His Church.

Let us make no mistake. Just as it is given to the scientist to take opaque clay and change it into transparent porcelain; to take common mud and out of it lead forth rubies and sapphires; just as it is given to nature to take the withered petals and ugly brown leaves of autumn, and by the touch of her magic wand lead forth, in a perfect profusion of beauty, and wonderful mystery of life, the buds and flowers of the springtime, so it is given to the Church of Christ to take the crude materials of human nature and out of them construct that divine order, which Jesus called the Kingdom of God. An order in which men will live together in peace, cherishing for each other good-will and love, withal having their lives indwelt by those warm, spiritual forces that make life sweet and tremulous with perennial joy—an order in which the principles of Christ will be allowed to have their perfect operation in every last relationship by which one individual affects another, either near or far, directly or indirectly. This is the Church's task. And, mark you, this task is not to be performed on some distant planet, or even in some little corner of this world, walled in and fenced off from the rest of men. Jesus prayed "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." Jesus teaches, in language unequivocal and unmistakable, that the place where the Kingdom of God is to be set up is here in the world, right down here on this common sod, where men and women live together, build their homes, train and educate their children, organize industries, and rear splendid commonwealths.

Such is the Church's task—an enterprise that challenges our imagination—at once the most stupendous, the most far-reaching enterprise that was ever committed to mortals. No one can contemplate the task even for a moment, and get even a glimmer of its vastness without asking:

II. WHAT IS THE CHURCH'S EQUIPMENT?

To this question almost any number of answers might be given. Permit me to offer but a three-fold answer.

1. An Unshakable Confidence in Jesus Christ as the Church's All-Conquering Leader.—In these days, with their tendency to reduce Jesus to a "pale Galilean," a mere "Syrian ghost vanishing in the mists," we need to come back to the statement of Paul: "He put all things into subjection under His feet, and gave Him to be head over all things to the Church." When Paul wrote those words Christianity was young, the Church had but short history. To-day we look back upon nineteen centuries of wonderful exploits. And what do we learn? If any one thing more than another, it is this: In proportion as the Church has held closely to Jesus Christ as the focal point of her life, the centre of her thought, the theme of her pulpit, the object of her worship, and the leader of her activities, in exact proportion has she been able to go on with her task undaunted and unconquered. In the first century organized Judaism flung itself with fury against the Church. The disciples were mobbed in Jerusalem, hunted down in Damascus, flogged in Philippi, yet at the end of the century the band of eleven disciples had become half a million. By the prejudice of the Greeks, and the opposition of the Romans, the Church was not retarded, but increased more and more, till in Constantine's day she had climbed to the throne of the Caesars and robed herself in the purple of Imperial Rome. From her warfare with the doubt, the skepticism the blatant infidelity, the criticism of all the centuries, she has at length emerged, with many a scar? Oh, yes! with many a sword bent, and spear broken and banner torn, but in her real inner life, and in her ability to renew the assault,

"Unhurt amid the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crash of worlds."

Why? Because there have always been the seven thousand faithful souls who have steadfastly refused to bow their necks in allegiance to a Church divorced from Jesus Christ, as her unconquerable leader. They have believed that He, and He alone, could lead His Church over the Alpine barriers of opposition, indifference, and unbelief, to victory. And as they have, in harmony with their belief, locked arms with Jesus Christ in an unshakable confidence in Him, lo, workers have been armed with devotion, teachers have been girded for sacrifice, leaders have been raised up and anointed with vision, and preachers and missionaries and laymen have been equipped with magnificent heroism.

My brethren, shall we profit nothing from the past? Let us become absolutely unshakable in our confidence that no matter what the Church's enemies may be, no matter what obstacles she may encounter, her all-conquering Leader will not fail, or be discouraged, till His Father's Kingdom, purposed from all eternity, has been set up in the earth. Then we shall go back to the task equipped with certainty that failure will yet turn to success, defeat to victory, and long deferred hope will reap its fullest fruition. You will forget most of what I am saying this morning, but I beg of you do not forget that you have been called back to an unshakable confidence in Jesus Christ, as the Church's supreme Leader.

2. An Unswervable Allegiance to the Method of Jesus.—In choosing the method He did for setting up His Father's Kingdom in the world, Jesus departed from the usual course. Living in an age of force He passed by the army. In a day where wealth was in the hands of the few, Jesus did not resort to "favoritism," or "the pull." In an era of "the Porch," the Lyceum," and "the school of Gamaliel," Jesus passed by the scholars. In a time of priests and sacrifices, Jesus entirely ignored the hierarchy. He chose a method that went straight to the root of things. He proposed to remove the world's suffering and woe by removing their cause, viz., sin, from the heart of the individual; and, having done that, Jesus then proposed to send the individual out into the world to transform society by the infusion and diffusion of His own Christian character. "Ye are the salt of the earth. Ye are the light of the world." We shall never improve upon the method of Jesus. The danger is we shall lose sight of His method in the greatness of the task. In these days, when people are impatient with everything but what they are pleased to regard as "practical" in religion, the danger is we shall allow the Church to become a mere agency for pushing social reform. Now I would be the last to discount the place and importance of social service. As Baptist pastors we must be keenly alert to the social needs of the present hour. We shall be recreant to our trust if we fail to wage war upon political impurity. We must be swift to champion the cause of overworked women and children, the saving of young girls from lives of shame, and the rescue of our brother-man from the gross inhumanity of many of our modern industrial organizations. Let us see to it that our message rightly articulates the best modern thought along all lines of social service. But above everything else, let us see to it that our message makes the individual feel his own need of a Saviour, by seeing the misery and woe attendant upon his own sinful heart. There are many things we must inevitably leave undone, but one thing we must not leave undone—we must not fail to press home to the individual his absolute necessity of a new birth. That is the first thing, and it is the fundamental thing. Why is there lisery and strife and woe in the world anyway? Why do we have social problems and economic injustice? Why are vast sections of the race living to-day in unsanitary homes, huddled together in foul, ill-smelling tenements, while yonder on the hills others live in luxury and ease, equipped with every accoutrement of comfort and wealth? Why are thousands of mere children kept toiling in mills ten, twelve hours a day, amid the roar of machinery and nauseating odors, robbed of all play-life, growing prematurely old and broken? Why are vast numbers of girls and women kept toiling in the sweat shops of our cities, early and late, Sunday and Monday, year in and year out? Why should one individual live a life of useless, debilitating luxury, while his brother-man, every whit his equal mentally, must spend all his own energies, and perhaps the energies of his older children, to provide the barest existence? Why have we social vice, that is yearly rolling up here in Canada such a toll of victims suffering from blindness, deafness, imbecility, paralysis, fits, and general debility, as is making thoughtful men and women tremble for the future type of Canadian life? Why have we political corruption in this fair land of ours? Why have we graft, and rake-off, and every conceivable political intrigue and deception? Why are there in practically every ward from the Atlantic to the Pacific, three, ten, fifty, a hundred, five hundred votes, according to the size of the ward, that the political machine knows perfectly well can be purchased by some sort of bribery? Why have we these conditions? You will never answer why until you answer with one word, selfishness—the sheer, down-right, insolent selfishness of the human heart. These conditions are not due to a lack of education, else long ago we would have pulled old Shakespeare down, and dragged the others up, and cured our ills. They are not due to inequality, else socialism, with its thousand doctrines and ramifications would have proved the panacea long ago. These conditions are to be traced straight to the selfishness of the human heart. And there is only one remedy for that, and that is the remedy of Jesus, a new birth.

That's the first thing in the method of Jesus, but it is not the only thing. We must not rest as churches, or as pastors, until the new-born individual goes out into life imbued with a passion to do his "bit" in setting up God's Kingdom in the world. If he have a genius for trade, then to sell his goods honestly. If his task be to feed people, then to practice no adulterstions. If to carry freight as a railway man, neither to ask nor accept a rebate. If to build houses as a carpenter or mason, to put in good materials and honest labor. Here is the place and here is the horizon-wide scope for your program of instruction in Sunday School, and church, and college, for social service. The bane of the Church in the past has been that laymen felt they had nothing to do in setting up God's Kingdom. That was to be done entirely by preachers, evangelists and missionaries. We need to discover that there is a spiritual significance and worth attaching to any kind of honest toil that is done for the glory of God and the blessing of men. It may not be yours to preach, but it is yours, if you are an employer of labor, and a disciple of Christ, to conduct your business according to the Golden Rule, and the Law of Love as laid down by Jesus Christ. It may not be yours to go to India as a missionary, but, if you are a politician, and a Christian, it is yours to use your power, not for selfish ends, or merely party ends, but for the weal of society and the blessing of humanity. By so doing, and only by so doing, you will hasten the coming of the Kingdom in politics. It may not be yours to sing, but it is yours, if a merchant or a professional man, and a Christian, to go in and strive to uplift business and professional morals, elevate the ideals of the society in which you move, purify the methods of the political party with which you are identified, and lift the whole community up to God. It certainly is not yours as an employee to administer our educational institutions, but it is yours by loyal service to make your employer's interest your own, and in return for the wage or the salary you bargained for, to give him honest, conscientious service. This was Jesus' plan for reforming governments, changing the social order, defeating hate and strife and war, and finally subduing all nations and races unto the sovereignty of His Father's Kingdom.

And the marvellous thing about it all was, that Jesus never once doubted the ultimate success of His method. Even when the darkness of Gethsemane was gathering, and the cross could be seen through the gloom that was closing in upon Him, Jesus was almost riotously optimistic: "Be of good cheer," He said, "I have overcome the world." My brothers, the success of the Church, and the hope of the world, depend upon our unswervable allegiance to the method of Jesus.

3. Whole-Hearted Reliance Upon the Divine Dynamic.—"Ye shall receive power when the Holy Spirit is come upon you." This is the Church's dynamic without which perfected machinery, and multiplied activities will accomplish little. As a denomination we are putting the emphasis upon culture for our ministry, and this is as it should be. All honor to the denomination that sets a high educational standard for its ministers. We have nothing but profoundest respect for the young man who, feeling himself called to the work of the Gospel ministry, says: "God helping me I will first seek an education." But when we have said all that, let us not make the fatal mistake of thinking that education is everything. Mere scholarship will accomplish little if it walks alone. Fine words will be nothing but feathers, when they ought to be bullets going to the quick of the soul. Eloquence will be as beautiful moonbeams, when it ought to be as giant guns smashing away the incrustations from the hearts of men, and laying the ugly things of the soul bare before God. Oh, we need, and need so badly, the choicest and ripest scholarship of the age; we need logic that is irresistible, eloquence that melts and burns and thrills; but lack of these, and surcharging all of these, we need the power of the Holy Spirit, if God's Kingdom is ever to be set up in this present world.

"He, gwhen He is come," said Jesus, "will convict the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment. Only through the doorway of a willing will can Jesus Christ enter a human life, and effect that change which must always be the initial step in setting up the kingdom. Ah! but that willing will! There's the problem. How shall we get the willing will? What can men not do! He can harness the forces of nature and send them on a thousand of his errands. He can call to the ether, and lo, it stands ready to flash his message across the continents and over the oceans. He can call to the shrubs and the flowers, and in response to the touch of His tools they come marching forth from the grip of winter, clothed with matchless beauty and supernal loveliness. But man can call to his brother-man by threat and by love, by entreaty and by tears, to turn to Jesus Christ, and the man with clenched fists and set jaw replies, I will not. Nothing, nothing but the power of the Holy Spirit, can break down the opposition of the human heart, and open the gate-way of a willing will to Jesus Christ. The spirit can do it, and does do it. It is said that the great Chalmers, all through his early ministry, preached beautiful essays, veritable literary gems, that set forth choice ethical truths. But nobody was gripped by them, or thrilled, or lifted God-ward. Then he sought and found the power of the Holy Spirit, and immediately men began to go down under his preaching, and his message was burned upon the hearts of men all over Scotland, and Scotland was brought back to God.

Dr. Jowett tells that when Moody and Sankey went to Birmingham, Dr. Dale, who was then at the height of his career in that city, was very uncertain what to say, or what attitude to take. For a time he held aloof, but at the end of the mission a year afterward he came as a witness. "I remember," says Dr. Jowett, "one sentence in his testimony, 'I have seen the sun rise on the Rigi, and it was a glorious sight, but the sunrise on the Rigi is a mere shadow compared with the sunrise I saw in Birmingham, when the power of the Holy Ghost came and destroyed the sovereignty and night of sin and brought in the morning.'" Oh, ye who witness for the Christ, whether from the pulpit or the pew, whether in the office, the factory, the store, or where not, this power is yours, in Canada, in India and Bolivia, even to utmost ends of the earth. Let us, my brethren, fulfil the conditions by which we may have its baptism, then let us cast ourselves upon it in whole-hearted reliance. Without it we shall fail, but with it we shall go singing and marching in triumph to the completion of our giant task, the establishment of that Kingdom which is universal, and of which there will be no end.

so because of spiritual compensation. He willingly lived on a small amount of money, he was gladly content with narrow and inconvenient quarters.

If I should close two texts of Scripture which should fitly characterize Mr. Helmer's life, they should be these: "He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost," and "His hands were steady until the going down of the sun." These things, I believe, God Himself could say of him. Hence it is my assurance that our brother and friend has gone to a great recompense. In spite of sorrow, therefore, it was a joy to lay his body down in the Lockport cemetery beside that of his beloved wife, for it was in the certain and sure hope of the resurrection and of a glorious rewarding, when Jesus comes.

We shall sorely miss him, and, among his friends, I most of all. But the sweet savor of his life is left behind and this will continually abide. May it now be our portion to follow Christ even as he did. In doing this, we shall best show our gratitude to God for all he was.

God is ever looking for men whom He can use.

God is ever looking for men who will make use of Him.

That man is of most use to the world who makes most use of God and gives himself most freely to God for God's use.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

A TRUE VALENTINE.

(By Charles Irvin Junkin, in "St. Nicholas.")

He came on good St. Valentine's,
A gift I counted royal,
And worthy of the gentle saint,
My Valentine—and loyal!

I found in him a love and life
Old-fashioned and romantic;
A keenness for the better things,
That drove him almost frantic.

Humility and diffidence,
And faithfulness amazing,
Yet coupled with a sense of right
That set his eyes a-blazing.

A something in his honest eyes
That made me think of Heaven;
A love forgiving seven times,
And seventy times the seven!

And so he loved, and loves me still,
My Valentine, my hero;
And never man outmeasured him,
My rare old collie, Nero.

ST. VALENTINE

St. Valentine, as far as we know, writes Canon Langbridge, of Limerick, in the London "Leader," never sent a valentine. It was just his bad luck to get martyred on rather a dubious day

February the 15th was sacred to Pan and Juno. A ritual of love-augury arose under the patronage of Juno, and, though they had not yet discovered the word, young people drew the names of their "valentines." This custom held its own down to Christian times. It was not, however, quite the Christian thing, and like the great statues in Rome, it received a new name and the Church's blessing.

It was here that St. Valentine came in. He was a highly respectable bishop and martyr; nobody could be a better godfather to a nicely-whitewashed heathenism. His day fell on the eve of the old celebration.

On his day, therefore, little billets, inscribed with the names of suitable saints, were distributed to amorous youth to guide its thoughts to pious meditation. The device has hardly achieved a godly success; it has only got an unlucky saint into more trouble, and the pretty valentines, with chubby cupids, and the ugly valentines, with insulting noses, are all sent in his episcopal name. Are sent?—oh, loss! oh, sorrow!—were sent, when I and the world were young.

It was the girl's great day then. When the weary postman staggered into sight all the neighboring doors thrilled with stifled screams. As he pushed open each particular gate golden heads and brown, flowing, netted, ringleted, twisted, tight with papers, were seen. They fell upon him, cajoled and hustled him, praying him to give them nice valentines; and then silence fell and blushes rose.

They numbered their valentines like scalps. All the addresses were disguised, but only enough to minister dear guessing. Oh, it was sweet!

But it was sad, too! I have seen sudden tears twinkle into view; I have seen bright cheeks grow pale; I have seen that look which hurts me with a physical pang—the look of a girl who runs to meet love, and meets silence. Yes, though it was chiefly pretence, there was earnest in it.

I wish I had kept my collection of valentines—for the soaring human boy enjoyed his humble share. We liked the ugly ones best; people couldn't hurt us by goggling our eyes, or growing carrots on our crowns. We wanted the biggest noses in the market, and the most aggressive stomachs; but I have seen a girl reduced to sniffs by a plain picture of herself; I have eaten my share of a raw leg of mutton, because the cook could attend to nothing but a hump on her valentine.

Really the ugly things were often twist

WHOS'S VALENTINE WAS SHE?

ed avowals. Some people are fondest when they are calling names.

Roses were the favored flower, though violets ran them close. Of all valentine verses this was the best beloved, and still lasts.

"The Rose is red, the Violet blue;
The Pink is sweet, and so are you."

All the strictly orthodox verses concluded with a traditional couplet, admitting slight modifications:

"So let me know if you incline,
To take me for your Valentine."

Hood made great fun of "The Popular Cupid." Do you remember his preposterous pictures with the legend, "Tell me, my heart, can this be Love?" He speaks of the god's short neck and his pig's cheek, and asks, how can he lodge in Belinda's blue eye? for, Hood concludes, "She hath never a 'sty' in it."

Calverley wrote a pretty valentine to Emma:

"Yea, by St. Valentinus
Emma shall not be minus,
What all young ladies, whate'er their grade is
Expect to-day no doubt:
Emma, the fair, the stately—
Whom I beheld so lately,
Smiling beneath the snow-white wreath
Which told that was 'out.'"

St. Valentine, as I began by saying, never sent a valentine, but he got one—from Leigh Hunt:

"Hail! oh hail! and thrice again
Hail, thou clerk of sweetest pen!
Connubialest of clergymen!"

I am sorry that the day has lost its celebration; I grieve for every faded blossom in the garland of the year. Valentine is only a memory in elderely hearts: even All-Fools' Day has shed its happy honors.

That Valentine, as I have heard suggestions, is merely a cloak for galantin—dangler, beau, or bachelor—I cannot for one moment admit. Bishops are very particular about their cast-off clothes, and they never lend their cloaks to giddy young men.

A VALENTINE MIX-UP

(By M. Louise Ford, in the "Visitor.")

"Got your valentines ready?" said Jack Bacon as he joined the group of boys who were merrily snowballing a snow man in the school yard.

"Say, 'tis most time, isn't it?" answered Ben Allston, blowing on his tingling fingers.

"Sure! Next week. You ought to see the jolly ones at Peterson's."

The others were ready to warm their fingers too; so the group gathered about Jack, who displayed a gorgeous valentine of red and yellow, the sort called comic, with a picture of a thin female in a hobble skirt and an uncomplimentary verse at the bottom. Some of the boys laughed and called it "great," some looked disapproval, and one manly little fellow in a gray sweater exclaimed scornfully: "Humph! You don't call that jolly, do you? I wouldn't be seen sending one of those coarse things to my cat."

"Good little boy!" "Hear the parson!" and a chorus of catcalls greeted this brave speech; but Sidney Crewe clapped him on the shoulder heartily, saying: "Good for you, Steve; I'm with you there. I wouldn't either."

That there was a wide difference of opinion on the subject was evident when, after school, Jack having set the fashion, a bevy of boys flocked to Peterson's and passed their pennies over the counter for some of the same sort of valentines. And the worse the pictures, the more popular they seemed to be.

Jack and Sidney, his chum, were talking over their purchases made the day before in Jack's room, where he had laid his out on the white spread on his bed. "Aren't they beauties, though?" exclaimed Jack admiringly.

"They are fine!" was the enthusiastic reply. "Wait till you see mine, though." And Sidney hastened to lay his also in a tempting array beside the others.

"Guess we got the pick of the lot," returned Jack, eying critically the dainty lace-and-gold things with their sentimental verses. "The best of mine is for Single" (the abbreviated name the pupils had given (Miss Singleton), chuckled Jack, pointing out a gorgeous affair of blue and gold with a sentiment entirely suited to an ardent lover.

"Oh, go on! You don't mean it!" said Sidney in surprise.

"Sure, she's all right; good as they make 'em," returned his chum stoutly. "And look, here's the roaster I've got for 'Marm' Teel. I'm going to get even with her for being so tight with her old apples; it'll serve her right," and he brought out the one he had displayed at school, chuckling gleefully.

Sidney laughed a little, but down in his heart he thought it a mean trick and said: "You aren't going to send that to an old lady, are you?"

"Sure; I'll sting her well," returned Jack, feeling the disapproval in his friend's voice and blustering a little.

When Jack's valentines were in their dainty envelopes and addressed, they went out for a slide, Sidney saying that he would wait till he got home before completing his list. Even the comic one was inclosed in a fancy envelope, and nobody could have guessed which was the one that would "sting."

Saint Valentine's Day found a big box, gay with fringed paper, upon Miss Singleton's desk, ready to receive the valentine which would be distributed at the close of school.

Jack Bacon had taken his treasures from the drawer where they had been hiding that morning, and was just about to seal them after one more admiring survey when his mother called him. "Jack, Daisy's loose and father's just gone, so you'll have to catch her. Hurry or she'll get out of the yard!"

Jack knew what that meant—a chase after an unruly cow—and lost no time in going after her, leaving his valentines spread upon his desk in spotless array. Daisy was especially frisky that morning, and it was ten minutes to nine before she was safe in the barn. Out of breath with his frantic chase, Jack had only time to wash his hands and hurry away to school. He was sorry, not to be able to place his valentines with the others, but must needs wait till afternoon, though glad and thankful that a tardy mark had not disgraced his record.

Through the open door of Jack's room Little Carol, the five-year-old, spied the valentines in their white envelopes, and they promised something new in the way of amusement. "Bruvver's fordot 'em, all sese letters," she said to herself wonderingly, and she carefully opened one of the envelopes and pulled out a valentine. Its gold and blue, with little Cupids perched here and there, delighted her, and she gasped admiringly, "O—O, isn't it pitty?" She opened another, still more beautiful, for a little door stood open that showed a wonderful gay garden just inside, and she pushed the door gently back and forth with happy little gurgles of delight. The "comic" one frightened her with its ugly-faced picture, and she hurried on to find some more pretty ones, and before she knew it she had the whole array in a shining heap before her on the desk. Frightened at what she had done, she began to put them back in the envelopes, saying softly, "Jacky'll never know; he'd be glad to have his 'ittle sister see his pitty sings," and patted each one into place, leaving them just as she found them, she thought, as she looked back at them from the doorway. Then she hurried away to play with her dolls, for many times had she been told not to "meddle with brother's things," and mother must never know how naughty she had been.

Jack was late reaching home that day, and after dinner he had only time to hastily seal his valentines, without feasting his eyes again on their beauties, and hurry back to school to proudly drop them into the well-filled box. The one for Mrs. Teel had a tiny mark in one corner; so he had put a stamp on that and dropped it in the post office, glad that she could never guess who had sent it. He felt rather mean as he did so, but tried to think it served the old lady right for guarding her apples so strictly.

A merry hubbub followed the close of school that afternoon, for Miss Singleton had distributed the valentines the last thing, and there was great excitement to see who should have the most and the prettiest. Boys and girls fared equally well, and even the teacher came in for a generous share. The children gathered around to see her open them, and as one after another of the dainty lacy things were drawn out a chorus of delightful "Ah's" and "O's" was heard. They held their breath in astonishment when the very last valentine of all proved to be a horrible one of a woman in a hobble skirt, and a verse underneath which those nearest could see was not at all complimentary to their beloved teacher.

Gasping with dismay, the children looked at each other reproachfully, wondering who could be guilty of so mean a trick, and shaking their heads emphatically when a suggestion came their way. A few of the boys stared at it and then at Jack, who had been watching eagerly for the beautiful valentine he had sent his teacher, and who now stood with staring eyes gazing at the thing he supposed was safely and secretly on its way to Mrs. Teel. How in the world did it ever get into that box? He had surely put it in the post office himself. His heart thumped so that he could hear it; and while the others were busily talking he slipped away, mumbling something about an errand he had to do.

"Jack, I want you to carry this basket of potatoes to Mrs. Teel. She is going to give me squashes in exchange," said Mrs. Bacon after supper was over, looking keenly at her son, who did not seem to be his own sunny self that evening.

"O mother," protested the boy, his face flushing in his distress, "must I go to-night?"

"Why, yes, Jack. I want the squashes to use."

The boy rose reluctantly and went on the errand, glad enough that he would not see proofs of his spite in the old lady's home. That hateful old valentine was far out of her reach, and he was glad of it. You wouldn't catch him in that predicament again—never! A sharp-faced old lady opened the door in response to his knock, and her usually grim face lighted up with a genial smile. "Well, of all things, if it isn't Jack-" she exclaimed. "Come right in. I want to tell you how happy you've made me. To think a lively chap like you should care enough for an old woman to send her such a pretty valentine! Land sakes! It most made me cry; for I haven't had one for many a day, and here I've got two this time."

A more uncomfortable boy than Jack Bacon was at that minute would have been hard to find, for what was coming he could not guess.

The old lady prattled on happily while she went to the mantel and took down two envelopes, drawing proudly forth two beautiful valentines. "That's what pleased me most of all, to think that Jack thought of me and said so," and she pointed to the bottom where Jack read his own name and "With my love;" and then he guessed the puzzle he had been trying to solve. The blood flew to his cheeks, and his breath came quick and short, while he glanced about to see some speedy way of escape; but the old lady, seeing his embarrassment and thinking it was because of modesty, said soothingly: "Land sakes, you needn't mind my speaking of it, sonny. I'm so happy I can't seem to help tellin' somebody. And to think you should be the first one to come in!" She hurried away to get the squashes, giving Jack time to recover from his astonishment, and came back with a plate of rosy apples, telling him to fill his pockets.

Jack did so, thinking all the time: "Isn't she just rubbing it in, though!"

"It's been years since I had a valentine, and I've been looking at the first one I ever had. Want to see it?" and she took from a little old-fashioned desk a dainty valentine, yellow with age, with doors which opened and showed behind them a verse of poetry. She read it aloud in a tremulous voice:

"'Dearest, each bird is choosing now
A partner to its mind;
And this should be a timely hint
To us of human kind."

The name "Tommy" was signed at the bottom. "That little fellow brought it to me when I was seven years old, and I've kept it all these years. Fifty years is a long time, but I'll keep yours just as long, Jack, if I live," and her eyes twinkled merrily as she gave him an approving pat on the shoulder.

Jack murmured something in reply, but scarcely knew what he was saying, and drew a long breath of relief when the door closed behind him as he ran down the steps. "What a mix-up!" he exclaimed as he strode along. "If I look as mean as I feel, I shall shrivel up like a parched pea. There's my valentine for Single, all right, but who did the mixing? I know I didn't, for I was mighty careful."

Jack was not a very agreeable companion that evening, answering testily when spoken to, and was only too glad to get away. Before he fell asleep he had made up his mind to do the only manly thing a boy could do in such a disagreeable predicament.

"Miss Singleton, may I speak with you a few minutes?" said an agitated voice as a brown, curly head looked in at the schoolroom door the next morning.

The teacher was busy with preparations for school; but it was early, so she said cordially, "Come in, Jack."

"Miss Singleton, I sent the comic valentine, but I didn't send it to you, and how it ever got into the box I don't know." Jack blurted out the words excitedly, his face glowing with distressed resolution, his hands nervously fingering his cap.

The astonished teacher regarded him with amazement, for Jack was one of her most trusted pupils, and she was very fond of the manly fellow. "I don't understand you, Jack. You sent it, you say?"

"I—I sent it to somebody else, but somehow it got into the envelope addressed to you," faltered the boy, his face speaking plainly of his shame and confusion.

"O, I see," returned Miss Singleton slowly as she began to see the solution of the vexatious matter. "And did somebody else get the one intended for me?"

"Yes; I wouldn't have sent you such a mean one for anything," and Jack looked up with honest eyes into his teacher's face.

"I believe you, my boy, and I am very glad I was the one to receive it." Jack looked his astonishment at his remark, and she went on earnestly. "Yes, I am glad, for you can make it all right with me. But let me ask you one question. Do you think the one it was intended for would have been pleased to receive it?"

"No, ma'am," was the reply in a subdued voice, and then the boy swallowed a lump that threatened to choke him and told her the whole story.

Miss Singleton smiled kindly at him when he had finished and asked pointedly: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

Jack looked up bravely and straightened his shoulders, saying: "I'm never going to send another comic valentine as long as I live. They are mean old things, anyway, and I have been ashamed of myself ever since I thought I dropped that one in the post office."

"Good for you, my boy! I wish everybody would make the same determination. Those coarse caricatures are funny, but insulting, and a manly boy should be above anything of the kind."

In all that he had suffered and in the earnest talk with his teacher, Jack learned a lesson not found in the books and one that he remembered as long as he lived. When he had talked the matter over with his mother, he felt still better. "I don't have to tell Mrs. Teel, do I, mother? Poor old lady, she was so happy over her two valentines, while I felt as mean as dirt and had to listen to her thanks."

"No, you sent the valentine to her, though you did not mean to. Let her be happy over it, and never again let yourself do a thing out of spite, Jack."

"Never, not if I know myself!" replied the boy with a long sigh of relief.

Of course Jack had to talk it over with Sidney, and ended with the puzzled remark: "I'd just like to know who sent the old lady the other valentine. It was a dandy."

Sidney chuckled, and Jack turned on him. "I thought it was you, Sid," he said accusingly.

"Sure! I thought it was mean for her to have that old thing, and so I'd make up for it," was the laughing reply.

"And I got thanks that I didn't deserve, and you didn't get any," returned Jack in a tone of disgust. "Wait and I'll tell her who her other friend is."

"Not on your life!" said Sidney, threateningly. "If you ever let on, I'll"—

"O well, if you feel that way about it. But you won't have to do that thing again for Jack Bacon, not if he knows himself," was the earnest rejoinder.

THE SWEETEST GIRL.

The sweetest girl in all the town
May have black hair or hair of brown—
It doesn't greatly matter:
She may not have a word to say,
Or, on the other hand, she may
Indulge in airy chatter.

The sweetest girl of all to you
May have gray eyes or eyes as blue
As are the skies above you;
What though her beauty has its flaws?
She's sweetest of them all because
You know she'll always love you.

—Richmond "Times-Dispatch."

Children's Corner

LAMENT OF THE POSTMAN.

When I was a boy it was half of the joy
The postman yourself to be;
But the fashions have changed, and now they employ
The post box, the mail bag—and me!

O me! and O my! I advise you to try
The real St. Valentine fun.
Creep up with your packets when no one is nigh,
Drop them at the door and then run!

—"Youth's Companion."

A VALENTINE BEE

(By Anna Burnham Bryant, in the "Child's Hour.")

"P-a, pa, p-e-r, per, paper," droned Molly, sticking the point of her lead pencil into the back of her brown, dimpled hand at every letter. By the time she had pricked in the whole spelling lesson in this way, her hand was full of little black dots like tattoo-marks.

"Haven't you got through that spelling-lesson yet?" whispered Susy Danforth behind her First Reader, sandwiching the words in between gabbled sentences of the reading-story for that day. Her lips moved very fast when she was reading, and very little when she was whispering. She was just as certain as could be that the teacher couldn't tell "which from which."

"'John - Smith - was - bound - and - the - Indians - danced - around - him' and I wouldn't be such a slowpoke as you Molly Bean, for a hundred dollars! 'and-the-chief's-daughter-sprang-forward - that's it, cry-baby!"

"Susy, you may come to the platform!" said the teacher quietly. "You haven't forgotten, I am sure, what I said to you about calling names, to say nothing about whispering and pretending. This little seat, right here; and you will stay in it all through recess time!"

But not even the little low seat could cure Susy's naughtiness. It was near the teacher's desk, but not so easily in sight of it as the big one had been in the middle of the room. Susy sat there and made faces and pretended to cry wildly into her handkerchief to make fun of poor Molly who was really crying. And when the First Reader class came out, Susy did even more and right in the face and eyes of the teacher.

"Poky-poky-poky," she began, casting side-glances at Molly.

"Spell it!" said the teacher.

"P-o, po, c-a, ky, poky," drawled Susy. "It's such a long name, teacher! Well, Poky-hontas, so there!"

Even the teacher had to smile a little ghost of a smile.

Susy always seemed to get her own way, and her way this time was to plague and torment good, little, chubby Molly, who couldn't begin to learn her lessons as fast as the others, but made up for it by being ten times as sweet and dear as any and all of the others twice counted. It was time now for the long recess, and Susy went back to her low seat, and the teacher touched the bell that emptied the big room, and then went and sat down by poor sobbing Molly.

Susy looked over jealously and wished she knew what they were whispering about.

"Yes-um!" giggled Molly, shaking a spatter of tears over the spelling-book, as she raised her curly head to answer.

"You know what a 'Bee' is, don't you?" asked the teacher. Her voice came quite distinctly to the low seat in the corner.

"Like mother's quilting-bees and things!" nodded Molly. "When a lot of folks get together and make things. But I don't see how you could have a valentine"—

"Sh-shh-h!" warned the teacher. "It's just our little secret, yours and mine. We won't tell anybody. And now, you won't cry any more? That's right. Go out and play."

Then the teacher went out, too. She passed right by the low seat, but she never noticed the little girl in it. All at once Susy's heart grew big and choking. There was a big book that her older sister studied which told how many bones there were in the human body, and where your heart was. Susie knew without studying—it's right in your throat. She could feel it; To have your teacher that you really loved 'way down deep—pass right by and never notice! It was worse than whippings! They didn't whip in Susy's school, but Susy knew it must be.

"I don't care!" said Susy defiantly, when school was over and she was going home alone a little after the others, "I'll have a Valentine Bee of my own, and I'll make things. I'll make worser things than any of them can think of, and send 'em! I know some poetry-books in the library, and if they haven't got any poetry bad enough, I'll ask Uncle Ed to make me some. He's been to college."

The poetry-books were on the top shelf. Susy had to take a chair to get them. The first one didn't have any valentine-verses, nor the next, nor the next. But out at the end there was a plush-covered album in faded red. Once Susy had turned the leaves of that album. There were beautiful verses in it. Maybe there were other kinds. She would look and see.

The very next thing Susy knew about herself she was lying all undressed in her own little bed, with her mother sitting beside her. Her head felt queer and there was something tight around it.

"Do you feel better, darling?" asked her mother.

"The burdock's green
And so are you!"

muttered Susie, and so mother knew that she wasn't any better. She had had a bad fall, and it made her have a brain fever and all the weary weeks she had been making up the most comical valentines!

But one day—long after Valentine Day was over—she seemed to wake up suddenly with the queer feeling in her head all gone. Seeing how bright she looked, her mother put a little envelope in her hand to hold till she felt like looking at it.

"From Molly," she told her. "She has felt so bad to know you were sick. She comes to the door every day to ask if you are better."

Susy lay quite still, and did not answer. By and by she opened the envelope. It was all roses and lilies and little girls dancing, and there was a verse in it.

Suddenly Susy giggled. She remembered how she had been trying to twist a verse over into a bad one when she fell!

"Is she here now?" she called weakly.

"Who,—Molly? Yes, she just came to the door. Would you like to see her a minute?"

When Molly came in, she came over and kissed Susy very, very gently, as if she might be eggshells and something that would break. Then she tip-toed out, but stopped and turned at the door, as Susy's weak little voice said, "I don't want any more Valentine Bees—alone. They're nicer with you!"

Molly didn't dare to go back and kiss her, so she just threw kisses—from all her ten fingers.

HIS BEST LOVE

Johnnie Jones wanted to send a valentine very much, and really there was no reason in the world why he should not, for 50 bright cents lay in his tin bank waiting for just such a chance as this.

He was to select them all by himself. There was to be one splendid one he thought for his very best love and it must be sure and have on it. To the One I Love.

He found one just covered with lovely red hearts and a tiny cupid in each corner and the most important thing of all, To the One I Love was there too.

He gave 25 of his precious cents for this one. He found it easier to select the others, for there were two with such pretty verses on them that he took them right off.

Twenty more cents were given for these and Johnnie went home very proud of his purchases. He took them at once to his own room to settle the perplexing question as to which girls in his school should be the lucky ones. There was saucy Jennie Miles who sat first in front of him, who turned around and made faces at him every time he accidentally pulled her hair. He was sure he wasn't going to waste his money on her. But there was Sylvia Grant who always shared her sled with him when he left his at home, and once she gave him a bright red apple. Such a girl as that certainly deserved a valentine.

Now for the next one. He did not have to think long, he would send it to Marie the prettiest girl in school. Then came the one for his best love. My! but it was hard to decide on this one.

Then all of a sudden it flashed upon him that of course his very best love was mother. He was sure there was no one on earth he loved so much as he did was mother.

St. Valentine's Day Johnnie went to school as usual, Sylvia Grant shyly gave him some peppermint hearts, so he knew she was glad he had sent her a valentine. Marie Rand made him feel rather nice when she singled him out from all the boys to give her a push going down the hill.

But when Johnnie returned from school, I really can't tell you which was the happier, mother holding the precious valentine, or Johnnie.—Portland "Express."

THE DINAH DOLL'S VALENTINE.

Though others think I stare with eyes unseeing,
I've loved you, mistress mine, so dear to me,
With all my fervent rag-and-sawdust being
Since first you took me from the Christmas Tree.

I love you though my only frock you tear off;
I love you though you smear my face at meals;
I love you though you've pulled my woolly hair off;
I love you when you drag me by the heels;
I love you though you've sewed three buttons on me,
But most I love you when you sit on me,

No jealous pang shall mar my pure affection;
For, while 'tis true your heart I'm forced to share
With that Wax Doll of pink-and-white complexion,
The Puessy Cat, the Lamb, and Teddy Bear,
'Tis mine alone, what'er the time or place is,
To know your every grief and each delight;
I feel your childish wrath and warm embraces,
I cheer your little pillow every night.
And so, without another why or whether,
I'll love you while my stitches hold together!

"Life."

SMILES

SERVICE.

"Of course, you want to serve your country," said the patriotic citizen.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I want my constituents to have first helping, as far as possible."—Washington "Star."

PROFICIENT.

Visitor—I suppose, Willie, that you can spell all the short words?

Willie, (who hears much talk about automobiles)—Yes, I can spell words of four cylinders.

KEEPING HIM MODEST.

Mrs. Peasley's young hopeful had carried off the primary prize, and the other mothers were crowding around to congratulate her with the best grace they could summon.

"But don't let it make him conceited, dear," admonished one experienced parent.

"Oh, no, indeed," fluttered Mrs. Peasley. "I always tell him it's not because he's so bright that he wins, but because the other children are so dull."—"Everybody's Magazine."

PAULINE'S GIVE AWAY!

After her third day's attendance at school Pauline was retailing at home stories of her classmates' naughtiness.

"That's bad," commented mama. "Didn't the teacher have to correct you?"

"No," Pauline assured her. "She had to speak to all the class but me this afternoon."

"That's queer," remarked papa, a bit suspicious. "What did she say?"

"She said," reported Pauline, 'Now, children, we will all wait till Pauline is in order!'"—"Everybody's Magazine."

SHREWD BOBBY.

"Here's a nickel, dear, for doing that errand for me."

"Make it five pennies, please, auntie."

"Why, child, the amount is the same."

"Yes, but a nickel comes in too handy when mamma wants to go and telephone somebody."—Boston "Transcript."

THEY DID AND DID THEY?

'Look at the great cities of antiquity,' exclaimed the lecturer. "Where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so utterly that it is doubtful if they ever existed."—Boston "Transcript."

HARD LINES.

There is in the employ of a Brooklyn woman a cook who has managed to break nearly every variety of article that the household contains. The mistress's patience reached its limit recently when she discovered that the cook had broken the thermometer that hung in the dining room.

"Well, well," sighed the lady of the house, in a resigned way, "you've managed to break even the thermometer, haven't you?"

Whereupon, in a tone equally resigned, the cook said:

"Yis, Mum; and now we'll have to take the weather just as it comes, won't we?"—New York "Times."

EITHER EAR WILL DO.

"I want to buy a piece for my daughter," announced a woman, bustling into a local music store one day.

"What grade? For how old a person? How advanced is your daughter?" asked the clerk.

"Oh, Myrtle's only 14, but she can play anything, no matter how hard it is, when once she gets it by the ear!"

AN ADAGE DISPUTED.

"Do you believe in the saying that language is used for the concealment of thought?"

"No," replied Miss Cayenne; "in much of the language you hear you haven't even the comforting suspicion that there may be a thought in hiding."—Washington "Star."

LOOKING BACKWARD.

"There's no danger," said the doctor. "It's only a carbuncle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it!"—"Christian Register."

The Wounded Hero—Yes, I had so many bullet holes bored through me that the boys behind me complained of the draft!

OF COURSE THEY WOULD.

Election time was drawing near and an enthusiastic politician was addressing his constituents in a frenzied speech. Not a few of his assertions, reduced to cold thought, were diametrically opposed to one another, but each proposal was received with applause. A Judge turned to his companion and said: "This reminds me of the Irish leader who was cheering his men on to battle. 'Min,' said he, 'ye are on the verge of battle, an' I want to ask ye before ye start, will yez fight or will yez run?'

"'We will,' came a chorus of eager replies.

"'Which will ye do?' says he.

"'We will not,' says they.

"'Aha, thank ye, me min!' says he. 'I thought ye would.'"—New York "Times."

IT ALL DEPENDS.

"Say, paw, what's a 'captain of industry'?"

"It is a term that the head of a grinding monopoly applies to himself, my son."

"And what is a 'robber baron'?"

"It's a term the dear public applies to the same man."—Indianapolis "Star."

A butcher, asked how he came to choose his business, hesitated a moment, and then said, "Well, I don't know, but I always was fond of animals!"

—"Scottish Weekly Record."

PLEASANT PASTIME.

ANYTHING FOR PEACE.

"What is the shape of the earth?" asked the teacher in a night school of an elderly pupil, a man of most amiable tendencies.

"Round," replied the man.

"How do you know it's round?" persisted the teacher.

"All right," replied the man. "It's square, then. I don't want to start any argument about it!"

A young and ambitious preacher who was staying at a friend's house retired to his room for an hour or so each day to practise pulpit oratory. Although he did not know it, at times his impassioned tones could be heard throughout the house. A Bishop happened to call one day when the budding orator was holding forth. "Gracious me!" exclaimed the Bishop. "Pray, what might that be?" "Sit down, Bishop!" his friend replied. "That's only a young man practising what he preaches!"

THAT UNLUCKY NUMBER.

Little Willie returned home from school with his countenance covered with lines of care. Naturally, his mother wanted to know why.

"It was my spelling lesson, mamma," was the mournful explanation of Willie. "I missed 13 words."

"You needn't worry about that, Willie," soothingly returned the parent. "I would have missed more than that myself."

"Oh, no, you wouldn't," declared the youngster. "There were only 13 words in the lesson."—Philadelphia "Telegraph."

Lady Login's guardianship of the Princess Goumara brought her into close connection with the young lady's royal godmother. Anecdotes about the Royal family are usually rather flat, but here is a pretty story of Queen Victoria, the ironic and terrible commentary on which neither she nor Lady Login mercifully lived to see:—

"The Queen, whom we had so lately parted from in calm dignity, was flying with the eagerness of a young girl, and so rapid was her movement, and so joyous her expression, it was plain that her suite had much difficulty in keeping pace with her speed. Catching sight of me in the distance, as she came up the long room, she suddenly waved aloft a telegram form that she was holding in her hand, and called out in triumphant tones, unheeding the shocked expression of her attendants at such unconventionality: 'Lady Login! Lady Login! I am a grandmother!'"

Such was the welcome given to the English Queen's first grandchild—Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Old lady: "My poor fellow, I fear you are something of an invertebrate!" Shirker: "No, ma'am. Never touched a drop!"

Mr. Dingham: "My dear, the doctor says that if I keep on working at this pace for money I shall be a wreck at forty-five." Mrs. D.: "Never mind, dear—by that time we shall be able to afford it!"

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

As Seen by One Who Knows Him

(By the Rev. C. F. Aked, D.D., LL.D., in New York "Times.")

This is, frankly, a friend's account of a statesman. It is not a sober estimate of a statesman. It is not a criticism of a ruler of empire, standing in the forefront of world policies. It is just table-talk about the man as I knew him.

And it is all in the past tense. It is all about Lloyd George as he was, not as he is. I do not recognize the British statesman of the "shining armor" and the "mailed fist" any more than I recognize the photographs of the man which have recently found their way to New York. It may be that the demons of the camera responsible for them have already been clubbed to death by indignant Welshmen, but if not, if they are witnesses of truth, they show a man grown old and stout, bent, picturesque only in a third-rate actor style, indisputably robbing the barber of the nimble sixpence, the London fee for a "crop."

This is not the man I knew. And memory plays us strange tricks at Christmas time. We remember the friend of other years as he was in other years, before the world hardened or embittered him. I see a young, handsome man, irresistibly attractive, delightfully frank, the soul of good comradeship, a man for all men to admire, for all women to love. I am back among his enthusiastic followers. I am one with them.

The last time I saw him he was at his greatest. Of the 5,000 persons present that night it is difficult to believe that any one still living has forgotten a single incident, a single moment. The censor in these days does not wholly forbid gossip between England and America. Numerous letters brought by the last two mails from friends in Liverpool begin: "Do you remember that night in Sun Hall when you prophesied—" Yes, I remember. I remember few things so well. And this is the story:

It was in 1905 or 1906. I had just returned to Liverpool from my mountain prison in Switzerland. I found Lloyd George with other Welsh members of Parliament advertised to speak at a Liberal demonstration in Sun Hall. I telephoned the Liberal headquarters and asked if I was too late to secure a seat. The officials courteously invited me to the platform and asked me to come to the anteroom before the hour to meet Lloyd George.

He was suffering from a bad attack of stage fright—or thought he was. He professed the utmost misery waiting for the meeting to begin. He asked if I ever suffered the same unutterable wretchedness before facing an audience, and went on, "I feel as if I were in the condemned cell waiting to be led out to be hanged. There (pointing to the Chairman) is the Governor of the jail, and (to me) there is the Chaplain. And I don't know whether I would not sooner be led out to the gallows."

But we had caught him in his most glorious hour. I really think his speech that night was the greatest of his amazing career. He was not eloquent but eloquence, not passionate but pure and living passion. When he reaches the "grand style," as he so often does—or did in those grand years—there is something weirdly coercive in the physical qualities of his voice, something uncanny, defying analysis, indescribable.

The Welsh have a word for it. I am not sure that I can spell it. I know I cannot pronounce it. But it was there that night! I have listened to speeches all my life. I must have been born in a public meeting! I have heard Gladstone and Bright and all the host of lesser men. There is not a great Englishman of the last thirty years whom I have not heard. There is nothing in my memory to compare—not Bright in the Free Trade Hall nor Gladstone in Bingley Hall—with Lloyd George's triumph that night.

It seemed to us as we came away that nothing finer could ever have fallen from human lips than his peroration about the streams gathering among his own Welsh mountains until a torrent swept through the valleys, and, of course, the gathering floods of righteous sentiment which were to sweep privilege and obstruction and all the rest of it into oblivion. Common-place? Familiar stuff for perorations! Quite so; but the thrill and the leap and the gladness and the glory in it were—superhuman.

The speaker who followed George had, to be sure, an impossible task. The audience grew restive and shouted my name. The Chairman called on me, and, having no moment for preparation, I have no doubt I spoke even more foolishly than usual. But the thrill of Lloyd George's peroration was still in the air, and so—I fell on prophecy.

It must be remembered that he was not then a member of the Government. He had not been a member of any Government. The Liberal Party, his party, was still in opposition. And George was only one of the rank and file. But the "spirit" came upon me, and as I spoke I put my hand on his shoulder and declared that many of us in Sun Hall in that hour would live to see Lloyd George Prime Minister of Great Britain. It is this dramatic moment of ten years ago that English correspondents keep on asking me if I "remember."

If I have heard Lloyd George at his best I am quite sure that I have heard him at his worst.

It was in my own church at Liverpool. We had persuaded him to come from London to address a great meeting on the report of the Peel Commission on liquor restrictions. Early in the afternoon he wired that he could not come, he was detained by an important case in the law courts. He was only a little lawyer at that time, without any distinguished position. His failure to attend our meeting meant ruin, and I wired him a message all compounded of coaxing and coercion, tears and terrors, entreating him to come.

He came—late. We kept the meeting waiting for him. Somebody met him at the station and brought him to the church. Wearied by a day of conflict in the courts and by the journey, hungry, fagged, exhausted, his brain seemed paralyzed. A corpse could have spoken as well.

In the minister's vestry after the meeting I introduced to him our Treasurer. I had offered George, when inviting him to the meeting, what was in that day in England a positively enormous fee. Only once in my English life did I pay as large a sum to a speaker. This was to Dean Farrar—but that is another story. The Treasurer offered George a cheque. He looked at it and turned to me, "Aked, what is this?" I said, "It is the amount I offered you when I first asked you to come." He turned upon me fiercely, "What do you take me for, a pick pocket? Do you think I am going to take money for making a rotten speech like that? I've made a fool of myself and you, too, but I am not going to be paid for it."

I admitted that the speech was not the greatest he had made in his adventurous career, and he scoffed; but I insisted that a bargain is a bargain and he must take the money.

"Don't play the goat," he said; "it's bad enough to make a speech like that without taking money for it."

And so the contest went on. Finally, I demanded whether he wished to pay his own railway fare and hotel bill, and he said, "Well, you can give me a £5 note." So the big fee has not been paid to this day.

It was like him, as I knew him then. He was always unselfish. He spent himself with prodigal extravagance in the service of good movements. He seemed not to know what self-seeking was. He carried himself superbly—indifferent to the money prizes he could so easily have won. He was the soul of chivalry, the champion of unpopular causes, the hero of every forlorn hope.

Even when he became a member of the Government the compromises compelled now and again by the exigencies of party politics were irksome to him. If he could not speak he could smile! And his smile was oracular. Augustine Birrell, afterward Chief Secretary for Ireland, had introduced the Government's education bill, supposed to be designed to redress the grievances of us Free Churchmen and at the same time co-ordinate England's bewildering school systems. I was a member of various committees which for years had agitated this matter.

So I was in the House of Commons to hear Birrell explain the Government's proposal. The member for Blackburn had secured for me a seat, not in the Strangers' Gallery, but actually in the House, "under the gallery," as it is called, where the lucky stranger can talk to members during the progress of the debate. Lloyd George came to me after Birrell had spoken and asked what I thought of the bill. I did not like to tell a member of the Government how deeply the Government had disappointed my hopes, and I hesitated and boggled over a reply.

"Out with it," Lloyd George said, "you don't like it?"

And then I said what I had to say. He listened, smiled sardonically, and went his way. He found it difficult to defend that bill, and when, after much chopping and changing the Government formally withdrew it, I called to mind his smile which said nothing—and said so much.

Really, his frank speech has been a part of his strength. It is not Welsh; it is English. His intellect is swift. It pounces on a fact like a hawk on its prey. And this is not Welsh, either. But the directness of speech, the demand for an honest avowal of conviction, the relentless candor which offers and which compels straightforwardness are all typically English. And they have expressed themselves through the medium of this indescribable Welsh eloquence, with its pathos and pleading and persuasiveness, and guilelessly guileful sweet reasonableness.

It is a curious combination. There is nothing like it in British statesmanship. It is difficult to understand how this man, a convinced and ardent woman suffragist who had nobly stood for the woman's cause when its friends were few, could ever have come to be regarded as the most sinister foe the woman's cause had to fear.

It is very feeble to say, "He shines in repartee." Every great Englishman does. It is in the blood of the British orator. Interruption of a speech by the man on the floor or up in the gallery is expected, is looked for, and it is part of the successful speaker's equipment that he can set the crowd roaring with laughter by his reply. Sometimes the interrupter is a fool, but even that gives the speaker a chance.

I remember when I was a boy listening to Sir William Harcourt in Derby. It was after Joseph Chamberlain's secession from the Liberal ranks, and Harcourt was roasting him to a turn. Promptly came the interruption: "Why did he marry an American wife?" The everlasting laughter which died down and rose again, and lasted interminable minutes, which seemed hours, must have surprised the fellow who had yelled what he thought a pretty bit of insult. And Sir William Harcourt, beaming all over his big broad face and rollicking with his huge body over the platform, at last made his voice heard in answer: "Now, don't say anything about that. I did it myself."

Yet with all these memories—scores that come back to me as I lapse into anecdotage—I seriously think that a swift thrust by Lloyd George holds the world's record. He was discussing a project then known as "Home Rule All Round," that is to say, a separate Parliament for Ireland, a Parliament for Scotland, a Parliament for Wales, a Parliament for England, and an Imperial Parliament for imperial affairs. So:

Lloyd George triumphant: "I stand for home rule for Ireland"—great cheering.

"Home rule for Scotland"—some cheers.

"Home rule for gallant little Wales"—thunders of applause, and a voice,

"'Ome rule for 'ell," and yells of laughter, hisses, and catcalls.

"Right," said Lloyd George, "quite right. I like to see a man stand up for his own country!"

TEN SECONDS FOR SAFETY

Is it worth TEN SECONDS of your time to keep from being injured or killed?

Thousands of persons every year are crippled or killed because they fail to place a value of TEN SECONDS upon their SAFETY.

Men were recently assigned to watch and report the conduct of people approaching and passing over tracks at important highways. Of 17,000 drivers of motor or other vehicles, 3,300 ran at reckless speed and 11,815 didn't care enough for their own lives and the lives of those in their charge to look in either direction to see if a train was approaching.

It's this disregard of common sense precautions that is bringing sorrow and suffering to so many homes.

The next time, and every time, you are about to cross a track, just say to yourself "TEN SECONDS FOR SAFETY." Then SLOW DOWN so you know you can stop, if necessary, a safe distance before reaching the track, and look and listen. That's all that's ordinarily necessary and it won't take more than TEN SECONDS of your time whether you are driving a horse, an automobile or a motorcycle, and if you are walking it won't take any time. Just a glance in EACH DIRECTION as you near the tracks will insure your safety.

HELP PREVENT ACCIDENTS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

These notices, printed on heavy cardboard, are to be displayed all over the Grand Trunk Railway System, and supplies are being sent to automobile and kindred associations. They are part of a laudable effort on the part of the company to further the Safety First movement.

MECCA.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

Mecca, whose Shereef has just been "recognized" by Great Britain, France, and Italy, under the title of "King of the Hedjaz," was compared by Burton to Bath, but recalled to another of the few "infidel" visitors "Florence without beauty." It has had a full share of flood, fire, and sword, but is said never to have suffered from any serious epidemic. This seems the more remarkable because the city lies at the lowest level of a valley which must be a mere cesspool, and the sewage, having no outlet, apparently percolates into the wells. The immunity, ascribed by Mohammed to miraculous protection by Providence of "Mecca the inviolable," is probably due to a dry climate, the fact that the temporary inhabitants during pilgrimages have the physical vigor needed for long journeys, and the absence of destitution. The thousands seen begging are "beggars at a fair," reaping a rich harvest of wealth from the pilgrims.

CANADIANS IN RAIDS

Seven Successful Attacks in Nine Days by Canadians

The following communique was issued on Wednesday by the Canadian War Records Office: "Revelling in the opportunities presented by the wintry conditions Canadian troops have carried out two more successful raids. Carefully planned and brilliantly executed, both operations were completed without a hitch and as a result Canadian captures were swelled by twenty-three prisoners and two machine guns.

"One raid was made at night by a composite party from Manitoba and Alberta and the other in daylight by men from Quebec. The principal purpose in each instance was to carry the enemy, destroy his mine shafts and secure prisoners. Both parties thoroughly fulfilled their mission.

"In addition German dugouts and machine gun emplacements were destroyed by explosives and the enemy is believed to have suffered casualties four times greater than those of the Canadians, which were very light in proportion to the complete success of the enterprises.

"The Canadians have now to their credit a total of seven successful raids in the past nine days."

The "Witness" Pattern Service

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.

Waist—1953. Skirt—1949.

Surplice effects are becoming to most figures. Pattern 1953 illustrates a pretty style on these lines, with a smart broad collar and new sleeve. The skirt that accompanies it is also in good style. Both models are good for any of the materials now in vogue. Shaped yoke portions trim the skirt, which also forms a wide panel over the front. The waist pattern is in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It is nice for voile, Georgette crepe, lawn, batiste, taffeta and flannel. It will require 2 3-4 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt is in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. It is good for serge, broadcloth, garbardine, mixed suiting, taffeta, satin and velvet. Size 24 will require 4 3-4 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 3 1-8 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.

A CHARMING DRESS FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.

1969—Girls' Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

Galatea, gingham, serge, linen or percale, may be used for this model. It is also good for velvet, corduroy, taffeta, mixed suitings, cashmere or gabardine. The fronts and back are cut long in panel effect, and the waist sections are lengthened by plaited portions, that may be trimmed with the pointed tabs. If preferred, a belt may be used as shown in the small view. The sleeve in wrist length has a band cuff. In short length, a band holds the gathers at lower edge. The pattern provides a chemisette for high neck finish. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 3 yards of 44-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

A POPULAR STYLE.

1973—Dress for Misses and Small Women.

The style may be made with the sleeve in wrist or elbow length. The pocket is unique in its shaping. This dress is easy to develop and nice for serge or gabardine, velvet or satin. Braid or embroidery will form a suitable trimming. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. It requires 5 5-8 yards of 44-inch material for an 18-year size. The skirt portion measures 2 3-4 yards at the lower edge.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

A SIMPLE, BECOMING MODEL.

1944—Girl's One-Piece Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

Galatea, gingham, percale, serge, gabardine, velvet, corduroy and taffeta, linen, linene and lawn are nice for this design. It is easy to develop, comfortable and in good style. The belt is held in place by stashes made through the underfolds of the plaits. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 8 will require 2 3-4 yards of 44-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

A DRESSY COMBINATION TO WEAR AT HOME OR WHEN CALLING.

A POPULAR STYLE.

1948—Girl's Overblouse Dress, with Guimpe Having Sleeve in Either of Two Styles.

This style will make an ideal school dress. The guimpe may be of lawn, cambric, cashmere, flannel or challie, and the overdress of plaid or checked woollen, of serge, gingham or galatea. The closing of the overdress is effected on the shoulders, but if desired, it may be closed at the centre back or front. The guimpe is finished separately. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 1 3-4 yard of 27-inch material for the guimpe, and 3 3-8 yards for the dress, for an 8-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

"WEEKLY WITNESS" PATTERN COUPON.

Please send me

Pattern	
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose ..... cents

Name .....

Street and No .....

P.O .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 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."

AN OVERSEAS ESCORT FOR KING

ON WAY TO OPEN PARLIAMENT

Some who had witnessed the opening of the Imperial Parliament perhaps oftener than they cared to remember, said that Wednesday's ceremony was the drabbest as a spectacle within modern memory. There were no coronets, no brilliant robes, or even buckled shoes, except for the judges, and maybe the ladies. The judges and bishops were the only peers who, to use the phrase of the moment, "paraded in full uniform." The rest, for the greater part, were the frock coat in which any commoner who is to come face to face with Royalty on a ceremonious occasion is bidden to array himself. There was even a concession about the frock coat, as witness the receipt of the following note by one who, for the first time, had received an invitation to attend:

"The chief clerk at the Colonial Office presents his compliments to Mr. Blank and begs to inform him that a telephonic message has just been received from the Lord Great Chamberlain's department to the effect that a frock coat or failing that, an overcoat should be worn by Mr. Blank at the opening of Parliament."

Few peers, or commoners either, would have ventured into the occasion without an overcoat, no matter what the Lord Great Chamberlain had ordered, for the morning was the coldest in a particularly cold spell.

Despite the absence of most of the peers' own peculiar pageantry in Wednesday's ceremony, its outward appearance will be remembered as setting forth more truly than ever before what the Imperial Parliament stands for, or ought to stand for.

"For the third time in succession I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war," ran the opening line of the King's speech from the Throne. Here and there among the hereditary legislators were a few wearing khaki. Some of them were greyheaded and bent, and perhaps had never done anything more warlike than spending a fortnight in camp in the days of the old volunteers, but who have been proud once again to get into uniform and give their aid in the raising of service battalions. The Lord Mayor of London, wearing the uniform of the City Volunteer Corps, for which he has worked so hard, looked down from the gallery. The parliamentary deliberations in the midst of a great war were thus visibly set forth in these and in other particulars within the chamber of the Lords.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

"I have invited representatives of my dominions and of the Indian Empire, which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle, to confer with my ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war. The step so taken will, I trust, conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of my Empire." This sentence in the King's speech epitomized the change in outlook on Imperial governance which is now coming to pass, and of which there were visible tokens in to-day's happenings. The royal gallery, the long apartment which their Majesties traverse before entering the Lord's chamber, was set apart for wounded Canadians, Australians, and South Africans, to behold the procession. They were brought to Westminster from different London hospitals, mostly in ramshackle turnouts, drawn by sorry looking nags—nearly all the good horses, like all the good men, of England are at the war. Many of the wounded had to be carried about, others moved on crutches, but all, without exception, displayed the liveliest interest in the day's doings.

The Marquis of Lincolnshire, Lord Great Chamberlain, wearing khaki, and the rather fearsome souch hat peculiar to officers in the New South Wales military forces—His Lordship was governor for five years—shook the hands of each man. The wounded disposed themselves on a dais along each side of the apartment, their nurses being interspersed among them. Shortly before the Royal procession was heralded the Marquis of Lincolnshire bade this company of assembled heroes to receive this message from the King: "Tell my brave men, who have fought so gallantly for me and for my country, how much I appreciate their gallant services and what a pleasure it is for me to place at their disposal the royal gallery in the Parliament at Westminster on the occasion of my opening Parliament."

"I have been commanded by His Majesty," the Marquis added, "to wish you all a speedy recovery and safe return to those glorious countries you all love so well."

Three cheers were given by the assembled convalescents for the King and three for Queen Mary. Cheers were also given for Queen Mother Alexandra and for the Prince of Wales.

A few minutes later, when the royal procession passed through the gallery, the whole company, save those too grievously maimed, stood at attention, Their Majesties while passing bowing to the right and left.

WAS KHAKI PROCESSION.

It was a khaki procession, both in the palace of Westminster and in the streets, and a really imperial procession, too. Besides the usual escort of Household troops there was the escort representative of the overseas forces. Canadian officers participating in this were Lieut.-Col. W. H. Muirhead, Major J. R. McGowan, Major H. W. D. Cox, Major F. H. Dunham, Major W. T. Colclough, Major S. W. Linton, Major F. J. Delaute, Major D. R. Dobie, Major F. B. Young, Major F. Varlow, Major W. D. Bruce, Major N. Lee, Major J.J. H. Boutelle, Major J. L. Evans, Major F. J. Tanner, Major A. Johnson. Australia, New Zeland and South Africa were represented by a like number of officers.

Almost the only personage of high rank not in khaki was the King himself. His Majesty wore his Admiral's uniform.

Despite the bitter weather the King rode with Queen Mary in an open carriage.

The peers and all others in the chamber of the House of Lords were in readiness for the King's coming. The black and gold robes of the Lord High Chancellor become Lord Findlay well and despite laborious years of pleading before the Privy Council—pleading not infrequently causes of the Dominion of Canada—he displays a robust freshness which will enable him to fulfil and enjoy the duties of the high office to which he was recently called, and to which it was well known that he had legitimately aspired for many years. The Bishop of London bustled in smiling all over, stopping to exchange a genial aside with the Lord Chief Justice. The Archbishop of Canterbury, perhaps the most natural-born diplomate of any person present, passed a word or two with almost everybody in the vicinity. Lords Lansdowne and Curzon were exchanging confidences.

Sir George Perley and his brother high commissioners for the dominions were disposed amongst the ambassadors, close to the steps of the Throne.

CHEERS FOR JELLICOE.

Conversation in the various groups continued until the sudden turning on of the lights at full power announced the King's imminent entry. His Majesty led Queen Mary by the hand to her throne. Then there wa sa pause while the faithful members of the House of Commons were announced. In due course Mr. Speaker appeared, with others of the lower house, including the Prime Minister. The King received his speech from the Lord Chancellor and read it, clearly and distinctly. Five minutes later Their Majesties had left, and the Imperial Parliament was duly opened.

Their Majesties were heartily received, both going and coming from Westminster. Cheers were also raised when Admiral Jellicoe and Sir Wm. Robertson were espied in carriages immediately behind the King and Queen. The great commanders took no notice, though. Their real show in regard to cheering will come later.

The event was the first occasion when representatives of the press of the dominions were invited, through the Colonial Office and the high commissioners, to attend at the opening of Parliament. Owing to strain on the seating accommodation only one seat for the press could be allotted to each dominion, but the representatives thus favored were accommodated in the press gallery, and not, as heretofore, in the strangers' gallery.

OFFICERS GOOD AND BAD

The Kind Soldiers Like and Dislike

Various indeed are the types of officers to be found in the British Army to-day, from the man who is the regimental idol to the fellow whom it is impossible to admire in any way. A brief comparison between the kind of individual the troops idolize and the type they have sometimes to tolerate may not prove uninteresting, or in certain quarters be it hoped not uninstructive. As both privates and N.C.O.'s are to a great extent at the mercy of their officers, it is only natural both the former should be immensely eager to belong to units the officers of which are "the genuine article."

The type of officer the men most admire is the man who is considerate of those under him, reliable, not "afraid of his skin"; approachable, appreciative of good work, and thoroughly up in all his duties; not afraid of shouldering responsibility; a disciplinarian without being an actual martinet; not afraid should circumstances warrant it to soil his hands; makes due allowance for the shortcomings of his subordinates, has the common sense to appreciate the aspirations of the commission-seeker, and no matter, however surrounded by difficulties, is never altogether at his wit's end. Qualities such as these are not, however, the only thing which account for the popularity of a battalion or company commander, a camp commandant, or an adjutant.

It may happen that the men are in possession of certain facts which redound specially to an officer's credit, and on the strength of which they are prepared to follow him to "the yetts of Hell," as Neil Munro would say.

For example, the popularity of a certain colonel who at one time commanded the garrison of Edinburgh Castle was due to the fact that when he discovered he had in his battalion a band-boy suffering from consumption, and who had no home to which he could be sent, directed that the unfortunate lad should be sent to his country-seat, there to be nursed and tended by the highest skill procurable. The hero of this incident was the member of an old colliery family, but when the poor band-boy died this did not for a moment deter his C.O. from having him buried in his own private burial ground. From the moment that the men had the authentic details of this story there was hardly anything on earth they would not have done for this modern Bayard.

Though one finds many chivalrous spirits in an officers' mess, there are others of a different stamp. There is, for instance, the individual who is always cursing his men when things go wrong instead of remedying the mischief, who saunters round looking for salutes, or is never satisfied with the tasks allotted him. Such a one is hardly likely to be popular. And the same thing is to be said regarding those subalterns, who, when their men are under canvas in bad weather, never think (except on their official round in the morning), of coming round to see how they are faring; don't care how long they keep their men waiting on parade for them, are indifferent as to who get passes or how long they are kept waiting for them; and only appear at the pay-table at such an hour as is convenient to themselves. As far as this last failing is concerned certain captains are every bit as guilty as their juniors.

Some officers never know how they are disliked. They don't know their own power, and never having been in the ranks themselves, fail to realize how utterly dependent on their good-will are the rank and file committed to their care. In some cases it is nothing but ignorance to which their principal shortcomings are due; but in others it is a different story. What is to be thought, for instance, of a company commander who never thinks of stepping into the hospital to inquire after such of his men as may have been admitted there, who never stretches a hand to help some unfortunate who is the perpetual victim of his comrades' horse-play, or who never sacrifices his own convenience his lunch hour, or his game of billiards in order that his pass-men may catch an early train?

Almost all the really successful soldiers of the world have been well liked by their troops. Roberts was beloved, Stonewall Jackson deeply venerated, Napoleon idolized.

Is there nothing to be learned in all this, and is it not obvious that without the genuine esteem, faith, and affection of his men no officer can hope to get the best work out of them, or achieve the best results? These are stern times, and what is wanted is men, and not apologies for men. The war has made some splendid officers, but there are others whom it has utterly failed to make. It has given power to some who richly deserve it, but to others who are unworthy of power of any kind. If every officer in the Army asked himself the candid question, "To which of these two classes do I myself belong?" it is just possible there might be much improvement in the place where it is most sorely needed.—H.M.F.

FORTY INJURED IN DERAILMENT ACCIDENT

Train From Montreal Wrecked On Way to Ste. Agathe

Forty passengers were injured last week in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific line between Montreal and Ste. Agathe. The afternoon train was derailed between Piedmont and Ste. Adele, about 6.15 part of the train falling down the embankment. It is believed that the wreck was due to a broken rail. The engine and the baggage and mail cars kept the rails. One coach remained upright, but struck the side of a cutting. A second fell on its side and slipped down a twenty-foot embankment, while the third fell over, but remained at the side of the track.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement was issued by Mr. A. D. MacTier, General Manager of Eastern Lines:

"Train 457, which left Montreal at 4 o'clock for Mont Laurier, in charge of Conductor Curran, engine 558, Engineer Singleton, was partially derailed between Piedmont and Steil Adele about 6.14 p.m. The engine, baggage car and mail car were not derailed, but the second-class car and first-class car following were derailed and fell on their sides down the embankment. The last car remained partially on the track. Doctors Daza and Gervais were on the train, and rendered first aid, and relief trains were immediately started from St. Jerome and Ste. Agathe, each point being about thirteen or fourteen miles away, so that the injured were promptly cared for. A relief train, with doctors, also left Montreal within a very short time after the accident was reported, and accompanying this train were Mr. Boyle, the General Superintendent of the District, and Mr. Price, Assistant General Manager of Eastern Lines. Reports received up to the present indicate that the derailment was due to a broken rail."

FACING REVOLUTION.

Germany in Great Difficulties in Many Ways.

What is growing in London is an unshakeable conviction that Germany is in a very difficult fix in every way, and that her domestic situation is daily growing more serious, for, notwithstanding the severe censorship, news filters through tending to confirm the impression that popular impatience is leading to domestic strife.

While steps are being taken to suppress the expression of public opinion, parallel efforts are being made to give the people assurance about America. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" professes to have received a wireless message from America, stating that among the members of Congress there is no warlike feeling and will not be unless unexpected events occur.

THE HON. MR. CROTHERS GLAD.

The Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, on his way to Ottawa from Calgary, interviewed at Winnipeg, said:—

"When it became fully realized," said Mr. Crothers, "that a cessation in the production of coal and coke meant an interruption in the production of munitions and a breach of duty to the brave soldiers who are suffering and dying for us at the front, matters comparatively trifling were readily cast aside. I am much pleased at the reasonable and moderate attitude taken by the parties, having regard to their respective viewpoints, and the spirit of patriotism and determination to stand behind the men on the firing line was most gratifying."

UNHEARD-OF PIRACY IN GAMMA SINKING

Dutchmen Shelled, Bombed, Robbed and Set Adrift in High Seas

The editor of the Amsterdam "Telegraaf" has gathered particulars of the destruction on February 1, of the Dutch steamship "Gamma," which, although sailing from the United States direct to Holland, with a cargo of oil cake for the Netherlands Government, was without warning first shelled by a German submarine and subsequently sunk by bombs. The weather was bitterly cold, and there was a high swell. The "Gamma" carried a crew of 21 men. Those doing duty on deck had just sighted land when they heard a shot and saw a shell fall about 100 yards from the vessel. They observed about a mile distant a submarine which had given no previous warning, and continued firing. After several shells had been fired the crew took to the boats. The first officer went in one boat towards the submarine and handed over the ship's papers. A German officer and two sailors from the submarine came with five bombs on board the "Gamma." Two bombs were placed on the port side, a third in the hold and a fourth on the starboard side. The three Germans left the ship with a sack of flour, ten pounds of butter, a tin of bread, a box of ham, pair of scales, chronometer and various tools from the machine room. The submarine which then disappeared showed neither a flag nor a number. Eight minutes after the Germans left the "Gamma" a heavy explosion was heard and the Dutch vessel reeled and rapidly sank. The German submarine never offered the Dutch crew a tow. They first sighted an American ship which apparently did not see them. After rowing an hour they met the Dutch liner "Vondet," which took them on board and landed them at an English port. The Dutchmen lost all their personal belongings.

CARING FOR PRISONERS.

Britain's Great Debt to the American Ambassador.

Baron Newton, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in an interview regarding the rupture between the United States and Germany, said that inasmuch as it deprived Great Britain of America's invaluable work in behalf of the British war prisoners, it was little short of a calamity.

"The Cabinet," he said, "is now considering the question as to which neutral state should be asked to carry on that work. We cannot over-estimate the value of the work the United States has thus performed in our behalf. I personally am greatly indebted to the American ambassador in London and his staff, and the whole country feels a debt of gratitude to the United States, whose diplomats gathered a mass of valuable information and built up a gigantic organization, which enabled the expedition of inquiries of a most delicate nature regarding prisoners, without at any time having overstepped the bounds of neutrality."

PRESS OPINIONS.

ALASKA "DRY."

(New York "Evening Post.")

Every reader of the reports of Archdeacon Stuck or of the Secretaries of the Interior knows the special reasons for the Jones bill to make Alaska "dry," which has now passed the Senate. Dr. Stuck and his helpers have testified emphatically to the rapidity with which an illegal liquor traffic is destroying the character and the health of whole communities of our wards in the Territory. The Government officers in the more distant districts, as that of Fort Yukon, have sometimes made almost no pretence of enforcing the law. In 1915 Secretary Lane, stating that five officers had been kept busy obtaining arrests and convictions, explained that they could cover their vast districts only slowly and uncertainly. A law prohibiting the transportation of liquor to Alaska, as well as its manufacture and sale there, would make protection of the Indian much easier. Co-operative measures might be taken with the authorities in British Columbia, now "dry."

HORSE RACING.

(Toronto "Weekly Sun.")

Mr. Raney meets a lobby of the racing interests for more favorable legislation at Ottawa by a series of startling accusations against men prominent in public life. These men, he said, have been making fortunes out of the commercialization of sport and out of the most pernicious form of gambling. They have, in the past at least, derived profit, he said, from the sale of information to the pool rooms of the continent.

Whatever may be said of the sport of horse racing, or of its encouragement of horse breeding, it is clear that in these days it has become part and parcel of a great system of gambling. A series of meetings is held throughout the year, the results of which are carried by the telegraph and press to all parts of the continent. The most reputable newspapers, the dailies without exception that we recall, are apparently obliged to publish, for the use of those who skulk in fear of the police, detailed accounts of the races run from Toronto to Juarez. The extensive clientele to which this information is supplied has nothing but a sordid gambler's interest in events the sport of which it cannot possibly visualize.

It would be interesting to know the foundation, if any there is, of Mr. Raney's suggestion that the legislation of 1910 influenced the downfall of the Liberal party in 1911.

NAME THE "HERO."

(New York "World.")

Publicly proclaiming its purpose to repeat the infamy, what possible reason can the Berlin Government longer have for concealing the name of the submarine commander who sank the "Lusitania?"

COST OF MAKING NEWSPAPERS.

(Toronto "Globe.")

The cry of the publisher becomes more insistent. Increasing cost of almost everything that enters into the making of newspapers bids fair to sweep the one-cent paper out of existence. Many papers in the United States and Canada that have built up great circulations at a price of one cent to the readers have been compelled to put their rate for casual sales up to two cents, and to increase subscription rates to four, five, and in some cases to six dollars a year. All the Ottawa papers, morning and evening, are now on a two-cent basis.

The Ottawa "Citizen" has recently analyzed the increases in the cost of the raw materials required in the production of a daily paper, and gives the result in these words:

"Making a newspaper is a complicated business, and the list of ingredients in this commercial pudding may prove surprising to many. Rubber, drugs, carbolic acid, felt, cotton, glycerine, gum arabic, and metals of various sorts enter into the mess—all this outside the white paper, ink, the paste, and the wrappers. Some increases in the price of these ingredients may serve to convey an idea of the increased cost of newspaper production during the past two years. The increase in the cost of white paper is 53 per cent. The Government is attempting to have this reduced, but the present price quoted by newsprint mills represents that much increase over 1914 figures. Postage has gone up 33 percent, carbolic acid 700 percent, gum arabic 90 percent, ink 20 percent, press falts 69 percent, rubber 33 percent, glycerine 100 percent, metal 70 percent, wrappers 91 percent, wipers 67 percent. Can any other line of business show increases in all its producing material to match these increases in the making of a newspaper? We do not think so. In addition wages and office expenses have gone up proportionately. Wages have increased over 31 percent since December, 1914, while office expenses have increased 35 percent. And the end is not yet apparently."

Looking at these figures, it is reasonable to assume that the advertising columns cannot be expected to carry all the greatly increased cost of making newspapers. The only other source of revenue the publisher has is the subscriber. Where increases in subscription rates have been made he appears to have taken them reasonably, recognizing that even at four or five dollars a year his daily paper is still better value for the money than almost any other necessary of life. And in these tremendous days the newspaper really is one of the prime necessaries of existence.

PATRIOTIC ACTS.

(New York "Evening Post.")

It was inconceivable that in a time of crisis like the present any State or section of this country would be guilty of adding to the anxieties of the nation and to the burdens of the Administration by such action as the proposed anti-Japanese legislation in Idaho and Oregon threatened. It is gratifying to record that both States have lost no time in doing their duty by killing the obnoxious measure. What happened in the Far West is not really a case of putting local prejudice above the national necessity. It is rather an illustration of parochialism here in the East. These measures have no doubt been under consideration for some time in Idaho and Oregon, but have aroused no attention elsewhere because they had not yet led up to a crisis; it is the crisis that makes good newspaper copy. The sudden danger as regards Germany, by turning people's minds to all the possibilities involved in war, threw Idaho and Oregon into sudden relief.

THE HUN FUTURE!

(New York "Evening Sun.")

"Our future lies on the water," says Admiral Scheer, commander of the German "grand" fleet, but he refrains from leading the way.

"THE BLONDE BEAST."

(London "Daily Telegraph.")

How many people who use the term "the blonde beast" to describe the Teutonic butcher can say offhand in what connection and by whom it was first used?

The question was raised a day or two ago in a well-known London club, and the Erudite Member told his hearers to look in "The Genealogy of Morals," by the German philosopher Nietzche. Due search led to the discovery of the passages in which this truthfully descriptive epithet first appeared.

When the Germans discard the last traces of superficial civilization "they revert," says Nietzche, "to the beast of prey's innocence of conscience, and become rejoicing monsters, who perhaps go on their way, after a hideous sequence of murder, conflagration, violation, torture, with as much gaiety and equanimity as if they had merely taken part in some student gambols.

. . . Deep in the nature of all these noble races there lurks unmistakably the beast of prey, the blonde beast, lustfully roving in search of booty and victory. From time to time the beast demands an outlet, an escape, a return to the wilderness. . . . That the lambs should bear a grudge against the great birds of prey is in no way surprising; but that is no reason why we should blame the great birds of prey for picking up the little lambs."

THE POOR MAN'S BUTTER.

(Hamilton "Spectator.")

When butter sells at forty-five cents a pound, and the butter-makers of Canada are unable to produce enough to meet the home and foreign demand, why should not a substitute be tolerated selling for about half the price, and quite good enough for cooking or even for eating, in families unable to purchase and use the higher-priced article as freely as they would like? If the demand is greater than the supply, the butter-makers cannot suffer; their product will continue to command the higher price. It seems almost like a dog in the manger policy for one industry to try to exclude another, neither meeting the need itself nor allowing anyone else to do so.

BIRD PROTECTION.

(Chicago "Herald.")

Friends of wild birds and animals were sufficiently influential to persuade the governments of the United States and of Great Britain to ratify a migratory bird treaty on December 6 last. The effect of this treaty is the establishment of an embargo on non-game birds.

By its terms both Canada and this country are pledged to put a stop to the wanton killing of wild creatures. Everybody in a general way favors such a treaty. The utility to agriculture of many birds which were once slaughtered in wholesale fashion is now well known. In addition to that an appreciation of the interest and of the charm of these denizens of the fields and woods has become common. Public opinion sanctions the protection which is proposed.

But it can never be effective in this country without the creation of special officials. Despite the majority approval the treaty will not enforce itself. Consequently the National Association of Audubon Societies has drafted a bill which, among other things, directs the Department of Agriculture to look after the observance of the treaty. This measure is one of the minor expressions of the modern conscience, but it is none the less deserving of the serious attention of Congress.

A SHRIEK OF AGONY.

(New York "Evening Sun.")

Demon Rum shrieks in agony when a Governor named Rye signs a prohibition bill.

GOOD OLD TIMES.

(London "Advertiser.")

Scarcity of potatoes makes us think of times long ago when the all-important tuber was known only to American Indians and wild swine or other wild animals that grubbed it up. Our Saxon ancestors got along without potatoes, corn, peaches, turkey, rice, bananas, oranges, lemons, sugar and tobacco. No chocolate bonbons, no cigarettes in those day! No tea or coffee. Was there good butter? Some of us get along without a number of these things, too; but our ancestors were not tantalized by the sight of them heaped up in fascinating shop windows, with impossible prices ticketed on them. There could not have been any H. C. L. problem in such a time. Eggs and milk were probably almost free.

CAN KULTUR LEARN NOTHING?

(New York "Evening Sun.")

Germany believed that England would not fight. She believed that Belgium could not offer material resistance. She believed that even if Belgium did resist the Kaiser's supermen could blast a way to Paris in two weeks. She believed that Russia could not mobilize her man power in time to strike. She believed that Britain's colonies would not support her in her hour of trial; that some of them would break away. She looked for revolution even within the empire itself—in Ireland.

Will Germany persist in believing, in spite of experience, that the United States of America will submit tamely to the unlimited slaughter of its people on the high seas? Will she strike out insanely under the delusion that even if we should go to war our active opposition could be of no more actual damage than our neutrality, considering that we sell munitions to the Allies?

Will Berlin never learn anything? Must the attitude of Prussianism's imperial exponent be to the bitter end: "I never make a mistake!"?

BRYCE'S OPINION OF THE TURK.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

Lord Bryce's demand that Turkey be expelled, not only from the remnant of empire she retains in Europe, but also from the western districts of Asia Minor, where she has butchered and starved subject populations, goes a step farther than the official statement of the Entente Powers. It is true that the latter, in addition to insisting that the Turk be driven from Europe and that Constantinople be delivered to Russia, have indicated a resolve to protect the Armenians and the Syrians from future oppression. But they have not yet declared for that elimination of all Turkish authority in Syria and Armenia which Lord Bryce urges as among the essentials of a just peace.

The achievement of the purely political purpose which the Allies have in mind when they demand Constantinople for Russia would determine the future of Turkish rule in Asia almost as effectually as if the peace treaty were extended to exclude the Turk from Armenia and Syria. If the Entente shall attain the victory outlined in its published terms the vast bulk of Russia will be interposed between the Teuton and the Turk, there will be an end to the grandiose scheme of a Middle Europe, in which the German Empire would stretch from the Baltic to the head of the Persian Gulf, and a Russian protectorate over Armenia and Syria would be virtually, if not actually, established. Whatever might be the disposition of future Turkish administrations toward the Christian population of Asia Minor the intervention of Russia would not be challenged by further deliberate massacres.

If the world is to witness a peace without victory the Turkish question would remain precisely what it was before the war. Russia, the most populous and potentially the most resourceful of all the nations in Europe, would still be barred from that access to the seas for which Mr. Wilson contended in his address to the Senate. The Turk, reinforced by German bayonets, would be more completely dominant in Asia Minor than he is now, and if the Armenian and the Syrian are to be protected from outrage and murder the protection could be effected only by an exercise of influence on the part of Germany such as she recently failed to display when her Turkish ally excelled even his own record for rapine and homicide at the expense of his helpless subjects.

AS TO SOLIDARITY WITH OUR ALLIES.

(New York "Evening Sun.")

It is to be hoped that in framing efficiency plans for our own forces in case war be forced upon us, the authorities at Washington will make no such serious blunder as crippling the campaign of the Entente Powers by curtailing their supply of munitions of war from American factories. It must be borne in mind that in case of our being dragged into the contest the Allies will be our allies; their battle will be our battle, their needs our needs and their victories our victories.

On account of priority they are and must long continue to be far ahead of the United States in military fitness. They have armies all ready, drilled, hardened, skilled in the ways of the trench and the field. All they need to keep on fighting and winning is boundless stores of shot and shell and high explosives. For these stores they rely in no small degree upon this country, and for our Government to compel them to mark time for months while we drilled and equipped a great expedition to the theatre of war would be to play the game of Germany and to turn American resentment against frightfulness into respite and perhaps salvation from the disaster which now impends over the Kaiser's standards.

Let us organize an army by all means; let us put every ship we can muster into the drive for the freedom of the seas. But at the same time let us co-operate with our allies, let us lend them every ounce of help that our resources afford. Our money, our credit, our resources of all sorts should be theirs as well as ours the moment we are arrayed upon the same firing line with a common purpose and a common cause, the cause of civilization and liberty against the lust of world domination.

TWO YEARS AGO.

(New York "Evening Sun.")

Germany has a habit of prefacing any new announcement of her frightfulness plans by the statement or implication that she has been compelled to make a complete change in her usual habit of gentleness and justice to mankind. At this moment it is worth recalling that exactly two years ago to-day, on February 5, 1915, the Admiralty issued from Berlin a warning to neutral shipping to keep away from the coasts of France.

As usual this was excused by the fact that England was "on the eve of shipping numerous troops and large quantities of war material to France. . . . Peaceful shipping is . . . threatened with the serious danger that it will be confounded with ships for war and like purposes."

After over two years of earnest and faithful practice, Germany has acquired the right to be called the greatest Warner of peaceful shipping on earth. But she has failed to make the rest of the world accept her doctrine that if you warn everybody you are going to break the law you acquire the right to do as you please.

STIRRING RUSSIAN SCENES.

People Stand By the President of the Duma.

Speaking of the recent dramatic scene in the Duma, a Petrograd correspondent writes: "As so often happens, what was really only a personal incident has had the effect of setting great principles into motion. When the Conservative leader, M. Markoff, shook his fist in the President's face, and called him a blackguard, he little knew what he was doing. For it was his own political suicide, and possibly that of his party. No man in Russia has ever suffered more general and open condemnation than he. None has ever received more proof of public sympathy than M. Rodzianko. Nothing could be more significant of the general trend of things just now than this, that on the same day the Central Council of the Nobility of Russia and 10,000 employees of the Putiloff works expressed almost in identical terms their esteem for the President of the Duma and their condemnation of his insulter."

A couple of days after the Markoff incident, the Duma witnessed another dramatic episode, which was precipitated, if not caused, by it. A priest named Philokhenko, who belongs to the Centre party, mounted the tribune, and in impassioned words addressed himself to his sixteen clerical colleagues on the Right, imploring them to remember whose servants they were, and to dissociate themselves from what had now become the forces of darkness, destruction, and disintegration. As he left the tribune his place was taken by a second priest, who announced the withdrawal of himself and five other ministers of the Orthodox Church from the ranks of the Right. Since M. Markoff blurted out his clumsy insult, the party which he led has been reduced from sixty to forty-six.

The question whether the President of the Duma should fight a duel with M. Markoff was debated at great length, both publicly and privately. In the end it was universally decided that the Conservative leader was "incapable of giving satisfaction," and the seconds appointed by M. Rodzianko reported in this sense. Several of the parties in the Chamber have forbidden their members to have any kind of intercourse with M. Markoff.

THEY MADE HIM A DIFFERENT MAN

WHAT B. DRAPER SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

His Troubles Were Numerous and of Long Standing, But Four Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Drove Them All Away.

Sedley, Sask., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills made me a different man." The speaker was Mr. Benjamin Draper, well known and highly respected here. He is a fine healthy representative of the prairie provinces and he says he owes his health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was in bad shape all round when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Draper continued. "My trouble came from hard work when I was young. My joints got stiff, my muscles cramped and I suffered terribly from a sore back. I was depressed and low spirited, I was always thirsty and I had flashes of light before my eyes.

"I had rheumatism and heart flutterings, my appetite was fitful, my memory was failing and I was troubled with shortness of breath. Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made me a new man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured all Mr. Draper's troubles because they all came from sick kidneys. If you have any of his symptoms Dodd's Kidney Pills will help you.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Wait's Homoeopathic Rheumatic Cure.

Cures Rheumatism, Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part; Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the parts; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Positive Cure. Price One Dollar. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note. JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Arnprior.

RAW FURS RAW FURS RAW FURS

"TRAPPERS and SHIPPERS." We will pay you the highest prices for Raw Furs and Hides. Ship at once. We will send you Guide and tags on request.

THE STANDARD FUR AND HIDE COMPANY

26 West 27th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

RAW FURS

Ship your fur, hides and seneca root to us and obtain highest market prices

B. LEVINSON

281-283 Alexander Ave., WINNIPEG

RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values

Write for Price List and Shipping Tags

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

Rupert and Alexander WINNIPEG, Canada

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

LETTERS FROM READERS

GET RICHER.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Will you allow me, through your paper, to express the conviction that in order to secure the self-denial and personal sacrifice needed to meet the financial pressure of our war times, we require a worthy example of self-denial in the salaried men filling the first places in our Dominion. In this democratic country, when burdens are to be borne to meet just demands, they should be shared according to the ability of the people. He who possesses much should give much, and he who has but little should not withhold his mite, that there may be equality, measured by ability. The newspapers tell us that the Premier of our Dominion has been travelling through the country exhorting the people to curtail expenses, economize, deny self and save; and that if all the people do this, as they may and ought, their savings will enable them to give fifteen cents each per day for war expenses, and that this fifteen cents per day from every one will pay the interest on the war debt. We have not seen it stated just what is meant by "every one," but it cannot mean every member of every family, because there are families where fifteen cents per day from each member would exhaust the income. So we take it that fifteen cents per day from every breadwinner, the head of the family, is what is meant. There are many families in our Dominion whose annual income is not more than five hundred dollars each, and there are many other families whose annual income is from two to ten thousand dollars each. If the man who has an income of five hundred dollars gives fifteen cents per day, the man who has an income of twenty-five hundred dollars must give seventy-five cents per day, and the man who has an income of seven thousand dollars must give two dollars and ten cents per day, if there is to be equality in giving measured by ability. Then it must be remembered that the larger the income the less self-denial is needed to give the required quota.

In our largely agricultural country with its extensive areas of different climates, with the most rigid economy, flood and droughts, hail and frost make it impossible accurately to determine what the annual income will be. It is different with men of a stated income. There are few men who can give with less self-denial than the members of our Parliament, our Senate, our judges and military functionaries who do their fighting in Canada. They know just what their income will be, and they know too that a heavily taxed people have to pay it. If our Government really wish to prove their patriotism, encourage the people and enthuse them with the spirit of sacrifice, let them pass a law at once that all members of Parliament and of the Senate, all judges, all military men, who do not go to the war, and all other men receiving from Government a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars or more, shall receive only half their usual salary from this time until five years after the war closes; and that the other half of their salaries shall go to pay the interest on the war debt. Then the smallest salary received by any one of those gentlemen will be twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which is a larger income than the majority of Canadians receive. Let them do this and their example will increase their influence, encourage the people, and do more to raise money for war emergencies than all the eloquent speeches delivered, either in or out of Parliament.

Is there any reason why this self-denial should not begin here? If our young men give their lives for our country's weal, we can give our money. If our brothers wade through the water, mud and blood of the battlefield, exposing themselves to untold hardships and death to secure our freedom, is it a great thing if we give half our income to support them? Many of our salaried men will be glad to do this. They love their country, and while circumstances do not permit them to go to the front, they are more than willing to make financial sacrifice for those who can go. Should any man be found too selfish to do this, the best place for him is the trenches of France. Let the spirit of brotherly democracy demonstrate our patriotism.

WILLIAM RYAN.

Auburn, N.S., Jan. 30th, 1917.

Note:—There are probably many who have similarly misunderstood the Premier. He was not asking that people should pay in fifteen cents a day into any public fund—simply that they should not spend it. By every one thus saving, the nation would grow that much richer, and so the better able to meet the financial burdens which must come upon it in the form of taxation. The savings could be invested in government funds; but if laid up in insurance or the savings bank they would go largely into such funds.

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I have just read the correspondence, published in your issue of the 22nd instant, between the Prime Minister and Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarding the extension of the present parliament.

Taking the correspondence as a whole, it seems to me it calls for the people of Canada themselves to take a hand in this matter. It is not the Conservatives, the Liberals, or the members of any other political party who are primarily responsible for Canada's share in the defence and freedom of the Empire, but the citizens of Canada. It is the men and women of Canada who have to bear the sorrow and glory as well as the cost, and above all it is they (not the leader of the Conservative party, who holds his office by virtue of a political triumph which happened some five years ago, and had nothing to do with things as they are to-day), who should have the say in moulding the destiny of Canada at this critical time.

The present cabinet should resign and let the leaders of all parties select a man whom they and the people would follow and assist in forming a cabinet which should be representative of every class in the country. Let's have a National Government. It will be the means of saving a lot of trouble now and in the future. The interest of every responsible class will be represented and the actions of the government will be in unison with the ideas of the people.

When peace is declared it will be of great importance to farmers and laborers to be represented in order to see to it that these classes are not made to pay more than their proportion of the cost of the war. The voice of the West will want to be heard and its aspirations satisfied. Do you think it will sacrifice its manhood for a "mess of pottage?"

There is another matter I would like to draw your attention to, and that is the subject of the by-election in the correspondence. It shows to what a depraved state party politics have got in this country when two leaders get down to bargaining away the rights of the voters of any constituency in Canada. What authority, I ask you, constitutional or otherwise, has Sir Robert Borden or Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make such bargains? Sir Wilfrid Laurier was always a stickler for autonomy. It shows us what value he puts upon his principles when party politics are concerned and he allows himself to interfere in the rights of any constituency in Canada.

W. J. B. CANNAN.

Macklin, Sask., Jan. 30, 1917.

Note—Our correspondent is right. Neither leader has any right to disfranchise any Canadian constituency for any period. But Canada is governed by parliament and in case of emergency there is no one but parliament to decide whether a constitutional usage shall be suspended or not. In Great Britain Parliament is free to do anything, having no authority over it but the people. Except at war-time, it is well understood that the people would not tolerate an extended parliament. But parliament knows the will of the people pretty well, and the British Parliament knew that the people favored such action. The only way in Canada to know the will of the people on this particular question is by a vote in parliament. The Canadian Parliament is not so free. Its powers are limited in the matter of the duration of parliaments by the British North America Act, and can only be varied by the Imperial Parliament which passed that act. But should our parliament make a unanimous request there is no doubt at all that the granting of it would be a mere form. When Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier discuss, as representing their parties, what they will agree to, it means that they will recommend such a course to their followers. Still, in actual fact all countries are ruled by individual men. Parliamentary countries are ruled by their premiers, and when, as in this case, unanimity is needed, they are ruled by the concurrence of the party leaders. That is constitutional.

NON-RESISTANCE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 9th a letter appears from Geo. Elder on the question of Christianity and war. I may say that I entirely agree with the views and arguments therein. But in a note that you append, you say, in part, that it would be interesting to know what the writer would do if a ruffian were attacking his wife and family. You also repeat the same question in your last issue, so, if I may reply to that question, I would say that, according to all the plain, definite teachings of Christ, it would be impossible for us as His followers to fight to kill the ruffian. But we could do our best to have him overpowered and put in prison, where he should be treated kindly and properly, so as to make a good man of him. There are no doubt many other ways, depending on circumstances, where we might use physical as well as spiritual force, to save sinners as well as their victims. And while we are liable to get killed in doing so, it would only be what Christ, and at least some of the apostles, and many other good men suffered, in their effort, not to destroy sinners, but to save them, and their victims.

In conclusion, I think I cannot do better than quote from the First Epistle of Peter, where it says: "Who is he that will harm you if you are followers of that which is good. But and if you suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye, and be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled."

ALEX. C. RODGERS.

Kinistina, Sask., Jan. 29, 1917.

TO THE POINT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I am unable to tell you what I would do if my wife, or daughter, was assaulted before my eyes. Peter was sure he would not deny, but failed when the test came. I. Kings xx., 11, is sound advice. The best Christian is but a sinner saved by grace, full of frailty, the spirit willing, the flesh weak. Old Adam, though dethroned, is not banished, and has a way of coming to the front when least expected. We think of ourselves more highly than we ought. Though not correctly translated, II. Kings viii., 13, is true, "Am I a dog that I should do this?" It is by grace we obey, and if we are not right with God in our life we will certainly fail in the hour of trial. So I only say, I hope in such a case as you suppose I would do what I should. It is not what we imagine the Lord Jesus would do that we are to do, but what He has told us to do.

C. W. Francis, in your issue of Jan. 16, fails to distinguish between dispensations. This is grace, not law. When the Lord returns, judgment returns to righteousness. The Lord has told me not to smite, and under certain circumstances to flee. Therefore, I should obstruct the assaulter so as to give my wife opportunity to flee. First, pray; second, expostulate; third, obstruct. I see nothing wrong with clinging, as Jacob did, to the angel. I know of no reason for killing. If my wife is killed, it is her gain, and though my loss would be great, I am not right if I would send an unsaved soul into an endless hell in order to spare myself her loss. Remorse and regret have led souls to God. If my wife has to be assaulted and die in order to save a soul, will she, or I, regret it in eternity? Am I to do evil to gain temporal good? Can sin justify sin? Am I not to resist unto blood striving against sin? Am I not to love not life unto death? And is not my wife's life more to me than my own? No person can find anything in the Bible to justify disobedience to the clear commaands of Christ for to-day. The Old Testament, and the future reign of Christ, are quite different.

I knew a man who feared he was going mad; to talk to him in an ordinary way was useless. It was suggested to him that God's ways and ours are very different. His ways are extraordinary and past finding out. Was he saved? Yes. Had he dedicated himself to God for any service? Yes. What, then, if God, taking you at your word, wants you to go mad and be put in an asylum, where by gabbling texts He may reach some soul now beyond ordinary reach, are you willing to go mad for God? I am, and at once the struggle was over; it was just a test. When the will was surrendered, there was no madness possible, and it is because our wills are not wholly surrendered, because we still cling to earthly things, that the difficulty arises. My wife, my daughter, are not mine.

"Nought that I have my own I call,
I hold it for the giver,
My heart, my life, my wife, my all,
Are His and His forever."

And He will take care of His own.

CAPEL B. ST. GEORGE.

Tramore, Ont., Jan. 28, 1917.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I have read with interest two letters from the Rev. Jas. Taylor, on the relations of Christians to war. I write the following, not with the idea of controversy, but simply to place these ideas before Mr. Taylor, for whom I have the greatest esteem, and also your readers.

Nearly all agree that war is a terrible condition and fruitful of many evils; but while this is true, there are also many who do not believe that war is never to be waged by Christians. From history we learn that war has been practised from the earliest times. Abraham, the father of the faithful, is reported in the Bible as having armed his servants and taken the field against Chedorlaomer, and having defeated him in battle, rescued Lot from his hands. In this military venture, which was war, the Bible record does not blame Abraham for thus engaging in warfare. Again, in the days of the Judges, Deborah the prophetess arouses her countrymen to fight against Jabin, King of Canaan. In her appeal she says God has commanded them to fight, and promises assistance from God in the prosecution of the campaign. And when victory is gained she sings praises to God and calls down curses upon Meroz, because they refused to fight—they came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty. In later days King Saul is commanded by God to make war on Amalek for reasons specified. We thus see that in the Old Testament war is not in itself condemned. It is the motive in war as in other actions which determine whether it is right or wrong. Wars waged to free the oppressed or to punish a nation for wrong-doing are not condemned, but are rather commended in the Bible.

When we turn to the New Testament we find a number of references to war, and inferentially we see war is not forbidden. The soldiers at the river Jordan, in answer to John's demand for repentance said, "What shall we do?" John replied, "Do violence to no man, and be content with your wages." Had soldiering been wrong in itself, John likely would have said, "Cease to be a soldier," but he makes no such statement. Jesus Himself on one occasion gives great praise to a soldier. He said of him, addressing the people, "I have not found so great faith, no not in Israel." Cornelius, another soldier, is so beloved of God, that God gives to him a vision, and sends Peter to give him further instruction in the Christian life, and this instruction does not find fault with him because he is a soldier. Some of Paul's friends were Roman soldiers, for whom I believe he had a high regard. Nearly all the soldiers mentioned in the New Testament were noble types of men, just as to-day, many of our soldiers are men of the highest Christian character.

Passive resistance to wrong doing is not taught by Christ or His immediate disciples. Christ cleansed the temple not by moral suasion, but by physical force. Paul did not passively submit to be put to death at the hands of either Jews or Romans. He defended himself by all the means within his power, and appealed to Caesar, rather than submit to be wronged by corrupt judges.

Man has to wage warfare in many spheres. He has to wage war with nature. The cutting down of forests, the fighting with thorns and weeds, the fighting with fire and flood and with disease is in harmony with the Bible and common sense. According to the constitution of society man must make war on evil doers. The New Testament plainly declares that rulers are the sercants of God, and do not bear the sword in vain. They are intended to be a terror to malefactors and a praise to those who do well. If men were permitted to steal, to kill and to prey upon society with impunity, in the belief that war against such men is wrong, then society would be destroyed and there would be an end of all moral order. The constitution of society demands that evil men must be punished. The principles that govern individual conduct and social order are also applicable to nations and communities. The principles, indeed, are identical, therefore it is right to make war on nations when other means are inadequate to restrain such nations in their evil ways. From Christian principles, as well as the highest reason, we believe war is justifiable in such cases. Righteous wars, wars for the defence of the weak, for the setting at liberty the captive, to redress the wrongs of the oppressed are right, and may be entered upon with the approval of God and of a good conscience.

Such a war is the present war, and we cannot see how any man can think it is right to hold back for a moment at the present crisis when every man ought to be doing his share to win the victory for God and for right. The ideal state for the world is peace. Peace founded on right will yet come to the world. When men are all filled with the spirit of Christ, then the vision of the prophet will be fulfilled, then men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks—but not yet. War is one of the helps in preparing the world for universal and lasting peace. We have seen the fruits of passive resistance in numerous cases in the last century, and such fruits are a condemnation of passive resistance. Think of the Armenians massacred by tens of thousands by the brutal Turks, and think that if there had been a strong army to defend them or some strong power to protest, how different the tale would have been. Many of the sayings of Christ are not to be taken literally. We are not to cut off our hand if it offend us. If some one smite thee on the one cheek, you are not to turn the other also. You are not to hate your father or mother. These sayings of Christ are put in this form to emphasize self-denial, patience and love for God. Christianity is always reasonable. And if in the interpretation of Christ's words we find them urging a course condemned by common sense, then our interpretation must be wrong. Christianity and reason are in harmony. I speak, says Paul, to wise men, judge ye what I say.

The teaching of the New Testament in regard to war is well set forth in the following quotation:—

"We have seen then so far that war is sanctioned by the law of nature—the constitution of man and the constitution of society, and by the teaching and practice of Christ, and his immediate disciples. Certain limitations are imposed on the ground of expediency by society; and in the ideal brotherhood of men to which the Christian gospel teaches all men to aspire, war would be impossible. But with a view to the necessary process of the attainment of this ideal, war in the abstract is not condemned. Here as always the Christianity of Christ looks to the motive."—(Bethune Baker, Influence of Christianity.)

ARCHIBALD LEE.

Vankleek Mill, Ont., Feb. 7th, 1917.

THE RUM RATION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Perhaps I am unavoidably a trifle tardy in writing this article to rectify the minds of some strangely deluded prohibitionists who are evidently misconstruing ideas on prohibition and rum ration situations. Now, to let you appreciate my position on the liquor question, nationally, I can give you the consummation of my arguments by announcing that I am a staunch advocate for its commercial abolition, and always will use every endeavor to destroy its dissipating influence in the land of the Maple, Deus Volens my return. Since I came to the trenches early last fall I have never missed a trip into the front line through physical or any other deficiency, so my ideas on the needs of "the man on the firing step" ought to be fairly authentic regarding necessary stimulant.

The newspapers, if they were the truest medium of information, would perhaps, as far as words can tell, and at that a bare iota, have painted a far different picture of the front line, its horrors, dangers, stench and slime. If any of those gentlemen to whom I allude could accompany me and spend a week in the front line in two or three feet of water and frozen, chalky paste, and get the full benefit of the aromas, not pleasant nor healthful, I assure you they would be inclined to concede me my opinions on the situation.

I contend that when a man 'stands to' all night, whether wind, snow, sleet or rain, perhaps the combination, he needs some powerful stimulant to combat the racking influence, and it is sometimes, nearly always, impossible to get hot liquid through the trenches at night; then it is nearly always cold by the time fifty or sixty men have been served. The issue of rum is very small, a few tablespoonfuls, yet its artificial heat makes a world of difference to the men of the line. Hoping my well-intentioned friends will disassociate rum rations with prohibition until more accurately informed on the subject, I remain,

"ONE OF THE LINE."

On Active Service,
"Somewhere in France."

Note.—There is nothing more illusory than the notion that rum gives heat. It drives the fevered blood to the surface, where it causes a glow, and to the brain, where it disturbs the nerve powers and unfits them for sure action, and away from the vitals, depressing vitality. The more the conditions are such as to crave that illusory glow, the greater the deception, and "whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." The late Sir Victor Horsley, the highest of medical and surgical authority, who gave his life in the service of the troops in Mesopotamia, where the conditions of all sorts were the very worst, wrote to a friend in Canada: "Out here in this torrid climate" (heat craves it as much as cold) "they actually did issue rum instead of food and sterile water, and as a result we have cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea to contend with. Any one would suppose that no military or medical history had ever been published." He goes on to blame the monstrous failures of that disastrous campaign on the whiskey used by the leaders, which, even in small doses, acts as a brake on their brains. The worst of the rum ration is the seduction of such prohibitionists as our correspondent. The effect of that on Canada will be serious.

QUEBEC AND PROHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I am enclosing my subscription to the "Witness." I value your paper highly. I am much disappointed, grieved and chagrined over the Quebec Government's action on the liquor question. Your confidence, and that of leading temperance men, in Sir Lomer Gouin was sadly misplaced. When the King led the way, when so many high-minded men in Church and State in your province asked the Government to banish the booze during this awful war, when all the other provinces in our Dominion did to death the infamous traffic, who could have thought that the Quebec Government and Legislature should bow down to the liquor devil? Alcohol, Alcohol, how great is thy power! Oh, for a Hearst in Quebec!

Yours to kill the booze,
CHARLES R. MORROW.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—What does the world need anyway? Much! Very much! It is dying for want of the "One Thing Needful." What is it? Is it Science? Philosophy? Wealth? Art? Food? Shelter? Clothing? No! All these are to be found in abundance, though unequally divided. The world was never richer in material and intellectual wealth, and yet never in greater need. Beyond all dispute, the world's greatest need is "Christ and His Golden Rule," and yet, strange paradox, every remedy but the specific one, seems to be applied to the world's malady. Every nostrum of ancient and modern philosophy, every new-fangled sophistry, every social, economic, scientific theory imaginable are advocated rather than the all-sufficient, all-potent 'Divine Remedy'—Jesus Christ and His Gospel of Love. No substitute, however wonderful, can take its place, nor transform sinful human wills and passions—nor make the wicked, good. We hear very much about social service, reforms, economic, industrial, legislative, in these days and rightly so, but is there not danger of over emphasis along these lines? Is it not possible to lay excessive stress upon conditions, heredity, environment, eugenics, etc., and yet neglect the very citadel—the human heart—"out of which proceedeth every evil thing"?

Whilst no one in his senses would depreciate these praise-worthy efforts for the uplift of humanity, they are but subsidiary aids and of secondary importance. Put a pig into a drawing-room and he's a pig still. Divine Power alone can change the selfish, sinful heart of man and make him a new creature. Is not this the great need? Have we not an awful object lesson in this diabolical war? Could not this present calamity be traced to the ungovernable, wicked lust of a few national leaders for power and possessions? Is not selfishness the sin of the age? Can it be abolished by reformative measures or Acts of Parliament? Never. Too often, alas! have such taken precedence of the Divine method of salvation, and hence the failure! Thousands of well-meaning, good men and women are indicating the evil, the sore-spots of humanity, the woes of a stricken world, but are they pointing to the true remedy—Christ? If this sinning, suffering, sorrowing world is to be saved at all, it must be through the constant proclamation of "Christ and Him crucified."

F. S. HALL.

North Vancouver, B.C.

PRESS OPINIONS.

TO STARVE BELGIANS

(New York "World.")

If it is part of Germany's ruthless submarine policy to shut off food supplies from this country to the Belgian war sufferers, it will be well to have the fact established from the start. The torpedoing on Feb. 1 of the steamer "Euphrates," which, after delivering a cargo of relief supplies, was westward bound in ballast, under charter to the Belgian Relief Commission to take another cargo from New York to Rotterdam, was in plain violation of Germany's agreement. Must it be assumed that the Imperial Government, in its criminal madness, proposes to isolate the Belgians whom it has refused to feed and to kill them by starvation?

SHOULD END THE TROUBLE.

(Toronto "Globe.")

The Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ontario favor a thorough acquisition of English and an equitable teaching of French in the schools of the province, and declare confidence that there is no desire or intention on the part of the Government or the majority of the people of Ontario to proscribe the French language. If the agitators are wise they will accept the view of their spiritual leaders and end the controversy.

BILINGUAL PEACE.

(Toronto "Weekly Sun.")

The Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ontario have caused to be read in the churches a pastoral letter with respect to the bilingual agitation, which is wholly in accord with the opinions expressed by this journal. The "Sun" said that Mr. Laurier had been led into the erroneous belief that the Regulation 17 had narrowed the privileges of French language study previously enjoyed. After Mr. Ferguson's explanation, it was plain that the only ground of dispute was that in the fifty to sixty English-French or bilingual schools, in localities where the children cannot learn English in the playgrounds, the use of French as the language of instruction was not to be continued beyond the first form.

The bishops assure their people that much of the agitation was based on misunderstanding of the regulation, which, in the words of the Privy Council, was unfortunately couched in obscure language, the true effect of which was not easy to ascertain. They accept, without reserve, Mr. Ferguson's explanation that the regulation 17 applies, as we held, only to the few bilingual schools above defined, and that the enactments which have for many years defined the place of the French language in Ontario schools have not been amended or rescinded. They are confident that there is no intention of the Government or majority in Ontario to proscribe the French language.

GHASTLY SARCASM.

(New York "Evening Post.")

In some respects, the second memorandum left with the State Department by the German Embassy outdoes in cool brutality anything that had preceded it. "All ships met within that zone will be sunk." No promise of care for neutrals or regard for the lives of non-combatants; simply, all alike shall be sent to the bottom. And as if in explanation of this program, the "New Yorker Herold" points out how easy it would be for Germany to keep back all information about the murderous work of her submarines, so that, with an American ship on the high seas sunk with all on board, the American Government could not know exactly what had happened! Such is now the rule of action of a nation whose representatives at the Hague Conference overflowed with the milk of human kindness. The question of the use of mines was under discussion, and objection was made that Germany's plans would be too hard on neutrals. Thereupon up rose Baron Marschall von Bieberstein to say:

"Military action is not solely governed by the stipulations of international law. There are other factors. Conscience, good sense, and the feeling of the duties imposed by the principles of humanity will be the safest guide for the conduct of sailors and will afford the most effective guarantees against abuse. Officers of the German navy, I proclaim it loudly, will always fulfil in the strictest manner the duties which result from the unwritten law of humanity and civilization."

If this to-day reads like ghastly sarcasm, whose fault is it?

CAN IT PAY?

(New York "Tribune.")

Germany is playing a desperate game in undertaking to starve out Great Britain by destroying all merchantmen carrying supplies to British ports. She is willing to declare war on all the neutral maritime nations on the mere chance of beating her chief enemy into submission.

Apart from the criminality of drawing the sword on neutral nations against which she has no grievance under international law, can such a gambler's policy pay? What hope has Germany of extinguishing the merchant marines on which Great Britain and her allies are depending for supplies?

It must be remembered that Germany's promises to the United States, made after the 'Sussex' incident, have really affected passenger steamers only. The German submarines have continued their warfare on the freight carriers of the Entente powers and on neutral freight carriers other than those flying the American flag. Norway has lost a larger percentage of her merchant marine since the beginning of the war than either Great Britain or France has. Holland and Sweden have lost nearly as large a percentage of their shipping as Italy has. Moreover, the losses of France, Great Britain and Italy have been made up in part through the seizure of interned German shipping.

Recent calculations of sea losses show that Great Britain's has been about 11 percent of the marine in existence before the war. But the ships built in 1915 and 1916 have offset most of this shrinkage. France has lost 12 percent of her shipping, but made up half that through new construction. Italy has lost 9 percent. Portugal's marine is larger to-day than it was before the war.

If it took Germany two years and a half to destroy this relatively small proportion of the merchant fleets of the Entente nations and of the three chief neutral carriers, how can even the improved submarine fleet expect to accomplish anything like an annihilation of neutral and belligerent carrying trade within the next six months? And six months is the period now set by the Germans for the realization of their last frantic hope of victory.

From a military point of view submarine warfare has been of little profit to Germany. It has hardly repaid the money and energy spent on it. It has had no results, and can have none, which would justify its continuation on a lawless and murderous scale, at the cost of war with the United States and other neutrals.

Yet such is the Tirpitz obsession, which has also filled the German public mind, that the German Government is willing, as Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg frankly says, to stake everything on the possibility of winning a victory through illegal and ferocious submarine warfare.

Under the spell of this frenzied illusion Germany is willing to renounce humanity and cast aside all respect for the restraints of law and civilization.

The new submarine campaign may yield many new victims. It may slake somewhat German thirst for revenge on the British. But it cannot pay. Germany can find no recompense in its horrors for being adjudged an outcast from civilization—an Ishmael and a pariah among the nations of the world.

THE "WEEKLY WITNESS" is printed and published at No. 222 Craig Street W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, Frederick Eugene Dougall and Wilfrid Dougall, of the City of Montreal.

Reasons for Reduced Rates

to those who secure New Subscriptions.

The reason why publishers offer reduced rates to those who secure NEW subscribers is because every additional subscription increases the advertising revenues and decreases the average "overhead" cost of production. Hence those who devote a little of their time to increasing the circulation are entitled to special consideration. And for the same reasons they are authorized to make special offers to induce their friends to make a year's trial of the publication. But the club rates are far below actual cost and are only possible because they help to increase the revenues in the years to come—and because through their means the "Witness" sphere of usefulness may be quickly increased.

See Special Club Rates Below

Bargain Subscription Rates

For "Witness" Clubs

Single Renewal Subscription, regular rate,					$1.50
One Renewal and one New Subscription	worth	$3.00	for		2.00
One Renewal and 2 NEW	,,	4.50	,,		2.40
One Renewal and 3 New	,,	6.00	,,		3.00

OFFER SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION.

We can no longer promise to continue these rates. All we can say is that they are still open to those who act promptly. The mills have not yet fixed the price of paper. It may go higher yet. Therefore these rates are only open for prompt action. Any week, possibly even in our next issue, they may have to be increased. By remitting within ten days of receipt of this paper you will be in time.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE SUBSCRIBED.

Those who have already renewed their own subscriptions more or less recently may, during the coming two weeks, remit NEW subscriptions at the above rates i.e. at the $1.00, 80 ct., or 75 ct. rate according to the number they secure. But they must make sure that their friends are bona-fide new subscribers. Those whose renewals are not yet due or even not nearly due may yet send their renwals now with other new subscriptions and so secure the reduced rates. This puts all on the same footing as those whose subscriptions happen to be due at this time.

We limit the date, not knowing when the rates may have to be advanced.

NEW subscriptions will start at once, or as soon as notified, and run to the end of next year, while the senders own renewal will be extended for a year from the date of expiry of his last subscription

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Those sending the "Witness" as presents to their friends need have no fear that such friends will be worried in the following year with officious demands to pay up arrears for which they never contracted. That is an American publisher's trick. We make this plain as some one has raised the point.

If gift subscriptions sent in on the assumption that they are new are found to be already on the list, the sender will be promptly notified that another name may be substituted, or the money returned or the senders own subscription extended—at his discretion.

MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
"WITNESS" BLDG., MONTREAL.

COUPON

Please send the "Witness" to the following:

NAMES	ADDRESSES	Amount
		Renewal
		NEW
		NEW
		NEW

Remitter's Name _____ Total $_____

Address _____ Date _____ 191